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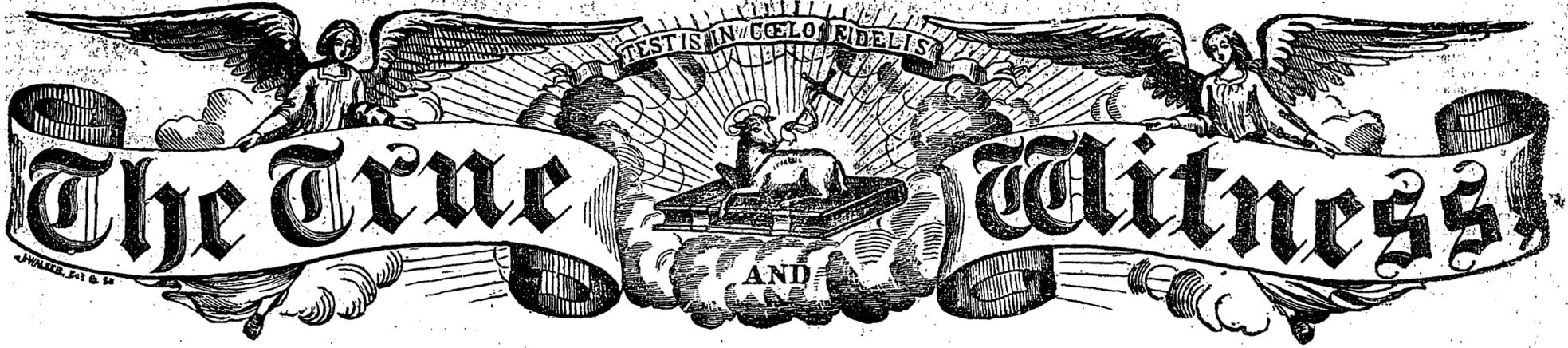
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 53.

NED BRACE.

CHARACTER OF A DROLL GEORGIAN.

[We trespass somewhat on our columns this week to insert the following story, and we hereby caution the reader not to pass it by on account of its length, as it abounds with the most exquisite humor, and will repay perusal.]—Charleston (S. C.) Gazette.

There are some yet living, who knew the man whose character I am about to delineate. I do not feel at liberty as yet to give the name of the person in question, and, therefore, he shall be designated for the present, by the appellation of Ned Brace.

This man seemed to live only to amuse himself with his fellow-beings, and he possessed the rare faculty of deriving some gratification of his favorite propensity, from almost every person with whom he met, no matter what his temper, standing or disposition. Of course he had opportunities enough of exercising his uncommon gift, and he rarely suffered an opportunity to pass unimproved. The beau in the pretence of his mistress, the top, the pedant, the purse-proud, the over-fastidious and the sensitive, were Ned's favorite game. These never passed him un injured; and against such, he directed his severest shafts. With these he commonly amused himself, by exciting in them every variety of emotion, under circumstances peculiarly ridiculous. He was admirably fitted to his vocation. He could assume any character which his humor required him to personate, and sustain it to perfection. His knowledge of the character of others seemed to be intuitive.

A three day's visit, which I once made with him to Savannah, placed him in a greater variety of scenes, and among a greater diversity of characters, than perhaps any other period of his life, embracing no longer time; and therefore, I will choose this for my purpose.

We reached Savannah, just at night fall, of a cold December's evening. As we approached the tavern of Mr. Blank, at which we designed to stop, Ned proposed to me that we should drop acquaintance, until he should choose to renew it. To this proposition I most cordially assented, for I knew, that so doing, I should be saved some mortifications, and avoid a thousand questions, which I would not know how to answer. According to this understanding, Ned lingered behind, in order that I might reach the tavern alone.

On alighting at the public house I was led into a large dining-room, at the entrance of which, to the right, stood the bar, opening into the dining-room. On the left, and rather to the centre of the room, was a fire-place, surrounded by gentlemen. Upon entering the room, my name was demanded at the bar: it was given, and I took my seat in the circle around the fire. I had been seated just long enough for the company to survey me to their satisfaction, and resume their conversation, when Ned's heavy footstep at the door turned the eyes of the company to the approaching stranger.

'Your name sir, if you please?' said the restless little bar-keeper, as he entered. Ned stared at the question with apparent alarm—cast a fearful glance at the company—frowned and shook his head in caution to the bar-keeper—looked confused for a moment—then as if suddenly recollecting himself, jerked a piece of paper out of his pocket—turned from the company—wrote on it with his pencil—handed it to the bar-keeper—walked to the left of the fire-place, and took the most conspicuous seat in the circle. He looked at no one, spoke to no one; but fixing his eyes on the fire, lapsed into a profound reverie.

The conversation, which had been pretty general before, stopped as short, as if every man in the room had been shot dead. Every eye was fixed on Ned, and every variety of expression was to be seen on the countenances of the persons present. The landlord came in—the bar-keeper whispered to him and looked at Ned. The landlord looked at him too with astonishment and alarm—the bar-keeper produced a piece of paper, and both of them examined it, as if searching for a signet with the naked eye. They rose from the examination unsatisfied, and looked at Ned again. Those of the company who recovered first from their astonishment, tried to revive the conversation; but the effort was awkward, met with no support, and failed. The bar-keeper, for the first time in his life, became dignified and solemn, and left the bar to care for itself. The landlord had a world of foolish questions to ask the gentlemen directly opposite to Ned, for which purpose he passed round to them every two minutes, and the answer to none did he bear.

Three or four boarders coming in, who were unapprised of what had happened, at length revived the conversation; not however until they had created some confusion, by enquiring of their friends, the cause of their sober looks. As soon as the conversation began to become easy and natural, Ned rose, and walked out into the entry,

With the first movement, all were as hushed as death; but when he had cleared the door, another Babel scene ensued. Some enquired others suspected, and all wondered. Some were engaged in telling the strangers what had happened, others were making toward the bar, and all were becoming clamorous, when Ned returned and took his seat. His re-entry was as fatal to conversation, as was the first movement of his exit; but soon recovered from the shock—with the difference, however, that those who led before, were now mute, and wholly absorbed in the contemplation of Ned's person.

After retaining his seat for about ten minutes, Ned rose again, enquired the way to the stable, and left the house. As soon as he passed the outer door, the bar-keeper hastened to the company with Ned's paper in his hand. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'can any of you tell me what name this is?' All rushed to the paper in an instant—one or two pair of heads met over it with considerable force. After pondering over it to their heart's content, they all agreed that the first letter was an 'E' and the second a 'B' or an 'R,' and the d— himself could not make out the balance. While they were thus engaged, to the astonishment of every body, Ned interrupted their deliberations with 'gentlemen, if you have satisfied yourselves with that paper, I'll thank you for it.' It is easy to imagine, but impossible to describe the looks and actions of the company, under their surprise and mortification. They dropped off and left the bar-keeper to his appropriate duty, of handing the paper to Ned. He reached it forth, but Ned moved not a hand to receive it, for about the space of three seconds; during which time he kept his eyes fixed on the arch offender in awfully solemn rebuke. He then took it gravely and put it in his pocket, and left the bar-keeper, with a shaking aque upon him. From this moment he became Ned's most obsequious and willing slave.

Supper was announced; Mrs. Blank, the landlady, took the head of the table, and Ned seated himself next to her. Her looks denoted some alarm at finding him so near her; and plainly showed, that he had been fully described to her by her husband, or some one else. 'Will you take tea or coffee, sir?' said she. 'Why madam,' said Ned, in a tone as courteous as Chesterfield himself could have used, 'I am really ashamed to acknowledge and expose my very singular appetite; but habitual indulgence of it, has made it necessary to my comfort, if not to my health, that I should still favor it when I can. If you will pardon me, I will take both at the same time.'

This respectful reply, (which by the way, she alone was permitted to hear,) had its natural effect. It won for him her unqualified indulgence, raised doubts whether he could be the suspicious character which had been described to her, and begged in her a desire to cultivate a further acquaintance with him. She handed to him the two cups, and accompanied them with some remarks drawn from her own observation in the line of her business, calculated to reconcile him to his whimsical appetite; but she could extract nothing from Ned but monosyllables, and sometimes not even that much. Consequently, the good lady began very soon to relapse into her former feelings.

Ned placed a cup on either side of him, and commenced stirring both at the same time very deliberately. This done, he sipped a little tea, and asked Mrs. B. for a drop more milk in it.—Then he tasted his tea again and requested a small lump more of sugar in it—lastly he tasted his coffee, and desired a few drops more milk in that. It was easy to discover, that before he got suited the landlady had solemnly resolved, never to offer any more encouragements to such an appetite. She waxed exceedingly petulant, and having nothing else to scold, she scolded the servants of course.

Waffles were handed to Ned, and he took one; batter-cakes were handed, and he took one; and so on of muffins, rolls, and corn-bread. Having laid in these provisions, he turned into his plate, upon his waffle and batter-cake, some of the crumbs of the several kinds of bread which he had taken, different proportions, and commenced marching all together with his knife. During this operation the landlady frowned and pouted—the servants giggled—and the boarders were variously affected.

Having reduced this mess to the consistency of a hard poultice, he packed it all up to the side of his plate in the form of a terrapin, and smoothed it all over nicely with his knife. Nearly opposite to Ned, but a little below him sat a waspish little gentleman, who had been watching him; with increasing torments, from the first to the last movement of Ned's knife. His tortures were visible to blunder eyes than Ned's, and doubtless had been seen by him in their earliest paroxysms. This gentleman occupied a seat nearest to a dish of steak, and was in the act of muttering something about 'brutes' to his next neighbor, when Ned beckoned a servant to him,

and requested him 'ask that gentleman for a small bit of steak.' The servant obeyed, and planting Ned's plate directly between the gentleman's and the steak dish, delivered his message. The tasty gentleman turned his head, and the first thing he saw was Ned's party-colored terrapin, right under his nose. He started as if he had been struck by a snapping-turtle—reddened—looked at Ned, (who appeared as innocent as a lamb)—looked at the servant, (who appeared as innocent as Ned) and fell to work on the steak, as if he were amputating all Ned's limbs at once.

Ned now commenced his repast. He ate his meat and breads in the usual way; but he drank his liquids in all ways. First a sip of tea, then of coffee; then two of the first and one the last; then three of the last and one of the first, and so on.

His steak was soon consumed, and his plate a second time returned to the mettlesome gentleman 'for another very small bit of steak.' The plate paid its second visit, precisely as it had its first; and as soon as the fiery gentleman saw the half-demolished terrapin again under his nose, he seized a fork, and drove into the largest slice of steak in the dish, dashed it into Ned's plate, rose from the table and left the room, cursing Ned from the very remotest chamber of his soul. Every person at the table, except Ned, laughed outright at the little man's fury; but Ned did not even smute—nay, he looked for all the world, as if he thought the laugh was at him.

The boarders, one after another, retired, until Ned and the landlady were left alone at the table.

'Will you have another cup of tea or coffee, sir?' said she, by the way of convincing him that he ought to retire, seeing that he had finished his supper.

'No, I thank you madam,' returned Ned.

'Will you have a glass of milk and a cup of tea or coffee; or all three together?'

'No, ma'am,' said Ned. 'I am not blind madam,' continued he, to the effects which my unfortunate eccentricities have produced upon yourself and your company; nor have I witnessed them without those feelings which they are well calculated to inspire in a man of ordinary sensibilities. I am aware, too, that I prolong and aggravate your uneasiness, by detaining you beyond the hour which demands your presence at the table; but I could not permit you to retire, without again bespeaking your indulgence of the strange, unnatural appetite, which has just caused you so much astonishment and mortification. The story of its beginning might be interesting, certainly would be instructing, to you if you are a mother; but I am indisposed at this time to obtrude it upon your patience, and I presume you are still less disposed to hear it.—My principal object, however, in claiming your attention for a moment at this time, is to assure you, that out of respect to your feelings, I will surrender the enjoyment of my meals for the few days that I remain in Savannah, and conform to the customs of your table. The sudden change of my habits will expose me to some inconvenience, and may perhaps affect my health; but I willingly incur these hazards, rather than to renew your mortification or to impose upon your family the trouble of giving me my meals at my room.'

