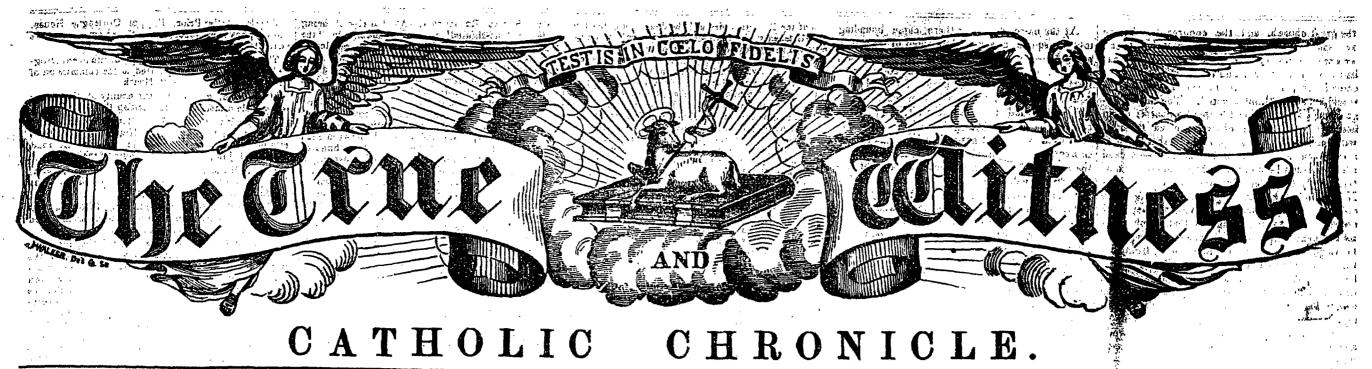
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## VOL. XVI.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

# THE POOR SCHOLAR. NIS ÉRGENDS AND TALES. BY WILLIAM BERNARD MAC CABE.

CHAPTER VI.

In a few hours alterwards the fugitives were wandering through the deserted and lovely streets of Rheims, but advancing still towards the church, and as they came in view of the venerable edifice they heard the bells ring out the hours of matins, and seeing a person proseeding towards the open doors of the church to perform his devotions, they were directed by hun to the small wooden edifice in which the priest Paullulus dwelt.

They hurried to the priest's humble abode, where they obtained instant admittance, and found themselves in the presence of a nice look. ing, white-baired old man, clothed from head to foot in a long, loose, flowing, dark woollen robe, fastened on the right shoulder by a buckle, and having at the back a hood, which in those times was known as the caracalla-the model of that garment which is now worn by various orders of adoration of the faithful upon the high altar bemonks.

Attalus was instantly recognized by the old priest, and as he told to his host his past adventures and his present dangers, Paullulus looked at his pale features with compassion, and then gazed with admiration at the bold bearing and the dark manly form of Leo, he exclaimed,

"Heaven, my children, has in its goodness manifestly sent you to my care. Your coming has been typified by a vision that I have had this very night; for I have but risen from my pallet, where I have dreamed that there came fying to me two doves-the one white and the other black, and that both when they flew perched at last upon my hand, as their most pleasing resting place. By me then you shall be protested, and by me saved -- but the bell has ceased. I must-bishop bursting into tears things bis. arms around to church to say my matins. It is the Sunday; would that I could with safety to yourselves take you with me."

'But pardon me, father,' said Leo, 'If before though neither of us has heard Mass. I entreat of you to bestow upon us some nourishment, for four days have now passed away and neither of we has tasted bread or meat."

Assuredly, assuredly,' said the humane priest. in a case of desperate necessity like yours a

" And that if his nephew Attalus fled from my vengeance you would aid hum to escape from it 3

' That I would conceive to be my duty.' 'Has any citizen of Rheims told you that Attalus has been assigned to me as a slave by the king, and that, aided by another slave, he has escaped from me, and that he now lies concealed ia Rheims?

\* No citizen of Rheims has mentioned any such circumstance to me.'

" Indeed !' said Nastin, not perceiving that the priest had baffled huz by the manner in which he had put his question. But notwithstanding your marvellous ignorance. I have reason to suspect they are now concealed in this house."

' They are not now concealed in the house .----Search it, and I can answer for it you will discover no trace of the fugitives.'

We must change the scene to Langres. A week has nearly passed away since Nantin was in the house of Paullulus, searching for his two slaves. The sabbath evening has come. The Blessed Saorament has been exposed for the neath which, it is the ancient tradition, are denosited the relics of the three valiant youths, Nidrac, Sidrac, and Abednego, who exposed themselves to the burning fernace of Nabuchodonosor, rather than pollute themselves with idolatry. Tue saintly Bishop Gregory stands upon that altar, and has pronouzced the words of benediction over his flock, when he perceives two strangers clothed with the caracalla bastening up the church and passing within the precincts of the sanctuary ; one of them ascends to his side, winist the other casts himself prostrate on the steps.

The stranger who stands by his side flings back the hood which bitherto had concealed his face, azd a shout of joy fills the church, as the his neek, and bails him as, 'Attalus! my beloved nephew, my prayers have been heard and you are restored to me."

'Yes, uncle,' said Attalus, ' restored to you, and to the church ; but I should still have pined in slavery but for the brave man who now lies on your altar steps, and who at the risk of his own life has saved me from a life worse than death."

'What, Leo! my brave Leo! rise up Leo, that I may bestow the kiss of neace upon thee." "A slave,' answered Leo, 'is not worthy of

in the room that was accommodated with cushions and an arm-chair, was an old-a very old monk-upon whose head there was not a single bair, and whose thin nose and sharp chin, nearly meeting together, showed that he had long since rose uncovered out of a dark, close-filling cassock, looked as if it were no longer capable of tier. bearing up the huge bony head which was placed on it, and that head which, from its absence of think of troubling our dear Fu her Lambert, by flesh, might be considered as the head of a skeleton, but that there shot forth, when the old monk spoke, from his huge, gray goggle-eyes, bright flashes of intelligence. The long, bony fingers of the old man rested on his knees, and his head was stooped down so low on his breast, that he seemed to be gazing on the earth, whilst the sparkling flames of the fire were reflected back from the polished skull on which they seemed to play. To look at the old man in this moveless, apparently helpless, attitude, he might be mistaken for one whose faculties of mind and body had both been exhausted, and who now clung to existence with so slight a thread, that the smallthe most insignificant accident might break it forever. So at least seemed to feel and to think a youth about seventeen years of age, who stood partly at the back of the old man's chair, but with one foot advanced to the monk's side, was in such an attitude, that he could, without stirring a step, aid the aged man in moving, or in ascertaining, by leaning down to him, whatever might be his wishes. This youth-his name was Frederick-whose whole heart and thoughts seemed to be absorbed in the affectionate care of the aged monk, wore the black robe and girdle of a Brother who had not yet received the tonsure, for his dark hairs flowed down upon his back, and

served as a contrast to his fair and almost femmme throat; woilst his large black eyes, that now and again gleamed forth a glance as of fire; his quick changing complexion as disespoke, and his suddenness of movement, combined, with his that he was of an impulsive nature, of a lively | erick. sensibility, and a generous disposition.

By the side of the old monk, and so as that he, too, might attend to his wants and his wishes, sat upon a stool, like that of the rest of the community, the Lord Abbot of the monastery-the gentle, the tender, and the pious Father Baptist ; the writer of many fine homilies, and a man, in whose face, even an infidel would not look without being convinced that whatever the devout Abbot of Aschaffenburg advised others to d, for the salvation of their souls, he himself practised. Between the knees of the father there stood, with the little arms clasped around his waist, and the rosy cheek resting on his breast, a bor about seven years of age. The dark eyes, the long silken eye-lashes, the features, and esrecially the mouth, marked him upmutakably as the brother of Frederick, whose whole attention was riveted on the old monk. It was curious to mark the likeness and the difference between those two young persons. The dark eye of the elder flashed with zeal and with affection : the dark eye of the younger bore the steady light of determination, soltened by the warm glances of love and devotion. In the manner of this infant boy-his name was Gratian-it was amusing to note what a contrast there was in his bearing towards the Lord Abbot, and his elder brother. With the abbot his caresses and his talk were as little checked by any thought of fear, or notion of reserve, as if the abbot were not a day older than himsell ; whilst, as to his brother, he looked up to him with love, but at the same time with as much reverence as if he were a being of a superior order. Gratian, in whose silken ringlets the fingers of the Abbot were unconsciously playing, as the boy lay with his head on the good man's heart, never expected a reproof from one that he loved as a child loves its mother ; but he watch ed: with a sedulous care, the eye of his brother, lest he should do any thing to displease him.

Directly opposite this fire, and the only person do to make our good little Gratian more happy than he is !?

'I wish you would tell me a story, Father, Lambert,' answered the boy, stooping down to virtue. the bony fingers that clasped his hand, and kissing them with a reverence and a love lar greater lost all his teeth. A skinny, fragile neck, which than sovereign ever yet received in return for the highest honor bestowed on a favorite cour-

'For shame! Gratian,' said Frederick, ' to asking hun for a story to amuse thy idleness."

'Nay, brother Frederick' said the little Gratian, with all the gravity and humility of a man, do not chide me by asking Father Lambert for a story. Remember he has been all over the world-in Jerusalem and in Flanders, in France and in Spria, and in Constantinople, and Bobemia; that he has seen kings and queens, and even the Prince Archbishop of Mayence himself, and that he has been, for years and years, writing a history of all Germany, and of the world besides, and yet of all he knows, I only ask bim for a story -one little story. I wish, brother Frederick, you would let Father Lambert tell me one story.'

Well, my guardian, my caretaker, my friend and my nurse,' said Father Lambert, looking up at Frederick, 'what reason have you to give why I should not tell a story to this young Gratian, who may yet reward me for it, by saying a mess for the repose of my soul."

'Aye, that I will, if I am ever a priest. I wish to be a priest-shall I not be a priest, Father abbot ?' asked Gratian.

'Heaven grant you grace to be so,' answered the abbot, laying his hand reverently on the boy's head, and his lips moving as if he were pronouncus hear what answer Frederick can give to the wounded, and the shouts and hurralis of men, as question put by Father Lambert.'

contrary, there is nothing I love so much as to then was most indecent; for, instead of stealing hear Father Lambert tell one of his old-world out one by one, or in groups of two or three tosweet voice, and his ready smile, seemed to show stories, but I lear to worry him,' replied Fred- gether, as they had done on the previous Sunday

'Fear me not, fear me not, my gentle Frederick. The very idea of giving pleasure to you and to your brother will be a gratification and not a toil to me. Come,' continued Father Lambert, 'I leave to you and to Gratian to de- of it. cide what sort of a story it shall be.'

that bundreds became converted : and Cataoia, which had, at one time, seemed to be a foul guikof sin was changed into a smiling garden of

No. 50.

The Sunday evenings were especially appropriated by Bishop Leo to sermons against magics and each succeeding Sunday his congregation was becoming more crowded, until at last he believed, so densely filled was every part of the church, that there was not an inhabitant of Catama but was listening to hum. It was at this very time, and when he thought that all his pious labors were about to be crowned with complete success, that he was in the middle of his Sunday evening sermon, when he and those who listened to him were astonished to hear outside of the church doors the sounds of music. It appeared to the bishop and his congregation that there. must be at least a thousand trumpeters, and a hundred cymbal-players, with an innumerable body of flute-players assembled together. The bistop's words could scarcely be heard with the noise, and it had not continued many minutes untillione of the congregation, urged by a vam currosity, should go out to see what was the matter, and the moment one went others followed. unfil at last the bishop found that be and bis clergy were left alone in the church, so that for that Sunday he had to break off his sermon m the middle, and return sad and sorrowful to his own home.

The bishop Leo regarded the interruption as an accident to be deplored, and so thought no mare of it, until the following Sunday evening, when he was again preaching ; and when, instead of sweet music, such as had broken in upon his :former exhortation, he and his congregation were alarmed by hearing outside the clash and clang ing a blessing upon the child. 'But come, let of arms, the cries and groans as of persons

of they were winting a victory in a hard-fought 'For myself I have no objection. On the battle. This time the behavior of the congregathey all, as with one accord, rushed from the church, and in such baste, that several had their legs and arms broken, in trying to crush their way out of the door, so that there were shouts and groans inside the church as well as outside

Bishop Leo saw that it would be useless to at-'On,' exclaimed Gratian jumping away from tempt proceeding with his sermon under such cirthe abbot, and throwing binself on his knees be- cumstances, and therefore he again returned to fore Father Lambert, 'Oa my two bended his home; but this time twice as sad, and ten times more full of sorrow than he had been on the previous Sunday. So grieved was the good bishop that when his faithful servant, Francis, brought him his supper that evening, the bishop bade him take it away; for he was so heart-broken that he could not touch a morsel. 'I know what is afflicting you,' said bis servant, Francis. 'It is because you have been prevented from finishing your two sermons; but what astonishes me is 'hat you have never thought of the cause of those interruptions."

dispensation is permissible. Here, take all the food I have in the house : it consists but of bread and wine---and when you have ealen of it conceal yourselves in that closet, so that no one but myself may see you.'

So speaking he gave the two sterving men bread saturated with wine, and then hastened to the church.

A few hours afterwards Leo and Attalus were mformed by the priest Paululus, that Nanin, with a large band of military retainers, had posted themselves at the gates of Rheims and secured all the roads approaching to the city, so that there was no chance of any one entering or leaving it without their knowledge. Hearing this. they resolved to he concealed in the house of the priest, and there they had remained for two days when they were informed that the impatient Nantin had come to the conclusion that they be concealed in Rheims, and having beard that Peulilulus was the friend of Bishop Gregory, was resolved upon searching his house.

God alone can be our helper,' said the old priest, as he presented to Leo and Atlalus two caracallas like to his own. ' Here. cover yourselves with these, and thus disguised seek to make your way out of Rheims. There, there, my children,' be said, as he arranged the dark robes around both-' conceal your faces with the hoods. Leo, stoop so that you may appear smaller than you are-and do you, Attalus, walk more erect than is your wont. Very well, very well ; that will do. Now, hie ye from the house before Nantin reaches this place.'

Both the young men knelt to receive the priest's blessing, and then hurried them from his presence. They had descended to the open space or square of small houses around the shurch, and had not passed many yards from the door of the priest's abode when they perceived that they were in the midst of Nantin's soldier's, that he himself had dismounted, and ordering a strict watch to be kept on the house, had rushed into the presence of the priest, and to his great , disappointment found him alone.

"Are you,' asked Nantin, " the priest Paullulus ?' . ...

'I am.'

'Am I rightly informed, when I am told that you are the friend of Bishop Gregory for many vears ? ÷ 4 

' You are.'

' Most certainly.'

the embrace of a free man."

"A slave thou shalt not one moment lenger remain,' replied the bishop. Arise, Leo, come to my side-give me thy hand.'

Leo did as he was directed. The bishop clasping one hand of Leo in his own, cried aloud -' I call on all here to witness that it is my desire to manumit my slave. Take notice then, all you who see and hear what passes, that I wish this man to be a free man, and with this I lose my hold upon him.' And so speaking the hishop turned Leo completely round, so that all might behold what he cid, and then letting go his grasp said :

'Leo, you are now a free man. Now embrace me.'

As he spoke these words he placed his hands upon the shoulders of the young man, and the withered cheek of the bishop touched the dark cheek of Leo.

" My wite, my chief," whispered Leo.

Both safe, both well. They are now under the care of Adrian, and he pines to see you and to greet you as his son,' replied the bishop.

'Go, Leo-go, my friend,' added Attalus, ' to see your wife and child; but tell them that you are not only a free man, but a man possessing an independent property ; for, with my uncle's leave. I mean to bestow upon you and your family forever, one hundred acres of the most productive land on my estate."

'I approve of my nephew's gift,' said the bishop, ' and I confirm it with my blessing-'

The old chronicler to whom we are indebted for the most of the incidents in this tale adds. that ' Leo. the free man, with his wife and children, passed on the lands thus bestowed, a happy and prosperous time, all the days of his life.'

THE MAGICIAN-A LEGEND. -- THE MONKS' RECREATION HOUR .- CHAPTER I.

The hoarse blustering winds on a cold winter's evening, were heard roaring around the thick thick walls of the monastery of A-chaffenburg, and occasionally bursting in with a freezing gust through the covered cloisters, whenever the postern-gate was hospitably opened to afford to the bumble wayfarer and poor stranger lood and shelter for the coming night. It was the hour for relaxation; and all the habitual dwellers in the monastery were collected together and formed a wide circle around the buge pile of blazing life. He sat at once erect, and fixing his large wood that erackled and sparkled before them, staring eye on the laughing child, and grasping "And that if you could render a service to | and diffused a genial heat to the most remove corassembled.

Such, then, was the centre group that sat opposite the refectory fire in the monastery of As co fleaburg. whilst around them were priests and monks, chatting in a low tone of voice together.

A perfect silence had fallen upon the center group. It had continued for a few minutes, when the boy, Gratian, suddenly changing his attitude, jumped up on the right leg of the abbot, and jolting himself on it, as if he were riding his horse, he put his lips to the abbot's cheek, and, kussing him, said, ' I wish father abbot, you would ask Father Lambert to tell me a story.'

The moment the merry voice of the young those who practiced magic were persons who boy rang with the utterance of his name, the benumbed aculties of the old mouk seemed to have miused into them all the vigor of a new the tiny band within his long bony ingers, and him or any one of his family you would do so ?' ner of the vast apartment in which they were gaping a grin smile with his toothless mouth, he he warned his flock against the practices of ma-

knees I pray yoù, good father, that it may be a story about a wicked magician."

The refractory room resounded with laughter at the earnestness of the little boy; and Frederick, as if he desired to heighten the sport, also knelt before Father Lambert, and in a half-serious, balf-joking tone, said, ' And I pray you, on my two bended knees, that you tell us some story about that man, whoever he may have been that you consider the most extraordinary you have ever known."

The laughter was renewed by this serio-comic petition, and the old monk, laying his hands on the heads of both the brothers, and drawing them gently together, kissed the forebead of each, and said,

'God bless you, my good child; en ! The request of both is granted. I mean to do what each asks: but, Frederick, your request, I must tell you, is the harder of the two to comply with. More of that, however, anon. The first story I must tell you is that which Gratian has asked for the story of a magician. Gratian would you like him to be a wicked magician !"

' On, yes,' answered Gratian, returning to the Father aboot, seating himself comfortably in his lan. I would like to be a horridly wicked magician. And, mind you, begin with the words Oace upon a time.' No story, in my opinion, is worth listening to that does not begin ' Once upon a time.'

' Your suggestion, Gratian,' said Father Lambert, smiling, 'shall be strictly attended to .-Listen to my story.'

CHAPTER IL .- THE MAGICIAN --- TEMPTATION

Once upon a time there lived at Catania, a city in Sicily, a very good Bishop, named Leo. who, having been aware that there was no part of the world in which the wicked arts of magic had be n so much practiced as in Sicily, and that all the efforts of all his Christian predecessors uad not been able to extirpate it, did his utmost by his virtuous example, and his pious admoni tions to induce the people to abominate it as a Grievous sin.

Leo, the good bishop, was well aware that sought, in the midst of their sins, to have that the Great, shall be able to detect the magician, same miraculous power of working wonders of which God has alone reserved for the greatest of his saints. He knew that to obtain that power arts.' men brought down upon themselves perdition here and hereafter. In all his discourses, then, said, What is it that the poor old Limbert can gic; and with such good effect did he do this.

'And can you guess it, Francis ?' asked the bishop. 'I but regard these interruptions as unforeseen circumstances which no wisdom can guard against."

"It is your simplicity of heart that misleads" you,' replied Francis. 'I have no doubt but your sermons have been broken off by the vile arts of some magician."

"Of a magician ?' said the bishop in surprise." What makes you think so ?'

'Because,' answered Francis, 'I was, I confess, so ill-behaved on both occasions as to imitate the example of the congregation. I went out with them to see who were the players of the music, and who were the fighters in the batile the clamor of which had reached our ears; and when I got outside the church door, on both occasions, I saw nothing in the square 'before me but a little black and white dog that seemed to be amusing itself by running atter its own tail. It was the same thing that I twice saw. That black and white dog, I am sure, was some magician who by his incantations was thus grieving you, and deluding your congregation."

'Alas ! it may be as you say, Francis,' sighed the bishop; ' but how is it possible for me to discover who this wicked man 19."

