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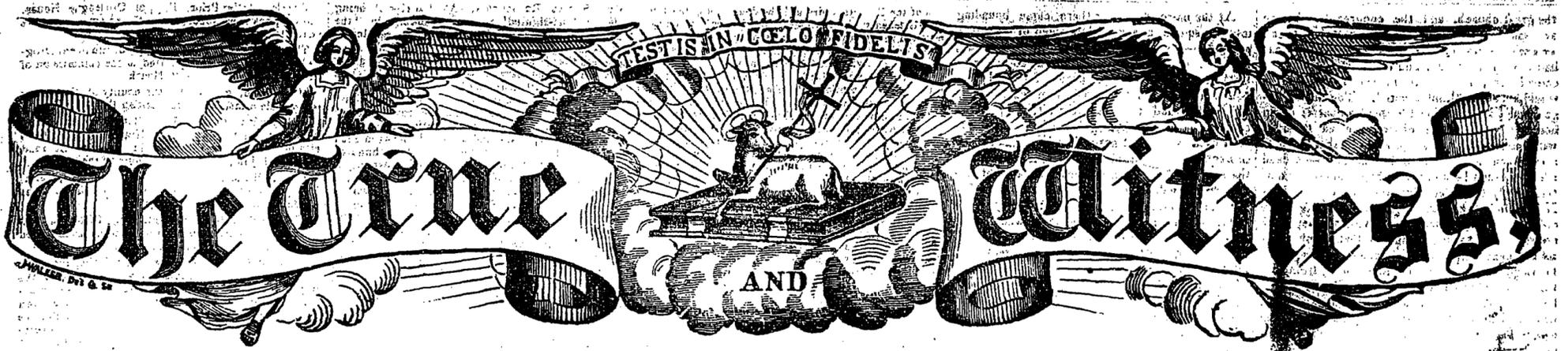
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

No. 50.

THE POOR SCHOLAR.
HIS LEGENDS AND TALES.
BY WILLIAM BERNARD MAC GABE.

CHAPTER VI.

In a few hours afterwards 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 proceeding towards the open doors of the church to perform his devotions, they were directed by him to the small wooden edifice in which the priest Paululus dwelt.

They hurried to the priest's humble abode, where they obtained instant admittance, and found themselves in the presence of a nice-looking, white-haired 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 monks.

Attalus was instantly recognized by the old priest, and as he told to his host his past adventures and his present dangers, Paululus 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, when I have dreamed that there came flying 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 protected, and by me saved—but the bell has ceased. I must 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 you go I venture to make a request of you.—Notwithstanding the sanctity of this day, and 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 us has tasted bread or meat."

"Assuredly, assuredly," said the humane priest, "in a case of desperate necessity like yours a dispensation is permissible. Here, take all the food I have in the house: it consists but of bread and wine—and when you have eaten of it conceal yourselves in that closet, so that no one but myself may see you."

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

A few hours afterwards Leo and Attalus were informed by the priest Paululus, that Nantin, 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 be 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 heard that Paululus 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 Attalus two *caracallas* like to his own. "Here, cover yourselves with these, and thus disguised seek to make your way out of Rheims. There, my children," he 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, bid ye from the house before Nantin reaches this place."

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

"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 in Rheims?"

"No citizen of Rheims has mentioned any such circumstance to me." "Indeed!" said Nantin, not perceiving that the priest had baffled him 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 Paululus, searching for his two slaves. The sabbath evening has come. The Blessed Sacrament has been exposed for the adoration of the faithful upon the high altar beneath which, it is the ancient tradition, are deposited the relics of the three valiant youths, Nidrac, Sidrac, and Abednego, who exposed themselves to the burning furnace of Nabuchodonosor, rather than pollute themselves with idolatry. The saintly Bishop Gregory stands upon that altar, and has pronounced the words of benediction over his flock, when he perceives two strangers clothed with the *caracalla* hastening up the church and passing within the precincts of the sanctuary; one of them ascends to his side, whilst the other casts himself prostrate on the steps.

The stranger who stands by his side flings back the hood which hitherto had concealed his face, and a shout of joy fills the church, as the bishop bursting into tears flings his arms around his neck, and hails 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 peace upon thee."

"A slave," answered Leo, "is not worthy of the embrace of a free man."

"A slave thou shalt not one moment longer 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 bishop turned Leo completely round, so that all might behold what he did, 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 wife, 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 walls of the monastery of A-schaffenburg, and occasionally bursting in with a freezing gust through the covered cloisters, whenever the postern-gate was hospitably opened to afford to the humble wayfarer and poor stranger food 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 huge pile of blazing wood that crackled and sparkled before them, and diffused a genial heat to the most remote corner of the vast apartment in which they were assembled.

Directly opposite this fire, and the only person 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 hair, and whose thin nose and sharp chin, nearly meeting together, showed that he had long since lost all his teeth. A skinny, fragile neck, which rose uncovered out of a dark, close-fitting cassock, looked as if it were no longer capable of bearing up the huge bony head which was placed on it, and that head which, from its absence of 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 smallest 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 feminine throat; whilst his large black eyes, that now and again gleamed forth a glance as of fire; his quick changing complexion as he spoke, and his suddenness of movement, combined, with his sweet voice, and his ready smile, seemed to show that he was of an impulsive nature, of a lively 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 do 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 boy about seven years of age. The dark eyes, the long silken eye-lashes, the features, and especially the mouth, marked him unmistakably 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, softened 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 himself; 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 watched, with a sedulous care, the eye of his brother, lest he should do any thing to displease him.

Such, then, was the centre group that sat opposite the refectory fire in the monastery of Aschaffenburg, 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, kissing him, said, "I wish father abbot, you would ask Father Lambert to tell me a story."

The moment the merry voice of the young boy rang with the utterance of his name, the benumbed faculties of the old monk seemed to have infused into them all the vigor of a new life. He sat at once erect, and fixing his large staring eye on the laughing child, and grasping the boy's hand within his long bony fingers, and gazing a grim smile with his toothless mouth, he said, "What is it that the poor old Lambert can

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 the bony fingers that clasped his hand, and kissing them with a reverence and a love far greater than sovereign ever yet received in return for the highest honor bestowed on a favorite courtier.

"For shame! Gratian," said Frederick, "to think of troubling our dear Father Lambert, by asking him 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 Syria, and in Constantinople, and Bohemia; 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 him 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 mass 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 pronouncing a blessing upon the child. "But come, let us hear what answer Frederick can give to the question put by Father Lambert."

"For myself I have no objection. On the contrary, there is nothing I love so much as to hear Father Lambert tell one of his old-world stories, but I fear to worry him," replied Frederick.

"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 decide what sort of a story it shall be."

"Oh," exclaimed Gratian jumping away from the abbot, and throwing himself on his knees before Father Lambert, "Oh, may two bended knees I pray you, 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, half-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 forehead of each, and said,

"God bless you, my good children! 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?"

"Oh, yes," answered Gratian, returning to the Father abbot, seating himself comfortably in his lap. "I would like to be a horridly wicked magician. And, mind you, begin with the words 'Once 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 II.—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 been so much practiced as in Sicily, and that all the efforts of all his Christian predecessors had not been able to extirpate it, did his utmost by his virtuous example, and his pious admonitions, to induce the people to abominate it as a grievous sin.

Leo, the good bishop, was well aware that those who practiced magic were persons who sought, in the midst of their sins, to have that 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 men brought down upon themselves perdition here and hereafter. In all his discourses, then, he warned his flock against the practices of magic; and with such good effect did he do this,

that hundreds became converted: and Catania, which had, at one time, seemed to be a foul gulph of sin was changed into a smiling garden of virtue.

The Sunday evenings were especially appropriated by Bishop Leo to sermons against magic, 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 Catania but was listening to him. 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 bishop's words could scarcely be heard with the noise, and it had not continued many minutes until one of the congregation, urged by a vain curiosity, should go out to see what was the matter, and the moment one went others followed, until at last the bishop found that he and his clergy were left alone in the church, so that for that Sunday he had to break off his sermon in 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 more 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 of arms, the cries and groans as of persons wounded, and the shouts and hurrahs of men, as if they were waiting a victory in a hard-fought battle. This time the behavior of the congregation was most indecent; for, instead of stealing out one by one, or in groups of two or three together, as they had done on the previous Sunday they all, as with one accord, rushed from the church, and in such haste, 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 of it.

Bishop Leo saw that it would be useless to attempt proceeding with his sermon under such circumstances, and therefore he again returned to 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 his servant, Francis. "It is because you have been prevented from finishing your two sermons; but what astonishes me is that you have never thought of the cause of those interruptions."

"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 battle 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 after 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 is?"

"I will tell you," replied Francis. "Proceed on next Sunday as usual to preach your sermon 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 the Great, shall be able to detect the magician, who, on such an occasion, must appear in his visible form, before he commences his diabolical arts."

"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 in

the great church, and the congregation before...

Francis, I may mention, was not mean while...

Francis lay concealed in the church, and...

Francis fancied for an instant the Prefect...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

Francis, you perceive I am no longer in your...

At the name of Caesar there came bounding...

Francis, I may mention, was not mean while...