The good lady, whose bitter feelings had given place to the kinder emotions of pity and benevolence, before Ned had half concluded his apology, (for it was delivered in a tone of the most melting eloquence,) caught at this last hint, and insisted upon sending his meals to his room. Ned reluctantly consented, after extorting a pledge from her, that she would assume the responsibilities of the trouble that he was about to give the family.

'As to your boarders, madam,' said Ned, in conclusion, 'I have no apology to make to them. I grant them the privilege of eating what they please, and how they please; and so far as they are concerned I shall exercise the same privileges, reckless of their feelings or opinions; and I shall take it as a singular favor if you will say nothing to them or any one else, which may lead them to the discovery, that I am acquainted with my own peculiarities.'

The good lady promised obedience to his wishes, and Ned, requesting to be conducted to the room, retired.

A group of gentlemen at the fire-place had sent many significant 'hems' and smiles, to Mrs. Blank, during her *tete a-tete* with Ned; and as she approached them, on her way out of the room, they began to taunt her playfully, upon the impression which she seemed to have made upon the remarkable stranger.

'Really,' said one, 'I thought the impression was on the other side.'

'And in truth, so it was,' said Mrs. B. At this moment her husband stepped in.

'I'll tell you what it is, Mr. Blank,' said one of the company, 'you'd better keep a sharp look-out on that stranger; our landlady is wonder fully taken with him.'

'I'll be bound,' said Mr. B., 'for my wife; the less like any body else in the world he is, the better will she like him.'

'Well I assure you,' said Mrs. B., 'I never had my feelings so deeply interested in a stranger in my life. I'd give the world to know his history.'

'Why then,' rejoined the landlord; 'I suppose he has been quizzing us all this time.'

'No,' said she, 'he is incapable of quizzing. All that you have seen of him is unaffected, and perfectly natural to him.'

'Then really,' continued the husband, 'he is a very interesting object, and I congratulate you upon getting so early into his confidence; but as I am not quite as much captivated with his unaffected graces as you seem to be, I shall take the liberty, in charity to the rest of my boarders, of requesting him to-morrow, to seek other lodgings.'

'Oh,' exclaimed Mrs. B. in the goodness of her heart, and with a countenance evincive of the deepest feeling, 'I would not have you do such a thing for the world. He's only going to stay a few days.'

'How do you know?'

'He told me so, and do let's bear with him that short time. He sha't trouble you or the boarders any more.'

'Why Sarah,' said the landlord, 'I do believe you are out of your senses!'

'Gone case!' said one boarder. 'Terrible affair!' said another. 'Betwixting little fellow,' said a third. 'Come, Mrs. Blank, tell us all he said to you? We young men wish to know how to please the ladies, so that we may get wives easily. I'm determined the next party I go to, to make a soup of every thing on the waiters, and eat all at once. I shall then become irresistible to the ladies.'

'Get along with your nonsense, said Mrs. B. smiling as she left the room.'

At eight o'clock, I retired to my room, which happened (probably from the circumstance of our reaching the hotel within a few minutes of each other), to be adjoining Ned's. I had no sooner entered my room, than Ned followed me, where we interchanged the particulars which make up the foregoing story. He now expended freely the laughter which he had been collecting during the evening. (He stated that his last interview with Mrs. Blank, was the result of necessity—That he found he had committed himself in making up and disposing of his odd supper; for that he should have to eat in the same way, during his whole stay in Savannah, unless he could manage to get his meals in private; and though he was willing to do penance for one meal, in order to purchase the amusement which he had enjoyed, he had no idea of tormenting himself three or four days for the same purpose.)

'To tell you the honest truth,' said he, 'nothing but an appetite whetted by fasting and travelling, could have borne me through the table scene. As it was, my stomach several times threatened to expose my tricks to the whole company, by downright open rebellion. I feel that I must make it some atonement for the liberty I have taken with it; and therefore, propose that we go out and get an oyster supper before we retire to rest.' I assented; we set out going separately, until we reached the street.

We were received by the oyster-vender, in a small shop, which fronted upon the street, and were conducted through it to a back door, and thence, by a flight of steps, to a convenient room, on a second floor of an adjoining building. We had been seated about three minutes, when we heard footstep on the stairs, and distinctly caught this sentence from the ascending stranger: 'Aha, Monsieur Middletoong! you say you had bes oyster in the cittee? Well, me shall soon see.'

The sentence was hardly uttered, before the door opened, and in stert a gay, smerky little Frenchman. He made us a low bow, and as soon as he rose from his obeisance, Ned rushed to him in transports of joy—seized him by the hand, and shaking it with friendship's warmest grasp, exclaimed, 'How do you do my old friend—I had no idea of meeting you here—how do you do Mr. Squeezel-fanter? how have you been this long time?'

'Sair,' said the Frenchman, 'me tank you ver much to lub me so hard; but you mistake de gentleman—my name is not de Squeezel-fanter.'

'Come, come John,' continued Ned, 'quit your old tricks before strangers. Mr. Hall, let me introduce you to my particular friend, John Squeezel-fanter, from Paris.'

'Perhaps, sir,' said I—not knowing well what to say, or how to act in such an emergency—'perhaps you have mistaken the gentleman.'

'Begar, sair,' said Monsieur, 'he is mistake ebry ting at once. My name is not Ziaur, me play no trick, me is not de genilmong fren', me did not come from patee, but from Bordeaux—and me did not suppose dare was one man in all France, dat was name de Squeezel-fanter.'

The landlord looked at her for a moment, with commingled astonishment, doubt, and alarm; and then upon the breath of a deep drawn sigh, proceeded—

'Well, d——n the man! He has'at been in the house two hours, except when he was asleep, and he has insulted one half my boarders, made fools of the other half, turned the head of my bar-keeper, crazed all my servants, and run my wife stark, staring, raving mad—A man who is a perfect clown in his manners, and who, I have no doubt, will in the end, prove to be a horse-thief.'

Much occurred between the landlord and his lady in relation to Ned, which we must of necessity omit. Suffice it to say, that her assiduous to Ned, her unexplained sympathies for him, her often repeated desires to become better acquainted with him, conspiring with one or two short-interviews which her husband saw between her and Ned, (and which consisted of nothing more than expressions of regret, on his part, at the trouble he was giving the family, and assurances on hers, that it was no trouble at all,) began to bring upon the landlord, the husband's worst calamity. This she soon observed, and

'If I am mistaken,' said Ned, 'I humbly ask your pardon; but really, you look so much like my old friend Jack, and talk so much like him, that I would have sworn you were he.'

'Vell sair,' said Monsieur, looking at Ned—(though he might be an acquaintance after all—'vell sair, dis time you tell my right—my name is Jacques—Jacques Sancrie.'

'There,' proceeded Ned, 'I knew it was impossible I could be mistaken—your whole family settled on Sandy Creek—I knew your father and mother, your sister Patsy and Dilsy, your brother Ichabod, your aunt Bridget, your—'

'Mon Dieu, mon Dieu!' exclaimed the Frenchman, no longer able to contain his surprise: 'dat is von 'Merican familie. Dare was not one French familie hab all dat name since dis vor?' was made.'

'Now look at me, good Jack,' said Ned, 'and see if you don't recollect your old friend Obadiah Snoddenburg, who used to play with you when a boy, in Sandy Creek?'

'Vell, Monsieur Snoddenburg, me look at you ver' well; and begar me never see you in de creek, nor out de creek—'Tis ver' surprise, you not know one name, from one creek?'

'Oh, very well sir, very well, I forgot where I was—I understand you now perfectly. You are not the first gentleman I have met with in Savannah, who knew me well in the country and forgot me in town. I ask your pardon sir, and hope you'll excuse me.'

'He is ver' will to know you now, sair, but begar me will not tell you one lie, to know you twenty-five or thirty years ago?'

'It makes no difference sir,' said Ned, looking thoughtful and chagrined. 'I beg leave, however, before we close our acquaintance, to correct one mistake which I made—I said you were from Paris—I believe on reflection, I was wrong—I think your sister Dilsy told me you were from Bordeaux.'

'Routre, de sist, Dils!—Here Monsieur Middletoong! My oyster ready!'

'Yes sir.'

'Vell, if my oyster ready, you give dem to my fren' Mons. Snoddenburg; and ask him be so good to carry dem to my sist' Dils, and my brother Ichabod on Sand Creek.' So saying he vanished like lightning.

The next morning at breakfast, I occupied Ned's seat. Mrs. Blank had no sooner taken her place, than she ordered a servant to bring her a waiter; upon which she placed a cup of tea and another of coffee—then ordering three plates, she placed them on it; sent one servant for one kind of bread, and another for another, and so on through all the varieties that were on the table, from which she made selections for plate No. 1. In the same way did she collect meats for plate No. 2—No. 3 she left blank.—She had nearly completed her operations, when her husband came to know why every servant was engaged, and no gentlemen helped to anything, when the oddly-tormented waiter met his eye, and fully explained the wonder.

'In God's name, Sarah,' said he, 'whom are you mixing up those messes for?'

'For that strange gentleman we were speaking of last night,' was the reply.

'Why doesn't he come to the table?'

'He was very anxious to come, but I would not let him.'

'You would not let him! Why not?'

'Because I did not wish to see a man of his delicate sensibilities ridiculed and insulted at my table.'

'Delicate devilabilities! Then why didn't you send a servant to collect his mixtures?'

'Because I preferred doing it myself, to troubling the boarders. I knew that wherever his plates went, the gentlemen would be making merry over them, and I could not bear to see it.'

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MR. O'DONNELL, B.A., ON THE TWELFTH IN BELFAST. At the police court on Saturday, after the charge sheet had been disposed of, Mr. O'Donnell, the presiding magistrate, said: 'Now that the criminal cases have been disposed of, I wish to remark that it is a matter for the congratulation of the people of this town and who are engaged in the preservation of its peace that the Twelfth of July in Belfast passed over in the most creditable manner. I believe, for a good many years past so few cases as we have had to do with connected with the July anniversary it has not been the good fortune of the magistrates to dispose of. Nor have any of the cases which I have pronounced to day were two months imprisonment for assault. The entire number of offences on the charge book was thirty-eight, and they were all of a very trifling nature indeed.'

The Twelfth of July has come and gone, and the Irish Orangemen have once more tramped upon the law, and wantonly insulted their fellow subjects in Ulster. We have not heard that their factious anniversary has this year ended in bloodshed, but that may be attributed to the fact disclosed by the Irish newspapers, that wherever the Orangemen were in overwhelming force, the magistrates kept aloof, but took care to be present where the Catholics were predominant; so that the Orangemen, emboldened by their own numbers in some places, and protected by the authorities where they were weak, were allowed to do as they pleased. The Orangemen of Belfast and the surrounding country mustered in immense force at a small watering place called Bangor, in all the old pomp and parade of Orange flags, Orange sashes, Orange illies, and with the usual accompaniments of guns, pistols, fives, and drums. The display was so grand that, according to the correspondent of the Times, some of the Orangemen gloried in it, 'as the greatest breach of the Party Processions Act that ever occurred.' One of the orators on the occasion, Mr. William Johnston, of Ballykillybeg said 'they had been tramped on long enough, and they would no more hide their heads under a bushel. They carried Orange flags, and were determined to play such tunes as were suitable to the occasion. They would send a voice across the sea, and tell the Prime Minister that the Orangemen of Ulster would stand tyrannical and oppression no longer.' And in what does this tyranny and oppression consist? Simply in this, that Parliament has enacted a law forbidding such party processions as the Orangemen took part in at Bangor and elsewhere on the 12th of this month, with the concurrence, and apparently under the protection, of the magistracy and police:—'In Bangor,' says the Times correspondent, 'the Catholics are in a minority, and kept themselves very quiet in presence of such overwhelming forces of their antagonists. In Armagh, on the other hand, the Catholics constitute the great majority, and there drums were beaten and fives played from an early hour of the morning by the Orangemen, who also had their illegal procession, but there was no collision as a large additional police force had been brought into the city.' At Bangor, where the Orangemen were in overwhelming masses, there were a few police; in Armagh, where the Catholics were predominant, and the Orangemen comparatively few, there was a large display of police force. If this were not an official countenance and protection of the Orangemen in flagrantly trampling upon the Party Processions Act words and deeds have lost their old significance.—Weekly Register.