'I will tell you,' replied Francis. Proceed on next Sunday as usual to preach your ser mon against magic and magicians; as if you had no suspicion of being molested by any malignant, enemy; whilst I meanwhile, concealed, in the square, and being protected by your benediction, which you will bestow upon me in going, and armed with a relic of the blessed Pope Gregory who, on such an occasion, must appear in his. visible form, before he commences his diabolical

f Let it be as you say, observed the bishop. Evil cannot ensue, and good may follow from ) the proposition you make to me.'

The next Sunday evening the bishop was m

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ---- JULY 20, 1866

terripiedly tolthe conclusion of his discourse. Ma the left the church, and such an impression dd the bishop produce, that is vast number were all the next day, and so - occupied was be in all the next day, and so - occupied was be in the date of the period of th time forth abjured the practices of magic, that **نون** 

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Francis, I may mention, was not meanwhile annious to speak to the bishop, for a reason silent for this single day,' said Francis, patting which I am how about to state.

-Whilst the bishop was in the church, and Francis lay concealed in the square, he saw at prizes so easily ?' said the Prefect. the very time that the great allence in the church nduced him to believe that the bishop was about to speak, a young man with a long red beard, in life ? again inquired the Prefect. whereame in front of the church, looked carefully ! ' My name is Francis-1 am the servant of around bim to see if he were watched, and then, not perceiving any one, threw himself down upon the ground, and rolling himself over and over again, from one end of the square to the other, stables of the Emperor at Constantinople, and remeating aloud some words as he rolled, and not ridden by a servant. Name thy price for it Francis remarked that each time he reached the endatoffethe square, he became twelve inches morter than he had been before, until at last the body rolled itself up so small that it was no meer than that of a dog, and the instant it came to that size it assumed the appearance of the some black and white dog Francis had seen the two previous Sundays. The dog, getting up on the fore , paws, and turning its head towards the church door; gave a bark which sounded like a log it.? and about of laughter; but before it had finished ita, bark, Francis quietly and noiselessly stepped behind it, and raising up his foot he gave it such a lock: that he sent it flying up in the air ! and, as it feel to the ground he stamped with his foot m the stomack, and holding it down to the earth | down, and, instead of his splendid white horse, he encloimed .....

Evol. and malignant necromancer, wherefore do you willict thus, by your vile artifices, my pipus master ?'

The dog's body lengthened out as Francis moke, and before he had fuished putting his question, he saw that his foot rested on the chest of the young man with the bushy red beard.

Alpray you, Francis, to permit me to rise from the earth. I am very much hurt by the tick you have given me,' said the young man, writhing as if in agony.

[Never,' answered Francis, ' until you have answered the question-wherefore do you afflict wy pions master.' Wherefore,' asked the stranger, 'does your

master attack me.'

"Attack you-with what? How and in what manner has Bishop Leo ever attacked any one ?' asked Francis.

"He attacks me-be attacks the art I practice, and those I am devoted to,' replied the stranger, 'and the weapons with which he assaus mare his prayers and exhortations."

"Foul fiend that you are,' exclaimed Francis, bestowing another kick upon the prostrate magi-"Fiend-I am no fiend,' replied the man. ' altherein I admit that the relic you bear gives you great power over me. I am a fellow-cilizen of your own. I am the son of the noble widowed dame, Barbarita.' "What !' cried Francis in amazement, starting Back, and withdrawing his foot from the prostrate form, 'is it possible that you are Heliodorus, the sen of the dame Barbara; she who is alike silustrious for her high rank and her many great virtues ?" The instant that the foot of Francis was withdrawn from the body of Heliodorus, the latter imped up, and making a single bound, reached the balcony of the palace overlooking the square, and then. from a height of twenty feet, thus died a few days after her conversion, and was buried moke to Francis: \*Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your power ; but still to show you that I bear you ao enmity for the insults yeu have offered me, and the outrages you have committed, I am willing to confer a favor upon you, on one condition.' "Condition-moustrous /' cried Francis, ' the servant of a bishop to enter into any condition with a magician-the servant of the devil. Monstrous ! monstrous ! I will enter into no condition -make no bargain with you."

**At the name of Casar there came bounding At the name of Casar there came to the opening of the tast teened to for the stat <b>at the of the served be at the the faither the of the stat there in the stat there in the stat there in the of the stat there in the stat there is the stat the stat there is the stat there is the stat** street ensued 1- and the bishop proceeded unin- the sun, as int it were composed of nought else

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When the horse beard its name pronounced he could not spare a moment to speak to Francis by Francis, it pranced over to him, as if he had or ask him as to what had occurred in the called it, and stooping down his head seemed to again before the church, when he was preach court his caresses, and to welcome him as its master.

> 'And this horse shall be mine if I am but its neck with delight.

"Whose horse is that which has won five

'It is mine,' said Francis,

"And who art thou ? What is thy condition

Bishop Leo.' 'A servant !' exclaimed the Prefect. ' Such appeal. is not fitting. A borse like that should be in the and the money shall be paid.'

"But 1 would not like to part with my horse," said Francis.

"Not like ! forsooth,' cried the Prefect .--Who cares what a fellow like thee likes or dislikes. I insist upon thy delivering up the borse this moment. Where is it ?'

'Where is it ?' said Francis, astonished at the cuestion. 'Do you not perceive that I am rid-

"What !' exclaimed the Prefect, ' does a wretch like thee dare to banter one who represents the Emperor, ia Sicily ?'

Francis fancied for an instant the Prefect must be seized with madness, until he looked found that he was straddle-legs on the long rotten pole of a vine dresser !

'Heaven be merciful to me !' he cried, 'I have been riding all this time on a demon.' He felt for his gold-it, too, had vanished. 'Ah! miserable man that I am,' he exclaimed, 'I perceive I have been fairly bewitched."

As he spoke these words the withered vinedresser's pole, on which he had been riding, seemed to be animated with life: for twisting itself about like a serpent, it darted, amid shricks of horror and execution, into the thickest of the crowd that these strange circumstances had gathered around the Prefect.

"Guards !' exclaimed the Prefect, ' seize this villain. He is one of the magicians against whose five in the sauctuary, and one under the galleryfoul practices the good Bishop Leo preaches and abstracted their contents. every Sunday. Place him with heavy chains in the darkest and deepest duogeon in our prison .---To-morrow we shall put him to the torture, and endeavor to discover his vile associates; but whether be speaks or remains silent, he shall, before noon, be burned to ashes. Away with him ! away with him ! If he attempts to speak to you, strike the teeth out of his head.'

• (To be continued.) •

directions. No doubt this mission will be productive thousand acres. But what a picture of prosperity is

went to hear the Holy Fathers preach. No doubt try, the least improved in an agricultural their sermons, are most instructive, but abstracting view of any in Burupe, with seventeen mi rery appearance (cannot fail, to create a most pro-found respect for religion, a sovereign contempt for shores every day. Here is we think, a combination the vanities of life, and an ardent love of Ohrist crucified, whom they preace boll by word, and ex-ample - Yours respectfully, John Inwis. ample-Yours respectfully, John Inwin. Manorhamilton, June 18, 1866 - Cor of Dublin

Instantant, 17th ult., a sermion was preached by the Rev. T.B. McElroy, in the Caurch of the Most Holy Trinity, Rockcorry, county Monaghan, in aid of the funds for the erection of the new church of Einatris, of which Rev. P. Olifford is the zealous and respected pastor. A large congregation from the parish and surrounding districts, particularly from the town of Monaghan, assembled to distant to the eloquent words of the gifted preacher, and proved by their generous contributions how much they profited by his teaching, and how highly they appreciated his

The new Catholic church of Aglish, county Waterford, was consecrated with all possible pomp, on the 6th ult., by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, bishop of the diocese. The venerated parish priest, Rev. John O'Mears, and a large number of the local clergy were also in attendance.

DEATH OF THE REV. PATELOK RYAN, P.P., OF DROMIN, UO. LIMERICK. -It is with feelings of deep regret we have to announce the death of the Rev. P. Ryan, for many years the faithful, zealous, and respected parish priest of Dromin, which sad and and uperpected event occurred at his residence on Wednesday, June 20, After & few days' illness .---Though the lamented gentleman had been for some time ailing, his parishioners, to whom he had endeared himself by every tie which connects friend. ship, hoped he would be spared for years to come, but the inexorable fiat decreed otherwise, and the good and unassuming pastor has passed away to enjoy; we trust, the reward of a well-spent life in the service of his Oreator, being struck down by an at tack of paralysis.

The Waterford News, says : The Rev. J. A. Johnson, who conducted the Mission in this city last week, established in conjunction with Mr. Power, solicitor, New Ross, the Wexford People newspaper. Mr. Johnson was the principal editor until, about eight years ago, he left the editorial chair, and proceeded to the Continent to pursue his smudies for the

holy Order of Redemptorists, of which he is now a distinguished member. Before he joined the press he was educated at St. Peter's College, Wexford, bis native town. He was an active member of all the religious educational and philanthropic societies of the locality, and was recognized by all classes as a young gentleman of the highest character and ability.

Some miscreants secreted themselves in St. Mi chael's Church, Kingstown, on the night of June 15, and broke open eight poor boxes - two in the nave.

THE CORPORATION GREEN FLAG. - The green flag of the Corporation, so long the subject of warm discussion at the meetings of the Town Council, is likely to aflord matter for still farther debate at the meeting of that body to-day. Saturday morning it was hoisted on the flag staff: on the New Wall by 'General'. Hodnett, the carotaker, acting under the instructions of the Council, the idea being that the Oorporation banner might wave over the Land of the 2ud Queen's who were to perform that evening in the orchestra recently erected there for their accom | Post. modution, as it had floated on the previous Thurslay above the German contingen · An intimatio was, however, conveyed from General Bates that the band would not be permitted to play on the New Wall if the flag was not taken down, and Sir John Benson by request of the Mayor went to 'General' Hodnutt and told him to have the flag backed down. Hodness replied he had the instructions of the coupcil to fly is, and would carry out his orders to the letter, and would neverstrike his colonce. He would neither take down the baaner nor allow any one else to do so unless overcome by physical force or coerced by the strong arm of the law. Sir John Benson pot feeling disposed to resort to the first measure returned to the Mayor and related the result of his commission, when the other means by which the 'General' declared he could be moved had to be resorted to, for the strong arm of the-law, accom-panied by Mr. E Casey and Dr. Gillman, members of the Town Council, waited on him in the persons of the High Sheriff of the City, the Town Clerk, and four policeman, and the grean bunting was there and then lowered, carefully folded up, and consigned to waste its sweetness within the recesses of an old timber chest. The band of the 2nd performed on the Wall, and a very pleasant evening was spent by hundreds of promenaders .- Cork Constitution.

presented in the loss of a third of the whole cash reserve of the nation by the succession of two or three bad harvests. The very augumentation of these bank. deposite stills is proof of the utter stagnation of business in the island. Fangy a congview of any in Europe, with seventeen millions of copital looked up in the banks, and labour (surplus state of things, that is, more labour quitting the country, more capital lying; idle in the banks, still, more liability to sudden fluctuation by the occurrence of a hay famine we compliment the philosophers upon their ineight. We however, hops for . a better state of things than shaping Ireland into the likeness of Tartary, its people into Calmucks and its gentry into pastoral chiefs. - Cork Examiner.

WHAT ARE THE IRISE MENETRS DOING .- Upwards of two years ago we had the satisfaction of receiv. ing a private letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, thanking us for some artic es written in this journal on behalf of Oatbolies in the workhouses and prisons of England, in which we urged upon the Irish Liberal members to use their utmost influence to protect those poor creatures from the insidious wiles of English official proselvisers. Not more than a month ago we again appealed to the Irish Members to know what they were doing upon this question, and yet we hear of no action being taken, goon this most important subject. Thousands of Oatholics, particularly Catholic children, are being prosley tised at present under the 'very liberal' administration of Mr. Gladstone and Co., and again, we ask what are the Irish Members, who kept. Mr. Gladstone in office, doing? One would naturally think that if there were any gift in the favour of the Government to grant to the Irish Liberal sembers who saved them, it ought to be given even without asking -at least it ought to be granted with good grace and promptitude ; but no, there is a tarpitude about all English Governments which will prevent them conceding the alightest concession to Catholics as long as they can withhold it! Though we blame and condemn them for their ingratitude, we really must blame the Irish Members more. What have they been doing for their wretched co-religionists in the prisons and work-houses of Eugland and Scotland? What influence have they brought to bear to abolish the intamous system which leaves these poor creatures at the

mercy of English proselytisers? They save a truckling Government, but they will not save their own poor from the fange of the merciless proselytiser. It is time that this question, at least, should be settled ; and, if it be not settled promptly, it will not be the fault of the Government so much as of the Irish members who 'unconditionally' support them,-Kil-

kenny Journal. The Cork Examiner of a late date announces that there is a ve y marked falling off in emigration from that port, adding : - 'Yesterday-the weekly sailing day for the ships of the Inman and National Company's lines-scarcely any of the old features of Thursday is Queenstown were observable. The troops of emigrants crowding along the beach to the embarkation quays were small and few in number The Inman steamer City of New York took off abrut

250 passengers from here, while the national Steamship Company's vessel embarked only about 180.---These figures contrast in a marked manner with the records of emigration through this port a year ago, when nearly every Thursday we had to record a departure of 200 or 609 persons for the single day and a weekly average emigration of 1,500 or 1,600.

Emigration is falling off from this county. The great majority of those leaving at present have had their passages paid for in America.-Kerry

At a late Kanturk, (county Oork), petty sessions,

Smithwick, jun, Esq, who has gone on the Continent. George Miller Harvey, Esq, of Malin Hall, Malin, Donegal, has been spoolated to the commission of the peace for the country of Donegal be atter William Ratledge Kirkwood, Esq., of Orosepattick, y.a.conn-Killala has lately been appointed to the commission point of of the peace for the county of Mayo. 

FARMING AFFAIRS. - The weather during the week has been highly favorable to vegetation, and the appearance of the grops throughout the country denotes unusual progress. Grass lands have been greatly improved by the copicus showers which have fallen at intervals of late. Osreal crops are every. where iuxuriant, and meadow promises well. A magnificent field of artificial grass in a very ad-vanced state, belonging to Alderman Reynolds is to be seen at the village of Kiltormer. Where the earlysown flax crop will be a superior and profitable one.""We have received from Mr. Grennan a sample of a field of flax belonging to the Margais of Olan-ricards, near Portumna; already the straw is a foot

in length Farmers are still busily employed in sowing green crops, while early, turnips, have been pushed forward by the late rains so as to entirely escape the fly - Western Star: Of the weather and orops, the Waterford News of

the 22nd ult. says :- The weather has been of late very cold for the season, notwithstanding the orops of all kinds never presented ... a more promising appearance. The wheat, cats, and, potatoes look remarkably well; and as to grass. there does not seen to be anything like cattle enough in the country to cat it down. Meadows will be very good ; bat in consequence of the plague in England, where grass lands have been long without cattle, hay must be very plenty and theap this year.

The Leinster Express says of the weather and crops in the county Kildare : The late rains and the genial weather that has aucceded here proved of incalculable . benefit to the . country. From all parts we receive the most cheering accounts of the luxuriance of the crops and the prospect of a beastiful yield.

The crops in the county Wexford are reported as looking splendid. Potatoes are getting up fast, and the wheat and oats present a most promising appearance. As for the grass, it is ' growing over the ditches."

The Newry. Examiner says :- Mr. Launcelot Coulter, Ballymascanlon, has thirty eight acres of flar, whick speaks well for his care and ability in growing this profitable crop. It appears that lately several stalks were taken from the field, and on their being measured it was found they were each about eighteen inches long. The potato crop also looks very well. We have seen a specimen of new pointces, 'Kildares,' grown on the farm of Mr. Boyle, Tipping's quay. They were grown in the open air, and presented a fine appearance of mainrity and luxuriance.

The Down Recorder adds ;- The crops of every description continue to progress most satisfactorily under the present highly favorable state of the weather.

Color Sergeant M'Connell, of the 88th British regiment, stationed at the Ourragh, was recently presented with a handsome watch by the officers and men of his company, as a token of their esteem for his worth and other soldierly qualities.

On the 21st ult. the principal stone of the arch of the Ship street bridge, Drogheda, was laid by the Mayor, James Mathews, Esq.; = ho named it 'St. Mary's Bridge.'

A man who gave his name as Michael Duffy, was recently arrested in Drogheda: for proclaiming himself a Fenian, while in liquor. He was, however, liberated on giving bail for good behavior for six months.

At the opening of the late Drogheda Quarter Sessions, the chairman of the county, J. O. Nelligan, E.q., announced that the calendar appeared to be heavy, but considering the large population of the district it was comparatively light. The house of Mr. C. Leckie, of Newrath, was recently buroed to the ground. There was but a partial insurance on it. At the annual meeting of the Holywood Town Commissioners held on the 20th June, Osptain Harrison was re elected chairman for the ensuing year, and Messes. John Hunter and William Nummick auditors. At present there are no less than forty-seven persons confined in Down Jail who have been committed as dangerous lunatics. The following gentlemen, have been elected members of the Royal Irish Academy : Mesars. John A Baker, F.R. O.S.I., Edward H. Bennett, M.D. Francis B. Ornise, M.D., Thomas Gallwey. Thomas Maxwell Hatton, Rev. John O'Rourke and Mr. Alex. ander Thom. An inquest was held on June 18, at the Bow Island, county Fermanagh, by M. D. Dizon, Esq. coroner, on the body of a young man named William Robert Johnson, who met his death urder the following . circumstances. . It would appear that the deceased left Enniskillen on June 16 on board the steamer Davenish, and had with him an open row boat and sails, which were towed after the steamer, and that after proceeding down the lake to .opposite B .w Island, he boisted the sai's and started for for, home. The boat, after proceeding some short. distance, would seem to have capsized, as she was found next morning near Hill's Island with her must stricking in the mid." The body was recovered late on June 16. A verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts. . On June 21 petitions were presented in the Hone of Commons by Captain Archdall, from the Board of Guardians of Lisnaskes Union, against union rating in Ireland THERE AMERICAN MEN OF WAR AT QUEENSTOWN .---On Saturday, about five o'clock, threa' vessels be-longing to the United States navy arrived in Queenstown, and anchored in the men-of-war roads. Tuer are last from St. John's, Newfornland, whence they salled on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, thus having made the voyage across the Atlantic in ten days and a few hours. The fleet consists of a turret bottom of that sxiom which says, property has ship of the Mouitor, class; named the Misnionoman, its duties as well as its rights,' and in obeying its: a paddle war vessel called, the Asheufor and a sloop ship of the Monitor, class; named the Minntonomah, of war, called the Augusta. Their visit to this port has oreated a considerable degree of interest and speculation, caused; in a great degree, by the present distutbed state of continentaliaffairs, na The Oashel quarter sessions are reported as being very light - in fact; only ten crown cases; & few ofy bills, and an ejectment. At Ballinssloe, on the 12th ult., an inquest ; what held by coroner Martin Pelly, on the body of a little boy named J ha Dolan, who died suddenly of pon-The Sigo Chronicle sags :- Rain has continued to fall most days during the week, and the crops schow a most marked imployement. The turning orop is progressing avorably, and the flax is much beiter for. evening has been very chilly, but it does not appear the comission of the peace for the borough of The Banis Gas .. Company at their last anount Cork, and a dividend of eight pericential

Fool !' exclaimed Heliodorus, ' listen to what it is before you reject it. I respect you, I my, because in one thing you are like myself.'

Thope not,' said Francis.

"Yes; you do your duty as a faithful servant as I do mine.?

"I cannot deny that."

"Well, then, listen to me-all I ask of you is not to mention this day to the bishop what has occurred between us. Do but that, and I will hestow upon you the fleetest borse in all Sicily. My request cannot compromise your faith or your fidelity. I only ask you to be silent for this day ; upon that condition you will have a ho se that will be sure to win every prize in the public races that take place to-morrow.

• The fleetest horse !' exclaimed Francis, who would bave rejected gold and jewels if they had been offered; but who, having the vanity to think he was the finest borseman in all Catania, had always desired to possess a steed that might be worthy of his own merits.

"The fleetest horse ! the fleetest horse ! did voi say that, Heliodorus ?' asked Francis. (I'did," he answered.

sy can outrun any other in Sicily.'

· He is a borse so well trained, replied Helio-- اين مادينا ريد به دينه به دينه ومين مين . ريم مينه و مين دار اين خاندر شاها باغ آلها اين آلاي بين اين تين دينه اين اين اين اين اين اين اين اين اين اله منه هو.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Nation says : Irishmen will learn with interest that his Eminence the Cardinal Archhishop of Dub. lin has taken his (Cardinalitial) title from the Church of S. Pietro, Mottono, where Hugh, Esrl of Tyrone, Hugo, Baron of Dangannon, Rory O'Bonnell, Earl of Tyrconnei, and M'Mahon, Archbishop of Dublin are interred. The selection of this title was probably made by the Cardinal himself, and is creditable to his Irish instincts.