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Francis, I may mention, was not mean while...

one of the Fathers addressed the dense congregation...

On last Sunday, many respectable Protestants...

On Sunday, 17th ult., a sermon was preached...

The new Catholic church of Aghlab, county Waterford...

DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICK RYAN, P.P., OF...

The Waterford News, says: The Rev. J. A. Johnson...

Some miscreants secreted themselves in St. Michael's...

THE CORPORATION GRASS PLAGUE.—The green flag...

At a late Kanturk, (county Cork), petty sessions...

There is not a single prisoner in the county Clare...

Recently, near Bircroft, an old woman named...

The Kerry Evening Post, in announcing the...

On the recommendation of P. Connellan, Esq.,...

The Tipperary Advocate of a late date pays a...

Lieut. Robert Rodgers, of the County Limerick...

Hon. Charles Lord Headley, of Aghadoe House...

Robert Lambkin, Esquire, has been appointed...

On June 10 a mission was commenced by the...

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OUR SOCIAL REVOLUTION.—At the risk of being...

Charles Butler Prior, Esq., of Crossogone House...

Mr. O'Grady, member for the county of Kildare...

George Miller Harvey, Esq., of Malin Hall, Malin...

William Rutledge Kirkwood, Esq., of Crosspatrick...

FARMING AFFAIRS.—The weather during the week...

Of the weather and crops, the Waterford News...

The Leinster Express says of the weather and...

The crops in the county Wexford are reported...

The Newry Examiner says.—Mr. Launcelot Conter...

The Dawn Recorder adds.—The crops of every...

Color Sergeant M'Connell, of the 88th British...

On the 22nd ult. the principal stone of the arch...

A man who gave his name as Michael Duffy, was...

At the opening of the late Drogheda Quarter...

The house of Mr. O. Leckie, of Newrath, was...

At the annual meeting of the Holywood Town...

At present there are no less than forty-seven...

The following gentlemen, have been elected...

An inquest was held on June 18, at the Bow...

On June 21 petitions were presented in the...

THREE AMERICAN MEN OF WAR AT QUEENSWATER.—...

On Saturday, about five o'clock, three vessels...

The Cashel quarter-sessions are reported as...

At Ballinacree, on the 12th ult., an inquest...

The Sigo Chronicle says.—Rain has continued...

The Banis Gas Company at their last annual...

It has been officially announced that Mr. Charles O'Donnell of the Irish bar, has been appointed a divisional solicitor in Dublin, to the room of Mr. Stanger, the new Solicitor of Inland Revenue in Ireland.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on the 18th inst., Alderman John Reynolds gave notice that at the first meeting in July, he would move the nomination of Alderman William Lane Joynt as Lord Mayor for next year.

A gentleman near Ennisceorthy, Wexford recently sent over ten fat cattle for sale to Liverpool, for which he received £330 each, or £3300 for the whole.

The following will give an idea of the Salmon fishing in New Ross: 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 Citizen writes as follows: A few days ago a respectable farmer named Devoreux, aged 80 years, died near New Ross. In 1838 he fought through the whole campaign, including the battle of Ross. He was known as a first rate shot. When dying, his last words were: 'Is there any chance of having a Bohemian man at my funeral?' Bohemian is the name of a lane in New Ross where a large body of Hanoverian troops (Hessians) were all killed in battle. One old man, a brother in arms, 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 whom old Devoreux 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 named Edward Nolan, charged with harboring the alleged Fenian Centre, John Morris. Though Nolan is an old man, in delicate health, and whose farm is admittedly going to rack, the application was refused.

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

On the 6th ult., two British soldiers were flogged in Limerick. Private Walker received his 50 lashes with firmness, and joyfully. 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 drummer who inflicted the punishment upon him fainted after giving the tenth lash, and had to be replaced by one of stronger nerve.

THE BLACK DEATH IN IRELAND.—The disease called *febris nigra*, or black death, has appeared in Ireland. 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 a distance with blank 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. *Febris nigra* has heretofore been almost entirely unknown in Ireland.

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

A rather novel case was recently brought before the Belfast police court. 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 movement, for the purpose of bringing clothing to them, whereupon he (the Governor) pushed her out of his presence. The clothing had been sent by a committee of ladies sympathizing 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 withdraw the case if the other side would agree to a civil action for damages being brought against the Governor—that gentleman's evidence as defendant not being admissible in the police court. This course was, on the recommendation 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 excessive drinking.

A fire recently broke out in Mr. Reed's flax store, Cotton Court, Belfast.

Edward or Samuel Johnson, the commercial traveler who absconded from Belfast, with a large sum of money belonging to the Messrs. Mastermann of that city, was arrested in Queenstown, as he was purchasing a ticket for passage to America on the *Jawa*. On being searched, £50 in gold was found on his person.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—About twenty of the principal supporters of Lord Derby assembled at his house in St. James's square yesterday. Lord 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 Russell's Government. He should therefore, have to ask 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 to 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 sacrifices 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 it expected that any will be made so long as there is any prospect of the accessions from the Whig party which Lord Derby intended to seek. We believe that hitherto Lord Derby's overtures have not been favorably responded to.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS.—The following letter appeared 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 a 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 punishment. The recent decision has discovered a loophole by which the man may make his escape 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 sanctions—namely, religion, made each of them his wife. No one who knows the judges of the Irish 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 this to be the case, what are we to think of the law upon which mainly the whole fabric of social life and family happiness depends? Bigamy has been made a crime by the law of man, which judges are appointed to administer, because it is a crime by the law of God, which is entrusted to the Church, and which the Church through her authorities is appointed to proclaim and teach. It has hitherto considered a man contracting marriage with more than one woman, in marrying a second wife while his first wife was living, as a crime which he could lawfully claim as her husband. The crime of bigamy was committed by him, as I understand the law of

the Church—which in this matter, as in many others, was originally made the law of the land—when he went through the second marriage ceremony. The proof of his doing that was a valid and sufficient proof of his bigamy. No one would have ever thought his crime or his 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 another at the time. The law of marriage must have undergone some great change since it was taken out of the Church'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 welfare of society at large cannot be allowed to rest here. If the tinkering which the marriage 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 marriage with him, for the marriage was duly performed, not because he did not, as far as he was concerned, commit the crime of bigamy, 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 raising her happiness and destroying her character for life, not guilty of bigamy, and entitled to bear its punishment, simply because of a technicality which does not in the least 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 requires 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 victims, and women, innocent unsuspecting women, will be the victims. The acquittal 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 immunity 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 bigamy no longer a crime. What should, therefore, be demanded to stay the moral plague which must follow is a law to make Fanning's case, and that of all cases like it—bigamy—I am, Sir, &c., &c., R. SELANBY.

THE JAMAICA COMMISSION.—The report of the Jamaica Commission was laid upon 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 are:— 1. That the disturbances in St. Thomas-in-the-East had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority. 2. That the causes leading to the determination to offer that resistance were manifold:— a. That a principle object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent. b. 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 were carried for adjudication. c. That some, moreover, were animated by feelings of hostility toward political and personal opponents, while not a few contemplated the attainment of their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island. 3. That though the original design for the overthrow of constituted authority was confined to a small portion of the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East, yet the disorder in fact spread with singular rapidity 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. 4. That praise is due to Governor Byre for the skill, promptitude 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. 5. That the naval and military operations appear to us to have been prompt and judicious. 6. That by the continuance of martial law in its full force to the extreme limit of its statutory 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. Lastly, that the punishments inflicted were excessive. 1. That the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent. 2. That the floggings were reckless, and at each positively barbarous. 3. That the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel.

CONSTITUTIONAL SCOTLAND.—The report of Col. J. Kinloch, Her Majesty'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 1,178 of the population enumerated at the Census of 1861 (excluding Orkney and Shetland)—one to 1861 in the counties, and one to 655 in the burghs. The police report the number of vagrants, tinkers, and unlicensed hawkers in the year at 57,160, but this is the number of cases of vagrancy, and the actual number of persons included is estimated at about one-third, or 19,000. Encamping on roads, in woods, 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 diseases. 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 vagrants are allowed, if they choose to lodge in the cells of the police-station, and frequently bring with them vermin and diseases, to the injury of those who may afterwards be confined in the cells and also of the constables. 385 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 have 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 breaking of the tire of a wagon wheel. At this season the express is usually accompanied by one or two fish trucks, and it would appear that the wheel of one of them had given way. There was a sudden stoppage and partial dislocation of the train, some of the passenger carriages having been jerked off the rails, while the contents of some of the fish boxes were scattered on the line. The passengers generally were much alarmed, but none of them appeared to have suffered injury. Owing to the accident the line was temporarily blocked.

Of the 5,081 patients in lunatic asylums in Scotland at the beginning of the present year, 292 had been there for more than 20 years; 63 for more than 30 years, and 12 for more than 40 years. One will next year complete half a century passed in a mad-house.