Speaking of the Summer assizes, the Waterford News of July 12th says:—'The business will be very light. It is stated that the two or three parties who were arrested on the night of the disturbance in the vicinity of the jail, on the charge of throwing stones, will be put upon their trial, but no one will be indicted for the homicide of Denis Welsh. Some parties charged with rioting at Cappagh at last election in December, and who have been out on bail since they were before the magistrates a second time at Dungarvan, are, it is stated, to be now put upon trial.'

The same paper says:—'The weather for some time back has been very parching, so much so that farmers were beginning to be greatly alarmed especially about the oat and green crops. But, thank Providence on Wednesday morning we were favored with a refreshing fall of rain, which was greatly needed, and which, doubtless, will be worth millions of money to the country. To use an old familiar phrase, after this rain we may expect to see everything growing.'

DISCHARGE OF A FENIAN PRISONER.—A Fenian man named O'Rourke, who is a native of Ardara county Cork, was discharged from Naas jail last week, on condition of his leaving immediately for America. He is of the party who were arrested after the Fenian rising in Cahirciveen, and the Government being unable to procure convicting evidence against him feel obliged to dispose of him in this manner. The Police escorted him to Queenstown.

HOW FENIANS ARE MADE.—THE DROWNER BRIGADE AGAIN IN TIPPERARY.—At the Nengah Quarter Sessions no fewer than fifty objections were brought, some of them of the most unjust, heartless, and tyrannical character. It is our intention to give a full detail of each case. We refrain this week from so doing, hoping that the parties who have wantonly brought these objections, not for non-payment of rent, but for non-tithe, will see the madness of their proceedings and pause ere they drive the people to deeds of desperation, and perhaps, have the verdant soil of sweet Tipperary again crimsoned with the gore of the assassin's victim. We believe that every man should pay a fair rent punctually for his holding, but we denounce the system of serving a notice to quit on a tenant on the receipt of his hard-earned rent, and that the May rent, too, which it is not fair to look for at this period at all. It is but right to state that the Chairman gave every assistance in his power, to dismiss the objections, but what could be done, as in the case of poor Guilfoyle, but state that the law was against the tenant? In vain may peddling politicians prate about reform and amend themselves about comparative trifles while the Land Question is unsettled, and the poor tenant at will is crushed down in prostrate imbecility and dismal despondency, preyed on by an insatiable brood of vampires, such as flourished in the ejectments at Nengah Quarter Sessions.—Tipperary Advocate.

The Cork Examiner says:—'We are glad to find that the process of refining sugar is in the hands of the Public Refining Company developing an important branch of Irish trade. Hitherto the greater part of the sugar consumed in Ireland has been obtained from Glasgow houses, and the considerable profits of the trade have gone into the hands of Scotchmen; while Scotland in the revenue returns got credit for a pretty considerable sum in revenue duties which was really paid by the Irish consumer. It is satisfactory to find that an Irish firm is now able to compete with the Scotch refiners for the possession of the home market at least. The Dublin Company are turning out an article which, for color and quantity of saccharine matter, is superior to sugar manufactured by the best Glasgow houses, and is doing a very large trade in different parts of Ireland. The Cork growers, we understand, are highly pleased with the Dublin sugar and have given considerable orders to the company.—We have seen some samples of the make, and nothing could be better. The sugar is rich, dry, free from impurities, and of fine flavor, and every way a first class article.'

Sir Thomas Larcom, under-secretary, has issued a circular to the magistrates of petty sessions giving the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that imprisonment, not to exceed one week, may be inflicted on persons found drunk in any public place or thoroughfare for non-payment of the fine of 3s., and in default of distress. All difficulty has been removed by 26th and 26th Vic., cap. 96, sec. 1.

HARVEST PROSPECT.—We are glad to announce that up to the present everything in the shape of farm produce promises an abundant yield; and in most cases the farmer will have an early return for his labor and expense. Only a few days since we examined a tract of eight acres of oats, grown by Mr. Foley, of Graigue, on his farm, known as the Barrow fields, and the crop uniformly is from four to five feet high, and in some instances even higher. This year, as last, his potatoes are most promising, some of the new ones weighing almost half a pound, with immense numbers attached to each stalk; and turnips and mangolds, grown on the same farm, are more promising than any we have seen after such a continuance of dry weather. The recent rains, however, have had an excellent effect, and will prove most beneficial especially to root crops.—Carlow Post.

Sergeant E. Stewart, of the Goldstream Guards stationed at Beggars Bush Barracks, who was to have been tried by court-martial, has committed suicide by shooting himself with his rifle which was found between his legs, his foot being in the nose of a handkerchief fastened to the trigger. The muzzle rested on his nose and the shot went through the back of his head. Verdict, 'Temporary insanity.'

The total number of dogs registered in Dublin for the past year was 352,798, and amount of duty paid was £35,379 16s. 0d.

A very melancholy case of drowning occurred at the ordinary male bathing place at Tramore strand on Thursday July 11th. A respectable and independent farmer, named Quirk near Fethard county of Tipperary, was bathing amongst some others, and he with two gentlemen, one of them a Roman Catholic clergyman, were observed to be in great danger in the sea. Every effort was at once made for their extrication, and the two gentlemen were carried in, apparently in a hopeless state of exhaustion but by the use of proper means they ultimately revived. But poor Quirk had got further than the others and sunk to rise no more.

A Parliamentary return, just issued, shows that 20 Irish resident magistrates receive £500 per annum; one £400, with a lodging of £100, 31, £400, and 20, £300.

GREAT BRITAIN. The Princess of Wales is recovering very slowly; and her general health is stated to be very unsatisfactory.

LONDON, 18th.—A grand banquet was given at the Guild Hall this evening in honor of the Sultan of Turkey. The Prince of Wales, Ismael Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt and all the principal members of the Government were present. Nearly three thousand guests sat down to the tables. The greater number of those present were the most eminent men in the nation for rank and reputation. The hall and tables were gorgeously decorated, and the display of silver and gold plate was excessively rich and dazzling. To eight, a grand ball, given to the Belgian Volunteers who are in this city, is in progress at the Agricultural Hall. Over fifteen thousand people are there. It is expected that the Sultan, the Prince of Wales and others of the royal and distinguished party at Guild Hall will visit Agricultural Hall before the close of the festivity.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The Empress says the 'Etendard' had received from Queen Victoria an invitation to be present at the grand review in honor of the Sultan. Her Imperial Majesty, under the painful feelings caused by the dreadful news from Mexico was obliged to decline the gracious invitation of the Queen of England; but the latter, while profoundly respecting the sentiments which led to this decision, and persisting in her earnest desire to receive the Empress of the French, charged Lord Cowley, as it is said to invite her Majesty to pass two or three days privately at Osborne.

A capital story is going the rounds of the London Clubs just now which has the advantage of being true. A noble Lord, an M. P., a member of the Government, whose constituency may be found within forty miles of Carlisle, has at his seat in Ireland a pair of emus. One of these birds has laid an egg, and his lordship has received from his agent in Ireland the pleasing intelligence in the following terms:—'My Lord—I have to inform your lordship that the female emu has laid an egg, and in your lordship's absence I have placed it under the biggest goose I could find.' His lordship was delighted with both the egg and the epistle, and exhibited the latter all round the Carlites.

The London Fun says:—'We believe that there is no foundation for the rumour that a well-known office has returned to insure Mr. Disraeli's life, on the ground that it was quite impossible to make out his policy.'

Plymouth Sound has not had in it for the last four days a single ship of war. The boys' brig Squire and Sealark have been occasionally anchored inside Drake's Island. Hamozzo has been denuded through the same cause—the Naval Review at Spithead; every available ship has left. Vice-Admiral Sir John Kingcome, K.C.B., will witness the evolutions from his former flagship the Satej 35, now under the supreme command of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Joseph Denman. The paddlewheel steam tender Princess Alice was appointed to leave Plymouth yesterday morning for Spithead, and would be followed in the evening by the tugs Scotia and Trusty, with officers from the Devonport-dockyard; Keyham steamyard, and Royal William Victualling-yard.

THE STRENGTH OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.—A question which gives rise to no small amount of discussion in volunteer circles is the all important one of whether the Volunteer force is maintaining its strength as well as its efficiency, or whether the laxity with which the Government are treating all applications for further assistance in the shape of capitulation grant is not surely, however slowly, tending to seriously damage, if it does not entirely destroy, the means of keeping up the strength and efficiency of the Volunteer force. Whatever may be the cause, it is a fact beyond dispute that while Volunteer corps are generally said to have augmented their numerical strength on paper, they certainly by no means show any increase, but, on the contrary, a large decrease on those occasions on which every corps may be expected to show the largest amount of its efficient strength possible, namely, the occasion of its official inspection. The extraordinary disparity of the numbers of almost every metropolitan corps—without exception—on parade at the official inspection as compared with its enrolled strength has been the burdened complaint of the inspecting officer on almost every occasion.—Observer.

A WONDERFUL ACROBAT.—One of the cleverest acrobats who have ever visited Liverpool is M. Jean Bond, who has gained for himself the designation of the 'Antipodean Wonder,' and who is now nightly performing astonishing feats at the New Star Music hall, in Williamson square. The most marvellous of his performances is, perhaps that in which he stands on his head on the top of a long pole fixed in the stage. While in that position, which few people would consider the most comfortable one in which to partake of refreshments, Mr. Bond pours out for himself (a water with glass, bottle, &c., being handed him on a long pole) some wine or beer which he drinks apparently with the greatest ease. He then picks up a cigar, strikes a match, and after having a few whiffs, he pours out for himself another glass of the generous liquid contained in the bottle and has another drink. Having thus refreshed himself, he causes the small plate on which his head rests to revolve, without touching the pole with his hands, all the while moving his legs about, keeping time to the music, as if to show that he feels no inconvenience from his elevated upside-down position.

Mr. Bond also goes through some surprising performances with a well-trained dog. The feats of the 'Antipodean Wonder' of course elicit the most enthusiastic plaudits.

THE LORD MAYORS OF DUBLIN AND LONDON.—A good story is told about our civic corporation. The President of the Council of the Exhibition, being anxious to do all due honor to the municipal corporations of the three British capitals, sent thirty tickets for places at the case of the Lord Mayor of London, with instructions to distribute a portion of them to the civic dignitaries of Edinburgh and Dublin. His lordship, duly impressed with the dignity of his own rank sent four tickets each to the other two magistrates and kept 22 to himself. Some how or other he did not keep his own counsel, and the fact of the unequal division came to the ears of those who were more immediately interested in the matter. What Lord Provost Chambers of Edinburgh did in the matter we do not know; but the Lord Mayor of Dublin lodged a complaint at headquarters of the way in which London had kept the lion's share of the tickets, which could not have been originally intended. His remonstrance had its effect. The French were naturally unwilling to interfere further, but the case was considered to be so gross that a misive was sent to London's Lord Mayor, who had the mortification of being requested to disgorge eight more tickets to the magistrates of Edinburgh and Dublin, and to be content for himself and friends with fourteen tickets out of the thirty, which most persons think is after all sufficient.—Court Journal.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—In consequence of Sir John Rolfe becoming Lord Justice, a vacancy occurs in the representation of West Gloucestershire. There is but little doubt that Mr. Charles Berkeley, formerly member for Gloucester, will be returned. The Liberals are exceedingly strong in the neighborhood of Berkeley and in the Forest of Dean, and, although Sir John Rolfe's great popularity would have given him considerable support from among the freeholders in the Forest, no other Conservative candidate will have any fair chance of success. Mr. Berkeley received a requisition some months ago, signed by nearly 250 electors—a number sufficient to decide the contest.—Sunday Gazette.

A RAILWAY TRAIN THROWN OVER AN EMBANKMENT.—Shortly after two o'clock on Monday afternoon, a collision took place on the Border Union Railway at Stobs Station, three miles south of Ilwrick, between a pilot engine and a mineral train, resulting in, it is feared, fatal injuries to the fireman. The pilot engine was shunting some trucks from a goods train standing on the up line, and was on the down line when the mineral train, which came from the Border Counties line, approached. When the driver of the pilot engine saw it approaching he reversed his engine in the hope of getting out of the way, but the engine of the mineral train ran into it on the viaduct close to the station, and a terrible smash ensued.