A lady residing in Kilrush, co. Clare, named Mrs. McMahun, nee White, was received into the Oatholic Church on June 16. She had been a Protestant all her life ; and her conversion created a considerable degree of excitement, the ol-rgymen of the opposite faith having had a smart altercation on the occasion, her brother being a Protestant clergymen. The lady according to the rites of the ancient Oburch.

The Connaught Putriot says :- With the return of summer his Grace the Archbishop commences to administer, in his extensive diocese, the Sacrament of confirmation to the rising youth of his fold. Menlough the parish so well fostered and cared for by the Rev. John Noone, was the first place he has honored this season. A la:ge congregation attended and two hundred children and grown peeple received the Shorament of confirmation at the Archbishop's hands. The sermou explauatory of the dogmatic and moral nature of that holy Sacrament, was clearly and ably delivered by the Very Rev U J. Bourke, President of St. Jarlaib'or All the priests who attended at the contessionals during the day-some fifteen in number-with the Archbishop and his lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clonfert, were hospitably entertained, as is usual by the respected pastor.

On June 10 a mission was commenced by the Franciscan Fathers in the parish of Glenfarn, diouese of Kumore. The Fathers to whom the mission has been entrusted are the Very Rev. L. Cosgrave, Wexford; Rev. P D. Kehoe, Rev. R. A. Hill, Rev. W. B. Codd, Dublin; Rev. S. B. Hore, Wexford.-Since the opening of the mission the beautiful church of Gleufarn, though spacious, is not capable of ..... taining the immense numbers that come not only from the immediate vicioity, bat even f om the surrounding and distant parishes, and the great crowds that daily attend the eloquent and soul-stirring sermons of the Fathers and flock around the confessionals clearly prove how anxious the people are to avail themselves of the favo able opportunity afforded them On June 17 Dr. Consty, bishop of the diocese, solemnly dedicated the large and beautiful church of Gienfarn, Intely erected by the venerable and much esteemed pastor, Dr. Rogan, P.P., V.G.

MISSION IN GLENFARN, PARISE OF OLOONOLARE .-Sir - Uwing to the great zeal of our venerated pastor, Very Rev John Rogan, V. G., for the salvation of his flock. we are blessed in this parish with a mission of the Fransiscan Fathers, which has been opened Theirme have one look at him. I should like on Sunday, the 10th instant, with all the solemn te see what sort of an animal is that which you insightence peculiar to Catholic worship. At say can outrun any other in Sicily.' Holy Fathers, whose sancufed aspect imparted as it were a new importance to the august and sacred ac-• He is a borse so well trainen, replieu Itelle derus, ihat he comes when he is called. Here tion, and produced devotional, feelings hitberto un-to devote the third soldier indicted; he was charged with in-too was devoted devotional, feelings hitberto un-tonded mitting and desertion.

TERATMENT OF THE FORLAN PRISORDE T. - Again the ill-treatment of the Benian prisoners in Ireland has been brought under the notice of Parliament.-Mr. Synan, Member for Limerick, has shown that, notwithstanding the attention called to the tyrannies exercised by petty jail officials, since the commencement of the Fenian arrests, and, despite the exposure of their nefarious practices in Cork and Waterford-thanks to Messrs. Magnire and Blakethe most wanton restrictions are in existence and are enforced in the jails at Limerick. Shut up in ceils for twenty two hours out of twenty four ; refased converse with each other; denied the privi lege of seeing their triends, and the right of interview with their legal advisers, these unfortunate prisoners - suspected of a political offence- are undergoing all the horrors and sufferings of penal servitude, without even the form of trisk or sentence by judge or jury!

Such grossly inhuman conduct Mr. Synan characterises in the mildest parliamontary language, as 'unconstitutional and unnecessarily severe,' and calls on the Government for an explanation respecting it.-Irishman.

Mahony, the Fenian prisoner from Kilrush, has been admitted to bail.

The Clonmel Chronicle mentions that recently four 'Fenians' in that jail were liberated-namely, Patrick Green, classical teacher, Carrick on Suir Robert Maher, a young farmer from near Fethard John O'Brien, of Balyporeen; and Philip Power; nublican of Olonmel.

O'Connor, the young man who attempted the assassination of Wainer, the Fenian informer, in Dublin, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Color-Sergeant M'Carthy has been sentenced to transportation for life Private James Kiely, also tried by court-martial, made no defence, but handed in a protest against the authority of the court. Kiely was the man alleged to have made the keys for the Gonmel Arsenal. Corporal Thomas Chambers was the third soldier indicied; he was charged with in-

Patrick Oronia, Wm Beilly, Denis Gaisey, Owen Backley, Edmond Burke, and Patrick Sneehan, were indicied for having on the 10th ult., broken the win-dows of the Protestant church. After an examination, they were ordered to stand for trial at Mailow quarter-sessions, they meantime being out on bail.

There is not a single prisoner in the county Olare ail for trial at the sussing assizes and on only 1wo for the June quarter sessions throughout the county. These are to be tried at Ennis-one for assault and robbery, and the other for child describen. This state of things is highly creditable to our county, and we earnestly hope it may long continue so. -Clars Journal;

Recently, near Birchfield, an old woman named Flanagan, aged 80 years, was engaged in pressing netties into a pot with her foot, the vessel turned and out her in so, bad a manner that she died shortly from loss of blood.

The Kerry Evening Post, in announcing the recent demise of Mr Garrett Nagle, of Clogher House, county Oork, says :- 'The decessed was a magie. trate for the county Oork, and represented one of the oldest and most respectable Roman Catholic families in the county-The Nugles of Ballinamona dastle. We are sure we express the opinion of his numerous friends, as well here as in his native cornty, when we say that few men will pass from amongst us whose death will cause more deep regret and sorrow to every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

The Earl of Dungarvan has been created a Baron of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Barry, of Kerry.

On the recommendation of P. Connellan, Esq. District Inspector, the Commissioners of National Education have awarded a gratuity of £5 to Mr. H Millar, teacher of Letterkenny No. 2 National School, for instructing his pupils in vocal masic and drawing, during the year 1865.

The Tipperary Advocute of a late date pays a high ribute to the action of Captain Power, Lalor, of Long Orchard, towards his tenantry, to whom he has granted leases of three lives, or 31 years. The Adcocate says : - ' Not merely a Uhristian and patriotic instinct, but a sound financial policy lies at the dictates Captain Lalor has prepared a rich return for himself even here. The tenantry at the foot of Old Keeper, now assured in the little holdings where they were born feel a deep and thankful gratitude and many a prayer ascends from simple hearts for the long life and happy death of their benefactor. We could name langlords not a hundred miles from the Lalor estates who might do worse than take a leaf from the captain's book."

Lient. Robert Rodgers, of the County Limerick Militia, eldest son of Mr. Rodgers, of Parteen, was gestion of the brain and lungs, bound the recently drowned by the socidental upsetting of a boat in which he was crossing the Shannon to. Corbally.

Hon. Charles Lord Headley, of Aghados House, Killarney, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Kerry. Robert Lambkin, Esquire, has been appointed to retard vegetation.

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#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-JULY 20, 1866

Tit iss been officially, wanounced, the Mr. Oharles inte, Church-which in this matter, as in many others,

At a meeting of the Dablin Corporation, on the 1sh when a different John Reynolds gave incluse that, at the first meeting in July, ho would move the nomination of Alderman William Lane Joynt es Lord Stayor for Lertyear. •

A gentleman near Enniscorthy, Wexford recently sent over ten far cattle for sale to Liverpool for which he received 200 each, or 2000 for the whole. The following will give an idea of the Saleton fishing in New Bors : I reckoned no fewer than thirty boats fishing for salmon, this week, in the river close to the bridge at New Ross. One would say that it would be almost impossible for a fish to pass up or down without being caught.

A correspondent of the Waterford Cilizen, writes as follows : A few days ago a respectable farmer named Deveroux, aged 80 years, died near New Boss. In '98 he fought through the whole campaign, in-cluding the battle of Rose. He was known as a first rate shot. When dying, his last words were : 18 there any obsuce of having a Boheenaslawn man at my funeral?' Boheenaclawn is the name of a lane in Ross where a large body of Hanoverian troops (Hessians) were all killed in battle. One old man, a brother in asms, living at a distance of seven miles, heard of the funeral-and came to it, and followed it to the grave. The attendance of the sons of the men of '98 was very large, amongst when old Devereux was an especial favorite.

An application was recently made in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, for the admission to bail of a farmer samed Edward Nolan, charged with harboring the alleged Fenian Centre, Cohn Morris. Though Molan is an old man, in delicate health, and whose farm is admittedly going to min, the application was refused.

Joseph . O'Farrell, a young man connected with some respectable abookcepers in Carlow, was recently fully committed for trial at next assizes on charge of uttering seditious language, and singing 'O'Donnell Aboo!'

On the Sth ult., two British soldiers were flogged in Limerick. Private Walker received his 50 lashes with firmness, and unyieldingly. The second soldier, of the 73rd regiment, who also received 50 lashes a few days before, was Private O'Brien, and it is stated that the drammer who inflicted the punishment upon him fainted after giving the tenth lash, and had to be replaced by one of strenger nerve.

THE BLACK DEATE IN IRILAND .- The disease called febris nigra, or black death, has appeared in Iroland. Four cases occurred lately in Dublin, and an inquest has just been held on an artisan in Belfast named Holmes, who, when he was dying, had deep blotches.and black marks over his body, as if, (said the surgeon who had attended him) he had been fired at from at from a distance witz black cartridge. The spots were raised above the level of the skin, and could be quite sensibly felt. Death in this instance was accelerated by drinking. Febrienigra has heretofore been almost entirely unknown in Ireland.

At present there are no less than forty-seven pergons confined in Dowr jail who have been committed as dangerous lunatics.

A rather novel case was recently brought before the Belfast palice count. Capt. Keach, the Governor of Belfast jail, was summoned by a young woman named Jane Looghrey for having assaulted her. The complainant applied to the Governor of the jail for leave to go amongst the prisoners confined there for complicity in the Fenian sucvement, for the purpose of bringing elething to them, whereupon he (the Governor) pushed her out of his presence. The olothing, had been sent by a committee of ladies sympathising with prisoners of this class throughout the country, and it was for this committee the young woman.was acting: After lengthened arguments, Mr. John Rea, who appeared for Miss Looghrey, proposed to withdrew the case if the other side would agree to a civil action for damages being. brought sgainst the Governor - that gentleman's evidence as defendant not being admissible in the police court. This cource was, on the recommen-dation of the magistrates, agreed to.

John Holmes, forty six years of age, a mechanic in the Linfield Foundry, Belfast, recently died suddenly, at his residence, from the effects of ox cessive driakt g.

O'Donnell of the Irish bar, has been appointed a di was originally made the law of the land - when he visional police magintress in Dublin, in the room of whit through the second marriage ceremony. The Mr. Stronge, the new Selicitor of Infond Bevenue in proof of this doing that was a valid and sufficient proof of his bigamy No one would have ever thought his crime or Liz-guilt the less had he pleaded that the second woman he married could not be, in point of law, his wife, as he was the husband of an-other at the time. The law of marriage must have undergone some great change since it was taken out of the Oburch's hands by the British legislature, or we should not have seen a man who had openly married two women (both being alive) proved not to have been guilty of bigamy A judicial conclusion so fatal to morality and to the weifare of society at large cannot be allowed to rest here. If the tinkering which the merriage laws of the state have lately undergone has made men lose sight of the original and divine principles on which marriage stands, and of the safeguards by which it is to be protected, the sooner they are all abolished the better. In the case which has been brought before the public, the case of Fanning, the man is acquitted, not because he did not draw the unfortunate woman into marrisge with him, for the marriage was daly performed, not because he did not, as far as he was concerned. commit the crime of big my, but because there was some flaw in the condition of the woman, not in the woman herself. Are we then to believe that, according to British modern law, a man who takes a woman before the priest or the Protestant minister to marry her, she, ignorant of his having a wife alive at the time, is, while he thus was roining her happiness and destroying her character for life, not guilty of bigemy, and entitled to bear its punishment, sim. ply because of a technic lity which does not in the

east affect his act! If this be British law under its 300 years' Protestant growth, it is brutish morality, and if there be any law which more urgently re-quires to be set right than another, it is this To the judges who have to administer it, it must be obvious that the non conviction of Fanning will lead to a species of profligacy in which men will be the victimizers, and women, innocent unsuspecting women, will be the victims The sequittal of such a man for such a reason as the one accepted by the court who had to judge him, will be tantamount to a proclamation by the crown in favor of one of the most ravaging vices of society, offering pardon and imponnity to the miscreant who neither fears God nor regards the dearest interest of his fellow beings. Practically its effect will be pretty much the same as if a law had been passed to make kigamy no longer a crime. What should, therefore, be demanded to stay the moral plague which must fellow is a law to: make Fanning's case, and that of all cases

like it-bigamy .- I am, Sir, &c., R. BELANEY. THE JAMATCA COMMISSION. - The report of the, Jemaica Commission was laid upon the the table of the House of Commons on the 18th of June. It is a very voluminous document, but its conclusions are given very briefly They re:

d. That the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the East had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority.

II. That the causes leading to the determination to offer that resistance we.e menifold :

2. That a principle object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent

2 .That an additional incentive to the violation of the law arose from the want of confidence generally felt by the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of the disputes affecting their interests vers carried for adjudication.

2. That some, moreover, were animated by feelings of hostility toward political and personal opponents, while not a few contemplated the attain ment of their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the Island.

III. That though the original design for the overthrow of constituted authority was confined to a smell portion of the parish of St. Thomas-in-the East, yet the disorder in fact spread with singular rabidity over an extensive tract of country, and that such was the state of excitement prevailing in other parts of the island that had more than a momentary success been obtained by the insurgents, their ultimate overthrow would have been attended with a still more fearful loss of life and property.

IV. That praise is due to Governor Eyre for the kill, prompitude and vigor which he manifested during the early stages of the insurrection ; to the exercise of which qualities its speedy termination is in a great degree to be attributed. V. That the naval and military operations appear

A fire recently broke out in Mr. Reed's flax store, to us to have been prompt and judicious. at by the w in

Of the 5 081 patients . in lunatio, asylums in Scot- in our export trade; but this is an argument against 30 years, and 12 for more than 40 years. One will next year complete half a century passed in a madhouse.

The number of persons killed by the explosion in the Dunkinfield colliery, Cheshire, is 37. Since the mine was opened five years ago, 336 persons have lost their lives in it.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. - The Atlantic Telegraph fleet consisting of the steamships 'Great Eastern,' 'William Cory,' 'Albany,' and 'Medway,' accom-panied by the warship ' Terrible,' was to sail srom England on the 30th of June, for rendezvous off the Irish coast, preparatory to starting on the vastly important work of making a fifth attempt to connect Europe and America by a submarine telegraph The new cable was completed, and the last coils of it placed on board the . Great Eastern' on the 23rd June, the date of our latest advices from England. A rigid scientific examination of the electric rope is said to have satisfactorily demonstrated its superior ity over the old cables, and the preparations for aying it from Ireland to Newfoundland are represented as being of a character regarded as perfect. The work of attaching the shore end line at Valentia was to be commenced about the 1st of July, so we may expect to bear shortly that the interesting and important work of 'laying the cable' has again been commenced.

The programme of operations decided upon is briefly as follows :- The Great Eastern is to proceed to Bearhaven on Saturday June 30. There she will take on board her final stores of coal, and while so occupied the new shore end from Feilhommerum Bay will be laid from the William Corry. When this is completed-and the operation is likely to last at least two days-the Great Eastern will come round to Walentia and after having made the splice will at once commence the great work of laying the main cable. Last year it is fancied that the sneed of the Great Eastern was occasionally too great for safely paying out the rope. This time, therefere, her rate of going will be absolutely limited to below six knots. At his speed, it will occupy eleven or twelve days to complete her labors from Venetia Bay to Reart's Content.

During the whole time of operation the new instruments will be able to send signals through to Valentia at every hour, stating the latitude and longitude of the great ship, the weather, amount of cable paid out, &c. Urdinary news and messages likely to interest these at sea and isolated from the cest of the world are also to be sent in reply from Ireland to the Great Eastern. Vessels have already been sent out to Newfoundland with three thousand tons of coal, and supposing the expedition to be successful, the Great Eastern will take these on boare and return to the spot where the cable was so unfortunately broken last year. This is to be grap-pled for till found. If the end is got to the surface, of course the small splice will be made with the portions which are now stowed on board the Great Eastern and the William Corry, when the big ship will again return to Heart's Content Bay and lay the remainder on her passage.

Thus if all goes well the month of September at latest will see us with two lines of telegraph to America, and both of which, when once down in deep waters, are likely to remain in order for years to come.

The arrangements made for raising the cable of last year are as perfect as can well be imagined.

The Bank of England has gained enormously by the recent back failures. It is said that six hun dred new accounts were opened with them in one day during the crisis. The number of new accounts opened at the London and Westminster Bank has not transpired ; but the clerks have been detained beyond the usual banking hours by the pressure of new business,

A YOUNG LADY BURNT TO DEATH. - A Very afflicting accident has occurred in the household of the venerable Dean Ramsay, in Ainslie place, Edinburgh. On Wednesday evening, Miss Lucy Cochrane, one of his nieces, and his constant and affectionate compunior, was passing the fire place in his dressingrown, when her dress caught fire, and, being of light texture, it was in a moment in a blaze. The slarmed young lady ran out to the staircase, calling for help, and among those who first came to her aid was Admiral Ramsay, the deau's brother, who at once put his coat around her, and before long the flames were put cut. The poor girl, however, was so ecorchea, and her nervous system sustained so severe a shock that, notwithstanding the most tender care and the highest medical skill, she died next day at eleven o'clock. The deepest sympathy is felt in Edinbargh for Dean Ramsay for the bereavement he has suffered and for the painful circumstances by which his loss has been attended. The deceased young lady, with her twin sister, who was present when the tragic occurrence took place, had resided for several years with him. It is scarcely a year since their only then surviving brother was accidentally shot dead while serving with his regiment in India. JOHN O'GROAT .- In the reign of James IV., of Scotland, three brothers, Malcom, Garvin, and John O'Groat natives of Holland, came to the coast of Caithness, with a letter in Latain from that monarch, recommending them to the protection and countenance of his subjects thereabout They got pos session of a large district of land, and in process of time multiplied and prospered until they numbered eight different proprietors by the name of Groat. -On one of the annual dinners, instituted to com memorate their arrival at Caithness, a dispute arose as to the right of precedence in taking the door and the head of the table This waxed very serious, and threatened to break up these annual gatherings .-But the wisdom and virtue of John prevented this capture. He made a touching speech to them, soothing their ungry spirits with an appeal to the common and precious memories of their na ive land, and to all their joint experiences in this. He entreated them to retarn to their homes quietly, and he would remedy the current difficulty at the next meeting W n by his kindly spiri: and words, the, complied with his request In the interval John built a house expressly for the purpose, of an octa gonal form, with eight doors and windows. He then placed a table of oak of the same shape in the mid dle, and when the next meeting took place he desired each head of the different Groat family to enter at his own door, and sit at the head of his own table. This happy and ingenious plan restored good feeling and a pleasant footing to the sensitive families, and gave to the good Dutchman's name an interest which it will carry with it forever .- Elihu Bur: itt. COAL -We hope that the Report of the Co.nmission when made will prove reassuring; but it will be necessary for that purpose that they should adduce some other facts and arguments than Mr. Vivian did last night. The case put by Mr. Jevons is very simple. In the first place, coal is a commodity which we cannot create. It is not like corn, or even beef, which we consume indeed, but which, through the bounty of Nature, we can reproduce We win coal, and burn coal, and there is an end of it. A certain stone lies under our test, and as we raise it we have to go deeper and deeper, year by year, after it. Last year we obtained 92,000,000 tons, and it would be a pretty calculation to discover the size of the hole we made in the earth by taking out this quantity from its bowels. This con umption would not in itself be slarming, but Mr. Jevons remarks that it increases with wonderful rapidity, and if our national progress is to be main tained, the increase must be kept up; and as this is physically impossible from the more fact that the necessary stock of Ocal does not exist beneath us, it follows that our progress must decline. Mr. Vivian replies that the remarkab e increase which has taken place in our Ceal consumption is dae to the increase

land at the beginning of the present year, 192 had bimself, and in support of Mr Jeron's position. 'Our been there for more than 20 years, 63 for more than 'export of Coal .ose from 4 800,000 tons in 1855 to 8,800,000 in 1864, and as it thus doubled in ten years those who have meditated on the world-famous problem of the nails in the horse shoe will not be surprised that could this rate of increase be kept up, our export trade alone would rise in a century to 9 050,000,000 tons, instead of the total of 2,607,500,-000 tons predicted by Mr. Jevons. Nor are Mr. Vivian's other arguments more successful as replies to bis antagonist. They all point to increased faci-lities in working Coal overcoming the natural difficulty consequent on the increased depth of Coal Mines, or, in other words, to the removal of obstacles which might prevent the the rapid increase of our export trade, if not to the cheapening, of supply calculated to stimulate production. alt is something to make coal accessible which is now beyond our reach, but the practical consequence must be to increase the consumption of that we can already get at. The truth is that Mr. Vivian's practical knowledge is only likely to strengthen the fears of the alarmiste, and it is necessary to resort to arguments of an entirely different nature if we would wish to dispel their anticipations. The Royal Commission will probably instruct us as to the extent of our Uosifields, but not even a Royal Commission is likely

to increase their area. The quantity of Ooal we have in store is limited, although the available limit may be capable of some increase. This is all that is necessary to Mr. Jevous' argument. and, to do him justice, ne does not imagine that we shall awake one morning to the conviction that we have just exhaust. ed our last seam of Ooal What he believes is that with a lessening supply and increased difficulty in obtaining it, the increase of consumption will gra. dually slucken, and at length cease. Other nations will come into competition with us, having their stores still unexhausted, and labor-markets which may then be supposed equally well-stocked with our 0wn.