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,' accompanied by the warship 'Ferris,' was to sail from England on the 30th of June, for rendezvous off the Irish coast, preparatory to starting on the vast and 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 superiority over the old cables, and the preparations for laying it from Ireland to Newfoundland are represented as being of a character regarded as perfect. The work of attaching the shore end lines at Valentia was to be commenced about the 1st of July, so we may expect to hear 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 Follommarum Bay will be laid from the William Cory. When this is completed—and the operation is likely to last at least two days—the 'Great Eastern' will come round to Valentia 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 speed of the 'Great Eastern' was occasionally too great for safely paying out the rope. This time, therefore, her rate of going will be absolutely limited to below six knots. At this speed, it will occupy eleven or twelve days to complete her labors from Valentia Bay to Bear'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. Ordinary news and messages likely to interest these at sea and isolated from the rest 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 board and return to the spot where the cable was so unfortunately broken last year. This is to be gratified 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 Cory, when the big ship will again return to Bear'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 bank failures. It is said that six hundred 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 BURST TO DEATH.—A very afflictive accident has occurred in the household of the venerable Dean Ramsay, in Anlinie place, Edinburgh. On Wednesday evening, Miss Lucy Cochrane, one of his nieces, and his constant and affectionate companion, was passing the fire place in his dressing-room, when her dress caught fire, and, being of light texture, it was in a moment in a blaze. The alarmed young lady ran out to the staircase, calling for help, and among those who first came to her aid was Admiral Ramsay, the dean's brother, who at once put his coat around her, and before long the flames were put out. The poor girl, however, was so scorched, 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 Edinburgh 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, Garvie, and John O'Groat natives of Holland, came to the coast of Caithness, with a letter in Latin from that monarch, recommending them to the protection and countenance of his subjects thereabout. They got possession 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 commemorate their arrival at Caithness, a dispute arose as to the right of precedence in taking the door and the head of the table. This was very serious, and threatened to break up these annual gatherings.—But the wisdom and virtue of John prevented this rupture. He made a touching speech to them, soothing their angry spirits with an appeal to the common and precious memories of their native land, and to all their joint experiences in this. He entreated them to return to their homes quietly, and he would remedy the current difficulty at the next meeting. With his kindly spirit and words, the matter was happily settled. In the interval John built a house expressly for the purpose, of an octagonal form, with eight doors and windows. He then placed a table of oak of the same shape in the middle, 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.—*Edinburgh Bazaar.*

COAL.—We hope that the Report of the Commission who made it 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 feet, 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 consumption would not in itself be alarming, but Mr. Jevons remarks that it increases with wonderful rapidity, and if our national progress is to be maintained, the increase must be kept up; and as this is physically impossible from the mere fact that the necessary stock of coal does not exist beneath us, it follows that our progress must decline. Mr. Vivian replies that the remarkable increase which has taken place in our coal consumption is due to the increase

in our export trade; but this is an argument against himself, and in support of Mr. Jevons' position. Our export of coal rose from 4,800,000 tons in 1855 to 8,800,000 in 1864, and as it has 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 his antagonist. They all point to increased facilities 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 rapid increase of our export trade, if not to the cheapening, of supply calculated to stimulate production. It 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 alarmists, 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 coalfields, but not even a Royal Commission is likely to increase their area. The quantity of coal we have in store is limited, although the available limit may be capable of some increase. This is all that is necessary to Mr. Jevons' argument, and, to do him justice, he does not imagine that we shall awake one morning to the conviction that we have just exhausted our last seam of coal. What he believes is that with a lessening supply and increased difficulty in obtaining it, the increase of consumption will gradually slacken, 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 own.

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 Diplomatique. February 1.—Publication of a brochure entitled 'Napoleon III and Italy,' recommended by the *Monitor*. February 23.—Departure of Lord Cowley for Vienna, charged with a mission from England and France. March 7.—Note of the *Monitor*, both firm and conciliatory. March 23.—The *Monitor* states that on the proposition of Russia a congress composed of the five great Powers will be convened to adjust all points connected with the Italian question. April 8.—Bellicose order of the day of the Emperor Francis Joseph. April 20.—The *Monitor* publishes the bases adopted by the five great Powers for future deliberations. April 22.—The *Monitor* announces that Austria alone refuses 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 announcing 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 Solferino. June 7.—Despatch of Valleggio, announcing a suspension of arms. July 11.—Peace of Villafranca. The subscription offered for the French loan of £20,000,000 by 690,190 subscribers amounted to £109,383,321.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration from the Mersey continues to increase with great rapidity, indeed 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 under Government supervision was 34, with 16,669 passengers, 352 of which were cabin and the remainder steerage. Of the latter, 3,920 were English, 486 Scotch, 3,277 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, 310 were English, 178 Irish, and 297 foreigners. There was only one ship to Nova Scotia, with 207 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 ships, with 685 passengers, of whom six were cabin passengers, the remainder being steerage. Of the latter, 243 were English, 21 Scotch, 400 Irish, and 16 foreigners—making a total of 39 ships, 18,452 passengers, of whom 309 were in the cabin. Of the steerage passengers, 6,643 were English, 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 passengers. The grand total for the month is 19,335 passengers, being an increase over April of last year of the enormous number of 7,635.—*Liverpool Post.*

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF THE REV. PHILIP SCHMIDT.—This Rev. gentleman died at the Mercy Hospital on the 21st of June, after a protracted illness, in the 48th year of his age. 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 Catholic.*

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Denis Tighe, pastor of St. Bridget's Church, Cleveland, departed this life at four o'clock, on June 19. Father Tighe 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 Ranpo about eight years ago, and ever since faithfully discharged the duties of a zealous and exemplary missionary. His childlike simplicity of manner and his fervent piety made him a living model for those whose salvation he 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'Callaghan, 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.—*Cincinnati Telegraph.*

NEW CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY CROSS.—We learnt that, at a meeting of the Clergy of the Diocese of Boston, 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 Clergy 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 Cathedral commenced on Monday morning.—*Pilot*, June 30.

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 Hudson river, about six miles from the city. They direct thirty-nine different establishments in the arch-diocese of New York and New Jersey. They adhered to the old constitution and dress adopted by Mother Seton, who established the Sisterhood at Emmittsburg. They take charge of male as well as female orphan asylums.

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

At Suspension Bridge, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cleary conferred Deaconship on Rev. B. Kavanagh, who was raised to priestly offices, Rev. W. McCloskey, and A. McSherry, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The cornerstone of the new Church of the Angels, corner of Chouteau and St. Ange, St. Louis, was laid on the first Sunday in the Most Rev. Archbishop.

A new Catholic Church was dedicated aterville, California, recently, under the patronage of St. Patrick.

THE LATE ANNEXATION PROPOSAL.—In the Federal House of Representatives on the 2nd inst., General Banks, the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and for the organization 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 presented in the Department of State that the Governments of Great Britain or of the Provinces have accepted the propositions made in the second section, the President of the United States shall publish by proclamation that the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and the territories of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan 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 of not exceeding 5 per centum interest, as follows:—Canada West, \$36,500,000; Canada East, \$29,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$8,000,000; Newfoundland, \$3,200,000; Prince Edward's Island, \$2,000,000. The United States are also to pay \$10,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company.

The prospects for a famine in the Western States are poor. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that in Indiana the wheat is not good, but the corn is wonderfully fine. Thousands of bushels of potatoes have been planted and are doing well. Oats—a fair crop. In Illinois wheat (Spring) is excellent; corn splendid; fruit, an average crop, and farmers are in fine spirits. There is no danger of a scarcity if the weather continues favorable. The hay prospect is fair.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—Utica, N. Y., July 11.—A disastrous fire occurred in this city this morning, destroying Metcalf & Derrig's carpenter shop, Pierce Babcock & Co's tobacco manufactory, the cabinet warehouses of Fritz & Co., and the clothing establishment of Jacob Wendelsch, besides injuring more or less the adjacent buildings. Total loss, about \$20,000, on which there was an insurance of \$12,000.

Not only has the old Slave Pen been preserved almost, as it seems, by a special 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 an insight into all the details of this commerce in human flesh and bones. The Massachusetts slave traders made princely fortunes which have come down to their descendants, who now rant and roar in the pride of wealth and phariseism against those who have renounced slavery forever, and generally with great cheerfulness and pleasure, though with immense sacrifices and in the face of extreme peril.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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

Mr. James Shea, a rich old bachelor of St. Louis, died recently, leaving the bequest of \$100,000 to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, in that city, in which institution, when poor and friendless, he had received medical care and nursing.

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 awoke 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 of the Senate, in which, after a review of the 'situation,' he discloses 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 Irish army under Sarsfield gazed for the last time on the land whose hopeless destiny their devotion could not alter.' One can easily understand that, if satisfied with the Fenian past, the Senate will have no difficulty in concurring upon 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 since the previous report at the Pittsburgh Congress. From this exhibit you will find that in the administration of your financial affairs the greatest possible economy has been practised in all matters within the control of your Senate and Executive; that every expenditure 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. Let 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 unite 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., who whipped his child to death because he would not say his prayers, and who was released on \$10,000 bail, immediately upon being set at liberty went to the house of his brother-in-law to stay, but was not allowed to do so, the brother-in-law fearing that his house would be torn down by an excited mob, and the miserable man has again taken up his quarters in the jail at Albany, this time voluntarily, but really to escape summary punishment from the hands of an infuriated and indignant public. Mr. Lindsay has since been denied the protection of the jail and has fled to Canada.