A FORTUNATE DEATH WATCH.—Two young men, James Braund and John his brother, rambled forth together on the night of the 11th from Lundy, an island rearing its craggy sides in the centre of the Bristol Channel. They were searching for gulls' eggs, which abound on the sides and summit of the rocks. Straying apart from each other for a few minutes, John presently heard a voice indistinctly calling. He went to the edge, and looking over saw his brother some yards down the side of the cliff hanging by his hands to a little jutting piece of rock, and searching with his feet for the smallest foothold. It was vain, the rock was hard as adamant and smooth as glass, and there to hang, a chasm full three hundred feet deep yawning below him. Help from above was impossible, a foothold below there was none, and certain death stared him in the face. With the iron grip of despair the poor young fellow hung on for a few minutes—minutes that seemed like hours to his helpless brother watching him from above—and at last nature gave way, and, with a wild scream, James Braund released his hold and plunged headlong down, his head being shivered to fragments against a projecting crag in the descent. The mournful tale was told by the surviving brother at the coroner's inquest at Bideford a few days ago.—Weekly Register.

The Glasgow Morning Journal reports a serious accident which occurred at Johnstone National Games on Saturday. The grand stand, with nearly 200 people, fell, and several persons were severely injured. No lives were lost.

EMIGRATIONAL.—The Lancet says:—'No definite announcement has yet been made respecting Sir William Lawrence's successor as Surgeon-General to the Queen. There can, however, be but one opinion in the profession as to the most worthy recipient of the dignity, which has always been reserved for the leaders of the surgical world. Should the honor be conferred as anticipated, the authorities will then have the delicate task of selecting a worthy successor to the post of Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, which will thus be vacated, and for which more than one eminent surgeon has good claims.' We believe our contemporary means Sir William Ferguson.

Another chapter upon the wickedness of the age will surely be added to the Book of the Prophet Cummung. A Princess of England, the popular Princess Mary of Cambridge, now Princess of Teck, actually attended on Thursday last at the Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the murdered Emperor Maximilian. Surely the world must be coming to an end at last! And not only did the Princess attend at this Mass, but she knelt down and behaved most reverently during the more solemn parts of the service, and looked as if she fully understood and positively appreciated the rite. Here is the ground work for questions being asked in both Houses of Parliament. No doubt, but what Lord Westmeath will take Lord Derby to task, and Messrs. Newdegate and Whalley interrogate the Home Secretary upon this fearful iniquity. What a test for the Calvinistic minds of England and Scotland, and for those children of grace the Irish Orangemen. What consternation there will be depicted on the faces of the 'converted Christians' of Cheltenham and other holy places when the awful news becomes known!

REMARKABLE STEAMING.—The Elwy (ss.); so favourably known in connection with the Rhyll trade, left Liverpool, (Limerick) last Saturday at 1.30 p. m.; and arrived at her destination on Sunday at midnight, making the passage, which is over 48 hours' average passage, in thirty four half hours!

The Crystal Palace and the railways have cause to rejoice over the visit of the Sultan and his great feoffee, the Viceroy of Egypt, who have given respectively the magnificent donations of £2,000 and 500 guineas towards the fund for the restoration of the ruined courts at the Palace, and brought its hundreds of thousands of visitors to it from London and the provinces within the last eight days.

A curious case has occurred at Winchester, England. A man died unbaptized, and the parson refused to give him Christian burial. To us this part is plain enough, though it has called down upon the head of the poor parson a fierce storm of indignation and wrath. He answers that the man acknowledged that he was not baptized, and that the rubrics of the Church of England strictly forbid the interment in consecrated ground of such persons. So far, so good. But there is something before the death of this poor man that gives a different character to Mr. Seymour's conduct. The man had expressed his anxious desire to be baptized and was receiving instruction for the sacrament. He had been repeatedly visited by Mr. Seymour and his curate and eventually a day was appointed for his reception into Christianity. But two days before the appointed time the man had a fall, and when the parson arrived there he was almost unconscious, and dying. What did he do? Of course you will say he administered the Sacrament at once. No such thing. He let the man die without it.

THE reason assigned by Lord Stanley for not taking any step with reference to suspending diplomatic relations with Mexico, appears to be a good one. His Lordship holds that the withdrawal of the British Minister would not in any way affect the Mexican Government, but that British interests in that country might and would materially suffer from such a course. It is certainly a very exceptional case, wherein a 'cut off-the-nose-to-keep-the-face' policy would be advisable.

THE BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS.—In consequence of numerous applications, made apparently under the impression that Miss Burdett Coutts's grounds would be open to the public by tickets upon the occasion of her party on Friday, the 19th of July, we are requested to state that not only is this not the case but that it has been found necessary to limit the number of invitations, in order to secure the convenience and pleasure of the guests invited. For the same reason it has been found necessary to request the company to arrive not later than a quarter before three o'clock, as after that time the road must be cleared for the Belgian Volunteers.

On Sunday, the 14th of July, there was in London nearly 2,000 Belgian volunteers.—No people are more devoted to their faith than the Belgians, and the volunteers determined on exhibiting in a marked manner their devotion to religion and their scrupulous attention to the duties it prescribes by attending in masses and in full uniform divine service in the London Catholic churches.

FRENCHMEN IN LONDON.—A Frenchman writing from London addresses Le Sport with the following sketch of high life in London:—'The English mode of living consists of numerous repasts without much flavour, and a turf in Hyde Park on foot, on horseback or in a carriage. The swansons and cavaliers may be seen at midday in the privileged ride; and at 5 o'clock a crowd of carriages in what is called the 'drive.' Sunday, however, is an exception to the ordinary rule, and the fashionable world on that day visit the splendid Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park; that is to say, when a dinner at Greenwich or Richmond has not been arranged. Two matinees however, are much in use among the English aristocracy. The Marquis of Westminister, who owns the land of no inconsiderable portion of the vast City of London, which on the falling in of the leases will be worth somewhere about a milliard of pounds sterling, held a very numerous gathering of this description before his departure for the country. Many of the most eminent politicians and wealthy lords whose names are found in the pages of English history were present, as well as the Duchess of Cambridge. Visitors promenade the saloons and refreshed themselves at buffets laden with rare and splendid fruit, pastry, ices, and the wines of France and Spain. The admirable picture gallery, containing the chef d'œuvre of Rubens, Titian, Van Dyke, Murillo, Hobbema, and Salvator Rosa was inspected with the liveliest interest; then the company sought their carriages, after lingering a tolerably long time among these pictorial treasures of art. We must acknowledge that we failed to meet either at this matinee or in other salons those fine specimens of young English girls which were so numerous a few years ago. There are still some young beauties to be seen, but they are rare—rarer, perhaps, than in Paris. They are almost all of them tall and slim, well made, and whose general expression is calm and thoughtful. Dinners are frequent, and the more distinguished aristocracy are invited out almost every evening. During the past fortnight there have been several balls and concerts of the highest class in the fashionable world. Such vast numbers of persons are invited to the balls that the women take their seats on the stair-steps and the men are obliged to stand.'

THE PRESTON WEAVERS AND THE SHEFFIELD OUTRAGE.—The following resolution has been passed by the Preston Power-loom Weavers' Association:—'That we feel it our duty to take this opportunity of expressing our indignation and horror at the atrocities committed by Broadhead and his hirelings; and that we also express our cordial approbation of the services rendered to the country, and to trade unions especially, by Mr. Overend and the gentlemen forming the Sheffield Committee, in having brought to light, and thereby to just execration, a system of organized crime in certain trades unions in Sheffield which has been a source of terror to the people, and has brought distrust upon all trades unions.' At the meeting where the above resolution was passed the members of the Weavers' Association granted 20l. to the London tailors now on strike.

A YOUNG LADY DROWNED.—On Friday evening an inquest was held at Christchurch, Hampshire, on the body of a young lady, 17 years of age, the daughter of Mr. Robert Paris, of Sopley, who was accidental drowned while bathing on Mudeford Beach. It appears that the deceased and an elder sister went to the above-named place to bathe, as they were in the constant practice of going, when the former, having gone beyond the usual bathing ground, was suddenly seen to make signs of being in danger. The bathing attendant, perceiving that the young lady had gone out of her depth, requested her to float, as she was a good swimmer. The deceased must have been aware of her danger, and lost her self-possession, for she made no attempt to float. She sank, and being carried out rapidly by the current, was beyond the reach of help. The elder sister was completely paralyzed, and ran considerable risk of losing her own life. The body of the unfortunate young lady was recovered in about half an hour, and every means were used to restore animation, but without effect. The beach, from the shifting nature of the sands, was stated to be decidedly dangerous. The jury returned a verdict of 'Accidentally drowned.'

SUICIDE OF AN ARTIST.—About eleven o'clock on July 24th, a gentleman, who was subsequently ascertained to be a Scotch artist named Gordon, managed to enter the tunnel at one end of the Portland road station of the Metropolitan Railway unperceived by any of the railway officials. Shortly afterwards the body of a man was found lying between the rails. He must have deliberately committed suicide by laying his neck upon one of the rails, and allowing the train to pass over it. His head was completely severed from his body.—Register.

MARGARET SHERIDAN, wife of a bricklayer's labourer of Battersea park, was safely delivered of triplets on Saturday. The infants, all girls, are doing well, as is the mother.

UNITED STATES. Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, had the honor of presenting to the Holy Father the largest sum contributed by any diocese of the United States.

Work is to be commenced at once on the new convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Troy, and it is intended to have the structure inclosed by December of this year, and the whole completed by September 1 1868. When finished the Convent will be one of the handsomest and most imposing buildings in the city. It is six and a half feet six inches deep and four stories high above the basement story.

The special despatch to the Herald announcing the massacre of Bishop Lamy and ten sisters of charity by the Indians, proves like three-fourths of the Indian news to be utterly without foundation. In fact, the Indian news, as well as the Indian war, is in the main manufactured by dishonest speculators who make profit out of the military movements on the Plains. There is nothing they dread more than peace, and nothing which they scheme and macabre and lie so eagerly as for good, long, bloody war. The Indian Peace Commissioners appointed under the recent act of Congress, are about entering upon their duties, and we trust it will devote a good share of attention to the derelict of the Government contractors and other speculative scamps who have brought upon us most of the present troubles, and are trying to bring more.—N. Y. Tribune.

Since the war a strong Catholic sentiment has been growing up in New Orleans. Hundreds who attended the Episcopal church before the war are now Catholics in sentiment, if not regular communicants, and many attended the Catholic churches who were mildly opposed to them, by force of habit and education, six years ago.

A religious institution in New York received a legacy of \$200,000 from the late Isaac Oonise, of Louisville. A Protestant institution of the same name claimed the money, but the law decided in favor of the Catholic institution.

The Herald's Washington special says:—A curious story is current that Gen. Grant recently discovered that his movements were watched by a detective who had been following him; and who, it is reported is employed by a Massachusetts politician in Washington. The detective being questioned by the General, said he was hunting up testimony for a Congressional Committee.

We learn from the Rochester Express that the wheat fields of the Genesee Valley are whitening for harvest. In some favored localities wheat has already been cut and shocked and, during the present and succeeding weeks, the reapers will be everywhere busy with this important crop. In Livoni and other Southern towns wheat was cut last week and we hear of some cradling in Irondequoit where the warm and lands bring forward the grain more speedily than the colder clays. Thus, far no evil report respecting the incoming crop has reached us from any quarter.

The Americans are fond of making the most of Fenianism, but they ignore the fact that more people have been killed and wounded in riots and seditious movements in the loyal State of Tennessee, during the last three months, than have ever fallen before the 'Army of the Irish Republic.'

WHAT GOOD CROPS AND MODERATE PRICES WILL DO.—The Boston Traveller describes what good crops and moderate prices will do thus: 'It will set the wheels of industry in motion; people will not be afraid to buy; merchants will be able to export cargoes of produce; ship-builders will be able to build vessels, and carpenters dwelling houses; our ships can again cover every sea, in doing the carrying trade of the world; factories, foundries and machine shops can be again in operation; our copper and coal mines can again be worked with profit; distant voyages and great enterprises can be entered upon with safety; men of small incomes and salary men, poor widows and orphans, can again live as comfortably as they did before the war, and all the producers of the country will be much better off; the day laborer will willingly take the dollar and one-half per day, if he can have his rent, flour provisions and coal all in the same proportion.'