At the present moment the following data, supplied by the London Times, read opportunely :- It will be interesting to read the chronology of the European conflict of 1859 January 1 .- The Emperor Napoleon made a significant speech to the Corps Dipomatique. February 1.-Pablication of a brochare entitled 'Napoleon III and Italy,' recommended by the Moniteur. February 23. - Departure of Lord Cowley for Vienna, charged with a mission from England and France. Marsh 7 - Note of the Moniteur, both fi m and conciliatory. March 23 -The Moniteur states that on the proposition of Russia a coogress composed of the five great Powers will be convened to adjust all points connected with the Italian question. April 8. - Bellicose order of the dey of the Emperor Francis Joseph. April 20. -The Moniteur publishes the bases adopted by the five great Powers for future deliberations. April 22 .- The Moniteur announces that Austria alone re fases to adhere. April 25 .- Project of a law with reference to the French loan of £20,000,000. May 8. - Proclamation of the Emperor of the French an nouncing a declaration of war. May 12. - The certainty is established of the neutrality of Prussia and England. June 4. - Battle of Magenta; rumors of peace. June 28 - Battle of Selferino. June 7.-Despatch of Valleggio, announcing a suspension of arms. July 11 .- Peace of Villafrancs. The sub scription offered for the French loan of £20.000,000 by 690,190 subscribers amounted to £100.383,321.

EMIGRATION. - The tide of Emigration from the Mersey continues to increase with great rapidity, in deed so great is the demand for passenger transit across the Atlantic that several extra steamers have been put upon the passenger line between Liverpool and New York, and it is believed that the present spring exodus will be one of the largest ever known. The Government officials at Liverpool last week completed their usual monthly returns of the number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the month of April. The number of ships sailing to the United States order Government supervision was 34, with 16 669 passengers, 352 of which were cabin and the remainder steerage. Of the latter, 3 920 were Eng-lish, 386 Scotch, 9,277 Irish, and 2,834 foreigners. To Canada there were two ships, with 831 passengers. of whom 40 were cabin, the remainder being steerage. Of the latter, 316 were English, 178 Irish, and 297 foreignera. There was only one ship to Nova Scotia, with 267 passengers, one of whom was in the cabin. the remainder being steerage. Of the latter, 165 were English, 44 Scotch, and 57 Irish. To Victoria there were two shipe, with 685 passengers, of whom six were cabin passengers, the remainder being steerrish, and 16 foreigners - making a total of 39 ships, 18,452 passengers, of whom 309 were in the cabin. Of the steerage passengees, 4,643 were Eoglish, 351 were Scotch, 9,912 were Irish, and 3,147 foreigners. The number of 'Short Ships' sailing to the United States during the past month was eight, with 735, to Victoria, with 17; to South America 4, with 88 to West Indies, 3, with total of 17 ships and 883 pacsengers. The grand total for the month is 19,335 paseer gers, being an increase over April of last year of the enormous number of 7,535. - Liverpool Post.

At Suspension Bridge, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cimon conferred Desconship on Rev. B. Kavanagi was raised to priestly offices, Rev. W. McOloskey, and A. McSherry, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

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The corner-stone of the new Church of the Angels, corner of Chontean and St. Ange servers . St. Louis, was laid on the first Sunday in / the Most Rev Archbishop.

A new Oatholic Oburch was dedicated at 1 .... ville, Oslifornis, recently, under the patrona, a St. Patrick.

THE LATE ANNEXATION PROJECT -In the Federal House of Representatives on the 2nd inst., Gaural Banks, the chairman of the committee on Fireign Relations, introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West and for the organisation of Territorial Governments.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first section provides that whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the Governments of Great Britain of the Provinces have accepted the propositions made in the second section, the President ef the United States shall publish by proclamation that the States of Nova Scotis, New Brunswick, Osnada, East and Canada West, and the territories of Selkirk, Saskstchewan and Columbia are constituted and admitted as States and Territories of the United States. Among the propositions is one that the United States will assume the provincial debt at not exceeding 5 per centum interest, as follows: Casada West, \$36,500,000; Oanada East, \$29,009 000; Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000 ; Newfoundland, \$3,200 900 Prince Edward's Island, \$2,000,000. The United States are also to pay \$10,900,000 to the Hudson Bag Company,

The prospects for a famine in the Western States are poor. The Cincinnati Gazette says that in Indians the wheat is not good, but the corn is wonderfully fine. Thousands of bushels of potatoes have been planted und are doing well. Oats-a fair crep. In Illinois wheat (Spring) is excellent; corn splen. did ; f.uit, an average crop, and farmers are in fine spirits. There is no danger of a scarolty if the weather continues favorable. The hay prospect is fair.

DISASTROUS FIRE .- Utics, N.Y., July 11 -- A disestrous fire occurred in this city this morning, destroying Metcalf & Derring's carpenter shop, Pierce Bao. cock & Co's tobacco manufactory, the cabinet warerooms of Fritz & Oo., and the clothing establishment Jacob Wendelsohn, besides injuring more or less the adjacent buildings. Total loss, about \$20,000, ca which there was an insurance of \$12,000.

Not only has the old Slave Pen been preserved almost, as it seems, by a spe ial Providence, to teach the old Bay state a lesson of humility and shame for its own participation in the sin it now denounces, in others, and a lesson of kindness and forgiveness. towards those who were supplied with slaves from. the coast of Africa by her own merchants and vessels, but the very ' business documents and records still exist, which give in insight into all the detail of this commerce in human flesh and bones. The Massachusetts slave traders made priacely fortuges which have come down to their descendants, who now rant and roar in the pride of woalth and phaciseeism against those who bave renounced slavery forever, and generally with great cheerfulness and pleasure, though with immense sacrifices and im the face of extreme peril. - Journal of Commerce.

Several deaths occurred from supstroke in Boston and Albany, as well as in New York city, during the recent hot weather.

Mr. James Shes, & rich old bachelor of St. Losie, died recently, leaving the bequest of \$400,000 to the Hospital of the Sisters of Obarity, in whet with in which institution, when poor and friendless he had received medical care and norsing.

A few nights since the wife of a German residing at West Hoboken, N. J., rose in the night and went to the window for something. Her husband awoka just at that moment, and mistaking her for a burglar, fired two shots from his revolver, both of which took effect, and she died in a short time.

Nor DEAD YET .-- An address from the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood has just been promulgated, over the signature of 'James Gibbon. President Senate,' in whish, after a review of the 'situation." he discovers that ' the prospects of our cause are more cheering at the present hour than they had been at any period since the remnant of the Irich age. Of the latter 243 were English, 21 Scotch, 400 land whose bopeless destiny their devotion on the stiny their devotion could not One can easily understand that, if satisfied alter.' with the Fenian past, the Senate will have no diff. cuity in conjuring up a very satisfactory future. The following is the concluding clause of the Address : ---"Directions for the increase of the strength and resources of the organization, and for the more perfect development of its military elements, now of such paramount importance, will be immediately forwarded to you, as well as detailed statements from the proper departments, showing the condition of the finances, and the receipts and disbursements siges the previous report at the Pittsburg Congress. From this exhibit you will find that in the administration of your financial affairs the greatest possible economy June, after a protracted illness, in the 48th year of has been practised in all matters within the control bis age. of your Senate and Executive; that every expenditture has been made subservient to the expected military exigencies; and that after the losses inseparable from the result of our late movement, we still possess such an amount of valuable material as to obviate most of the difficulties which beset the initiatory steps of our programme after the Congress of Pittsburgh. Lot the circles, then, continue their labors with vigor and perseverance. Our countrymen who have hitherto held aloof can no longer justly withhold their assistance through doubts of our sincerity. Let them now units with us, and the future will crown our efforts with that success which is the desire of every true Irish heart.' Mr. Lindsay, the clergyman at Medina, N.Y., whe whipped his child to death because he would not say bis prayers, and who was released on \$10,000 ball immediate;y upon being set at liberty went to the house of his brother-in-law to stay, but was not allowed to de so, the brother in-law fearing that his house would be torn down by an excited mob, and the misrable man has again taken up his quarters in the jail at Albion, this time voluntarily, but really to escape summary punishment from the hands of an infuriated and indigoant public. Mr. Lindsay has since been dealed the protection of the jail and has fled to Canada. HIDDEN TREASURE. - The Caroliton (Ill.] Demorai says that, for some time past, a party of Indiane, numbering filteen, belonging to the Oherokee wibe, encamped upon the banks of the Illicois river, ica miles from that place. Their ostensible object was fishing, hunting, etc., but it appears from recentidevelopments that their chief aim was to secare a bidden tieasure of seven urns of Spanish coin, which had been imbedded in the bluffs at that point in years gone by, by their ancient forefathers. They seemed to be extremely cautions in their mainters lest the pale-faces should discover the cause of their presence in that particular locality, and wrest the coveted prize, for which they had travelled many miles. After diligent search, which occupied some ten or twelve days, they succeeded in finding the spot where lay concealed the secret of their resarches .---Little remains to be told. Suffice it to say, that, after due exploration, their brightest anticipations were more than realized. The urns of gold and other sacred relics spoken of by their chief, ing since gone to the happy hunting grounds, were se cured, and these untutored, children stook their departure for the far West, with many thousand Sp ish dollars to cheer them on their long and, tedious march. 131 187

Edward or Samuel Johnson, the commercial traveler who absconded from Belfast, with a large cum of money-belonging to the Messrs. Mustermann of that city, was accested in Queenstown, as he was purchasion a ticket for passage to America on the Java. On being searched, £50 in gold was found on his person.

### OREAT BRITAIN.

Tes New MINISTRY .- Abort twenty of the principal supporters of Lord Derby assembled at his house in St. Jamec's square yesterday. Lond, Derby addressed them at some length, and announced that both at the suggestion of her Majesty, and in compliance with his own view of the necessities of his position, he proposed to offer high office to several members of the Whig party, and even to certain members of Lord Russels Gavernment. He should therefore, have to ack from his own supporters a sacrifice of their just pretensions. In some cases it might be necessary that they should altogether resign their claims to office; in others they would have to accept offices of lower rank than those so which they might have reasonably have aspired .-We are informed that the members present cheerfully assented to the terms thus proposed, and declared their willingness to make any secrifices necessary for the formation of a strong Administration Lord Derby then proceeded to wait upon the Queen at Windsor. No appointments have yet been made, nor is. is expected that any will be made so long as there is any prospect of the accessions from the Whig party which Lord Derby interded to seek. We believe that hitherto Lord Derby's overtures have not been favourably responded to.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS .- The following letter appeaced in the Freeman's Journal :-

Sir,-According to a judgment just given by a majority of the Irish bench-a judgment which cannot fail to influence the public conduct-a man may marry e second wife while the other is alive, and yet not be guilty of the crime of bigamy, on which, for the protection of society, and especially of the female sex, the law has hitherto laid a heavy punisoment. The recent decision has discovered a loophole by which the man may make his cacape who has committed the crime of making use of the marriage ceremony to assure two women, both being alive, that he has, under the highest of all sanctious-namely, religion, made each of them his wife. No one who knows the judges of the Itish bench, will for a moment impugn their ability. If they are wrong, it is fairer to suppose that they are wrong through following the law than through mistaking. or, misinterpreting, it. But, assuming tois to be the case, what are we to think of the law upon which mainly the whole fabric of social Ito and family happiness depends ? Bigamy has ing of the tire of a wagon wheel. At this season been made a crime by the law of man, which judges the express is usually accompanied by one or two Bit appointed to administer, because it is a 'orime by the law of god, which is entrusted to the Ohurch, one of them had given way. There was a sudden and which the Church through her authorities is stoppage and partial dislocation of the train, some appointed to proclaim and iteach. It has hitherto of the passenger carriages having been jerkel off the consided sin ois man's contracting marriage with raits, while the contents of some of the fish boxes more tian one woman, in marrying a second wife were scattered on the line. The passengers gene-while di had already a wife who could lawfully rally were much alarmed, but none of them appeared claim haves -her bashand. The crime of bigamy to have suffered injury. Owing to the accident the was comhitted by him, as a understand the law of line was temporarily blocked.

its full force to the extreme limit of its glatntory operation, the people were deprived for a longer than the necessary period of the great constitutional privileges by which the security for life and property is provided for. Lietly, that the punishments inflicted more ex-

cessive. 1. That the punishment of death was unneces. sarily frequent.

2. That the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous.

3. That the barning of 1,000 houses was wanten and orael.

CONSTABULART OF SCORLAND .- The report of Col. J Kinlock, Her Mejesty's inspector of the constabulary of Scotland, for the year ending in March, 1866, states the number of the force, officers and men, to be 2,780, or one to to 1,078 of the population enumerated at the Genene of 1861 (excluding Orkney and Shetland) - one to 1861 in the counties, and one to 655 in the burghs The police report the namber of vagrants, linkers, and unlicensed hawkers in the year at 57,160, but this in the number of cases vagrancy, and the actual number of persons included is estimated at about one-third, or 19,000. Encamping on roads, in wouds, or on enclosed land is now, under the Trespass Act of 1865, prevented by the police ; but through a mistaken charity vagrants. especially if there are women and children, often in the country get the owner's leave to lodge in out houses, and introduce infectious disease. It is considered that there is no doubt that the rinderpest has been, in some cases, conveyed to new districts by these wandering tribes. In the city of Perth va-grants are allowed, if they choose to lodge in the cells of the police-station, and frequently bring with them vermin and disease, to the injury of those who may afterwards be confined in the cells and also of the constubles. 386 vagrants were thus housed in Perth in the last year. The Trespass Act is reported to work beneficially where it is enforced, and in Sutherlandshire it is believed that several tribes or gangs of tinkers who used to infest that county bave emigrated to America. The report calls attention to the rate of pay of the constabulary, and the absence of a superannuation fund, and represents that without a change in regard to these matters the present standard of the force cannot much longer be maintained.

Mr. Way, a tradesman of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, undertook recently to swim for a wager from Newport to Cowes, a distance of four miles, without resting or stopping He accomplished the feat in five minutes under the two hours.

The Edinburgh Courant states that on June 14 an accident occurred near Inveresk to the express up train from North Berwick to Edinburgh by the breskfish trucks, and it would appear that the wheel of

#### UNITED STATES

DEATH OF THE REV. PHILIP SCENIDT .- This Rev. gentleman died at the Mercy Hospital on the 21st of

Father Schmidt was a native of Fribourg, Germany and had for the last five years been zealously laboring on the missions of this Diocese.-Pittsburgh Cutholic.

DRATH OF A CLERGYMAN --- Rev. Denis Tighe, pastor of St. Bridget a Oburch, Cleveland; departed this life at four o'clock, on June 19. Father Tigue was a native of the County Sligo, Ireland, and having completed his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary, was ordained by Right Rev. Bishop Rappe about eight years ago, and ever since faithfully discharged the duties of a zealous and exemplary mis-sionary. His childlike simplicity of manner and his fervent piety made him a living model for those for whose salvation be labored, and will cause his memory to be long and lovingly cherished by his sorrowing flock. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul, on June 21st, by the Right Rev. Bishop, in the Cathedral. and an appropriate discourse delivered by Rev E. O'Callagh. an, of Youngstown They were thirty-three priests in the sanctuary, many of them from the most distant parts of the diocese, showing the esteem in which he was held by his brethren in the ministry. -Cincinnali Telegraph.

NEW CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY CROSS .- We learn that, at a meeting of the Clergy of the Diocese of Coston, at the residence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, on the 19th inst., the magnificent sum of seventy-five thousand dollars was subscribed towards the erection of the new Cathedral, which will be proceeded with at once. It is believed that the work will be completed in four years. The generous subscription of the venerable Olergy surpasses that of any similar contribution ever given in this or any other country. P.S.-Since the above was written, we learn that the work of excavation on the new Oathedral commenced on Monday morning. - Pilot, June 36

The Sisters of Charity in the arch-diocese of New York number about 340 ; their mother house, at present, is at Font Hill, on the Hadson river, about sixteen miles from the city. They direct thirty nine different establishments in the arch-diocese of New York. They have sent out colonies to various parts of New York and New Jersy. They adgered to the old constitution and dress adopted by Mother Seton, who established the Sisterhoood at Emittsburgh. They take charge of male as well as female orphan asylums.

The John street Oatholic church, Littla Falls, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 20th of June. Loss \$15,000.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JUI:Y=20=1866.

Ent ne Cine :: Celunes .... CATHOLIC CHRONICLL 12:611 HINTED AND PUBLISHED SEVERY STRUDAY 1 Al No: 696, Craig Street, by J GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

, n . ( SBRES TRABLY IS ADVAROE: To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription it not renewed at the expiration of

the year then, a case the paper be continued, the torms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

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BORIDEOR FROM BEAT DATE.

### **XONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 20**

### MOOLESTASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY -- 1866. Friday 20- St Jerome Emilien, C. Saturday, 31 - St Henry Emp Sunday, 22-Ninth after Pontecost-St Mary Magdales. Monday, 73-St Appolinarius, B. M. "Tuesday, 24-Vigil of St James. "Wednesday, 25-St James Ap Thursday, 26-St Aune, V.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest dates from Europe are by the Nova Scottier, which left Liverpool on the 5 h mst., and Londonderry on the 6th. Our exchanges give long accounts of a most sanguinary conflict which look place on the 3rd between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the former appear to have been completely defeated, losing, it is said, about 14,000 unwounded prisoners, 116 cannon and several fligs. The Prussia is were consmanded, we are told, by the King in person, and met the Austrians, under Benedek at Pardubitz, in Boh min. The battle which lasted twelve hours, was, will 10 A.M., famorable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantages lay with the Pro sings all 2 P.Mi. After six hours' continued obstitute fighting, the Prussians carried by storm a strang plant m of the Austrians, who were shorily alieswards driven from all their positions, and 35 7 P.M. Benedek and his army were in full retreat, nor-ned by the Prussian Cavalry-This great deteat, which perhaps is somewhat exagerated, appears to have had its effect on the Emperor of Austria, as will be seen from the following apnouncement made by the Paris Monitour of the 5th instant :-- " An important event has just taken place. After having mantained the bonor of his arms in Italy, the Em. peror pl Austria, concurring 'in the ideas expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of the 11th Jane to his Mainister for Foreign Affairs, cedes Venetia to the French Emperor and accepts an mediation for the conclusion of a peace between the belligerents. The Emperor Nanatleon basieped to respond to the summons, and immediately communicated with the Kings of Prussia and Italy is order to obtain an armistice." Austrian Field Marshal Von Goblentz arrived at the Asar quarters, Hornz, near Gilzeben, on the ermang of the 4th with a flag of truce. By the arst Steamer from Europe, we will probably be informed of the result of this new movement. As to the war in the South, we are informed that Guriboldi attacked in Austrians on the 3rd at Monde Scello but was, of course, completely defeated, the arch-brigand himself receiving, we are told, a slighly wound on the thigh. Our Evangelical contemporaries add, by way of dealing out a arand of comfort to Revolutionists in generals, shat Garibaidi's voluntrees " inally fell back is good order !" By the artival of the steamship America we learn that Lord Derby has had an interview with the Queen, and has submitted to Her Majesty the tollowing names to form a part of the new Ministry =- Lord Derby, Premier and Leader in the House of Lords ; Mr. D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchaquer and Leader in the House of Commons ; Lord Stanley, Secretary for Foreign Affairs ; Mr. Walpele, Home Secretary ; Gen. Peel, Secretary of War.

men it may, reasonably be expected, that they ind the son or daughter of some British subject principle of mprivate judgment,"-they format 'should clearly understand and be both 'ablevand to deoy, it.; One will deny, it is not a good concert of willing at request, to clearly define their own the eleraity of future punishments : snother the words, it may be expected of those who assume inspiration of the Bible : another the credibility to be "teachers," or "doctors" in Israel-of of its miraculous stories. The Apostles' Creed men whose special mission it is to instruct others. is essentially a "sectarian" document. "There We trust therefore that we may not be deemed are many British subjects who abjure the idea of ugreasonable or importunate if we address our- a God, Creator: others repudiate, as an old wife's selves for information and explanation to certain fable, the doctrine of the Incarnation : others, gentlemen whose signatures appear appended to the doctrine of the Resurrection ; others again, a document addressed "To the Council of Pub- | that of the Ascension : others, that of the coming lie Instruction for Lower Canada." The names of the Holy Ghost : others that of the Holy tionalistic or infidel. Commencing with a negaof the sugners are, T. H. Graham, C. P. Mallory, A. G. Martin, and W. E. Jordan, and we for the remission of sins: there are numbers of respectfully prefer our request to all, or to any British subjects who do not look forward to a one, of them.