HIDDEN TREASURE.—The Carrollton (Ill.) *Democrat* says that, for some time past, a party of Indians, numbering fifteen, belonging to the Cherokee tribe, encamped upon the banks of the Illinois river, ten miles from that place. Their ostensible object was fishing, hunting, etc., but it appears from recent developments that their chief aim was to secure a hidden treasure 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 cautious in their manners, 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 had troubled some ten or twelve days, they succeeded in finding the spot where lay concealed the secret of their resources. 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, long since gone to the happy hunting grounds, were secured, and these untutored children took their departure for the far West, with many thousands of Spanish dollars to cheer them on their long and tedious march.

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MONTEAL, FRIDAY, JULY 20

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY—1866. Friday 20—St. Jerome, Emilien, C. Saturday, 21—St. Henry, Emp Sunday, 22—Ninth after Pentecost—St. Mary Magdalen.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest news from Europe are by the Nova Scotia, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., and Loozardery on the 6th. Our exchanges give long accounts of a most sanguinary conflict which took 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 unrounded prisoners, 116 cannon and several flags.

By the arrival of the steamship America we learn that Lord Derby has had an interview with the Queen, and has submitted to Her Majesty the following 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 Exchequer and Leader in the House of Commons; Lord Stanley, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Walpole, Home Secretary; Gen. Peel, Secretary of War.

A SIMPLE QUESTION.—Certainly if of any man it may reasonably be expected that they should clearly understand and be both able and willing, at request, to clearly define their own words, it may be expected of those who assume to be "teachers," or "doctors," in Israel, of men whose special mission it is to instruct others.

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 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 and exhaustive definition of their meaning, if clear and definite meaning they have any—in the words which we have ventured to mark in Italics, "sectarian doctrines?"

"Sectarian doctrines!" Who, if the signers of the address keep silent, shall solve the riddle contained in these words? We have tried the task, but found it beyond our strength. Betinking ourselves of how the erudite correspondent of the *Edinburgh 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 recourse to the dictionary, *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 in despair, we determined to throw ourselves upon the generosity of Messrs. Graham & Co.; and confessing our ignorance, to implore of them to enlighten us, and to favor us with a full and exhaustive definition of their mysterious words. Do tell!

"Sectarian doctrines?" Horrid things no doubt, much to be deprecated, 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 spite of the best intentions on their part, and in spite of the extreme vigilance of School authorities, the accused thing shall creep into books, unless they be warned beforehand what doctrines are "non sectarian" and to be excluded, what doctrines are "sectarian" and to be retained.

Not therefore merely for the satisfaction 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 doctrines 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 duties as teachers. In the mean time we will make a desperate grasp at the meaning of the word. The petitioners tell us that "no sectarian doctrines should be inculcated hurtful to the religious convictions of any son or daughter of a British 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." 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 heathen or idolatrous British subjects—confining ourselves for the present exclusively to the consideration of the case of baptised British subjects; such as form the majority of British subjects in Canada.

Now even amongst the sons and daughters of British subjects thus limited, there is no one proposition concerning God, Christ, His work and office—that will find universal acceptance; there is not one that ever has been asserted—or that ever can

be asserted—that has not found, or that will not find, the son or daughter of some British subject to deny it. One will deny the Trinity; another the eternity of future punishments; another the inspiration of the Bible; another the credibility of its miraculous stories. The Apostles' Creed is essentially a "sectarian" document. There are many British subjects who abjure the idea of a God, Creator; others repudiate, as an old wife's fable, the doctrine of the Incarnation; others, the doctrine of the Resurrection; others again, that of the Ascension; others, that of the coming of the Holy Ghost; others that of the Holy Catholic Church; others, that of one baptism for the remission of sins: there are numbers of British subjects who do not look forward to a general resurrection of the dead: and as for the 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 object to it, though it were to be left standing alone, without antecedents of any kind, without so much as a shred or patch of Christian doctrine—or doctrine of any kind still adhering to it.

We repeat it. Every proposition, every conceivable proposition concerning God, and Christ; His work, and Person; man and his future destiny; heaven and hell—is a "sectarian doctrine," if every "doctrine" that does not find 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 Him 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 elimination of all "sectarian doctrines," or doctrines repugnant to the convictions of any son or daughter 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 religion: 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 happily it may not be, then what do they mean? Can it be that, under the term "sectarian doctrines," they intend to denote only those doctrines which are rejected by their own paltry clique or sect? and that by the grandiloquent words, "any son or daughter of a British subject," they mean only "British subjects of their own way of thinking upon religious matters?" Preposterous as at first sight this explanation may appear, it is not to be discarded lightly: for so mordant is the vanity, so crass is the ignorance of our petitioners; and so little accustomed are they to close reasoning and accuracy of expression: so adicted are they to a loose slipshod kind of English such as Mrs. Malaprop, a Mrs. Partington, or a Sairey Gamp are wont to indulge in—that it is by no means impossible that, after all, they attach to the words "sectarian doctrines," and "any son or daughter of a British subject," only as limited significations as did the three tailors of Tooley Street, in grandiloquent phrase addressed the public as "We, The People Of England!" No doubt the three tailors aforesaid had just as much right so to designate themselves as have our friends Graham, Maltory & Co., to assume that their religious opinions are non-sectarian, 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 whenever they shall have put it in our power to do so, by furnishing us with a clear, precise, full and exhaustive definition of the words "Sectarian doctrines." We pause for a reply.

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 nineteenth centuries, is but the Reformation of the sixteenth produced, or developed, and expressed in terms better suited to the aspirations and intelligence of the age. 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 other European country, so also is it with the kindred movement known as the Protestant Reformation. The compromise between the principle of "au-

thority"—that is to say of Catholicity—and the principle of "private judgment,"—the formal principle of Protestantism, in which the English mind has been content to repose, are ill-suited to the more ardent, and more strictly logical genius of the Frenchman. The latter believes that two and two make four; and with him a principle 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 rationalistic or infidel. Commencing with a negation, that is to say, a Protest, it has developed into the "most extreme negation." These are the words of an evangelical writer who gives in the N. Y. *Observer* a sketch of the progress and actual condition of French Protestantism which the *Montreal Witness*, of the 23rd June, copies:—

"The French Protestants"—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 inspiration, 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 of 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—fancifully querulous—that these French Protestants,— "Have transformed Christianity into a religious philosophy, a work of human reason, and human conscience, having no certainty, or stability, and susceptible of change from generation to generation."

But there is still a party in the French Protestant Church which adheres to the old Calvinistic 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 intense disgust of the latter, who find it an easier task to anathematize, 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 matters, 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; 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, until there will be as many 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 complaining of, this state of things, as fancifully querulous, and as such it must strike every Catholic. That of which the writer complains is the inherent, ineradicable vice of Protestantism, its formal or essential principle in fact. It is no doubt incompatible 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 evangelical writer in the N. Y. *Observer*—"is it possible to establish a church or a spiritual society if every one 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 hypocrisy, 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 human intelligence, that it gave birth to freedom 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 to this: That either it must abandon as helpless attempts to organize itself into a church or spiritual 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*.

SEMINARY OF QUEBEC.—We learn that the Rev. M. E. Menhot was yesterday elected Superior of the Seminary of Quebec. He becomes hereby Rector of Laval University, which title is by right attached to that of Superior of the Seminary. This election has produced other changes in the administration: Rev. E. A. Paschereau has been elected Director of the Grand Seminary; Rev. Adolphe Legare, Procurator; Rev. Cyrille Legare, Prefect of Studies and Director of the Little Seminary, with Rev. Victor Legasse as Assistant. The *pensionaria* of the University will be under the direction of Rev. O. Audet. The College of *Lewis* will continue to have Rev. P. Roussel for Director. —*Journal de Quebec*, 11th inst.

A GOOD CONCEPT OF HIMSELF.—If Mr. Stephens lack anything, or be deficient in any particular moral quality, it is not a good concept of himself that he lacks, it is not in an exalted estimate of his own endowments, and illustrious feats that he is deficient. There is no danger that he will ever fall in aught that he undertakes from excess of modesty.

It is true that he has not liberated 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 Ireland politically, he flatters himself that he has redeemed her religiously and socially, by delivering her from the incubus of Popery; if as yet he has failed to dismember the British Empire, he has, so he flatters himself and boasts, broken up the Catholic Church. This is the one great achievement of his public life, this his sole claim to the confidence and respect of that land which for centuries has always been spoken of as Catholic Ireland. What neither Henry, nor Elizabeth, neither Cromwell nor William of Orange, neither famine nor persecution, neither threats nor bribes, neither evictions 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 in our exchanges:—

"I had Centre Stephens openly avows that he has entered a wedge into the Church of Rome, which must do more,—which has done more, towards splitting up that institution than had ever been done before."

Though we hope that the Church will survive the hostility of Mr. Stephens and the Fenians, as it has survived that of the Donatists and Eulgars, of Lutherans and Calvinists, and heretics innumerable who, in turn, have shouted premature *peans* over her downfall, we will admit that there is this much of truth in Mr. Stephens' boast that he has done a good deal to lead the people of Ireland into apostasy 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 Catholic Church; and even were her people, which God in His mercy forbid, 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 Church can do without Ireland, but Ireland cannot do without the Church.