A few days since three little children came to an untimely death in Clay County, Ind., under the following circumstances: A woman residing near Centre Point went to an adjacent creek to do the family washing, taking with her three small children. The two elder ones, while playing about in the woods were bitten by a venomous snake, and their screams attracting the attention of the mother, she hastened to their relief, thoughtlessly leaving the smallest child, which during her absence, fell into the creek, and was drowned. The other children died the same night from the effects of the snake-bite.

BRIMFIELD, July 31.—The challenge of the Ward Brothers, to the St. John, N. B., crew, to row a five or six miles race on the Connecticut river, at this city, for one thousand dollars in gold, and the championship of the world, has been accepted, and the preliminaries will be arranged in Boston tomorrow.

A month or so ago, Mr. Rufus Lord the victim in the celebrated Lord bond robbery, received from an unknown source \$1,400,000 of the bonds that had been stolen. It has now been ascertained that they were sent to him through the firm of James G. King's Son, from the London bankers, Baring Brothers, who received them from a London lawyer, who in his turn had received them from the guilty party. Who that party is remains at present a secret with the English lawyer.

BALTIMORE 31st.—Yesterday, George Hanon, aged 35 years, stabbed his wife with a large butcher's knife and then cut his own throat. He died almost instantly.

The Chicago Deck and Canal Company with Wm. B. Ogden at its head, has contracted for the construction of several large and substantial docks along the lake shore north of the mouth of the river.

Benjamin Bright, of Thompsonville Ct., has recovered \$3,700 of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad for the destruction of his barn some 3 years since, by a fire caused by a spark from one of the engines of the road.

The Kankakee (Ill.) Gazette says there are nine thousand acres of flax in that county this year. Its growth of straw is said to be unusually large. This crop is found to be remunerative to the farmer. The Kankakee Flax Mill expects to use up the product of these nine thousand acres this year.

Rev. R. G. Chaso and wife, Miss Haupt, Miss Tazewell, and Josiah Harmer, all of Philadelphia; S. T. Clark and wife, of Framingham Mass., and Captain C. Robinson, of Tremont, were captured and drowned off Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Me., on the 24th.

In the centre of Hancock County, Miss., there is an immense, almost impenetrable swamp, which is described as a tangled maze of cypress vines, creeping parasites, mud, bog, and water, abounding in alligators, moccasins and cotton-mouth snakes, scorpions, mosquitoes, bears, deer, &c. This wilderness is said never to have been explored beyond its outskirts.

A serious riot is reported to have occurred at Rogersville, East Tennessee, on Tuesday, July 23d. A large crowd had assembled on the public square near the Court House to hear Mr. Etheridge, the Conservative candidate for Governor, speak. Conservatives and Radicals were strongly represented, and many of them armed. After Etheridge had spoken an hour, he was interrupted by Tom King, a leading Radical, who pronounced a statement he made a lie. Etheridge retorted, when some one shot at him. Numerous other shots followed in quick succession. The crowd broke, the Conservatives going in one direction and the Radicals in the other. Firing was continued for about twenty minutes. A white man and a colored man were killed, seven mortally wounded and about thirty slightly. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remained. Etheridge was not hurt, and left for Smedleyville after quiet had been restored.

Pittsburgh has sent a commission to examine and report on the Nicholson pavement in Chicago. The Chicago Tribune says there are 242,567 yards of that pavement in that city.

Elmira is to have a new railroad depot at a cost of \$88,000.

The Sitka correspondent of an American paper relates that on receipt of the news at Sitka of the probable annexation to the United States, the towns of St. Paul and New Archangel (Sitka) were for a day or two, merely more with astonishment; on the third day, a Kametchkon whaling-vessel brought more confirmatory intelligence; and the Deputy Administrator General gave credence to these by haranguing the few inhabitants left in Sitka upon the beneficence of the United States Government, its riches and valor; and concluded by assuring them that the United States was 'only a deficiency of Russia.'

It is asserted by the San Francisco papers that forty tons of silver and six of gold are sent away from that city every month.

A great deal of rain has fallen in Texas and it looks bad for the crops.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY... G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST-1867.

Friday 9 - Vigil of St Peter of the Shackles Saturday 10 - St Lawrence D.M. Sunday 11 - Ninth after Pentecost Monday 12 - St Clair, V. Tuesday 13 - Of the Octave Wednesday 14 - Vigil of the Assumption Thursday 15 - ASSUMPTION OF THE B.V. MARY.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The political atmosphere of Europe is again changed with electricity, which it is feared, will burst in a storm of war. Again Louis Napoleon is mustering his forces, and everything seems to indicate that the thunder of artillery will again soon be heard.

The Reform Bill is going through the House of Lords, not without some smart skirmishing. Some amendments in detail may be expected, but the Bill, as it came forth from the head of the great Asiatic Mystery-man, will ultimately be adopted.

There is distress, bordering upon famine, in the West of Ireland, the consequence, according to some, of a severe and long protracted winter, but according to others, the result of bad laws and government. Would to God that by Act of Parliament hay could be made to grow, and corn to ripen.

The writs for the election of the new Provincial legislatures may be expected to appear in the course of the present week.

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL APPOINTING PUBLIC PRAYERS ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMING ELECTIONS.

IN XPIUS BOUATIS, by the Grace of God and of the Apostolic See Bishop of Montreal, assisting at the Pontifical Throne.

To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities, and to all the Faithful of our Diocese, Health and Benediction in Our Lord.

Everywhere, Dearly Beloved Brethren, do we hear the elections spoken of, and they form the common topic of almost all conversations. They are discussed in the cities and in the rural districts, in public assemblies and in private companies, in-doors, and in the streets, on the railroad and in the steamboat. They form the staple of language addressed to the people at the church-doors, and of the articles in the public journals circulated amongst all our citizens.

You will not therefore be astonished, D. B. Brethren, if we raise our voice to-day in your churches, to speak to you on a subject which attracts so much attention; although to many it may appear out of place in the sacred tribune, and of a nature to awaken some susceptibilities. Yet do we approach it with courage and confidence, because we can bear witness to ourselves, that our sole object is to help you to the good-discharge of a duty of conscience, for you are of the highest importance, and which must exert an incalculable influence on the interests of religion. For the rest you are all aware that we remain outside of all electoral struggles, and that we commit our Clergy whenever the occasion offers itself to do likewise. You will therefore easily believe that in this case, we are not actuated either by the spirit of party, or by personal motives, but solely by the principles of religion, and conscientious duty. For after all, we do but repeat and comment upon the Circular Letter which we addressed to our Clergy on the Twenty-fifth of May last.

Our only desire then is that you may be en-

lightened so as to proceed in a fitting manner, to the discharge of a duty which imposes on you a responsibility so heavy, and for which you will one-day be called strictly to account. What we have to say to you concerns equally all men of all parties, because it is merely religious principle that we have to lay before you in all sincerity, and without any acceptance of persons. In this, as in all else, we try to show you how lively is our solicitude for all that may concern either your spiritual, or your temporal, interests. For it cannot be hidden that the coming elections present themselves under an entirely new aspect, with difficulties greater than heretofore, and therefore with more incalculable consequences.

Here then Dearly Beloved, are the religious principles that should direct you in the elections so that they may be for good. For all of you without exception, would wish to make a good choice, and this doubtless is the general cry that arises from all ranks of the electors.

The first rule you have to follow, when you proceed to the discharge of a duty so important, is to banish all disorders, all calumnious speeches, all dishonest cabals, all quarrels, all acts of violence, of drunkenness, and false swearing. (Circular of 20th May, 1867.) In like manner you must be on your guard against all corruption, which is strictly forbidden by the law of God, and moreover is a disgrace both to those who buy, and to those who sell their votes for any consideration whatsoever.

Otherwise our elections would become a source of trouble and divisions, and an occasion of great scandals which necessarily result in the demoralisation of the people. For it is a moral impossibility that a people can bear due respect to the law and to those who are established in dignity, when before their eyes, they have the spectacle of flagrant violations of the wisest rules, and when they hear the most abusive language against the reputation of their public men.

These excesses, D. B. are clearly worthy of blame and are condemned by our religion which is essentially a law of charity; which teaches all men to bear towards one another brotherly love, and to go before one another with sentiments of esteem and honor. Rom. 12. 10. Therefore is it the duty of pastors boldly to raise their voices to warn their flocks, as in them lies all the power of their holy ministry. You, on your side should shew yourselves docile to their teachings, when they remind you of your duties as Christians, whilst discharging your obligations as citizens—taking heed to be on your guard against those who cry out to you that priests have nothing to do with elections. For whenever you have a duty of conscience to discharge, you will find yourselves included in that divine precept familiar to all of you—He who listens to you listens to Me; and he who despises you despises Me.

A second rule to be observed in elections is the obligation under which you all lie Dearly Beloved, of taking every precaution to make a good choice in the matter of your representatives: and as this again involves a duty of conscience, your Pastors are bound always and everywhere to instruct their flocks of their obligations in the exercise of their civil, political, and religious rights. For all should be aware that, in the matter of electing representatives in Parliament, Mayors, Municipal Officers, School Commissioners, &c., they should vote in favor of those who are deemed in good faith, to be the most competent to defend, and maintain those same rights.—Circular above quoted.

Holy Scripture is full of examples showing clearly that a man may not thrust himself into stations for which he is not fitted, whether through ignorance of the duties thereunto attached, or weakness of character which prevents him from repressing disorders. The same Scriptures show to us the terrible responsibility of all those who are placed in authority, and in the account which they will have to give to the Sovereign Judge of their stewardship. Thus the holy king David asked of God pardon for the sins committed by others, and which he had not prevented, having the power to do so. The fearful scourges of war and plague that the sins of this king brought upon the kingdom of Israel, are another proof that the people are deeply concerned that their rulers adhere faithfully to the laws of God. From this it plainly appears that the people, if called upon to take part in the election of their rulers, are responsible also for their ruler's acts.

And so Dearly Beloved, when you go up to register your votes, conceive a lively idea of the importance of that act, saying, each one to himself—"I know that one day I shall have to answer for my vote to my Sovereign Judge, and that it will lead to my condemnation if, by passion, and knowingly, I shall have elected one who is unworthy or incompetent. I must vote then with a clear conscience, and with the view to the good of religion, and of my country."

You will understand Dearly Beloved by what we have said to you, in what manner your Pastors should instruct you in the duties you incur during elections; and in what manner the Clergy should, in their public as in their private

life, remain neutral in those questions, which in no wise touch upon religious principles. (Circular.) For soote it well.—There is, a wide difference betwixt this direction—"Vote for, or against, such or such a candidate," and this—"Vote for the candidate whom you, in your soul and conscience, believe, to be qualified, to uphold the interest of your Religion and your Country."

For if you consider it, in this your Pastors do but remind you of the words of the Eternal Wisdom—"Give unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's.—Matt. 22. 21. God has established in this world both the religious society and the civil society, that both with one accord may work together for the good of the people. Hence it follows that these two societies owe to one another mutual support, and that they are bound to uphold and defend one another, without encroaching one upon the rights of the other.

This rule laid down for all the children of the Church by her Divine Founder, determines the duties that they owe to their several governments, whatsoever the nature or form of the latter, so long as they are legitimately constituted. And so this Holy Church, has always accepted, and still accepts the various governments that succeed one the other. Without going further for examples—the Church in Canada remained submissive to the King of France, until such time as Divine Providence saw meet to place the country under the rule of Great Britain.—She then accepted, without force, and as a conscientious duty, the new Government beneath which she has happily enjoyed all her religious rights. Then came the Constitution, then the Union of the Provinces: to these also the Church submitted, preaching to all her children the duty of obedience to constituted authority. Today, without a word, she accepts the federal government, as emanating from the same authority.

So you perceive, Dearly Beloved, the changes in government were not for our fathers, and should not be for us, a reason, for opposition to the powers in being. Our Lord, when tracing out for His Church her course throughout the ages, has imposed on us a duty towards every form of Government by these ever memorable words. "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's: For it is to be born in mind that Cæsar had changed the ancient Republican form of Government of Rome into an Empire, to which the Province of Judea by right of conquest was attached. Some amongst the Jews questioned the legitimacy of this Government, and it was to incur the risk of unpopularity, to pronounce in favor of the actual government. Nevertheless, the Divine Legislator, without a word more of explanation, insisted that it should be accepted, and obeyed.