These gentlemen recommend that, " in books for use in public schools, no sectarian doctrines should be inculcated hurtful to the religious convictions of any son or daughter of a British | ject to it, though it were to be left standing alone, subject." What we would ask of the gentlemen who signed the above recommendation is this :---That they would be so good as to give a clear doctrine of any kind still adhering to it. and exhaustive definition of their meaning, if clear and definite meaning they have any-in the ceivable proposition concerning God, and words which we have ventured to mark in Italics, "sectarian doctrines ?" Surely men so learned, so fitted to teach others, as are the "members of a committee, appointed by the Teacher's Association of St. Francis District, would not so far forget themselves as to make use of words of which they cannot when called upon give a clear definition.

"Sectarian doctrines !" Who, if the signers of the address keep silent, soull solve the riddle coplained in these words? We have tried the task, but found it beyond our strength. Bethinking ourselves of how the erudite correspondent of the Eatanswill Gazette got up his famous articles on the subject of " Chinese Metaphysics," by reading for China under the letter C, and for Metaphysics under the letter M, and combining his information-so have we endeavored, but ineffectually, to fathom the depths of the great mystery, "sectarian doctrines." We have had resource to the dicti nary. Worcester's reading for "sectarian" under the letter S; for "doctrines" under the letter D; and have then endeavored to combine, or put together the information thence derived. But all in vain : it would not cohere or stick together; and so abandoning the task to despair, we determined to throw ourselves upon the generosity of Mesars. Graham & Co. ; and cosfessing our ignorance, to implore of them to enlighten us, and to favor us with a full and exhaustive definition of their myste rious words. Do tell!

"Sectarian doctrines "" Horrid things no doubt, much to be depressied, carefully to be eschewed in "books for use in public schools." But how shall they be avoided, unless we know what they are? and as some men have entertained angels unawares, so it may well happen that, in spile of the best intentions on their part. and in spite of the extremest vigilance of School authorities, the accursed thing shall greep into books, unless they be warned beforehand what doctrices are "sectarian" and to be excluded, what doctrines are 'non sectarian" and therefore to be admitted, and retained.

Catholic Church: others, that of one baptism general resurrection of the dead : and as for the the N. Y. Observer a sketch of the progress failed to dismember the British Empire, be hose life everlasting, there are hundreds and thousands, who do not believe therein. Even the "Amen" at the end of the Credo might well find some to ob

without antecedents of any kind, without so much as a shred or patch of Christian doctrine-or We repeat it. Every proposition, every con-

Christ; His work, and Person; inan and his future destiny; heaven and hell -1s a " sectarian doctrine," if every " doctrine" that does not had universal acceptance amongst baptized sons and daughters of British subjects be "sectarian." At the present day to a large and rapidly increasing body of the intellectual British middle

and working classes, God is simply the " Unknown" and the " Unknowable :" and any positive proposition concerning Hum that can be made is to them most offensive, and therefore "sectarian." What then follows ? That, if the recommendations of the learned doctors of the St. Francis Teachers' Association are to be carried out with reference to the clummation of all "sectarian doctrines," or doctrines repugnant to the convictions of any soo or shaughter of a British subject, from our school books, they must henceforward be purged of all illusions direct or remote, not to Christianity only, but to natural religiou: they must be so compiled as to contain nothing which shall offend or clash with, the religious conviction either of the Christian or of the Deist : of the Atheist or of the Pantheist : of him who believes that God has revealed Himself to man through His only begotten Son, or of him to whom God is the Unknown and the " Unknowable." This is the logical deduction from the language of our petitioners to the Council of Public Instruction.

And if this be not their meaning, as haply it may not be, then what do they mean ? Can it be that, under the term " sectarian doctrines," they intend to denote only three doctrines which are rejected by their own pattry clique or sact? and that by the grandiloguent words, "any sou or daughter of a British subject," they mean only British subjects of their own way of thicking upon religious matters?" Preposterous as at first sight this explanation may appear, it is not to be discarded lightly: for so mordinate is the vanity, so crass is the ignorance of our petitioners ; so little accustomed are they to close reasoning and accuracy of expression: so addicted are they to a lose slip-shud kind of English such as a Mrs. Malaprop, a Mrs. Partiagton, or a Sairey Galop are wont to indulge in--that it is by no means impossible that, after all, they attach to the words "sectarian doctrines," and "any sun or daugwer of a British subject," only as limited signification as did the three tailors of Tooley Street was in grandiloquent phrase addressed the public as "We, The People Of Eugland !" No coubt the three tailors aforesaid had just as much right so to designate themselves as have our friends Graham, Mallory & Co., to assume that their religious opinions are nonsectarian, or to speak in the name of the universal British public. If however in this hypothesis we have wronged the petitioners, we shall be happy to do them justice whensoever they shall have put it in our power to do so, by furnishing us with a clear, precise, full and exhaustive defipition of the words "Sectarian doctrines." We pause for a reply.

A" SIMPLE QUESTION .- Certainly if of any be asserted -that has not found, or -that will not thority"-that is to say of Catholicity-and the inind has been content to repose, are ill-suited to himself that he lacks, it is not in an exalted estithe more ardent, and more strictly logical geoius mate of his own endowments, and illustriour feats of the Frenchman. ... The latter pelieves that two that he is deficient. There is no danger that be and two make four; and with him a principle will ever fail in aught that he undertakes trom when once adopted, is fully and fairly carried out to its ultimate consequences. This is why in France the Revolution assumed the aspect of the Terror; this also is the reason why Protestantism in France is avowedly and thoroughly ration, that is to say, a Protest, it has developed land politically, he flatters himself that he has reinto the "most extreme negation." These are deemed her religiously and socially, by delivering the words of an evangelical writer who gives in and actual condition of French Protestantism to be flatters himself and boasts, broken up the which the Monireal Witness, of the 23rd June, Catholic Church. This is the one great achievecopies :---

> "The French Procestants"-our authority tells us -" who are called liberals, or rather radicals, have. for some time past, adopted the most extreme negations. They acknowledge no longer divine inspira tion, nor consequently the authority of the Scriptures and treat this book as a merely human work. which contains, together with some truths, many errors and fables. They regard Jesus as a mere man, with only this concession, that thus far he has been the best o men. They reject all that is supernatural or miraculous in his birth and acts. They do not admit his resurrection, or at least see no significance in it .--That is to say that every one may admit or deny what he pleases without loss of piety, and so with all the rest.

And the writer continues—funnily querulous -that these French Protestants,---

"Have transformed Obristianity into a religious philosophy, a work o? human reason, and human conscience, having no certainty, or stability, and susceptible of change from generation to genera.

But there is still a party in the French Pro. lestant Church which adheres to the old Calvinstee formula : and by the law of France. these two parties, the Liberal and the Calvinistic, constitute but one and the same church as before the State ; so that, to the incense dirgust of the latter, who flod it an easier task to anothematize than to refute upon Protestant principles, their more thoroughly Protestant opponents, they are compelled to sit together in the same Consistories ; and thus it happens that the votes and opinions on Church masters, of the Liberals, are, legally, as of much weight as are those of the party which styles itself orthodox. This is what shocks the latter who confess themselves unable to convince the other party of their error ; and, such is the state of the law in France, that the two parties cannot separate, or break off into two independent religious communities. The State recognizes and subsidizes one Protestant or Reformed Church, and one only 5, nor is it likely that it will change its law in this respect, for it sees plainly that if it once permit the work of separation to commence? the disintegrating process will spread, uptil there will be as amony Protestant Reformed Churches in France as there are Protestants, all of whom the State would have to subsidize, if it continued to subsidize any.

We qualify the tone of the correspondent of the New York Observer describing, and com plaining of, this state of things, as fumily querulous and as such it must strike every Catholic. That of which the writer complains is the scherent, meradicable vice of Protestantism, its formal or essential principle in fact. It is no doubt incomnatible with Christianity, or with the existence of a Christian Church under any. form or system of organization ;, but nevertheless without it Protestantism would cease to be Protestant :---"Is it possible '- asks the evalgehical writer in the N, Y. Observer - " is it possible to establish a church or a spiritual society if every cas is free to believe and teach what he likes ?" No! certainly it is not possible. But, would we ask, how is it possible for any Protestant, without standing self-convicted of inconsistency and hypoerisy, to deny that every one is free to believe and teach what he likes? Why, the boast par excellence of Protestantism is, that it emancipated the homan intelligence, that it gave birth to freedoin of inquiry and the right of private judgment; whilst the reproach which it most constantly throws in the teeth of Popery is this :- That it keeps the human intelligence in leading strings; that it assigns limits to speculation, and the exercise of private judgment; that it does not admit that "every one is free to believe and teach what he likes !" And so, by the showing of its warmest friends and champions, Protestantism in France has come eloquence. The programme opened with an m. to this : That either it must abandon as beloless allattempts to organise itself into a church or spirit-. ual society; or else it must make formal and public abjuration of the fundamental principle of Protestantism-to wit, the right of every man to believe and teach what he likes. This indeed is the reductio ad absurdum:

A GOOD CONCERT OF HIMSELF. - If Mr. Stephens lack anything, or be deficient in any parexcess of modesty.

E. It is a true that he has not liberates Ireland as yet; that the only tangible result of his labors is to be seen in the incarceration of his friends. whilst he lives at large and at ease like a gentleman of fortune. But if he has not redeemed Ireher from the meubus of Popery ; if as yet he has ment of his public life, this his sole claum to the confidence and respect of that land which for

centuries has always been spoken of an Catholic Ireland. What beither Henry, nor Elizabeth, neither Cromwell nor William of Orangs, neither famine nor persecution, neither threats nor bribes, neither existions nor soup, could accomplish, has been brought to pass by Mr. Stephens. So at least that gentleman boasts, as appears from the following paragraph which we find m our emphanzes :---

"Hend Centre Stephens openly avows that he has entered a wedge into the Church of Rome, which most do more, - which lits done more, towards calit ting up that institution than had ever been done before.

Though we hope that the Church will survive the hostilaty of Mr. Stephens and the Ferians, as it has survived that of the Donalists and Endgars, of Lutherans and Calvinists, and heretics inquinerable who, in turn, have shouted premature paans over her downfall, we will admit that there is this much of truth m Mr. Stephens? boast that he has done a good deal to lead the people of Ireland into apostacy and secession from the Church ; more than all the persecutors. of Ireland have done during three hundred years. But, after all, Ireland is not commensurate with the Catholis Church; and even were her people, which God in His mercy totbid, through their perversion to Fenianism and Fenian principles, to fall away entirely, and become apostate. Ireland, not the Church, would be the sufferer ; and the losses of the latter would soon be made good. The Caurch can do without Ireland, but Ireland cannot do without the Church.

There is then, we fear, a certain amount of truth in Mr. Stephens's boast. Of course wherever, and in so far as Pezianism and Fenian principles have obtained a footing in Ireland, and amongst the Irish race, there, and so far, has apostacy trivroobed, for every Fenian is an enemy to, and rebel against, the Catholic Chareb ; and were the plague to spread, and to establish itself permanently, Ireland would of course sease to be a Catholic country, and her severance from Rome would be complete. But we believe that in Ireland at all events, the majority even of those who are implicated in Penjaniam sie more through ignorance than malice ; we believe that they are not aware of the hostile relation in which they have put themselves as towards Rosse, that they are not cognizant of the fact that every Fenian 181, spice facto, excommunicated, and as much an outcast from her pale. as if he were an avowed Calzinist, or " . fumper" by profession. When this their position is neeseated to them in its true light, when they shall learn, as shortly they must learn, that they must, choose betwixt Catholicity and Fenienism, the Pope and Mr. Stephens, we believe that Ireland will still be found Catholic at heart, and still: worthy of her proud and well-won motto, " Semper Fulekis ...."

The Great Eastern has just commenced another attempt to lay the Atlantic Cable.

From Washington we learn that on the 16th the President's Secretary appeared at the Bar of the House and delivered a message, being the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau. The Bill was passed over the President's velo by a vote of 144 yeas against 33 nays. The Bill has claiso passed in the Senate ov-r the President's veto by a large majority.

We segret to learn that the Convent in Aylfire is as yet unknown, but is believed to have been the accidental ignition of some shavings. 2 4.32 .X

tel The Rerd. M Lecours, a Roman Outholic Priest of Jects in Canada. "the diverse of Quebec, died on slonday last at that Be dity. He hid acted for several years as, Assistant Becrating at the Archbiahop's Palace, was boro at Lovie a 1936, studied at the Seminary of Quebec, and was nay of the first who took the degree of bachelor ""offartast Laval University." He was ordained priet in 1859.

Not therefore merely for the substaction of our curiosity, but in duty towards those on whom the duty of selecting or compiling the books used in our public schools devolves, are the signers of the Address "to the Council of Public Instruction" bound to define their meaning; bound to tell us what dectrines are "sectarian," what doctrines " non sectarian." If they cannot, or will not, do this, we shall be obliged to look upon. them as humbugs, as morally and intellectually incompetent for the discharge of their daties as teachers. In the mean time we will make a des perate grasp at the meaning of the words. The petitioners tell us that "no sectorian doctrines should be inculcated hurtful to the celigious convictions of any son or daughter of a Brinsh subject," in any books intended for use in public schools. We will therefore, for the nonce, assume, open to correction if in error, that " a sectarian doctrine" is any proposition relating to Christ, or Christianity, or hurtful or repugnant to the religious conviction of some son or daughter of a "British subject :" and if our assumption be correct, the words "sectarian doctrines" have indeed a most extensive signification, and comprise every proposition concerning Christ and the Christian religion that ever has been made, or that ever can be made; since no such proposition can be conceived which would not be offensive to, or rejected as false by, some son or daughter of some British subject. We will exclude the case of Mahometan British subjects, and of Jewish British subjects, and of is but the Reformation of the sixteenth produced, mer, which had been nearly completed, was heathen or idolatrous British subjects-confin- or developed, and expressed in terms better Burned down on Monday last. The cause of the ing ourselves for the present exclusively to the suited to the aspirations and intelligence of the consideration of the case of bapt zed British sub- age. jects ; such as form the majority of British sub-

> Now even amongst the sons and daughters of British subjects thus limited, there is no one proposition concerning God, Christ, His work and office | European country, so also is it with the kindred --- that will find universal acceptance; there is not one that ever has been asserted -or that ever can The compromises betwirt the principle of "au-

REFORMATION AND REVOLUTION - To all who have ever given one moment's serious attention to the subject, it must be evident that the Protestant Reformation, inaugurated by Luther, and the Revolution; are but one and the same thing. The Reformation was the Revolution expressed in theological formula : the Revolution is the Reformation expressed in humanitarian or socialistic formula. At bottom the one is identical with the other; or rather the Revolution of the eighteenth and ninetcenth centuries.

As in France, the movement which we call the Revolution has, in spite of the temporary checks that it has received, been carried out more logically and consistently than in any dilier movement known as the Protestant Reformation. St DOLLOUGHER!

SEMINARY OF QUEBEC .- We learn that the Rev. M. E. Methot was yesterday elected Superior of the Seminary of Quebec. He betitle is by right attached to that of Superior of the Seminary. This election has produced other changes in the administration : Rev E. A. Taschereau has been elected Director of the Grand Seminary; Rev. Adolphe Legare, Procurator; Rev. Cyrille Legare, Prefect of Studics and Director of the Little Seminary, with Rer. Victor Legasse as Assistant. The pensionna of the University will be under the direction of Rev. O. Audet. The College of Lievis will -Journal de Quebec, 11th inst.

#### ST. MARK'S COLLEGE

MUSICAL AND LITERARY BUTERTAINMEST .--- DISTBISSION: OF PRIZES.

East week we had the pleasure of assisting at two most interesting entertainments as St. Mary's College, which is conducted by the Rev. Fathers of the Society of Jesus. On Tuesday, the 10th instant, at So'clock P.M., a select assembly filled the splendid and tastefully decorated Hall of the College destined for such exercises, where a rare treat was given them in music and teresting and well sustained discussion on "Slavery," by the following young gentlemen, students of the class of Philosophy :-- Messes. Asthur D'eschambault, S domon Breault, Adolphe Pinsoneault, Alexis Giard, and Joseph Pare .-

This discussion was preceded by a lively air played by the Orchestra, which was formed mainly from the splendid Band of the 25th Regiment, ", This excellent Orchestra, probably one comes hereby Rector of Laval University, which of the hoest ever heard, in this city, did not fail to charm the audience with their delightful music at intervals during the discussion alluded to, and accompanied the College Choir composed of about fifty students, in several gems of music, and amongst others, in Auber's celebrated picce-Chaur du Marche. After this the National Anthem was played, when the audience dispersed .---At 910'clock, on the following morning, the same continue to have Rev. P. Roussel for Director. Hall, which is, we can soy with certairty, one of withe finestation Montreals for the spurpose was a could be a sola for the end of a beatile

## THE-TRUE-WITNESS-AND-CACHULIG-CHRONICLE-JULY-20,-1866.

again filled to its utmost capacity. On this occasion, the idistribution of prizes was to take place, after which the students were to enter immediately on their adidays. After, the openng air had been played, the select assembly was favored with most interesting discriptions of two excursious" made in vacation. " An Excursion to the North" was beautifully described by Mr-Earnest Desjardins, whilst Mr. Alphonse Bellemare was equally happy in his account of an "Excursion to the South." Both of these young geutlemen disployed, we must say, far more extensive and better cultivated descriptive powers than we could expect in persons us yet in their teens. After another fine chorus sung in capital spirit by the College Choir, the first part of the distribution of Prizes took place, which was followed by a highly interesting and learned discussion on the "Pen and the Sword," by Messis Edward Murphy, Charles Drummond, and Daniel Bogle. These three young gentlemen have certainly received from Nature an unusual share of that great gift-the gift of oratory : and we are glad to see that they have cultivated it with care. The second part of the distribution of Prizes having then taken place, and the Bev. President baving made a short a address, vacation commenced-that moment which is so dear and so brimlul of pleasure to every youthful beart.

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## WILLIAMSTOWN, July 12th 1866. (To the Editor of the True Wilness.)

Dear Sir, - The people of Williamstown have within the last few days, been witnesses to several wery interesting ceremonies. Though at all times the presence of our much beloved Bishop is a source of pleasure to us, yet his last visit, connected as it was with so many pleasing circumstances, was hailed by all with additional delight. The conferring of Orders, the consecration of an Altar, the distribution of prizes at the Convent of Notre Dams, etc., were so many events calculated to render his visit memorable, and the summer of eighteen hundred and sixlymix will be a golden page in the annals of the Catholic community of this section of Glengarry.

But to begin. The first ceremony was the con-ferring of "Minor Orders." The ceremony took place on Sunday, the 8th instant, before the com-moncement of the Parochial Mass. The candidate for Orders was Mr. Walter Barrett, a native of this county, and member of this parish. It was indeed with pride that we saw one from our midst kneeling at the foot of the Altar, before Obrist's Pontiff, to receive from him those Orders, which, though they do not bind irrevucably to the service of the Altar. will consecrate him for ever to the service of our Holy Mother th Church. Neither can I omit to mention the gratitude we feel towards his Lordship for the favor he has conferred upon us, by affording us the opportunity of witnessing this imposing caremony.