There is then, we fear, a certain amount of truth in Mr. Stephens' boast. Of course wherever, and in so far as Fenianism and Fenian principles have obtained a footing in Ireland, and amongst the Irish race, there, and so far, has apostasy triumphed, for every Fenian is an enemy to, and rebel against, the Catholic Church; and were the plague to spread, and to establish itself permanently, Ireland would of course cease 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 Fenianism see more through ignorance than malice; we believe that they are not aware of the hostile relation in which they have put themselves as towards Rome, that they are not cognizant of the fact that every Fenian is, *ipso facto*, excommunicated, and as such an outcast from her pale, as if he were an avowed Calvinist, or "Jumper" by profession. When this their position is presented to them in its true light, when they shall learn, as shortly they must learn, that they must choose between Catholicity and Fenianism, 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 Fidelis*."

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Last week we had the pleasure of assisting at two most interesting entertainments at St. Mary's College, which is conducted by the Rev. Fathers of the Society of Jesus. On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 8 o'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 eloquence. The programme opened with an interesting and well sustained discussion on "Slavery," by the following young gentlemen, students of the class of Philosophy:—Messrs. Arthur Deschambault, Solomon Breault, Adolphe Ponsneau, Alexis Gard, 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 of the finest 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 piece—*Chœur des Marches*. After this the National Anthem was played, when the audience dispersed.—At 9 o'clock, on the following morning, the same Hall, which is, we can say with certainty, one of the finest in Montreal, for the purpose was

again filled to its utmost capacity. On this occasion the distribution of prizes was to take place after which the students were to enter immediately on their holidays. After the opening air had been played, the select assembly was favored with most interesting descriptions of two excursions 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 gentlemen displayed, we must say, far more extensive and better cultivated descriptive powers than we could expect in persons as 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 Messrs Edward Murphy, Charles Drummond, and Daniel Boyle. 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 Rev. President having made a short address, vacation commenced—that moment which is so dear and so brimful of pleasure to every youthful heart.

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

Dear Sir,—The people of Williamstown have within the last few days, been witnesses to several very 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 Dame, etc., were so many events calculated to render his visit memorable, and the number of eighteen hundred and sixty-six will be a golden page in the annals of the Catholic community of this section of Gleagarry.

But to begin. The first ceremony was the conferring of "Minor Orders." The ceremony took place on Sunday, the 8th instant, before the commencement 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 Christ's Pontiff, to receive from him those Orders, which, though they do not bind irrevocably to the service of the Altar, will consecrate him for ever to the service of our Holy Mother the 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 ceremony.

Immediately after the Ordination, His Lordship proceeded to consecrate the new beautiful Altar, the gift of John Hay, Esq., one of the eldest and most respected members of this parish. On different occasions this gentleman has displayed his liberality and Christian charity, but his last donation to Williamstown will stand as a lasting monument of his faith and piety, and I feel confident that the benefactor of our Church will not be forgotten by those who kneel to worship before this Altar, the gift of his generous heart.

After the consecration of the Altar, Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, with which the religious ceremonies of the day concluded, not however without leaving a deep impression on all those who had the happiness of being present at them.

On Monday, the examinations took place at the Convent School, the pupils acquitting themselves most creditably in their various branches of study. In the evening the pupils gave a musical and dramatic entertainment in the Town Hall. The hall was decorated with evergreens, with appropriated mottoes interspersed. A large stage had been erected on which the young ladies took their places. The greatest taste was displayed in the decoration of the hall, and there was no mistaking the hands that directed the work.

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

The drama of the "Martyrdom of St. Catherine" was the first piece on the programme. I feel myself unable to do justice to the talent 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 "Disappointed Laborers" was well rendered, and elicited repeated 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 warmest thanks are due, for the lively interest he has manifested and the kind encouragement he has given our rising youth.

To the Pastor of this Parish, the Rev. Isaac MacCarthy, we are also indebted for the success of our School. He has on all occasions manifested the greatest zeal for our good, and he may rest assured that his unceasing endeavors are duly appreciated by those to whose interests he is so devoted.

To the good Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, our praises are due. But a few months since they came into our midst to commence for our benefit their work of charity and love, and with what untiring zeal have they not sought to accomplish their arduous mission?

Certainly, they can't 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 attendance 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 fervent wish and prayer of your obedient servant, A Visitor.

CELEBRATION AT THE TANNERIES.—Sunday last was celebrated as a great festival by the Roman Catholic residents at the Tanneries. It was the Feast of St. Henri, the patron saint of the Benevolent Society now some years established there, and numbering upwards of 307 members. The streets of the village were literally planted with Canadian maple and evergreens; flags waved from every window; and on the arrival of Father O'Farrell with his juvenile brass band, playing *La Cloche Fontaine*, the excitement in the village was unbounded and every one rushed to the hall of the society 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 joined in the procession. There were over 1,000 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 hall, 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 dinner the invited guests, the mass 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 Nelson's Wharf. A verdict of 'Accidental Death' was returned. The same verdict was returned in the case of Topely, the unfortunate lad who, while flying his kite, fell from the roof of a house three stories high, and was dashed to pieces on the pavement.—*Transcript.*

REPAIR DE CORPS.—The fire-department of Montreal have contributed \$100 towards the relief of their brother firemen of Portland. Considering the limited means of the majority of the force, this Act is greatly to their credit.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Mr. Henry Seymour on Sunday forenoon reported to sergeant Menard of the Panet street station, that his servant girl named Florence Piche, was found about 1 A.M. in a field in 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, he acquainted the police with the facts. Sergeant Menard went up there with Dr. Pisault to his residence, but no more particulars could be obtained as she was speechless. She was removed to the General Hospital.—*Gazette, 17th inst.*

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Sunday night at 11.30 an Artillery man of the 10th 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. McDonnell, and Peter McGarran; they are well known to the police as a deal of whose time they have occupied. McGarran 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 similar spirit.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.—This regiment, which was brought to Quebec by the troop ship "Orontes," arrived in this city on Friday morning by the steamer "Quebec," and proceeded to the Victoria Barracks.

SMOKE.—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 Island, 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., a gang of men were employed in opening up a Corporation Sewer, of considerable depth, on Dorchester Street, immediately opposite the gate of Cherry Hill, the residence of A.W. Ogilvie, Esq. The embankment composed of sandy soil craved in, and almost buried alive the entire working party below. After the consternation had passed away, and the men were got to work in removing the land slide, it was found that one man had been killed, another had his 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 end.

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, ironmith; and Peden, grocer. The Assistant Engineer of the Fire Company Mr. W. Charlton received such severe personal injuries by the falling of debris that 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 Canada was totally destroyed. The fire began at 11 A.M. and raged throughout the day.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The Hastings Chronicle narrates 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 particulars 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 Pictou, it appears that a Mrs. Pierce, with five of her children (four sons 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 blew off, when on attempting to recover it, upst the boat in about seven feet of water. All were drowned except Mrs. Pierce and the child Harrington, whom she saved by placing him on the bottom of the overturned boat, and by his assistance, and being in some measure sustained by her under garments, she contrived to reach the shore, leaving her five children and the two young men in the water, where they were found dead within a circle of a few yards. Strange to say, Brown, Harrington, and two of the young Pierses were good swimmers. Brown had been in service through the late American war.

OTTAWA, July 6.—An explosion of gas this afternoon blew up the outer staircase leading to the rooms of the speaker of the Legislative Council, leaving only a mass of ruins; no one was hurt.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.—The damages on the Western frontier are understood to amount to from \$6,000 to \$10,000; on the Mississippi frontier from \$15,000 to \$25,000. The Commission is expected to be closed this week. Gunboats are to be placed permanently on the Lakes.

THE CROPS.—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 plentiful rains and warm weather of the past few weeks. Many fields of wheat, which a short time since were considered failures, are now so much improved in appearance that an average yield is confidently expected from them.—*Globe.*

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 ranges, and supplements pay of volunteers and 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 case of offences committed on active service after service has ceased.

THE PORTLAND FIREMEN.—We have seen a telegram from Mayor Stevens of Portland to Chief Zogier Bertram gratefully acknowledging the handsome donation of the Montreal Fire department to the firemen of that city.—*Gazette.*

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

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—During the recent Fenian excitement, the various Volunteer Regiments serving at St. John's experienced the greatest kindness from its inhabitants, but to Dr. Howard they were indebted in an especial degree, and feeling that his kindness called for something more than a mere expression of thanks, they resolved to turn his 'weakness' to account. Accordingly, being aware of their generous entertainer's affection for those pungent grains of stimulating, determined to present a Souffle Box. Mr. Robt. Hendry, of this city, was commissioned to supply it, and produced an article reflecting the highest credit upon the designer and manufacturer, which was duly presented to the worthy Doctor. Upon the lid is engraved the following inscription:—

TO HENRY HOWARD, ESQ., M.D. In grateful remembrance OF AN UNBOUND HOSPITALITY RECEIVED While stationed at St. John's. June 18th, 1866.

F. Bond, Capt. P. of W.; D.A. Hart, Lieut.; E. Holton, Ensign; M. Bacon, Capt. V.V.R.; C.P. Davidson, Lieut.; H. Pangman, Ensign; K. Campbell, Capt. Royals; J.R. Kirkwood, Ensign.