His Apostolic letter to the Romans holds the same language, c. 13, v. 1, 2, 5, 7. Let every soul be subject to the higher powers: He who resists the powers resists the orders of God; and they who resist, bring condemnation on themselves. So therefore you must submit yourselves not only from fear of punishment, but by duty of conscience. Give therefore to all their due, that is to say respect, obedience, and that fidelity which all good and loyal subjects owe to their respective governments.

One therefore of the true principles for all sincere Catholics is, Dearly Beloved, this:—"That all subjects are in conscience obliged to submit to every legitimately established government; and that to labor to overthrow it by force, or other improper means would be a condemnable excess.—Circular.

There is yet, Dearly Beloved, a third rule we must lay down for you, to help you to make good elections. You must have recourse to prayer so as to incline favorably towards you the Father of mercies. For it is a principle of our faith that without Him we can do no good things; but that with His help we can do all things.

In tracing out this rule for you Dearly Beloved, we do but repeat the powerful exhortation of the Apostle to his cherished disciple—(1. Tim., ch. 1. v. 1, 2) I exhort you therefore before all things, the supplications, prayers, and thanks be made for all men, for kings and all who are in dignity, that we may lead peaceful and quiet lives in all piety and chastity; for this is good and comely before God our Saviour.

Yes Dearly Beloved, we ourselves pray, and we make it our custom to have offered up prayers in all the churches of this diocese for our august Sovereign, and for all those who partaking of her royal authority, assist her in the government of her vast empire; so that having destroyed those monstrous vices which seek to spread themselves, she may arrive at last adorned with all virtues, to Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

We will redouble our humble prayers in these days of the elections, that everything may pass in peace, in union, and in charity. For this cause we appeal to our Religious Communities, that from their calm retreats they may raise to heaven their sighs and ardent aspirations, so as thence to obtain a powerful help in these times

of popular excitement. We invite all pious congregations, all charitable associations, and fervent souls scattered throughout the world, to unite together so as to offer holy violence to the Father of Mercies.

Thus then with common accord we will all together Dearly Beloved, pray that the elections may be made in harmony with divine and human laws; that God be not offended; that His holy name be not outraged by false swearing; that there be no tumults, no disgraceful intrigues, no divisions fit to draw upon our heads the curse of heaven; that the elected may be men strong of heart to fear nothing when the interests of religion, and of the country are at stake: disinterested men, so as always to prefer the public weal to their private interests: zealous men, so as to be always ready to renounce their own ease and advantage, the moment the good of the people who have trusted them, requires it.

These then Dearly Beloved, are the practical rules which you must follow in order to make good elections.

For this end we will observe as follows:—

1. On the Sunday immediately before the general elections, shall be sung before the Parochial Mass, or Mass of the community, the Veni Creator, with the Collect of the Holy Ghost, which shall be said before all prayers, de mandate.

2. On the same Sunday there shall be Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at which shall be sung the Salve Regina, with corresponding versicle and prayer, so as to obtain from the Mother of Mercy, that the elections may pass off without offence being offered to her Divine Son, and that they may have a happy result.

3. On the days of election all priests shall recite before their Mass, the Veni Sancte, and the Collect of the Holy Ghost as above enjoined, so that the electors may be enlightened by Him who is the light of the heart.

The Holy Relics shall be exposed throughout the day, during the time of the said elections, with all customary ceremonies, so as to obtain through the intercession of the Saints, that there be no excess of drinking.

And thus is it Dearly Beloved that to attain to a conscientious selection of our representatives, we must all, shepherds and flock, "have recourse to God, the Father of lights, the giver of every good and perfect gift, to obtain through prayer and other religious exercises, the sage counsel which is one of the excellent gifts of the Holy Ghost, and which teaches every one his duty.—Circular.)

Let us hope, Dearly Beloved, that God will deign to bless our zeal, if so be that we have in view only the greater good of His divine religion, and the greater advantage of our dear country. For this end He will place us in the most Holy and Immaculate Heart of His Glorious Mother, and entrust us to the care of His Saints and Angels, so as to make us pass prosperously through those days of storm. And that this happy end may be attained, let us have often on our lips, and still oftener in our hearts, this beautiful prayer of the Church:—

"O God, from Whom proceeds every good thing, grant to Thy servants that by Thy inspiration they may entertain good thoughts, and under Thy direction may do that which is right."

We cannot close this Letter, Dearly Beloved Brethren, without calling to your memories some passages of Holy Writ which will enable you to understand the basis of true happiness which God reserves to a Christian people that is obedient to, and puts its confidence in, Him. For, no doubt, you all desire that your nation, yet young, may become a great and noble nation under the protection of heaven, which alone can work this wonder.

Happy the people that, serving faithfully the Lord, deserves to be his people, and to have part in His blessings. Beatus populus cuius Dominus Deus ejus.—Ps. 14, 3, 15.

Happy the people who have faith, and works of charity, and also by their trust in God obtain those helps which are needful to reach that true greatness which a people with noble sentiments has the right to hope for. Beatum dixerunt populum cui hæc sunt.—Ps. 14, 3, 15.

Justice alone can exalt a nation to its real greatness, whilst sin makes a nation wretched.—Justitia elevat gentem, misericordiam autem facit populos peccatum.—Prov. 14, 34. For it is on her that the throne rests, and by her is established the power that men exercise. Quoniam justitia firmatur solium.—Prov. 16, 12.

The Lord, Who is King of Kings, rules the nations by His Providence, which disposes of all events with wisdom equal to its strength and sweetness. Gentes in terra dirigit. Ps. 66, 5.

The Lord promises to the people who keep His commandments plenty of all good things, and above all that peace which protects their frontiers, driving far off the foe, and making them to rest in peace and quiet in a land flowing with milk and honey. "Dabo pacem in finibus vestris; dormietis, et non erit cu exterreat. Auferam

malas bestias; et gladius non transibit terminos vestros.

May these divine utterances Dearly Beloved be accomplished to the letter for your happiness, and that of your children to the latest generations. May you become a great nation by works of righteousness and charity, what will cause you to prosper in the paths of commerce and agriculture. This is the prayer that from the depths of our soul we offer up for you day and night. It is in this fond hope that we desire to close our career, and to fall asleep in the Lord. "In pace in idipsum dormiam et requiescam. Ps. 4, 9. Insuper et caro mea requiescet in spe.—Ps. 15, 9.

The present Pastoral shall be read at prout of all churches, and in the chapter of all communities, the First Sunday after its reception, and again on the Sunday immediately before the elections.

Given at Montreal, the Feast of the Blessed Apostle St. James, Titular of Our Cathedral, and thirtieth anniversary of Our Episcopal Consecration, the Twenty-fifth day of July, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Sixty Seven, under Our hand and seal, and the countersign of Our Secretary.

† G., Bishop of Montreal. By His Lordship, JOS. OCT. PARE, Canon Secretary.

THE THREE WANTS OF ITALY.

"But the greatest want of Italy is a religion which shall deliver the people equally from superstition and from unbelief."

But Italians are Catholics; they believe what the Church teaches, and all that she teaches—nothing more, nothing less. And, from the very moment they should attempt to add to, or suppress from, her teaching one iota, they would cease to be Catholics. In that they are Catholics then, they are no more superstitious or unbelievers than the French, the Spaniards, the Irish, the Austrians, the French Canadians. If a change of religion is necessary for them, it must be, in like manner, necessary for these nations.

Italians are Catholics; they believe all that the Catholic Church teaches; what christian truth then is wanting them? The Church believes in all that is revealed in the Holy Scriptures: she is in possession of all revealed truth, and every one of her children must profess to believe all that she teaches; we put once more the question—what revealed truth then is wanting them? . . . It is long since Protestant writers speak of Catholics being converted, and receiving the Gospel. But in vain do we call on them to point out to us one single christian truth, contained in the Sacred Records, that we Catholics do not believe. We never had, nor never shall have an answer. Since we, Catholics, believe all that the Holy Scripture teaches, it is only nonsense to speak of Catholics receiving the Gospel.

Italians, in that they are Catholics, are in full possession of all the truths necessary to salvation. They believe in one God; they believe in the Blessed Trinity; in Jesus Christ, Saviour of mankind, by whom alone we can enter the Kingdom of Heaven. They believe in a future life, eternally happy for the good, eternally unhappy for the wicked. They believe that to enter Eternal Life we must keep the Commandments, &c. &c. In a word, we challenge once more our opponents to point out one single truth necessary to salvation which they as Catholics do not believe.

Still our correspondent asserts that they are in want of "a religion which shall deliver them equally from superstition and from unbelief."—Therefore, according to him, they believe things they should not believe, and do not believe things they should believe. What those things are, he does not attempt to say, and dare not say. We will do it for him.

And first, as regards incredulity, they do not believe in Statolatry, that is to say, in a God-State, invested with supreme authority. They do not believe that an action becomes moral because the State pronounces it lawful. They do not believe in baptism administered in the name of Garibaldi. They do not believe that the atrocities perpetrated in the dungeons of Naples are in any way justifiable. They do not believe in saints like Achilli, Gavazzi and other impure animals of that stamp, although canonized by Protestantism. They do not believe that robbery, even when perpetrated in the name of liberty, is lawful. They do not believe that the State has the right to waste the funds of the public treasury in order to pursue an unjust and most atrocious war, and afterwards to overtax the people, and rob the Church, in order to make up for the deficiency. On all these topics they are openly and stubbornly unbelievers, and God grant they ever be so.

As regards superstition, they believe many a thing, for which, in the eyes of Liberals they are to be pitied. Thus, they believe that it is better to obey God than man. They believe in the indissolubility of the marriage tie; that man must not separate those whom God has united. They believe that Victor Emmanuel, being excommu-

icated, as under the empire of Satan. They believe that impurity is a sin, and that the obscene representations given in the theatres of Italy, at this hour, and under the eyes of the authorities, with the express view of perverting the morals of youth, should be held in execration. These, and many other things that Italians believe, constitute the superstitions of Rome, from which they are so anxious to deliver the poor benighted Italians they have taken under their protection.

There are doubtless, among those unfortunate Italians, a few dupes, who have been received or perverted by the emissaries of secret societies; whose faith is no longer in accordance with that of the Catholic Church; but they are mere exceptions; the bulk of the people remain faithful to their religion. Hence they are looked upon by Liberals, as unbelievers, as they do not admit the Gospel according to free-thinkers.

But our correspondent, so zealous, so eager, in denouncing the necessity of "a religion which shall deliver the people equally from superstition and unbelief," is rather dilatory in pointing out this blessed religion which is to bring this result, object of so sanguine hopes. One would think that it is ready made, quite at hand. Illusion! He confesses, with an admirable simplicity, that heretofore, the attempts that have been made have entirely failed, without even insinuating the means by which those stubborn Catholic Italians might be converted, and without allowing to transpire the least hopes of success. Speaking of the work that has been carried on, he says:—

"These agencies have had diverse and sometimes conflicting methods, so that the simplicity of the Gospel has been mixed by the divisions and controversies of its representatives. Thus, there are the Wesleyan missions, the Vandois missions, largely sustained by the Free Church of Scotland, the Independent or Free Italian Churches, which, of late, have been supplemented by American funds, and the Churches modelled after the Plymouth Brethren; and evangelical religion is presented under a diversity, almost a contrariety of forms, and with new names and issues, to a people who have been branded, to regard the Church as an indivisible unit."

And this is all he has to say! Is it candid enough to confess that nothing has been done, and implicitly admit that nothing can be done! Why our amiable correspondent might have spared himself the trouble of giving this piece of news to the world; it is long since we were perfectly aware of what he takes so much pains to tell us. We know what to think of Protestant missions to Catholics. The experiment has often been tried, and invariably with the same result. These missions can sometimes, when carried on among Catholics, corrupt them in their morals, make of them infidels, but nothing more. And how could it be otherwise? What can Protestantism substitute in the place of the truths which it teaches them to reject. Nothing. Protestantism is a mere negation, it affirms nothing. *Nemo dat quod non habet.*

It is no doubt these considerations, so striking, which induced, a few years ago, a very sensible and distinguished dignitary of the Protestant Church, in Canada, to warn his ministers to let Catholics alone; telling them that all their efforts of proselytism would either be useless, or end in depriving them of their faith without being in their power to grant them anything in return; and that their unseasonable zeal, in consequence, would have no other result but to make of their converts the unhappy victims of the most disastrous scepticism.