Immediately after the Ordination, His Lordsbip proceeded to consecrate the new beautiful Alter, the gif: of John Hay, Esq, one of the eldest and most respected members of this parish On different oscasions this gentleman has displayed his liberality and Christian charity, but his last donation to Willtamstown will stand as a lasting monument of his faith and piety, and I feel confident that the benefactor of our Church will not be forgetten by those who kneel to worship before this Altar, the gift of his generous heart. After the concertation of the altar, Solemn Pon-

tifical High Mass was celebrated, with which the religious cer monies of the day concluded, not however without leaving a deep impression on all those who had the happiness of heing present at them.

Or Monday, the examinations took place at the Oonvent School, the pupils acquitting themselves most oreditably in their various branches of study.

In the evening the pupils gave a musical and dramatic entertai ment in the Town Hall. The ball was deccrated with evergrasons, with appropriated mottoes interspers. d. A large stage bad been erected on which the youon ladies took their places. The greatest taste was displayed in the decoration of the hall, and there was no mistaking the hands that diregied the work.

CELEBRATION AT THE TANNERIES -Sudday last was celebrated as a great festival by the Roman Catbolic residents at the Tanneries. It. the Benevolent Society now some years estab- permanently on the Lakes. lished there, and numbering upwards of 307 members. The streets of the village were lite. rally planted with Canadian maple and evergreens; flags waved from every window; and on the arrival of Father O'Farrel with his juven and every one rushed to the ball of the society pected from them - Glebe. where the procession was to form. Invitations had been sent to the Presidents of all the Montreal Canadian Benevolent Societies, and several of these were accepted. His Worship the Mayor (Henry Starnes, Esq.), and Mr. ex. Mayor Rodier, were among the guests, and persons present, and the little chapel to which they proceeded was crowded to excess. M. Fabre, the Bishop's secretary celebrated high mass, and the preacher of the day was the Venerable Pere Billaudelle. After divine service the

procession reformed, and preceded by the band marched through the principal streets of the village, returning again to their ball, where speeches were made by Mr. Starnes, Mr. Rodier, Mr. Henri B. Langlois (Mayor of the Municipality and President of the Society), and others, after which the procession dispersed. The President entertained at dioner the invited guests, the nuas took care of the clergy and Mr. O'Farrell's juvenile band, and the whole party returned to town highly delighted with the proceedings .---

Transcript. Inquest.-Coroner Jones held an inquest, on Monday morning on the body of George Forbes, the boy who was drowned the other evening while bathing opposite Molson's Wharf. A verdict of 'Accidental Death' was returned. The same verdict was returned in the case of Topely, the infortunate lad who, while flying his kile, fell from the root of a house three stories high, and was dashed to pieces on the pavement .- Transcript.

Essair on Conrs .-- The fire-department of Montreal have contributed \$100 towards the relief of their brother fireman of Portland, Ocngidering the limited means of the mejority of the force, this Act is greatly to their credit.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR. -- Mr. Henry Beymour on Sonday forencon reported to sergeant Menard of the Panet street station, that his servant girl named Florence Piche, was found about I am in a field iu the rear of his residence all covered with blood and quite insensible. He gave her all possible assistance until morning, when he perceived she was sinking very fast, and suspecting there was some foul play, be acquainted the police with the facts. Sergeant Menard went up there with Dr. Picault to his residence, but no more particulars could be obtained as she was speechless. She was removed to the General Hospital. - Guzette, 17th inst.

BRUTAL ASSAULT. -- On Sunday night at 11.30 an Artillery man of the loth Brigade, named John Williams was in the vicinity of Beaver Hall when he was accosted by 3 men who asked him to drink out of a bottle. He did so and the bottle having been discussed, they next proposed that the Artillery man should treat : upon this he pulled out his purse containing eight or nine shillings and tendered a shilling to one of the gang, who immediately knocked him down and took his money. One of the men was arrested almost immediately and the others during the night, Their names are John C. Donnell Geo. McDonnel, and Poter McGauvran; they are well known to the police a deal of whose time they have occupied. McGauvian belongs we are informed to one of the Volunteer regiments, and while in the cells is stated to have used both filthy and seditious language, and the assault on the Artilleryman is supposed to have arisen from a similiar spiris. - 1b.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL WELSH FOSILISES. - This regiment, which was brought to Quebec by the troop ship 'Urontes,' arrived in this sity on Friday morning by the steamer 'Quebec,' and procheded to the Victoria Barracks.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA - The damages on the Western froatier wir understand to amount to from \$6,000 to \$10 000 ;:on "the Missisgini "frontier: from \$15.000 to \$25.000. The Opmmission is expected to was the Feast of St. Henri, the patron saint of be closed this week .: Gunboats are to be placed

THE CLOPS - We continue to hear more encouraging reports concerning the condition and prospects of the crops throughout the Province. Especially has the wheat crop improved under the plen if al rains and warm weat e of the past few weeks. Many fields of wheat, which a short time since were conile brass and, playing La Cluire Fontaine, Bidered failures, are now so much improved in apthe excitement in the village was unbounded pearance that an average yield is confidently ex-

The new Volunteer Act abolishes the clause restricting the number of Volunteers that may be called out in case of danger to 35,000, leaving the number discretionary. Authorizes the formation of corps of mounted Rifles for frontier services. Permits. municipalities to vote money for drill sheds and rifle range, and supplements pay of volunteers and joined in the procession. There were over 1,000 indemnifies municipalities which have already voted money to volunteers. Authorizes Courts of Inquiry for the trial of offenders during the time of drill. as well as while on active service, and continues Mutiny Act in ones of offecces committed on notive service after service has ceased.

THE PORTLAND FIREMEN. -- We have seen a telegram from Mayor Stevens of Portland to Obief: Logi neer Bertram gratefully acknowledging the hand-some donation of the Montreal Fire department to the firemen of that city - Gazette.

GUNBJATS FOR THE LAXES. - Mr. G H. Wyott has been instructed by the Provincial Government to make the necessary arrangements for the chartering and efficiently manning and equipping a force of four guob-sats on the lakes. The vessels now employed will be continued in the service if found to be the most suitable that can be obtained.

GRACEFUL ACKNOWLEDGRENT ... During the recent Fenian excitement, the various Volunteez Regiments serving at St. John's experienced the greatest kind. ness from its inhabitants, but to Dr. Howard they were indebted in an especial degree, and feelling that his kindness called for something more than a mers expression of thanks, they resolved to turn his weakness' to account. Accordingly, being aware of their generous entertainer's affection for thos pungent grains of titillating, determined to present a Souff Box. Mr. Robt. Headery, of this city, was commissioned to supply it, and produced an writche refleating the highest credit upon the designer and

manufacturer, which was duly presented to the worthy Dootor. Upon the lid is engraved the following inscription :

#### HENRY HOWARD, ESQ. M.D. In grateful rememberacee

OF AN UNBOUNDED HOSPITALITY RECEIVED While stationed at St. John's.

## June 18th, 1866.

F. Bond, Capt. P of W ; D.A. Hart, Lieut ; E. Hol ton, Ensign ; M Bacon, Capt. V.V.R; C.P. David-Son, Lieut ; H Pangman, Ensign ; K Oampbell, Capt. Royals ; J.R. Kukwood Kasiga.

The Pine Grove Well of the Norwich Oil and Mining Company is three miles from the village of Norwich. On the 11th just., at a depth of 55 feet, after baving bored in the rock about two feet, they struck a crevice, from which flows a gush of water bitherto upparaileled in Canada. The surface pipe is seven inches in diameter down to the rock, and the bore in the rock is but three inches, not yot having been rimmed out

In the Napases Express the following appears :-'The fine rains and warm Wauther with which we have been favoured during the present month, have made a great improvement in the growing coops in Lennox and Addington. In fact, upon the whole we never sa w them lock more promising.

RAFTS - Quite a number of rafts are passing here just now on their way to Quebec. The timber as far as we have seen, is all of large size and enperior quality, and must, when offered for sale, command a high price. The rafts of kr Robert Skend and of Mr William Graham, which are at present at the foot of the locks, are especially noticeable, being splendid specimens of the staple of this section of Ospada.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER - We have often spikon of this great medicine in terms of very high praise and we have as often feit that all we could say in its favor would not do it full justice. It is one or those medicines of which we can epeck-and epeak cocisively-from experi nce; for we have repeatedly taken it, and invariably with the best reenlis and the greatest satisfaction. We always keep it on Land. ready for an emergency, and we regard it not only es one of the v.ry b'st and most reliable of medicines in use for various ills, but as one of the chespest also. Its cot by the way, --that is, the cost of all the ingradients of which is is composed, -- has been considerably increased, but the price of the medicine has been but very little advaaced. It is not likely that the popularity of Davis' Pain Killer will in any measure decrease, or that the demand for it will in the elightest degree decline until some other specific for allaying pain and curing the various complaints for which i is so generally us d shall be discorveind of equal potency with it - of which there stems to be litte probability. As a romedy for stomach com. Relates, cuch dysentery, diarticea. &c., the Pain Kller, is, without doubt, unturpass d, and everywhere most deservedly is good demand. One, two or three doses, of a teaspoonful each, in a wine glas of milk and water, with a little sugar, have sepentedly, within our knowledge, effectually cured serious trouble of this kind. Judgment should undoubte its be used in not checking certain st-ges of districes

TIMEER .- There is a large number of men employed at the docks in this city rafting timber. It is principally elm, oak and hickory, taken out near Strathroy and Port Huron. They are in charge of Mr. Elley, from whom we learn, there is still a very considerable quantity to arrive.-It is intended for shipbuilding, and will be sent to Liverpool during the present season via QRebec.-Hamilton Spectator.

MINING .- Mr. McCaw, of Sherbrooke, is developing his gold bearing quartz vem in Tingwic. The sound of the drill and boom of the blast are getting familiar to the inhabitants of that hitherto neglected township. The average of several assays give thirty dollars of gold to the ton of quariz ; besides a heavy per centage of silver .---The gang is now boring down following the vein, and costing across on the surface to ascertain the extent of the vein, or rather the number of veins in the band of Telcose Schist. There are already about fifty tons of rock out, and should the weather turn to be what it should be at this season of the year, the piles will soon accumulate as last as we hope the ' pile' of the enterprising prorietor may do-Richmond Gardian.

THE OWNERSULE OF THE ISLAND .- A lively dispute is about to arise over the little sand bank in front of the City, popularly known among our citi-zens as 'the Island.' During the past few days, the Government Surveyor, Mr. Kerr, has been on the ground making surveys with the intention of ap portioning it off to lease but the corporation taking exception to this, on the groupp that the property belongs to the city, Aldermen Dickie, Strachen, T Smith and Batter, Councillor Carruthers and Councillor Bell, Cqairman of the Wharves and Harbour Committre, with Sergeant Collins, of the city police force, visited the locality yesterdad, and put an injunction on the proceedings on the ground that the land belongs to the cirr (Toionto) their plaim upon an alleged grant from Government, in 1847 of the whole of the Island except two lote on the eastern side. The question involved more than one legal technicality, and may end in a suit of some importance. The survey hes, in the meantime, stopped, and Mr. Kerr is content with mere y laying out fishing lots .- Globe.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE-FOUR MILLIONS OF

DOLLARS.

To issure the Treasury of the States of the Holy

See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and

Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt,

His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of

the 11th April 1866 decreed the emission by sub-

Although former loans have comminded nearly

par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition

of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacri

fice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting

his present temporary embarrassments, as well as

to present inducements to capital has decided to

issue this loan at sixty siz(66) dollars gold tor the

The Bonds, payable to bearer, ato of 500 france,

or one hundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per

cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons

navable semi annually, on the 1st of April and the

1 et of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadel-

phis and New Orleans, at the current rate of ex-

change. The issue being at 66 dollars (gold) will

give more than 7} per cont. interest on the invest.

nent. From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds ; the

emount of interest of those cancelled will be applied

one hundred dollar gold bond.

scription of the loan now offered to the public.

A NEW INDUSTRY IN THE BASTERN TOWNSELPS. Defricheur mantions the recent establishment of famil tories at Durham, Upton, and Roxion Palls for ex-tracting the tanning matter from hemlock bark, and another is being established in Arthabaskay. He. This extracts is valuable as containing liquid tancie acid, and the manufacturing process, which is very simple consists in reducing and concentrating the product so as to allow of easy transporta ionato in distance and Mr. Naroisse Pigeon writes to Le Ruys describings. the process of this new manufacture, which will prove invaluable to our township, because it is one which a avoids cities and seek the woods. The bark is first ground and macerated in water, and thus its astriagest principle dissolved. Than, this light is couventrated by ecaporation in void. The boiler, which, by removing the pressure of the atmospherie air on tne water, allows it to boil at a very low temperature, is the expensive part of the apparatus. Its iffict is to prevent the decomposition of the tannin. At the close of the operation a substance is oblained, thick as syrup, and which is ready for exportation. It is much used for taoning leather, and in other in dustrial and chemical preparations.

This new industry is probably destined to replice a great development, mostly in our new antidements, where it will prove of assistance in enabling the set tler to make a living from his uncleared lands.

## MONTRBAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 17, 1866

Flour-Poflards, \$4,50 to \$5,00 ; Middlings, \$5 25 \$5,50; Fine, \$5,75 to \$6,00; Super., No. 2 \$6,30 to \$5,30; Superfine \$6.66 to \$6,70; Fancy \$7,00 to \$0,00 Extra, \$7,50 to \$8,00 ; Superior Extra \$8,76 \$9,00; Bag Flour, \$3,50 to \$3,70 per 112 lbs.

Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c, Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

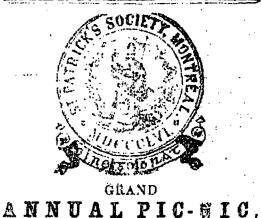
Batter, per 10. - New worth 160 to 17c., according to quality.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,70 to \$5,00:

Wheat-U C. Spring er cars \$1.50.

Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$6,40 to 20211 : Seconds, \$5,15 to \$0,00 ; First Pearls, \$0,00 ... ou,00 Dressed Hogs, per 109 .bs. ...\$9,00 to \$9,50 Beef, live, per 100 lba 9.00 to 00.60 Sheep, each, .. \$6.00 to \$8.00 Lamb, 2.00 to 4.09 Oalves, each, ..\$3,00 to \$5,00

MONTREAL RETAIL	MARK				88. 180	
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Floar, country, per quintal,		20		۱o	-	
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Indian Meal, do		9			3	
Wheat, per min.,		Ű		to		· .
Barley, do, per 50 lbs		ō	-		ŏ	
Peas, do.		4			4	
Outs, do.		i	-		2	
Butter, fresh, per 1b.		1	-		ő	
Do, salt do		i			1	
Beans, small white, per min		ō		to	_	
Potatoes, per bag		ů.		50		
Opions, per minot,		- 0		् दिस्		0
	• • • •					-
Beef, per 100 lb		\$10,				
Pork, do		\$10,				
Lard, per lh					1	
Mutton do					0	
Lamb, per quarter		9	-		- 7	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	••••	0	8	ю	- <b>Q</b>	
Turkeys, per conple		10	Ű	10	12	. 6
Apples, per bri		\$3	.00	to	\$6	.00
Haw, per 100 bundles,		36	,00	10	\$8	50
Straw		- \$3	i,00	1.50	\$1	59.



to the further reduction of the debt. It is believed that this losa will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubledly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in

vain. No investment can present greater scenity than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged tanh of a State which has niways puncinally fulfilled avory engagement of its Puntilical Head,

Subscriptions received and Coupons paid at the

The concert opened with a grand overture from one of the best composers, and was executed with the greatest precision

The drama of the "Martyrdown of St. Catherine" was the first pince on the programme. I feel myself unable to do justice to the tsleut displayed by the several young ladies who took part in it. Their acting would have done credit to much older establishments. The ease and grace of deportment of the young ladies were very striking. The force of the "Dissppointed Inheritors' w.s well ren dered, and elicited reported applause, the natural action of the young performers being very pleasing.

At the close of the performance an address was read by one of the young ladies. To say all in a word, the entertainment was a complete success.

To His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, the generous and able Patron of education, our warment thanks are due, for the lively interest ka has manifested and the kind encouragement he has given our rising Convent.

To the Pastor of this Parish, the Rev. Issac Mac-Cartby, we are also and b'ed for the success of our He has on all eccessions manifested the greatest zeal for our good, and be may rost assared School. that his unceasing endouvors are duly supreciated by those to whose interests he is so devoted.

To the good Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dams gr at praise is due. Bat a few months since they came into our midst 10 commence for our bypeit their work of charity and love. And with what untiting zeal have they out sought to accomplish their arduous mission ?

Certainly, they cannot look with other feelings than those of satisfaction and laudable pride at the success which has crowned their efforts. That their endeavors are highly prized by those on whose behalf they have been made, is sufficiently evident from the large at toudance at their late entertainment, and what is most gratifying is that not only Catholics, but also a very large number of our separated brethren were present. That the good Sisters of the Congregation may long remain among us to continue the good work which they have so nobly begun is the tervent wish

and prayer of your obsdient servant, A VISITOR.

THE COD FISHERY - A correspondent, writing from Perce, says .- " The catch of codfish is very small, so far. We have a large fleet of American fishing vessels in the Gulf, and they also complain of the scarcity of codian and mackerel. Some of the salmon fishermen have done very well'

Messies J. S. Macdonald, D. A. Macdonald and Rymel voted with Mr. Brown on the want of confidence motion one of them specially requested him to state that they do not recognise him as their leader and even see ... ed glad at his discomfigure .--Mr. Brown's ... Upper Canda following, therefore, bduous itself to four-Messre. McGivern, McKellar, Ackensie and Munro mitaline and mainte

ananta on er sy runn mit wird seis of in

Spicips - A soldier of the 25th Regiment, who had been drinking hard, and who had just been broken as a corporal, drowned himself on the 13th inst., at St. Helen's laland, jumping into the river with his clothes on. In a little more than a quarter of an hour the body was recovered by a bandsman, who repeatedly dived for it, but when it was at length brought up but life was extinct.

FATAL ACCIDENT - About noon on the 12th inst . as a gaug of men were employed in opening up a Corporation Sewer, of considerable depth, on Durchester Street, immediately opposite the gate of Cherry Hill, the residence of A.W Ogilvie, E:u. the embank-Ogilvie, E:q , the embank ment composed of sandy soil caved in, and almost buried alive the entire working party below. After the consterastion had passed away, and the men were got to work in removing the land slide, it was found that one man hid been killed, another had bis arm fractured while a third had his legs badly bruised They were removed to the Montreal General Hospital where a Coroner's inquest will this morning be held on the man who met with so untimely an ond.

FIRE IN TORONTO. - A fire broke out in Toronto on Thursday last, totally destroying four stories and partially injuring property to a large amount. The name of the chief losers are Shipway, merchant; Showers, tiosmith ; and Peden, grover. The As-sistant Engineer of the First Company Mr W Charlton received such severa personal injuries by the falling of debris : h it his life is despaired of.

A fire occurred in Oakville, Canada West, on Thursday last, by which the coal refinery of R. S. Wood, one of the largest in Ganada was totally destroyed. The fire begun at 11 a.m. and raged throughout the day.