The Pine Grove Well of the Norwich Oil and Mining Company is three miles from the village of Norwich. On the 11th inst., at a depth of 55 feet, after having bored it the rock about two feet, they struck a crevice, from which flows a gush of water hitherto unparalleled 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 yet having been rimmed out.

In the *Napress Express* the following appears:—'The fine rains and warm weather with which we have been favoured during the present month, have made a great improvement in the growing crops in Lennox and Addington. In fact, upon the whole we never saw them look more promising.'

RAVENS.—Quite a number of ravens are passing here just now on their way to Quebec. The timber as far as we have seen, is all of large size and superior quality, and must, when offered for sale, command a high price. The ravens of Mr. Robert Skene 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 Canada.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We have often spoken of this great medicine in terms of very high praise, and we have as often felt that all we could say in its favor would not do it full justice. It is one of those medicines of which we can speak—and speak joyfully—from experience; for we have repeatedly taken it, and invariably with the best results and the greatest satisfaction. We always keep it on hand, ready for an emergency, and we regard it not only as one of the very best and most reliable of medicines in use for various ills, but as one of the cheapest also. Its cost by the way,—that is, the cost of all the ingredients of which it is composed,—has been considerably increased, but the price of the medicine has been but very little advanced. 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 slightest degree decline until some other specific for allaying pain and curing the various complaints for which it is so generally so shall be discovered of equal potency with it—of which there seems to be little probability. As a remedy for stomach complaints, such as dysentery, diarrhoea, &c., the Pain Killer, is, without doubt, unsurpassed, and everywhere most cheerfully in good demand. One, two or three doses, of a teaspoonful each, in a wine glass of milk and water, with a little sugar, have, separately, within our knowledge, effectually cured serious trouble of this kind. Judgment should undoubtedly be used in not checking certain stages of diarrhoea too suddenly; but taken at the proper time, the Pain Killer will act like a charm, and frequently cure when nothing else will.—*Providence Advertiser.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—It is our painful duty to record a frightful accident which occurred at Mr. Whitty's machine shop, St. Paul street, at half past 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. This circular wheel was itself driven by a smaller or outer wheel by means of a large strap. Thinking that the strap was slipping, he proceeded, of his own accord, to prevent it from slipping. While in the act of doing so his hand 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 his poor fellow 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 Panet 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 any one, the accident occurred by his own indiscretion, as it appeared at the inquest that he attempted to climb the wheel side. Deceased, who was thirty years of age, bore an excellent character and had been in Dr. Wally's employ for upwards of seven years. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his untimely late.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Lady Monk is about to return to Canada. The Oxford County Council voted \$4,000 for their volunteers.

The gunboats now on the way round from Halifax for service on the lakes are the Oberon, Heroa and Montreal.

TIMBER.—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 Stratford and Port Huron. They are in charge of Mr. Elley, from whom we learn there is still a very considerable quantity to arrive.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

MINING.—Mr. McCaw, of Sherbrooke, is developing his gold bearing quartz vein 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 quartz; 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 Schust. 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 fast as we hope the 'pile' of the enterprising proprietor may do.—Richmond Gardian.*

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE ISLAND.—A lively dispute is about to arise over the little sand bank in front of the City, popularly known among our citizens as 'the Island.' During the past few days, the Government Surveyor, Mr. Kerr, has been on the ground making surveys with the intention of apportioning it to be left to the corporation taking exception to this, on the ground that the property belongs to the city, Alderman Dickie, Strachan, T. Smith and Bator, Councilor Caruthers and Councilor Bull, Chairman of the Waterworks and Harbour Committee, with Sergeant Collins, of the city police force, visited the locality yesterday, and put an injunction on the proceedings on the ground that the land belongs to the city (Toronto) their claim upon an alleged grant from Government, in 1847 of the whole of the Island except two lots on the eastern side. The question involved more than one legal technicality, and may end in a suit of some importance. The survey has, in the meantime, stopped, and Mr. Kerr is content with merely laying out fishing lots.—*Globe.*

ROMAN LOAN. AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. To insure the Treasury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th April 1866 decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public. Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice 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 six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 66 dollars (gold) will give more than 7 1/2 per cent. interest on the investment. From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt. It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain. No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of its Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and Coupons paid at the following Banking Houses. Messrs. 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 most earnestly the object of his mission to the Rev. Clergy and faithful of our diocese. Given at Kingston this 22nd day of July 1866. R. J. Bp. of Kingston.

The venerable Catholic Clergy, throughout the United States and the Canadas, (excepting this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof, and forward the same by Draft or Express to the Central Office at the Banking House of Messrs. Dunoon, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the Bonds will be immediately transmitted to them. ROBERT MURPHY Agent.

Apostolical Nunciature in France. PARIS, May 20th, 1866. Mr Robert Murphy, Paris.

Sir:—Messrs Edward Blount & Co., entrusted with the emission of the new loan that the Holy Father has just ordered by his Sovereign decree of the 11th of last April, have apprised me of the offers that you made them to place the bonds of the aforesaid loan in America, and of the motives that they have for believing in the success of your efforts. Receiving this intelligence with great satisfaction, I myself desire, Sir, to encourage you in your good intentions and to entreat you to omit nothing that may facilitate your attainment of so just and useful an object: to the Government of the Holy Father as that you propose. To this end you are especially invited to call, above all, on our Most Rev. and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops, and on the venerable members of the Clergy, whose moral support is indispensable in order to obtain numerous subscribers among the faithful. And I by these letters, which you may exhibit to the Most Reverend Prelates and to all Ecclesiastics, in my own name, and 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 Messrs Edward Blount & Co., also authorized to negotiate the bonds of the Pontifical loan in America, and I add thereto that the subscription is for the immediate 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) Flavio, Archbishop of Myre.

We certify the above to be a correct translation from the original. R. J. Bp. of Kingston. Kingston, 22nd July, 1866.

A New Industry in the Eastern Townships.—The *Dufresneur* mentions the recent establishment of factories at Durham, Upton, and Roxton Falls for treating the tanning matter from hemlock bark, and another is being established in Arthabaska Co. This extract is valuable as containing liquid tannic acid, and the manufacturing process, which is very simple consists in reducing and concentrating the product so as to allow of easy transportation to any distance. Mr. Narcisse Pigeon writes to *Le Pays* describing the process of this new manufacture, which will prove invaluable to our township, because it is one which avoids cities and seeks the woods. The bark is first ground and macerated in water, and thus the tannic principle dissolved. Then, this liquid is concentrated by evaporation in a boiler, which, by removing the pressure of the atmosphere, allows the water, allows it to boil at a very low temperature, in the expensive part of the apparatus. Its effect is to prevent the decomposition of the tannin. At the close of the operation a substance is obtained, thick as syrup, and which is ready for exportation. It is much used for tanning leather, and in other industrial and chemical preparations. This new industry is probably destined to receive a great development, mostly in our new settlements, where it will prove of assistance in enabling the settler to make a living from his uncleared lands.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, July 17, 1866

Flour—Pottards, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.15 to \$5.00; Super, No. 2 \$5.30 to \$5.30; Superfine \$6.65 to \$6.70; Fancy \$7.00 to \$8.00; Extra, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8.75 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.60 to \$3.70 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 60c to 60c.
Tallow per lb, 90c to 90c.
Butter, per lb.—New worth 16c to 17c, according to quality.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.70 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.50.
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.40 to \$5.11; Seconds, \$5.15 to \$5.00; First Pearls, \$5.00 to \$5.00; Dressed Hops, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to \$9.50; Beef, live, per 100 lbs 9.00 to 10.00; Sheep, each, 2.00 to \$3.00; Lamb, 2.00 to 4.00; Calves, each, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. July 17, 1866

Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 21 0
Oatmeal, do 14 0 to 15 0
Indian Meal, do 8 0 to 9 0
Wheat, per min, 0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do, per 50 lbs 0 0 to 0 0
Peas, do 4 0 to 4 0
Oats, do 1 0 to 2 4
Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 3 to 0 0
Do, salt do 1 0 to 1 0
Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag 3 3 to 3 3
Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0
Beef, per 100 lb \$10.00 to \$11.00
Pork, do \$10.00 to \$10.25
Lard, per lb 0 10 to 1 0
Mutton do 0 7 1/2 to 0 8
Lamb, per quarter 0 8 to 0 7 1/2
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 8 0 to 9 0
Turkeys, per couple 10 0 to 12 0
Apples, per brl \$5.00 to \$5.00
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$8.50
Straw 36.00 to \$4.00



GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC OR **GUILBAULT'S GARDENS** ON **WEDNESDAY, JULY 25th, 1866.** TICKETS for sale at the usual places throughout the City, and at the door on the day of the Pic Nic. Doors open from TEN o'clock A.M. to ELEVEN P.M. TICKETS of ADMISSION—25 cts.; Children half-price. P. OMBEAU, Rec. Secretary.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O.W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st of September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Orange and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, First Canadian, Comic Monthly, Globe, Boston Herald, N.Y. Herald, Times, Tribunes, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers:—Le Bon Ton, Mad, Dime Novel, Fashion, Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine. Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, Time, Whistle, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Soie and Le Defroqueur. The Nolette, Dime Novels, Dime Romances, Dime Books, A. M. Amnack, Dime Romances, Guide Books, Comic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and Stationery, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions for the News, and Magazines, and all other publications, at the lowest rates. W. Dalton, News Depot, 211 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE. The Corps Legislatif has passed the whole...