Since it is a fact altogether logical, and acknowledged by honest Protestants themselves, that Protestant missions to Catholics are not only barren, but also mischievous, what means all this great fuss about the generous efforts made with the view of giving religion to Italians? In order to have an exact comprehension of the thing, the reader must compel liberals to lay aside their hypocrisy, and call things after their name. Now, with these gentry, *convert* means pervert; religion means infidelity. When they speak of converting Italians, it must be understood that they intend to deprive them of the true faith; when they speak of giving them a "religion which shall deliver them from superstition and unbelief," it means that they intend to make them reject every christian truth; make of them infidels in the true sense of the word.

This being understood, are not liberals too modest when they admit that Protestantism is not fit for the task they have undertaken in Italy, that the *Soupers* who are at work must despair? On the contrary, Protestantism is eminently fit for that task; it is the most powerful agent to achieve it. If Italians, having been unfaithful to their God, have called upon their country the curse of Heaven; if, in punishment of their sins, they deserve to be deprived of their faith, then will the *Soupers* succeed in giving them religion, viz., that of liberals. Then will the Italians receive the Gospel according to Free-Thinkers, according to Achilli, Gavazzi, and Gorbaldi; then instead of having their children baptised in the name of the three persons of the Blessed Trinity, they shall have them baptised in the glorious name of the latter. Then Liberals will rejoice, and exult, and shout: We have at last given religion to Italy! Then there will be grand meetings of thanksgiving at Exeter Hall.

But if Italians do not deserve to be thus visited; if the present crisis be a mere trial for them, then will the other alternative of Protestant missions to Catholics take place. Italians will, with their natural jocosity and wit, turn sneering at the *Soupers*, and tell them: But, gentlemen, do try to come to an understanding among yourselves; with regard to your creed, before attempting to convert others; and if you can not succeed, we would advise you to direct

your steps towards another land, for instance, towards the United States, England, Scotland, or Germany, where, according to Protestant evidence, infidelity is every day gaining ground. PAROCHUS.

A MARE'S NEST.—A Mr. Delaunay, Professor of something, but of what we are not informed, has, so we are told in a newspaper paragraph, spent five years in the Catacombs of Rome—a very unpleasant residence, it this statement is to be accepted literally; and in the course of his long subterranean residence, he has made the important discovery which he now publishes to the world, that the inscriptions, and monuments of the said catacombs, "prove the entire negation of every dogma essentially Tridentine for several centuries of the Christian era."

Vague as is this assertion, yet accepted in the sense which it was probably intended to bear, we may for the sake of argument, admit its truth, and ask—what then? For the question is—What dogmas are "essentially Tridentine," or taught for the first time, and exclusively by the Council of Trent? Dogmas, or doctrines taught or held in the Latin Church before that Council, or taught and held by the Greek Schismatic Church, or by any other of the Oriental religious communities are not "essentially Trentine" dogmas.

Now it so happens that every dogma of the Roman Catholic Church which any of the evangelical Protestant sects deny, are held by the schismatic Greeks, and by all the Eastern sects. The latter could not have taken them from the Council of Trent, whose authority they repudiated, and therefore the inference is inevitable that the dogmas to which our evangelical friends take exception are older than the Council of Trent have been held from time immemorial by communities separated from the Western Church, and are therefore not "essentially Trentine" doctrines, but dogmas common to the entire Christian world before the epoch of the so-called Reformation.

Professor Delaunay, before he can deal a blow to Romanism, must show that there is held by Papists some one dogma, not held before the Council of Trent and not held by any of the religious communities separated from the Western Church, for of such a dogma only can the quality of "essentially Trentine" be logically predicated.

NEW AND IMPROVED PROSPECTUS OF THE MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, C.E.

Our readers and the public in general will learn with pleasure the important modifications which have been introduced by one of our excellent houses of education in its programme of studies.

Under its new and able Superior—the Rev. J. B. Primeau, the directors of the Masson College, have come to the conclusion of abandoning the classical education of the students.

An establishment entirely devoted to a first class of commercial education, whose sole end and aim will be to produce business men in every sense of the word, recommendable by their special studies as well as by a certain amount of literary and philosophical knowledge, should be hailed with joy and pride by commercial men, bankers, office bearers, mechanics, in a word, by all true Canadians.

No doubt, this new grand commercial scheme will give the arts, industry and commerce a new impetus. No doubt, it will restate in honor and credit the numerous and beautiful careers which it offers to youth in general; consequently, it will give a death blow to that social cancer—the crowding of the liberal profession under whose tyrannical grasp Lower Canada is so long and so much suffering.

The Superior of the Masson College has, in a series of sound articles, proved that a greater amount of well being is to be derived from the commercial professions than that which a classical education promises to realize, to this there are no possible objections. He has besides demonstrated that the new commercial course should give to the mental faculties of youth of Canada a sufficient degree of culture to enable them to taste the pure joys of study, also to exercise with distinction almost all the social functions together with a great number of the public offices.

This new Commercial College must certainly become popular; first, on account of the strong theoretical and practical education which it will give, and secondly, because under the *surveillance* of the priests which is still the surest of the habits of the pupils will enjoy a true safeguard.

The Directors of the Masson College are determined to give gratuitously a handsome pamphlet which will contain a perfect and demonstrative exposition of the new prospectus of the College to all those who wish to become more intimately acquainted with it.

The new commercial course comprises three sections which are combined in such a manner as to form a complete course either united or separated; so, according to the advancement and pecuniary resources of the youth it can be sufficiently studied so as to assure very good positions after one, two or three years.

N.B.—The business class may be immediately followed by every pupil who has received elsewhere some notions of grammar and arithmetic, and with ordinary talents and application, seven or eight months sojourn in the Masson College will capacitate him for holding a position in any office.

With such a prospectus the success of a commercial institution is no longer doubtful.—*Com.*

VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. HORAN, BISHOP OF KINGSTON TO EMILY.

On Thursday the 18th inst., the reverend Bishop of Kingston paid a visit to the Mission of Emily for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation. For several weeks previous to this auspicious event, the zealous and indefatigable pastor of the Mission—the Rev. B. Coyle—has laboured hard in instructing the candidates for confirmation in the Christian Doctrine, and more particularly in elucidating the nature of the blessings which they were about

to receive, in that they were to be enrolled as soldiers of Christ. The readiness with which they were capable of answering the most intricate questions in the catechism, their neat and tidy appearance, and the solemnity with which they approached the Lord's Table prior to the imposition of hands, clearly indicates that the labours of the good pastor to whose spiritual charge they are fortunately confided was prolific of the happiest results. His Lordship, who officiated at the celebration of the divine mysteries of the Mass, was attended by the Rev. J. Farrelly of Lindsay, the Rev. Pastor of the Mission, and the Very Rev. O. Kelly of Peterborough. The Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, assistant priest, Brock, also laboured hard in the confessional during the preceding day, and until a late hour this forenoon. At the close of the Mass, his Lordship addressed the assembled congregation in his usual happy style, in explanation of the sacrament which they were about to receive. He exhorted them to prove by the purity of their lives, that they were indeed true soldiers of the cross, and they would be faithful to Christ even unto death. The happy candidates for Confirmation, to the number of 157, then proceeded in the most orderly manner towards the altar railing when the Sacrament was administered. In the evening an influential deputation waited on his Lordship at the residence of the Rev. B. Coyle, with the following address which was read on behalf of the congregation by Michael L'heure, Esq. J. P. To his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, &c., &c.

May it please your Lordship.—We the undersigned Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Mission of Emily, in your Lordship's diocese, humbly beg in behalf of this congregation, to offer to you our most hearty and cordial welcome to this Mission; together with the solemn assurance of our devotion, attachment and obedience to your Lordship as our chief spiritual father in the church in this diocese, and our most faithful political guardian.

We are aware that to your Lordship, is mainly due the merit of obtaining for the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada, the constitutional right of a Separate School education for their children, thereby placing this question beyond the reach of sectarian bigotry and intolerance.

Confident therefore of your Lordship's solicitude, to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of all under your spiritual jurisdiction, and your earnest desire for the repose of the souls of the faithful departed; we humbly beg in the name of the living and dead children of your Lordship in this mission of the Church of Christ, that amongst the several blessings you have this day conferred upon us, your Lordship will deign to consecrate our graveyard in this mission.

We would respectfully remind you that it has been thirty five years in use, that it is substantially fenced, and contains two acres of ground. And in requital we devoutly pray the spirit of the Holy Ghost may sanctify your Lordship's labours, and at the hour of your death may crown you in everlasting glory.

Dated at Downeyville, July 18th, 1867. M. LeHane, J. P. Wm. LeHane J. P. John Scully, Dennis Donohue, Bartholomew Downey, Edmund Pigott, James Kelly, J. P. Denis Scully, and 40 others.

His Lordship, who received the deputation very cordially, replied to the address verbally, in the course of which he promised compliance with the request embodied therein. He also took occasion to offer a few words of advice touching their duties as citizens, in a political sense. The deputation then thanked his Lordship and withdrew, highly gratified with the pleasing interview. Thus passed off a day which will be long remembered in Emily.—*Canadian Freeman.*

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.—It becomes our sad duty to inform our readers, that the community of Loretto has suffered a severe loss in the demise of one of its most virtuous and accomplished members, Sister Mary, of the Sacred Heart. Her death occurred at Loretto Convent, Niagara Falls, on Tuesday evening the 23rd ult., precisely six months after her profession. She went from Toronto to the Convent at the Falls in the beginning of July, with the intention of spending the vacation there; and hoping that the change of air would recruit her health which had been rather precarious. After her arrival at the latter place her health continued to decline till she calmly resigned her spirit into the hands of her Divine Redeemer whom she had loved and served so well. She was a daughter of Daniel O'Neil, Esq., of Paris, and one of three sisters who joined the same religious community; but Sister Mary, of the Sacred Heart, was the first of the three summoned to receive that everlasting reward promised to those who renounce the false pleasures of this world for the sake of their crucified Redeemer.—*Canadian Freeman.*

The Lachine Regatta came off with great success on Saturday afternoon.

It is stated in a letter received by Mr. J. H. Daley, Emigrant Agent from the Government Office at Quebec, that the East End Emigration Society, London, England intend to send out here by the steamer Thames, which will arrive about the 19th inst., 150 mechanics for the Dominion. Those who want workmen may apply to J. H. Daley.

Q. J. Brydges, managing director of the Grand Trunk, is on a tour of inspection over the Western section of the road.

Twenty thousand Saider Rifles are on their way from England to this Province.

The steamship *Belgian* sailed from Quebec for England, on Monday, with the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

The troop ship *Samoon* has reached Quebec from Malta, with the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery on board, to relieve the 10th Brigade.

The City Council of Kingston have voted \$1000 to rent the Crystal Palace for the Provincial Exhibition.

Quebec 23rd July.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec has been pleased to make the following appointments: namely: Philippe Jolicœur Esquire, Queen's Counsel to be Assistant Provincial Secretary for the Province of Quebec.

Henry Hopper Miles, Esquire, to be Recording Clerk of the Council of Public Instruction.