SAD ACCIDENT .- The Hastings Chronicle partates the following accident : . Through the attention of a gentleman who came up by the Bay of Quinte on Monday night, we have been furnished with particu-lars of one of the most melancholy accidents that has occurred in this section. On Sunday, the 8th inst., at Bongard's Bay, a few miles below Picton, it appears that a Mrs Pierce, with five of her children (four soce and one daughter), the oldest son being about 18 years and the youngest about 6 years of age in company with a young man named Brown, nearly 20, and two sons of Mr. John Harrington, respectively 15 and 6 years old, started in a small boat for the opposite shore for the purpose of picking berries The hat of one of the children blow off, when one attempting to recover it, upset the bost in about seven feet of water. All were drowned except Mrs. Pierce and the child Harrington, whom she saved oy placing him on the botton of the upturned boat, and by its assistance, and being in some measure sustained by her under garments, she contrived to reach the shore, leaving her five children and the The Parliamentary correspondent of Le Journal de, two young men in the water, where they were found Quebec (Hon. Mr. Couchon) says that all ongh i deal within a circle of a few youds. Strange to say, Brown, Harrington, and two of the young Piercea were good swimmers. Brown had been in service through the inte American war,

OTTAWA, July 6 .- So explosion of gut this after. noon blew up the outer staircise leading to the rouges of the speaker of the Legislative Courcil, leaving only a mass of ruins no one was bart

streat mount of the present to state sizes to us all out and i en la constante de la consta

Killer will act like a cher , and frequently cure when nothing elze will .- Providence Advertiser. MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. -- It is our pain'ul duty to record a frightful accident which occurred at Mr. Whitty's machine eh p, St. Paul street, at half part five o' clock on Monday morning, by which a Norwegian named Auguste Bedeker lost his life. It appears that the deceased with two or three others were boring holes in iron plates, by means of a large boring machine driven by a circular wheel, I'his circular wheel was itself driven by a smaller or outer wheel by means of a large strap. Thinking that the stap was slipping, he proceeded, of his own accord, to proventit from slipping Wulle in the act of doing so his band was caught between the strap and the wheel which latter when in full motion makes sixty revolutions per minute. Of course it was impossible for the poor fillow to extricate himself. He was consequently drawn into it, and his head being forced between the spokes of the cog-wheel, was immediately severed from his body. The latter falling under the wheel Coroner Panel was notified, and an inquest was held at seven o'clock. when a verdict of 'Accidental Death' was returned by the jury. It appears that no blame can be attached to sny one, the accident occurred by his own indiscretion, as it appeared at the inquest that he attempted to chaik the wheel side. Deceased, who was thirty years of age, bore au ercellent character and had been in Dr. Wuitty's employ for upwards of seven years He leaves a wife and three small childern to mourn his untimely fate.-Quebec Gazette.

too suddenly ; but taken at the p oper time, the Pain

#### Lady Monck is about to return to Canada.

The Oxford County Council voted \$4,000 for their volunteers. i chair an i The gunboats now on the way round from Halifax. for service on the lakes are the Oberub, Heroa and Minstell die jest ward eine beiten bei

following Banking Houses. Messra. EDWARD BLOUNT & Co., Paris, France.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend must carnestly the object of his mission to the Rev Clergy and faithful of our dioesee. Giren at Kingston this 2nd day of July 1880.

t E. J. Bp. of Kingston. The venerable Catholic Clergy, throughout the United States and the Canadas, (expedito this good work,) will please recoive subscriptions and the amount thereof, and forward the same by Draft or Express to the Central Office at the Banking House of Measra. Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope "Pontifical Loao,' on receipt of which the Bonds will be immedia ely transmitted to them. ROBERT MUSICAY Agent.

Apostolical Nunciature } in France. - 5

PARIS, MAY 2015, 1866. Mr Robert Murphy, Paris :

Sis :- Mess'eurs Edward Blount & Co., entrusted with the emission of the new loan that the Holy Faiber has just ordered by his Sovereign deoree of the 11th of last April, have apprised me of the offers that you made them to place the bonds of the afore-

Receiving this intelligence with great satisfaction, myself desire, Sir, to encourage you in your good intentions and to entrest you to omit nothing that may facilitate your atteinment of so just and useful an object to the Government of the Holy Father as that you propose. To this end you are specially in-vited to call, above all, on our Most Rev. and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops, and on the venerable members of the Clergy, whose moral sup port is indispensable in order to obtain numerous subscribers among the faithful. And I by these letters, which you may exhibit to the Most Reverend Prelates and to all Ecclesiastics, myself carnestly entreat them to have the gooduoss to receive you with all kindness and to lend you all the aid that circumstances may require for the more successful accomplishment of the enterprise. For this purpose I declare to them that you are, under the orders of Messieurs Edward Blouut & Co., alouo nathorized to negotiate the bouds of the Pontifical loan in Amoripa, and I add thereto that the subscription is for the mmediate account of the Government of the Holy Father.

It would, Sir, be especially agreeable to me to learn the names of those persons who have either subscribed to the loan or aided the subscription.

With the hope that your efforts may speedily be crowned by the most ample success, I am happy to assure you, Sir, of my sentiments of the most distinguished consideration.

The Apostolical Nuncio in France. , (Signed), FLAVЮ, Archbishop of Myre. in a successive and successive successive

We certify the above to be'a 'correct- translation from the original at the art of a states were to a state of the state

## GUILBAULT'S GARDENS.

### ON

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 25th. 1865.

TICKETS for sale at the usual places throughout the City, and at the door on the day of the Pic Nic. Doors onen from TEN o'clock A.M. to ELEVIN

TICKETS of ADMISSION - 25 ets.; Obeldress half-price.

> P. O'MEARA, Rec. Secretary.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPULIS KINGSTON C.W. Under the lamediate Supervision of the Rogal Re

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston

THE above Institution, situated in one offic un agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is som completely organized. Able Teachers have been porvided for the various departments. "The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid aduon said loan in America, and of the motives that they tion in the fullest scupe of the word. The besits along have for believing in the success of your efforts. morals, and manners of the pupils will be an objes of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPER to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable in.)

yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

July 21at 1861. Figure 16 art

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPUT, Jorner Unity St. Lawrence Strests.--W. Dalton respectfully orms his friends and the public, that he keeps win-

stantly for sale the following Publications :-Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekle, Bostos Pilot, Irish American, Irish Oanudian ; Oomie Month Ir. Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table 1, Stante Zeltung, Oriminal Zeltung; Courrier des Biats" Una Franco-Americain, N. Y Hereld - Times, Tribone, News, World, and all the popular Story, Oomic and Illubtrated Papers: Le Son Ton Mad. Demorest Fastion Book Leslie's Magazine, Gidey Ladys Boo, and Barper's Magazine. - Mostreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, Traes Wit ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, D'Ordre, HUbion Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Soie and Le Defriobenrie The Novelette, Dime Novela Dime Fong Book Le Lete Books; Almanack; Diaries, Mays, Guide Binger, Gio-BOOBS, A IMANACE, DIAMON, MANN, GRIDE BOOKS, ATO-sic Paper, Drawing Books, And Scherrudescription of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and Scholl Miterster, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photogram and Prints. Subscriptionssecripted for Newsparts and in alle of the fabricant of this befor mingston. It that the state of the fabrication is the state of the sta

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#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE. JULY, 20. 1866. THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY A BER TERUSTER IN THE EASTERN TO THE TOTAL (1) 21.4000.0 3-684 2348 1 11

# FORETGNAINTELLIGEN C'E." The Orpellegislatif the passed the whole ordin

pary budgetby aglarge majority " The Patric bas n to believe. that no arrangements are being made for the purpose of sending Prench sequedrons effotier ation: to the Adriatic or the North Sea Theisonference on the Danublan" Principalities had adjourned of what thes for a report while with humon

The Times says the Zollverein has besed to exist. but dulies continue to be levied by the Governments where foreign goods are lauded.

On Monday, in the Oorps Legislatif, M. Larabure renewed the attempt to raise a discussion on foreign affaire. He declared that the Ohamber ought not to separate without expressing its desire for peace, which, he stated, was the true interest of France. The President'reminded M. Larabure that the Oham ber had resolved not to discuss, the question under present circumstances." M. Berryer, claimed as his right and his duty to discuss a question, in which France might be called upon to interfere. He added : Now that war exists, reserve on the part of the Chamber is no longer possible.' Shouts were raised, drowning the speaker's, voice and the matter terminsted.

In the Corps Legislatif on Wednesday the whole ef the ordinary Budget was passed, by 138 against

The Patrie of Wednesday says :-

Some journals have announced that France and Bogland are on the point of sending squadrons of observation to the Adriatic and North Sea. We have reason to believe that no armaments with this object have taken place in French ports.'

The same journal states that the Conference on the Danubian Principalities has adjourned.

The Gazette de France publishes a communique fom ine Government, contradicting the statement made by that journal that a deputation of the prineigal merchants of Paris had requested the Government to authorise an illumination in the event of a victory being gained by Austria.

AParis letter writer says: 'The Prince Imperial has asked his father to allow him to learn the art of printing. A ministure press has accordingly been set up in his apartments, and M. Forestier, son of the well known printer of Montauban, has undertaken to initiate the child into mysteries of his craft. It is to be hoped the future ruler of France will likewise; imbibe an early appreciation of the advantages of a free press.

During the demolitions for the construction of the new Hotel Dieu, Paris, a beam of oak of about a metre and a quarter in breadth has been discovered, in very good preservation. It has the following ininscription 'n legible letters: 'I was placed in the year 1450, and I was 600 years old when I was taken from the forest of Rovray.' The Bois de Bologne new forms a portion of the forest of Rovray. This venerable portion of oak thus bears the date of the reign of Charles the Bald, 25th King of France, who reigned from 835 to 861. Had it been of a little more early date it would have been a contemporary of Char.emagne. The Con-titutionnel publishes an article, signed by

M. Boniface, stating that in Belgium articles inciting to the orime of regicide continue to be published with inexplicable impunity.

#### 穴り貫き SPAIN. الأنائ ويقرينك

"The soldiers who revolted at Gerona have taken -refuge in France to the number of 700. They were

immediately disarmed and conveyed to Ceret. The superior officers of the regiments which revolted at Madrid did their duty bravely. Thirteen were killed and nine wounded in endeavouring to induce the troops to return to their allegiance. The insurgent corporals and sergeants have been shot. The total number of killed and wounded at Madrid was about 100.

The Gaeta of Hadrid gives the following account of the late attempt at insurrection :-

"On Friday, at four in the morning, the 5th Regi ment of Foot Artillery, and one of horse revolted, but without their officers. Being immediately attacked by the other troops, they were forced, after an obstinate resistance, to surrender at discretion in the barrack of Saint Gil. Numerous armed groups of the lowest class of the people have also been dislodged from barricades and houses where they were entrenched. More than 400 of them have been o the anthorities. The troops of the anded over i

tions and no soldiers on farlough have been to called. Non-intervention still remains the policy of the Russian Government and Last grilled the organity

Dagmar, took place on the 224 inst Telegasphic advices, received from, Orenburg, an nounce that the Russians have occupied. Khojend, in the garrison, which lasted seven days. The loss of the Bokbarians is stated to have been very considerable, that of the Russians only 100 killed. The latter bave out off the froads to the sources of the Syra Daria, thereby placing the Emir of Bokhara in a most critical position.

BELGIUM. . . . . .

The departure of the King and Queen for England, had been fixed for an early day. The Princess Metternich has left Brussels.

ITALY.

6.1 1 29 9 PAPAL ALLOCUTION .- The following summary of the Pope's speech on the occasion of the anniversary, of his election (the 17th instant) appears in the Osservatore Cattolico of Milan : I accept with feelings of lively satisfaction and great consolation the bearty and affectionate address which the Sacred College has just presented to me. Yes, in this hour of fearful trial, we trust in the Lord. A handful of men, who ought for many reasons to be attached to the Holy See, are, most culpably, attacking and doing violence' to its rights, are martyring the ministers of the sanctuary whom they ought to protect, are banishing these venerable bishops (here the Pope pointed to those by whom he was surrounded), are imprisoning both priests and laymen, solely on account of their devotion to ourselves, are plundering churches, religious societies, and are suppressing religious orders, some of whose members are, doubtless, not free from blame, but which are really the ornament, the glory, and the support of the Obarch, 'who is decked with the variety of their good works.' These men are heaping for themselves the wrath of the Lord and the anathemas of the Church, anthemas which I solemnly renew. Should we invoke against them the sentence pronounced by Peter against Ananias and Sapphira, who were certain'y not more gailty than they ? No, let us rather implore God to inspire them with the same feeling which possessed the good thief who was dying at his side and who earned the privilege of hearing the words : ' Thou shalt be with me.' Yes, let us pray for them, and let us hope that they will one day hear those words ' ye shall be with me !' when they shall have repented, and turned from their injustice, and from their iniquities. But till that day comes, we have another duty to perform, i.e. to make a firm stand against their impious designs; when they command who is upjust, we ought to answer with the apostles : 'It is better to obey God than men.' The guilty will of men should never prevail over the will of God, as certain writers perfidiously insinuate, who are in a great measure responsible for present calamities, and who by mixing up error with truth, weaken the latter, with the foolish idea of conquering the world. Nothing can subdue the world but steadfast faith in God, the observance of his law, logether with constant and fervent prayer. Such prayer as this will bring upon you the divine blessings which I invoke upon the Sacred College, upon the Episcopate, upon prelates, priests and people, together with their representatives. In that will be their salvation, because salvation comes from God alone: 'Salvation is of the Lord, and thy blessing is upon thy people I'"

PAPAL BRIEF .- The Holy Father has issued a brief, taking sway the jurisdiction which Oardinal Andrea exercised over the diocese of Sabins and the Abbacy of Subjaco.

THE NEW CARDINALS. - We are authorised to state that at the Consistory, held on the 21st instant, in the Sistine Chapel, at the Vatican, the Archbishop of this diocese received, at the hands of His Holiness Pope Plus IX., the insignia of the high and sacred dignity of the Cardinalate. The other Cardinals promoted in that morning's Consistory were :- Carlinal Hoheclobe, nephew of the illustrious prince of that name, who in the beginning of the present can-tury acquired such a wide-spread fame by his great sanctity and miracles; Cardinal Biglio, inheritor of the dignity as he was of the learning and abilities of Gerdil : Fontana and Lambruschini. all of whom, as cardinals, rende ed illustrious the Order of Barna bites to which they belonged ; Cardinal Consolino, a distinguished Canonist, for many years connected with various congregations of Rome; and Cardinal Matteneir, who for a long time, and under very try-

26th. and. on the 27th another action) was flought which esanot fail to exercise far considerable (inflation of the force which had for cupied Turnau. The movement on Turnau appeared to have been only part of the great plan of invasion. The telegrams state that the Prussians entered Bobenja at the other stremity of the Rissen Gabirge. One body is said to have moved upon Trautenan from Bokhara, after a obstinate defence on the part of Hirschenburg of Jaur; another to have taken the the sarrison, which lasted seven days. The loss of road from Glaiz by Nachod upon Josephstadt, and a third body to have crossed the frontier between the two by Braunau upon Kosteletz. Sut although it is likel, that the Prussians may have public a body of troops upon Trautenan it is not absolutely certain, since the report of the action; said, to/ have taken place there comes from Breslau, and reads like the report of the action between Nachod and Jaromirz. If there were more than one column, it is clear that the result of the fight will prevent their junction, and thus frustrate the whole, plan of invasion. As recounted by telegraph, the Prossians appear to have debouched by Nachood, and to have compelled the Austrian advance to fall back first on Neustadt, then to Skalick, and finally to Jacomirz, a rai way station at the junction of the lines from Schatzlar to Parduoitz, and from Saxory by Reichenberg to the. same place. If a Prussian corps really passed the frontier to Trautenau, then Skalicz was the pearest point where it could join the troops coming from Nechod At any rate the possession of Jaromirz and Skalicz was of great importance to both parties and for similiar reasons. Both, on assumption that there were hostile bodies at Trantenan, needed these points of junction. Up to three in the afternoon the Prussians appear, by their own accounts, to have held roads beyond Scalicz, and close up to Jaromirz. Then it is evident the railway became of use to the Austrians. Their line of retreat was down the Elbe valley-by common roads on the left, and by a railway on the right back. A few miles in the rear of the battle field, was the fortress of Josephstadt, now of little use except as a point dappui, but built expressly to enable the Austrians to meet such an invasion as that which has just taken place. Josephst d: protects the railway, and along this line from Pandubitz, once certain of the line of advance taken by the Prussians, Benedek could and probably did pour his reinforcements. He does not appear to have been misled by the threatening movements upon Zuckmantel and Oswiecin into abandoning his central position between Olmuiz and Pardubitz. But, whether he foresaw or had information of the m tended line of advance, he seems to have been able to

show himself strongest at the decisive point, which in this case was Skalicz, and to have thrust the Prussians back again as far as Nachod, capturing 18 guns, and many prisoners, and remaining master of the important place which was the battle field. It is thought, and not without reason, that unless the Prussians can bring a force, bitherto unknown and invisible, into the field, the project of invading

Bohemia must be abandoned. By this time the eyes of the King must be opened to the folly of the Minister upon whose foresight and sagacity he has staked his popularity, his good name, and his credit. Count Bismarck appreciates, perhaps, as much as his royal master, the difficulties of the perilous path upon which both are venturing. Proposals of peace are spoken of at the last moment; but it is likely that arms and not words will be left to decide the interests of the combatants.-London Tablet.

THE WAR IN ITALY. - A listrian Head-quarters, June 24 .- The Archduke Albrecht forwarded the following despatch to the Emperor,

The Austrian army, while advancing towards the Mincio, was attacked to day by the forces under the command of King Victor Emmanuel Our army carried Montevento by assault, and Custozza at the close of the engagement at 5 p.m.

Our forces took several cannon and many prisoners and behaved with extraordinary valour and endurance

The King employed in the attack the three corps of the army of the Mincio and toe reserve.

Prince Amadeus and many Generals were wounded. The enemy appears to have brought all his troops in succession under fire.

ZERBARN, June 25 .- The Imperial troops have repulsed the enemy at all points, after a hot fight, not without considerable losses. Custozza was taken by storm, which caused a fresh struggle before that position, in which 2,000 Italians were taken prisoners.

The troops are animated by the best spirit.

The Austriau flotilla of the Lago di Garda, numbering six gunboats, have cannouaded the enemies' abard shore wi nts on the Lon hout susin trei taining any loss. On the 23d inst. the enemy in great force crossed the Po at several points below Polesella. The Imperial outposts withdrew, and came upon the line of Curtatone, which they drove back, taking several prizoners. The following telegram has been received from the Archduke Albert dated 35th :--The enemy's forces, driven back by our army, recrossed the Minco yesterday evening. The Impe-rial army is in the best condition and in excellent Buitits On Saturday afternoon the Florence senate approved the bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies granting extraordinary financial powers to the Goernment.

THE WAR IN GNEWANY -The Prussian, troops who occupied Dresden have left a small garrison in that city, and have proceeded into Silesia. () 193 1 Sel 200 -Hostilities were + commenced ton the 123d by the Prussian, army corps, in Bilesia. Three, Prussian detachments were sant out to reconnoitre towards Zuckmantel, Friedberg, and Friewalden. The last of these detachments, between Bretenfurt and Sand hubel, came upon an Austrian regiment of Hussars? The Prussian needle gan ) was very effective, and enabled the loth Fusileer, Regiment to repulse easily the coarge of the Hussars. The Austrians lost eight men killed and five

wounded. No casualties occurred on the Prussian side:

The Prussian troops under Prince Frederick Charles arrived at Beichenberg, on the Bohemian frontier, on the 23rd.

The army of Prince Frederick Charles crossed the frontier into "Bohemia' without meeting the enemy. A skimish took place on the 23d between Austrians; and Prussian, patrols near Friederichshain.-Five Prussians were killed, and two Prussians and two horses were captured.

The Prussian official Staats Anzeiger of the 23rd 88¥8 :--

After the entry of the Prassians into Electoral Hesse the King of Prassis again made a fresh endeayour to come to an understanding with the Elector On the 22nd inst. the Prossian Minister offered as alliance on the basis of the Prussian proposition for the formation of a new Confederation, on condition that the Elector should have a Ministry which ; would guarantee the observance of the Constitution of 1831. Had this been accepted the possession of his throne and his sovereign rights would have been guaranteed to bim.

The Elector, however, declined the conditions without further negotiation. It was, therefore, necessery that measures should be adopted to connect the two portions of the Prussian kingdom.

It is officially announced in Berlin that the Prussian alliance has been accepted by all the North German States, with the exception of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau.

Hungerian deserters have come into the Prussian ontposts with their horses and accouttements. A depot has been formed of them at Glogan. Hungarian officers were expected to arrive in order to or ganize them.

It is officially announced in Vienna that in the battle near Skalitz the Prussians lost many prisecers and 18 guns. After the battle, a Prassian major proceeded to the quarters of Marshal Benedek, under protection of a flag of truce, to solicit an armistice. The demand was refused. On Wednesday a conti nued fire of artillery was kept up all day by the Austrian and Prussian forces between Neustadt and Nachod in Bohemia.

The were repulsed near Skalizc, where cavalry took part in the action

On Wednesday the Prussians were beaten and in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

The following telegrams have been published in Beilin, in reference to the battle in Bohemia :--'NACHOD, JUNE 27 .- An important battle, in which cavalry and artillery were principally engaged, has been in progress to day up to three o'clock in the afternoon. The Austrians were driv. on back from near Skalicz to Jaromirz. Three flags and many prisoners were taken by the Prussians. The loss on either side is not yet known." A Prussian army corps, destined to operate agains: Bavaria, arrived at Leipsic on Tuesday, and was to proceed on Wednesday in the direction of

Hof. it is again announced at Berlin that the Hanoverian army is completely surrounded, and that the attempts made by some detachments to escape have been repulsed. It is added that the King of Hanover demanped 24 hours for deliberation on the conditions upon which his army has been called upon to

Capitulate. This demanded was granted. It is believed that the Senate of Bremen has come to an understanding with the Council of Burghers, according to which the town of Bremen will accept the Prussian alliance, and will withdraw its represen tative from the Federal Diet. No decision has been arrived at on the question of incorporating the military and naval contingent of Bremen with the Prussian forces.