On Monday, in the Corps Legislatif, M. Labarre renewed the attempt to raise a discussion on foreign affairs...

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

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

A Paris letter writer says: The Prince Imperial has asked his father to allow him to learn the art of printing. A miniature 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.

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 inscription in 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 now 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 Charlemagne.'

The Constitutionnel publishes an article, signed by M. Boniface, stating that in Belgium articles inciting to the crime of regicide continue to be published with inexplicable impunity.

SPAIN.

The soldiers who revolted at Gerona have taken refuge in France to the number of 700. They were immediately disarmed and conveyed to Oest.

The superior officers of the regiments which revolted at Madrid did their duty bravely. Thirteen were killed and nine wounded in endeavoring 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 Gaceta of Madrid gives the following account of the late attempt at insurrection:—

On Friday, at four in the morning, the 5th Regiment 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 barracks 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 handed over to the authorities. The troops of the army and the civil guard rivalled each other in enthusiasm.

A letter gives some further particulars:—

The centre of the revolt was in the artillery barracks containing a quantity of arms and munitions. The movement is said to be connected with that of January last. The insurgent soldiers 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 lasted several hours; but in the evening the law 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 Marshal had placed himself as formerly at the disposal 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 a 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 Pizarro" and the populace "Viva la Republica."

The Avenir National contains a letter from Madrid, dated 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 MADRID.—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 insurgents had 26 guns and furnished arms to the populace, who threw up barricades. The troops succeeded, however, in dominating the movement, and order was completely restored. 600 insurgents have been taken prisoners. Public order has not been disturbed in any other part of the Peninsula.

Under the apprehension of further insurrectionary attempts, preventive measures have been adopted by the Government among the provincial garrisons.

Marshal Otonza has assumed the military command in Catalonia, and General Serrano in Andalusia.

Some companies of troops in the garrison at Gerona revolted under their subaltern officers, and proceeded towards the frontier. The troops remaining faithful to the government marched to cut off their retreat.

RUSSIA.

The Javelle Russe officially denies the rumour lately current relative to the movements of Russian troops. No changes have been made in their sta-

tion and no soldiers on furlough have been recalled. No change in the policy of the Russian Government. The betrothal of the Czar with the Princess Dagmar took place on the 22d inst. Telegraphic advices received from Orenburg announce that the Russians have occupied Khojend, in Bokhara, after an obstinate defence on the part of the garrison, which lasted seven days. The loss of the Bokharians is stated to have been very considerable, that of the Russians only 100 killed. The latter have cut off the roads to the sources of the Syr-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.

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 di Milan: I accept with feelings of lively satisfaction and great consolation the hearty 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 Church, who are 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, anthems which I solemnly renew. Should we invoke against them the sentence pronounced by Peter against Ananias and Sapphira, who were certainly not more guilty 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 bear those words: 'Thy shall be with me' when they shall have repented, and turned from their injustices, 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 us to be unjust, we ought to answer with the apostles: 'It is better to obey God than man.' 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, together 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!'

PAPAL BREV.—The Holy Father has issued a brief, taking away the jurisdiction which Cardinal Andrea exercised over the diocese of Sabina and the Abbey of Subiaco.

THE NEW CARDINALS.—We are authorized 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 Pius IX., the insignia of the high and sacred dignity of the Cardinalate. The other Cardinals promoted in that morning's Consistory were:—Cardinal Hoheloch, nephew of the illustrious prince of that name, who in the beginning of the present century 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 Gerardi; Fontana and Lambruschini, all of whom, as Cardinals, rendered illustrious the Order of Barnabites to which they belonged; Cardinal Consolino, a distinguished Canonist, for many years connected with various congregations of Rome; and Cardinal Mattensir, who for a long time, and under very trying circumstances, held the official post of Governor of Rome. To Cardinal Cullen, as senior in rank, 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 Church of St. Pietro, in Montorio, so rich in historic and sacred memories, was assigned as titular Church to our Cardinal Archbishop.—Freeman's Journal

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—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 crossed the Mincio, at Goito, above Mantua, without meeting with any resistance. It had no sooner reached the left bank of the river than it advanced towards Peschiera, with the view of attacking the positions which connect that fortress with the entrenched 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 between 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 Peschiera 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 unable 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 observer states, in designating this engagement the Battle of Custoza, the Italians are reminded with no joyous satisfaction of the campaign of 1848.

The Austrian army of the North, under 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 Turnau. A little to the east of this railway station the Prussia advanced 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 Glatz. It is not impossible that a flank column may have descended Emsburg upon Munchengrätz to cover the right flank. We are told that the Austrians in this encounter near Turnau were driven back; but this action took place on the

28th, and on the 27th another action was fought which cannot fail to exercise a considerable influence on the movements of the force which had occupied Turnau. The movement on Turnau appears to have been only part of the great plan of invasion. The telegrams state that the Prussians entered Bohemia at the other extremity of the Rieser Gorge. One body is said to have moved upon Trautmannau from Hirschberg, or Jar; another to have taken the road from Glatz by Nachod upon Josephstadt, and a third body to have crossed the frontier between the two by Braunau upon Kosteletz. But although it is likely that the Prussians may have pushed a body of troops upon Trautmannau it is not absolutely certain; 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 Jaromir. 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 Prussians appear to have debouched by Nachod, and to have compelled the Austrian advance to fall back first on Neustadt, then to Skalitz, and finally to Jaromir, a railway station at the junction of the lines from Schatzlar to Pardubitz, and from Saxony by Reichenberg to the same place. If a Prussian corps really passed the frontier to Trautmannau, then Skalitz was the nearest point where it could join the troops coming from Nachod. At any rate the possession of Jaromir and Skalitz was of great importance to both parties and for similar reasons. Both, on an assumption that there were hostile bodies at Trautmannau, needed these points of junction. Up to three in the afternoon the Prussians appear, by their own accounts, to have held roads beyond Skalitz, and close up to Jaromir. 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 bank. A few miles in the rear of the battle field was the fortress of Josephstadt, now of little use except as a point d'appui, but built expressly to enable the Austrians to meet such an invasion as that which has just taken place. Josephstadt protects the railway, and along this line from Pardubitz, 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 Olmutz and Pardubitz. But, whether he foresaw or had information of the intended line of advance, he seems to have been able to show himself stronger at the decisive point, which in this case was Skalitz, 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, hitherto 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 Mincio, 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.—Austrian Headquarters, 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 Montevoto by assault, and Onozza 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 the reserve.

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

ZERASER, June 25.—The Imperial troops have repulsed the enemy at all points, after a hot fight, not without considerable losses. Custoza 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 Austrian flotilla of the Lago di Garda, numbering six gunboats, have cannonaded the enemies' intrenchments on the Lombard shore without sustaining any loss.

On the 23d inst. the enemy in great force crossed the Po at several points below Polessa. The Imperial outposts withdrew, and came upon the line of Curtatone, which they drove back, taking several prisoners.

The following telegram has been received from the Archduke Albrecht dated 25th:—

The enemy's forces, driven back by our army, recrossed the Mincio yesterday evening. The Imperial army is in the best condition and in excellent spirits.

On Saturday afternoon the Florence senate approved the bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies granting extraordinary financial powers to the Government.

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 a speech announcing the close of the session.

Baron Ricasoli received on the same day deputations of citizens of Trieste and Istria, who presented addresses expressing the wish of these populations to be united 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 her Majesty's ship Psyche to communicate with Admiral Persano, and to request his good offices in respect 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 Mincio towards Peschiera were repulsed by a short cannonade from the outer forts of that stronghold.

VERONA, June 28.—Three Austrian prisoners having been hung on trees by the Italians, the Archduke Albrecht 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 redeployed the Stelvio and occupied Bormio, driving the Italians back to Tirano.

VERONA, 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 29.—The original plan of operations has been relinquished and the Italian army under King Victor Emmanuel is concentrating at Oremonte and Piacenza. The forces under General Giardini have abandoned their positions on the Po, and are falling back on Bologna, with the view of subsequently effecting a junction with the King's army near the upper part of the river Po.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.—The Prussian troops who occupied Dresden have left a small garrison in that city, and have proceeded into Silesia. Hostilities were commenced on the 23d by the Prussian army corps in Silesia. Three Prussian detachments were sent out to reconnoitre towards Zuckmantel, Friedberg, and Friedwalden. The last of these detachments, between Breitenfurt and Siedlitz, came upon an Austrian regiment of Hussars. The Prussian needle gun was very effective, and enabled the 10th Fusilier Regiment to repulse easily the charge 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 Reichenberg, on the Bohemian frontier, on the 23d.

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

The Prussian official Staats-Anzeiger of the 23rd says:—

After the entry of the Prussians into Electoral Hesse the King of Prussia again made a fresh endeavour to come to an understanding with the Elector. On the 22nd inst. the Prussian Minister offered an 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 him.