A slight skirmish has taken place at Reichenbach between the Prussian Madgeburg regiment of Hussars and Brandenburg Dragoons and the Austrian Radetzki and Lichtenstein Hussars. One Prussian The Aus ientenant-Major, Leicht was wool ed.

Berlin, June 28." It is officially stated that \$,000 .. Prussians, under, General, Flies, sttacked, yesterday, the Hanoverlan army near Langensalza, in, order to cat off its retreat southwards. The Hanoverias forces were 20,000 strong, and superior to the Prussians both in artillery and cavalry. The Prussians fought with valour. The losses are considerable. General Flies having attained his strategical object, resumed his former position south of Langensalza. The Hanoverians appear to have marched nortwards from Labgensalza through Mabibausem; in the direction of Sonderhausen.

A MONSTER OF THE DEEP. - In some parts of the ocean there are enormous sea animals, called Sepia, which are a' kind of polypi. They have very long: legs, and are said sometimes to soize upon the coral divers along the coast of Italy. Mr. Beale tells the following adventure with a creature of this sort ;

"While upon the Bouin Islouds, seatching for shells on the rocks which had just been left by the receding tide, I was much astonished at seeing at my feet a most extraordinary looking animal, crawling towards the retreating surf. I had never seen one like it before. It was creeping on its eight legs, which, from their soft and flexible nature, bent considerably under the weight of its body, so that it was lifted by the tentacula only a small distance from the rocks."

"It appeared much alarmed at seeing me, and made every effort to escape, while I was not much in the bumor to endeavor to capture so ugly a customer, whose appearance excited a feeling of disgust, not unmixed with fear. I however, endeavored to pre-vent its escape by pressing on one of its legs with my foot; but, although I used considerable force for that purpose, its strength was so great that it several times quickly liberated its member in spite of all the efforts I could employ, in this way, on wet, slippery rocks. I now laid hold of one of the tentacles with my hand, and held it firmly, so that the limb appeared as it would be turn asunder by our united strength. I gave it a powerful jirk, wishing to disengage it from the rooks to which it clung so forcibly by its suckers, which it effectually resisted ; but. the moment after, the apparent y enraged animal lifted its head, wi h its large eyes projecting from the middle of its body, and, letting go its hold of the rocks, suddenly sprang upon my arm, which I had previouly bared to my shoulder for the purpose of thrusting it into holes in the rocks to discover shells, and clung with its scekers to it with great power, endeavoring to get its beak, which I could now see between the roots of its arms in a position to bite.

'A sensation of horror pervaded my whole frame when I found this monstrous animal, for it was about four feet long, fixed to firmly to my arm. Its cold, slimy grasp was extremely sickening, and I immedi-ately called to the captain, who was also searching for shells at some distance, to come and release me from my disgusting assailant. He quickly arrived, and, taking me down to the bost, during which time I was employed in keeping the beak away from my hand, quickly realeased me by destroying my tormentor with the boat knife, when I disengaged it by portions at a time. This animal was a species of Sepia which is called by whalers ' rock equid. Thus are these remarkable creatures, from the different adaption of their tenacles and modifications of their bodies, capable of sailing, flying, swimming and creeping on the shore, while their senses, if we judge from the elaborate mechanism of their organs, must passess corresponding acuteness and perfection.

CONSOLING COMPORT .- There is a comfort in consolation especially if it comes from an individ.al who needs it himself. Dobbs is great on consolation ----Dobbs consoles everybody, and is constantly in tronble himself, over head and ears in all kinds of grief and tribulation. Unly the other day some vindictive enemy lying in wait for the unfortunate consoling peddler, rushed ont upon Dobbs and administered to him a tremendous leather earthquake on that portion of his anatomy where the shock would promot an instantaneou forward locomotion of Dobbs aforesaid. Dobbs took it cooly, and almost before the kick-er had removed his pedal from kick-ed, Dobbs turned and apologised. 'Sir,' eaid Dobbs, I am sorrow for you. I sympathizs with you. If I had known you wanted to kick me, I wouldn't have had that big dour-key in my coat-tail pocket. I know it must have but your toes. I's too had, for I heard your toes strike again it.' Dobbe's coolness would be of immense advantage for a patent refrigerator.

marmy and the oivil guard rivalled each other in en. Thusissm."

rack containing a quantity of arms and munitions. The movement is said to be connected with that of January last. The insurgent coldiers distributed muskets from the arsenal to a certain number of men of the people who were in the conspiracy. The Government was obliged to make a regular attack, which issted several hours; but in the evening the alaw remained the strongest, and everything returned to order The troops who remained faithful seized on the insurgent artillerymen, and at the same time many prisoners were made amongst the other revolters. Although the despatch makes no mention of the wound of Marshal Narvaez, we believe that the "Marsh I had placed himself as formerly at the dispossi of the Government and that he received a slight wound in the head when leading on a division which had remained faithful.

The Ministry has asked Congress to allow the guarantees afforded by the constitution to be suspended for s time , in view of the serious aspect of affairs. This demand was referred to a committee, by whom it was approved.

A proclamation had been issued by Marshal O'-Donnell, in which he announces his determination to repress with vigour every attempt at disturbance Two generals died from the wounds they received during the fighting in Madrid. The insurgent soldiery shouted " Viva Prin I' and the populace " Viva la Republica !"

The Avenir National contains a letter from Madrid, deted the 24th, which states that 1,750 prisoners were made during the recent revolt, 137 of whom have already been shot. It adds that the total number of killed reaches 1,000.

MILITARY REVOLT IN MADBID -On the 22d the 5th Regiment of Foot Artillery and a regiment of Horse Artillery revolted without their officers. The barracks they occupied were, however, re-taken by the troops remaining faithful to the Government, and, after an obstinate resistance, the rebels surrendered

at discretion. General Narvaez was slightly wounded.

The insutgents had 26 guus and furnished arms to the populace, who threw up barricades.

The troops succeeded, however, in dominating the movement, and order wrs completely restored.

600 insurgents have been taken prisoners. Public order has not been disturbed in any, other part of the Peniusula.

Under the apprehension of further insurrectionary attempts, preventive measures have been adopted by ithe Geverament among the provincial garri-SODS.

Marshal, Concna has assumed the military command in Catalonis, and General Serrano in Anda-اريد ارتبار هندا د

Some companies of troops in the garrison at Gerona revolted under, their subaltern, officere, and proeceded towards the frontier. The tro ps remaining fal hful to the government marched to cut off their , Te reat.

RUSBIA:

TADA

The Invelide Russe officially denies the rumour lately corrent relative to the movements of Russian troops. No shanges have been made in their sta-

ing circumstances, held the official post of Governor of Rome. To Cardinal Culton, as senior in ran , was assigned by their Eminences the honorable task of addressing the Holy Father in public consistory in their name, and returning due thanks for the exalted dignity conferred upon them. The Oburch of St. Pistro, in Montorio, so rich in historic and sacred memories, was assigned as titular Church to our Cardinal Archbishop. - Freeman's Journal

THE WAR IN BURDPE. - Austria has succeeded in worsting Italy in one battle and Prussia in another. A desperate engagement has been fought between Peschiera and Verona, in other words, within the famous Quadrilateral. Victor Emmanuel's army crosed the Mincio, at Goito, above Mantua, without meeting with any resistence. It had no sooner reach ed the left bank of the river than it advanced towards Peschiera, with the view of attacking the positions which connect that fortress with the entranched camp of Verona. At the same time its cavalry dashed on in the direction of the latter city, pushing before it an Austrian detachment, which it compelled to take refuge in the outer forts of the place It was the 1st corps which was charged with the attack hetween Peschiera and Verona ; its movements were to be sustained by the 2nd and 3rd corps. A diversion seems to have been simultaneously attempted between the outer forts of Pescuiera by the left bank as well as by the troops which remained on the right bank of the Mincio The 1st corps led off, but found itself before superior forces and was unable to overcome them; at one time it must have been almost surrounded by the enemy, for the despatches state that the second and third corps advanced to its relief but were anable to succeed to this extent. The King and his army had no choice but to retreat. That their losses were enormous may be inferred from the equivocal tone of the Italian telegrams. Driven back at every point the Italian army was forced to recross the Mincio. According to the Austrian account (the more reliable of the two), the Imperial army has taken 2,000 prisoners and a number of guns. A contemporary observes that, in designating this engage-ment the Battle of Custozza, the Italians are remind-

ed with no joyous satisfaction of the campaign of 1848. The Austrian army of the North, ander General Benedek, has won another victory scarcely second in results to the first. General Benedek had been for some time taunted with dilatoriness, but at one blow he seems to have recovered his well-earned reputation. It would appear from the telegrams that the Prussians invaded Bohemia in two, perhaps three, columns. The right, under Prince Charles; moved out of Saxony by Reichenberg, upon Turnau, In this advance his main road was by the railway, but there are two roads to Reichenberg, and it is probable that he took both roads, and then moved upon Turnan. A little to the east of this railway station the Prussia 1 advance met with some resistance from. an Austrian brigade. The combat is said to have been spirited, and to have lasted until midnight, and the object of the action on the part of the Austrians was to check the advance of the Prussians, who were intent probably upon reaching Gitschin, on their way to effect a junction with the troops operating from the county of Glats. It is not impossible that a flanking column may have descended Rumburg upon Munchengratz to cover the right flank. We are told that the Austrians in this encounter near Turnau

Baron Ricasoli read a despatch from the King, dated June 22, evening, in which his Majesty said, 'I and General della Marmora have inspected the Mincio. I shall cross the river to-morrow morning with ten divisions.

The reading of this despatch was received with prolonged cheering. The president of the senate subsequently delivered

speech announcing the close of the session.

Baron Ricasoli received on the same day deputa tions of citizens of Treiste and Istria, who presented addresses expressing the wish of these populations to be noited with Italy. On receipt, at Malta, of official information of the

declaration of war between Italy and Austria the Commander in chief in the Mediterranean sent ber Majesty's ship Psyche to communicate with Admiral Persano, and to request his good offices in res pect to British life and property in his operations in the Adriatic, and a British vessel of war will probably be present during any such operations.

The Piedmont army crossed the Mincio on Saturday without meeting any resistance from the Austrians.

The Austrian Puls brigade reached the outlying forts of Verona without loss, having been pushed back by a greatly superior force of Piedmontese cavalry, which did not charge. The Piedmontese advancing upon both banks of

the Minco towards Peschiera were repulsed by a short cannonade from the outer forts of that strongholá.

VERONA, June 28 .- Three Austrian prisoners having been hung on trees by the Italians, the Archdake Albert wrote to the Italian Commander-in Chief to the effect that in the event of a repetition of this course a system of reprisals would be adopted. The Austrians have redescended the Steinio and occupied Bormio, driving the Italians back to Tir-

ano. VEBORA, June 28 .- The Archduke Albrecht has

inspected the army under his command, and was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Up to the present 4,600 prisoners and 14 guns have been taken from the Italians.

FLORENCE, June 28. - The original plan of Operations has been relinquished and the Italian army under King Victor Emmanuel, is concentrating at Oremons and Placenus. The forces under General Cialdini have abandoned their positions on the Po. and are failing back on Bologna, with the view of subsequently effecting a junction with the King's Austrian and Pederal troops, will, in future, march were driven back; but this sotion took place on the | army near the upper part of the river Po.

trians lost several prisoners.

It is officially announced at Berlin that two attempts have been made by the Hanoverian army to break through the Prussian line between Eisenach and Gotha. The second attempt, which was made notwithstanding the truce agreed upon until 8 a.m. on the 25th inst, was repulsed by the 4th Regiment of Prussian Infantry. The Prussians sustained no loss, but several of the Hanoverians were wounded. The three divisions of the Prussian ormy, commanded by the Prince Royal, Prince Frederick Oharles, and General Herwarth, continue to advance into Bohemia.

The town of Oswiencip, in Galicia, was attacked by two battalions of Prussian infantry, and two divi-sions of cavalry, which retreated, after a loss of eight killed and soveral wounded.

No loss was incurred by the Austrians.

It is appounced at Frankfort that the Hanoverian army has evaded, near Witzenhausen, the Prussians by whom it was sorrounded.

It is stated, in letters from Goths, that the negotiations for the capitulation of the Hanoverian army have remained without result. The King of Hanover insisted on a free passage for his troops into Bavaria

to aid Anstria against Italy. The Prussian Envoy in Weimar, has received a despatch from his Government announcing the with drawal from the Confederation of the following States :-- Uidenburg, Anhalt, the two Meckleuburga Schwarzburg, Coburg, Aitenburg, Waldeck, and Detmoid. The deeps ch adds that several other States of Northern Germany are upon the point of coming to a similar resolution.

The Prussian Government has informed the Government of Saxe Meiningen that it has by its policy placed SARS Meiningen at war with Prussia. The Grand Duke of Baden has broken off relations

with Prussia. Vienna, June 28. - It is officially announced that in the battle near Shaliz .yesterday the Prossians lost many prisoners and 18 gans. After the battle a Prussians major proceeded to the quarters of Karshal Benedek un der protection of a flag of truce

th solicit an armistice. The demand was refused, Vienns, Juny 28. - The official reports fully confirm the victory of the 6th Austrian army Corps over the army of the Grown Prince of Prussia at Thalics.

The following details have been received of the brilliant encounter which took place yesterday at Oswiecin ; -

The Austrian forces, composed of one battalion and a half of infantry, two squadrons of Ublaus, and half a field battery, drove back the enemy with heavy losses across the Vistula, after a struggle which lasted ten hours.

The Prussian forces consisted of companies of fusiliers, three battalions of Landwher one entire regiment of Uhlans, and balt a field battery.

Gracow, June 27.- This morning the Prassians made a fresh attack upon Oswiencin, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Ratibor, June 27 - The Prussians have entered Tropps u without meeting with any resistance. F ankfort, June 28 .- It is asserted that the united under German celours.

THE QUAREE AND COUNTSYNAN, - A Quaker, passing through market, stopped at a stail, and inquired the price of citrons.

'I have none,' said the honest countryman, ' that will suit you; they are decayed and their flavor is gone.'

. Hast thou any good fruit to-day ?' said he to the dealer.

'Yes, sir ; here are some of the finest nutmegs of my garden. They are small, but rich of their kind,'

Then thou can'st recommend them ?'

'Ubi certainly, sir.'

'Very well; I will take two.' He carried them home, and they proved not only unsound but miserabl, tasteless.

The next morning he again repsired to the same place. The man who sold him the fruit the preceding day asked him if he would liks some more.

'Nay, friend; thou bast deceived me once, and now, although thou may speak the truth, still 1 cannot trust thee; but thy neighbor chose to deal uprightly with me, and from henceforth I shall be h s patron. Thou would'st do will to remember this. and learn by experience that a falsehood is a base thing in the b-ginning, and a very unprofitable one in the end.'

Of a celebrated actress, who in her declining days bought charms of carmine and pearl powder, Jerrold said, agad, she should have a hoop about her, with a notice apon it, ' Beware of the paint !'

Four fast young men, the sons of genilemen of wealth were brought before a police magistrate, who in-quired what their bad course of life could be agcribed to. Most probably to their four fathers.

An eccentric but honest minister, was once presching on the practical virtues, and having a short time previous bought a load of wood of one of the officers of his church and finding it fall short in measure, took this occasion to speak thus plain on the sub ject :-

'Any man that will sell seven feet of wood for a cord, is no Christian, whether he sits in the gallery, below, or even in the deacon's seat."

Send your children to bed happy. Whatever cares. press, give them a good kiss as they go to their pil-low. The memories of this, in the stormy years. which fate may have in store for, the little ones, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds.

One of the first babits of young persons should be that of doing things at the right time. They should establish a character that will be a pledge that whenever anything was undertaken, it would be completed at the right time. If you make an engagement to meet any one at a vertain time, be sure and be at the place exactly at the time appointed. Do not say is few minut 18 will not make aby difference. If you engage to do anything by \$ certain hour, do not say it will be just as well if it be done helf an hour afterward.

. Common sense is only a modification of taleft genius is an exaltation of it.

Praises are valuable only when they com from lips that have the courage to condemn.

#### THE\_TRUE\_WITNESS\_AND\_CATHOLIC\_CHRONICLE\_\_\_\_ -JULY-20-1866

#### TESTED MEDICAL RECEIPTS.

Cough Syrup .- Into one quart of water put six tablespoonful of good brown sugar, one ounce of Equorice ball haif an ounce of gum arabie; let them simmer-until all dissolved; when the syrup cools add three cent's worth 10. antimonial wine, and the same quantity of part gorie. Take one tempoonful of this mixture when the cough is troublesome. Gargle for Sore Throat .- Mix together, one table

spooniul of sait, one teaspoonful of cayenne, pepper, one pint o water, and two tablespoontal of vinegar. Another Gargle .- Half a pint of water, half a teaspoonful of hops, one pint of vinegar. Add some sugar and a small bit of saltpetre; boil the whole cogether. ... This is an excellent gargle for sore throat. Precipitate Salve for Ringworms or Old Sores .-Bub together one cunce of Venice turpentine ; work in with them a piece of fresh butter the size of a hen's egg-the butter must be perfectly free of ealt. The saive can be used as soon as made.

To Check the Flow of Blood from Wonuds. - Tako fine dust of tes, and bind it close to the wound. After the blood has ceased to flow, Iaudanum may be applied. Spiders' cobwebs applied to cuts will stop the flow of blood instantly.

Liniment for Neuralgue Pains, or for Sore Throat. -Mix equal quantities of sweet oil, spirits of hartsborn, turpenune and camphor. Bathe the part afmeted frequently with this liaiment.

BIEVEDAYS .- The birthday, especially to young people, is a very 'important day.' To those who have grown up, and already formed their characters, for good or evil, it is of less co. sequence, except to remind them that they are one year nearer death and the judgment. But to the boys and girls, a year often produces great changes, in size and stature, in thought, feeling, knowledge, and principle Life is a great highway or railroad, and these birthdays are the milestones upon it. They seem far apart at first as the milestones do when the cars first begin to move as the speed increases, they seem more and more frequent. So it is with th the years, as they grow up quick and quicker they fly, till the last comes shortest and swittest of all.

Then little triends, you for whom these mile stones are yet far asunder, be persuaded to turn them to where to inquire if you are in the right, the safe, the best road ; to ask whence yon came, and whither you are bound, how far you have advanced, and what you purpose to accomplish by this journey of Hfe. Look forward, look backward, and resolvefor you are not too young if you can read and think -resolve that you will wilk in no path but that of the just, the wise, the virtuous, which shineth brighter and brighter unto the perfect day; and that each birthday shall find you further on that road towards happiness and beaven.

Thus, let the birthday, whether spent in innocent festivity, or in the quiet round of ordinary duty, be the best day of all all the year ; because it gives a quickening impulse to every good resolution and Tanuel, 'in favor both with the Lord and also with 20.822 .

A PREPATUAL DLIGHT .-. " Flowers have their time to fade," says a favorice poet; but in MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLUR'DA WATER their sweetness is made perpetual. The odor of other toilet-waters becomes faint and insipid after a brief exposure to the air. It is not so with this exquisite floral perparation. Its perfume is fixed and permanent. Hang a handkarchief that has been moistened with it in the breeze for days, and the aroma will be as delicate and refreshing at the end of the time as if the fluid had just fallen upon its threads. This is not the case with any foreign extract, nor with any other American perfume.

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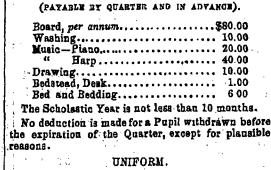
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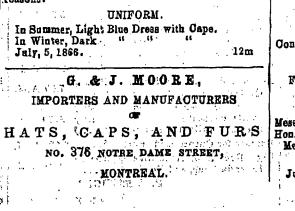
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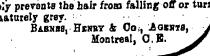
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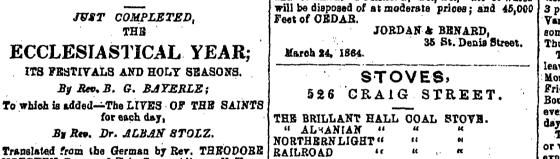
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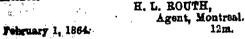
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