The Elector, however, declined the conditions without further negotiation. It was, therefore, necessary 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.

Hungarian deserters have come into the Prussian outposts with their horses and accoutrements. A depot has been formed of them at Glogau. Hungarian officers were expected to arrive in order to organize them.

It is officially announced in Vienna that in the battle near Skalitz the Prussians lost many prisoners and 18 guns. After the battle, a Prussian 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 continued fire of artillery was kept up all day by the Austrian and Prussian forces between Neustadt and Nachod in Bohemia.

The were repulsed near Skalitz, 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 Berlin, 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 driven back from near Skalitz to Jaromir. 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 against 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 demanded 24 hours for deliberation on the conditions upon which his army has been called upon to capitulate. This demand was granted.

It is believed that the Senate of Bremen has come to an understanding with the Council of Burgers, according to which the town of Bremen will accept the Prussian alliance, and will withdraw its representation 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 Radtzi and Lichtenstein Hussars. One Prussian Lieutenant-Major, Leitch, was wounded. The Austrians 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 army, commanded by the Prince Royal, Prince Frederick Charles, and General Herwarth, continue to advance into Bohemia.

The town of Oswiecin, in Galicia, was attacked by two battalions of Prussian infantry, and two divisions of cavalry, which retreated, after a loss of eight killed and several wounded.

No loss was incurred by the Austrians.

It is announced at Frankfurt that the Hanoverian army has evaded, near Witzhausen, the Prussians by whom it was surrounded.

It is stated, in letters from Gotha, 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 Austria against Italy.

The Prussian Envoy in Weimar, has received a despatch from his Government announcing the withdrawal from the Confederation of the following States:—Oldenburg, Anhalt, the two Mecklenburgs, Schwarzburg, Coburg, Aitenburg, Waldeck, and Demold. The despatch 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 Saxe-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 Skalitz yesterday the Prussians lost many prisoners and 18 guns. After the battle a Prussian major proceeded to the quarters of Marshal Benedek under protection of a flag of truce to solicit an armistice. The demand was refused.

VIENNA, June 28.—The official reports fully confirm the victory of the 6th Austrian army Corps over the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia at Skalitz.

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 Uhlans, 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 Landwehr, one entire regiment of Uhlans, and half a field battery.

Gracov, June 27.—This morning the Prussians made a fresh attack upon Oswiecin, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Ratibor, June 27.—The Prussians have entered Troppa without meeting with any resistance.

Frankfort, June 28.—It is asserted that the united Austrian and Federal troops, will, in future, march under German colours.

BERLIN, June 28.—It is officially stated that 6,000 Prussians, under General Fies, attacked yesterday the Hanoverian army near Langensalza, in order to cut off its retreat southwards. The Hanoverian 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 Fies having attained his strategical object, resumed his former position south of Langensalza. The Hanoverians appear to have marched northwards from Langensalza through Muhlhausen, 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 polyp. They have very long legs, and are said sometimes to seize upon the coral divers along the coast of Italy. Mr. Baile tells the following adventure with a creature of this sort:—

While upon the Boon Islands, searching 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 humor to endeavor to capture so ugly a creature, whose appearance excited a feeling of disgust, not unmixed with fear. I, however, endeavored to prevent 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 torn asunder by our united strength. I gave it a powerful jerk, wishing to disengage it from the rocks to which it clung so forcibly by its suckers, which it effectually resisted; but, the moment after, the apparently enraged animal lifted its head, with 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 previously bare to my shoulder for the purpose of thrusting it into holes in the rocks to discover shells, and elung with its suckers 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 so firmly to my arm. Its cold, slimy grasp was extremely sickening, and I immediately 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 boat, during which time I was employed in keeping the beak away from my hand, quickly released 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 squid. Thus are these remarkable creatures, from the different adaptation of their tentacles 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 possess corresponding acuteness and perfection.

CONSOLING COMFORT.—There is a comfort in consolation especially if it comes from an individual who needs it himself. Dobbs is great on consolation.—Dobbs consoles everybody, and is constantly in trouble himself, over head and ears in all kinds of grief and tribulation. Only the other day some vindictive enemy lying in wait for the unfortunate consoling peddler, rushed upon Dobbs and administered to him a tremendous leather earthquake on that portion of his anatomy where the shock would produce an instantaneous forward locomotion of Dobbs aforesaid. Dobbs took it coolly, and almost before the kick-er had removed his pedal from kick-ed, Dobbs turned and apologized. 'Sir,' said Dobbs, 'I am sorrow for you. I sympathize with you. If I had known you wanted to kick me, I wouldn't have had that big dur-ky in my coat-tail pocket. I know it must have hurt your toes. It's too bad, for I heard your toes strike again it.' Dobbs's coolness would be of immense advantage for a patent refrigerator.

THE QUAKER AND COUNTRYMAN.—A Quaker, passing through market, stopped at a stall, 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.'

'How stout you are 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 canst recommend them?'

'Oh! certainly, sir.'

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

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

'Nay, friend; thou hast deceived me once, and now, although thou mayest speak the truth, still I cannot trust thee; but thy neighbor chose to deal uprightly with me, and from henceforth I shall be his patron. Thou wouldst do well to remember this, and learn by experience that a falsehood is a base thing in the beginning, 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: 'Ogad, she should have a hoop about her, with a noose upon it. Beware of the paint!'

Four fast young men, the sons of gentlemen of wealth were brought before a police magistrate, who inquired what their bad course of life could be ascribed to. Most probably to their four fathers.

An eccentric but honest minister, was once preaching 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 fell short in measure, took this occasion to speak thus plain on the subject:—

'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 pillow. 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 habits 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 certain time, be sure and be at the place exactly at the time appointed. Do not say a few minutes will not make any difference. If you engage to do anything, by a certain hour, do not say it will be just as well if it be done half an hour afterward.

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

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

TESTED MEDICAL RECIPES.

Cough Syrup.—Into one quart of water put six table-spoonfuls of good brown sugar, one ounce of Elixior...

Gargle for Sore Throat.—Mix together one table-spoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one pint of water, and two table-spoonfuls of vinegar.

Another Gargle.—Half a pint of water, half a tea-spoonful of hops, one pint of vinegar. Add some sage and a small bit of saltpetre; boil the whole together.

Precipitate Salve for Ringworms or Old Sores.—Rub together one ounce of Venice turpentine; work in with them a piece of fresh butter the size of a hen's egg...

To Check the Flow of Blood from Wounds.—Take fine dust of tea, and bind it close to the wound. After the blood has ceased to flow, laudanum may be applied.

Lintiment for Neuralgic Pain, or for Sore Throat.—Mix equal quantities of sweet oil, spirits of harruborn, turpentine and camphor. Bathe the part affected frequently with this lintiment.

BIRTHDAYS.—The birthday, especially to young people, is a very important day. To those who have grown up, and already formed their characters...

Then little friends, you for whom these mile stones are yet far asunder, be persuaded to turn them to wise account. Allow them to be stopping places where to inquire if you are in the right, the safe, the best road...

Thus, let the birthday, whether spent in innocent festivity, or in the quiet round of ordinary duty, be the best day of all the year; because it gives a quickening impulse to every good resolution and virtuous purpose.

A PERPETUAL LIGHT.—"Flowers have their time to fade," says a favorite poet; but in MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER their sweetness is made perpetual.

PURCHASERS are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle.

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

DANGEROUS SUPPURATION.—Extensive abscesses are dangerous; but many of the methods of cure are more dangerous than the malady. They must not be suppressed by external applications.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the most harmless of all depuratives, yet the most irresistible, soon purges from the blood the poison which generates the disease.

BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS used at same time in moderate doses, will tend to allay feverish symptoms, and will carry off through the bowels the morbid matter set free by the Sarsaparilla.

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

PAIN KILLER! IT IS A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivalled

FAMILY MEDICINE. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon.

SORE THROAT, SUDDEN COLDS, COUGHS, &c. Taken externally it cures Boils, Ours, Brises, Burns and Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Felons &c.

THE PAIN KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, and while it is a most efficient Remedy for Pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine even in the most unskillful hands.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: "We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants."

Winalow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our family it has proved a blessing indeed by giving an infant troubled with colic pain quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. July 1866.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.

For Throat Troubles they are a specific. Contain no opium, nor anything injurious. An elegant combination for Coughs.

Most salutary relief in Bronchitis. Very beneficial when suffering from colds. Almost instant relief in the distressing labour of breathing peculiar to asthma.

They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. July 1866.

How to LIVE.—It is an easy thing for a sick man to drug himself to death with acrid mineral purgatives; but it is equally within his power to recover health and strength, by resorting to the only cathartic which restores the disordered functions of digestion, secretion, and expulsion to a healthy condition.

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

CONVENT OF VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE, (NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).

This Institution contains in its plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition.

A magnificent Garden, and very pleasant Playground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of Young Ladies.

There is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health.

The Superior Course comprises: Philosophy, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., &c.

UNIFORM. In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Caps. In Winter, Dark. July 5, 1866.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists. S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling.

The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists. In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists. All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Katharion.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists. WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists. Helmsstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years.

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