THE ISSUING OF THE WRITS.—The Ottawa Times of yesterday says:—The statement generally circulated by the press that the writs were to have been issued on the 3rd inst. was started entirely without authority. We believe it is the desire of the Government to bring on the elections as soon as possible, and that the writs will be issued concurrently by the General Government and the Local Governments of the three Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia in a few days. Those who demanded an immediate issue of the writs, after the going into effect of the Queen's proclamation, entirely lost sight of the fact that the General and the Local Governments had to act in concert in this matter, in obedience to the provisions of the Union Act, and when it is remembered how much business preliminary to the issue of the writs had necessarily to be transacted, the surprise might be that the several Governments are ready at this early day to act together, rather than that this important duty has been so long delayed.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.—We understand that it is contemplated to add an additional story to each wing of the new garrison hospital now occupied by the invalids of the Royal Artillery. It is also intended to build a library and reading room for the same corps. Tenders for these, as well as for a quartermaster's office and store room, and for a blacksmith's shop, have been called for. The work is expected to be commenced in a week or two.—*Toronto Globe.*

THE MARMORA IRON MINES.—We learn that ten vessels freighted with iron ore from the Marmora mines leave Cobourg to-day, for ports on the south of Lake Ontario. The ore will be smelted on its arrival at Pittsburgh. We also hear that it is intended by the Grand Trunk to build smelting works at Oxbourg for the purpose of supplying the rolling mills in this city with iron for rails.—*Toronto Globe.*

KILLED BY BULLS.—On Saturday last, the parish of St. Gertrude was the scene of an horrible tragedy. Two furious bulls belonging to Mr. Bernabo Laine dit Lebon, were fighting in a field some distance from the house. Mr. Laine went out for the purpose of separating them. Both animals immediately flew at him, he was horribly mutilated and tearing him almost naked on the spot. He was picked up by a person passing in a vehicle some distance off, and removed to his dwelling, where he died in the course of five hours under the most horrible suffering.—*Quebec News.*

MANUFACTURES.—Our Sherbrooke friends had a meeting there last week, presided over by Col. Pomroy at which Mr. Heneker explained that Col. A. G. Brady, from Connecticut, U. S., had called on him and offered to invest \$400,000 in a cotton factory in Sherbrooke, if \$60,000 additional could be raised on the country for the same purpose. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that the amount stated could be raised, and a committee was appointed to confer with Col. Brady on the subject, and take steps for raising the necessary stock. Having met the Colonel after the meeting broke up, they with him visited the various water powers on the Magog. The Sherbrooke Gazette says: The old paper mill was thought the most eligible on the whole, which can be obtained of the Lead Company on favorable terms. It is proposed to erect a mill of 75 looms, about say 5,000 spindles, costing about \$75,000, including site, water power, building and machinery, the balance being for working capital. The water power and three acres of land can be had for \$6,000 in stock in the Company, which certainly is on as good terms as any one could desire.

QUICK TRAVELLING.—A gentleman from Prince Edward Island who took passage in the steamship "Cuba" at Cork on Sunday afternoon the 7th, left in the cars for Picton yesterday morning, and would arrive in Charlottetown in the evening, thus accomplishing the whole distance from Cork to Charlottetown via Picton in a trifle over seven days!—*British Colonist.*

MADAM MASSON.—The correspondent of the *Minerve* writes that on the 10th ult., the Canadian residents in Paris assisted at the funeral services of Madame Wilfred Masson, nee Anne Caroline McKeezie, who died there on the 4th ult. She was very ill when she left this city to try the effects of a milder climate. Her remains were interred in the beautiful cemetery of Pere L. Ohaize.

The Toronto General Hospital has been obliged to close its doors, owing to deficiency of funds. This is certainly, to say the least, not creditable to the capital of Ontario.—*News.*

The papers state that Charlottetown, P. E. I. market has been well supplied with fine fresh salmon, taken in St. Peter's Bay during the past few weeks. So plentiful has been the supply that numbers of these fine fish have been disposed of at 51. per cent per lb.

The stores of Hazard, and Mr. Fraser, at St. Enoch P. E. I. were destroyed by fire on the 26th inst. The moulders of St. John city, and those of the Parish of Portland, N. B. are on a strike. In some of the foundries they have already quit work, and in others they have given notice of a resolution to do so in a few days unless their demands be complied with—an increase of 25c. per day to their present rate of wages. There is a Moulder's Union in St. John.

Halifax papers very justly complain that flour is now between two and three dollars per barrel cheaper than it was some months since, but as yet there is scarcely any perceptible diminution in the price of the baker's loaf. When the advance in flour took place the bakers, very justly, raised the price of bread, and now that flour has materially declined, by the same rule they should reduce their prices.

Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist has had a series of the most successful concerts in St. John, N. B. His reception was very flattering.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Winchester, J. Devereux \$12 U.S. currency; Orms town, P. McCaffrey, \$150; St. Martins, Rev. Mr. Blithe, \$4; St. Constant, Rev. Mr. Beaudry, \$3; Young's Point, J. Kearney, \$1; Toronto J. P. McDonnell, \$2; Lachine, J. O'Hanley, \$5; Osheslona, M. Sweeney \$2; Belleville J. Flannery \$2; St. Hyacinthe, B. Pinyan, \$2; Prescott D. Kelly, \$2; St. Anicet, P. Curran \$1; Niagara, George Green, \$6; Toronto J. Scanlan, \$2; Terrebonne Masson College \$15; Lindsay D. Maloret, \$6; Boucherville Mrs. De Lery \$2; St. Lambert, J. McVey \$2; St. Andrews, F. McRae \$2; Narrows, M. Mooney \$2; Westport, M. Murphy, \$1; Quebec, P. Ahera, \$1; R. Beahan \$2.50; R. M. Dwyer \$2.50; M. A. Heara, \$2.50; J. D. Reid, \$2; J. Brennan, \$2; Oba McDonald, \$2.50; J. Reid \$2; Mrs. Murphy, \$2; J. Leonard \$2; T. Delaney \$1.50; E. Cahill, \$2; Rev. Mr. Darocher, \$5; W. St. John \$2.50; W. Lilly, \$4. Per P. Anagnostou Peterboro.—W. McCarthy, Norwood, \$2; P. Burns, Trenton \$2. Per H. O. Trainor St. Mary's.—P. Borrigan, \$1. Per W. Fairbairn, Ingersoll,—self, \$2; P. Kirwan, \$2; J. R. Bawn \$2. Per A. B. McIntosh, Chatham,—for self and others, \$13.39. Per J. McGuire, Cobourg,—J. Hutton, \$2.

Birth. In this city on the 14th ult., the wife of Mr. T. O. Collins, of a daughter.

Married. On the 29th ult. at St. Columbia of Sillery, by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. Thomas P. Moran, to Miss Elizabeth M. Bogue, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Bogue, Esq.

Died. At Portland, on the 6th inst., John Shannon grocer, aged 42 years. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Aug. 6, 1867. Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.00; Middlings, \$5.50-\$5.75; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Super., No. 2 \$6.95 to \$7.05; Superfine nominal \$7.00; Fancy \$7.50 to \$7.75; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.50; Superior Extra \$9 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.72 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per bush. of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to \$5.95. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.55 to \$1.60. Peas per 60 lbs.—77c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 40c to 41c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 65c to 00c. Rye per 56 lbs.—85c. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.72 to \$0.75. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4.50 to 0.00.—First Pearls, \$7.45 to \$8.00. Pork per bush. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18.75 to \$19.—Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$15 to \$20.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Aug. 6, 1867. Table with columns for item, price, and date. Items include Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oats, Butter, Beans, Potatoes, Onions, Lamb, Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

LIFE OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA. By Father Servas Dirks. Cloth, \$1.12. THREE PHASES OF CHRISTIAN LOVE. By Lady Herbert. Cloth, \$1.12. THE BEAUTIES OF FAITH, OR POWER OF MARY'S PATRONAGE. Cloth, \$1.50. SHORT MEDITATIONS, OR GOOD THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. By Rev. Theodor Neother. Cloth, \$1.50. CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Compiled by the Christian Brothers. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Volume I. contains Examples on the Apostles' Creed. Cloth, 50 cents. CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Volume II, illustrating the Commandments of God and of the Church. Compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Cloth, 75 cents. CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES Volume III, illustrating the Sacraments. Compiled by the Christian Brothers. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 75 cents. Each of the above volumes is complete in itself. They are admirably adapted for premiums. CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. The three volumes complete in one, comprising Examples illustrating the Apostles' Creed, the Commandments of God and of the Church, the Sacraments, &c., &c. A large volume of nearly 900 pages. Cloth, \$2.00. THE PATH WHICH LED A PROTESTANT LAWYER TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. By Peter H. Barnett. Cloth, \$1.50. D. & J. SADLIER & CO. The undersigned have just published their SCHOOL BOOK LIST for 1867. It contains the names of the principal School Books published and used in the Dominion and the United States. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal, Q.E.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of REYI BERNARD, of St. Hyacinthe, Insolvent. The creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Jacques Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twelfth day of August, next, at four o'clock p.m. for the public examination of the insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 24th July, 1867.

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

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

WANTED, A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to, TEACHER, 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and 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. T. R. H. S. 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.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

A French journal tells an entertaining anecdote of the identity of a porter to his charge. The Empress Eugenie recently presented herself at the Institute of St. Sulpice...

The young Pole who recently endeavored to kill the Czar of Russia has been sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labor.

The grand prize in the Paris lottery of one hundred and fifty thousand francs, \$30,000, was won by a poor farm laborer at Bures Maraisvilliers...

There is now building in Paris an experimental house eleven stories high. It has no staircase, but the tenants are to ascend on a hydraulic elevator...

FAST LIPS IN PARIS - A recent trial in Paris afforded a curious insight to 'fast' life in that capital. One of the most fashionable clubs, the 'Montards'...

SPAIN

THE SPANISH DEBT. - MADRID, July 18. - The Official Gazette of to-day publishes the regulations for the immediate conversion of the Spanish Debt.

A MOUNTAIN IN SWITZERLAND FALLING INTO A VALLEY. - The following is an extract from a letter sent by a young gentleman in Feldkirch, Switzerland...

SWITZERLAND

THE FREIGHT ON PROVISIONS CARRIED FREE BY THE Nashville Railroad to the suffering poor of the South this season is \$11,678. Included in this is \$10,000 worth of freight given to the Southwestern Relief Commission.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

A Ministerial decree has been published here, ordering the opening of lists for the registration of telegrams which will be kept open until the 20th of July.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, July 12. - The Sessions of the Danish Chambers was closed to-day. The President of the Council read the message of the King...

CUBA

TELEGRAPH TO CUBA. - Within a few days we expect to receive our news from Cuba and the other West India islands by way of the cable which is now being laid between that island and Key West.

THE SOUTH SEAS

KIDNAPPING IN THE SOUTH SEAS. - The following is an extract from a letter received by the last mail from the Rev. Dr. Turner, dated Samoa, January 18, 1867.

UNITED STATES

It is reported that the rice crop in South Carolina will be a failure. A Charleston paper says the reports from the various districts are very gloomy.

Rev. S. M. Merrill, the Plattsburg Methodist minister who was the hero in the scandal case with a young lady at North Adams, and afterwards tried to make people think he was drowned...

A great many immigrants from the Southern States had arrived in Honduras with their wives and families. They were equipped with implements of industry...

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, July 15. - The Upper House of the Reichsrath agreed to-day to the Bill on the election of delegates from the Reichsrath to confer with the delegates from the Hungarian Diet.

The Upper House also agreed to the modification of paragraph 13 of the February Patent.

PRUSSIA. - BERLIN, July 12. - The Ziedlerische Correspondenz to-day contains a violent attack on Lord Derby's speech on the Luxemburg guarantee question...

Immense deposits of tin ore have been discovered in Madison County, Missouri, not far from Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain.

The richest man in New England is Augustus Hennebery of Boston, whose estate is valued at \$5,000,000.

A man named Hennessy fell off a freight train while in motion at the station. Both legs were severed below the knee.

The Indian war costs, it is said \$1,000,000 a week, and Gen. Sherman threatens us with a bill of \$100,000,000 before we attain a permanent peace.

A WONDERFUL PRINTING PRESS. - There has just been completed and put in running order at the Government Printing Office in Washington, one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism in the shape of a printing press that has ever been exhibited.

NEW BRUNSWICK. - A correspondent of the New York Evening Post draws a very pleasant picture of New Brunswick as a place for travellers of moderate means.

MEXICO AND HER RULERS. - To give an idea of the number and variety of the dynasties which have followed each other in rapid succession during the past forty five years, in Mexico we append the following list of rulers in that country since the time of its independence, the year 1821.

- 1821. Iturbide, General in Chief.
1822. Iturbide, Emperor.
1823. General Guerrero, Bravo and Negrete Dictators.
1824. General Victoria, President.
1827. General Pedraza, President.
1829. Guerrero, Dictator.
1830. Bustamante, President.
1832. Pedraza, President.
1835. Santa Anna, President.
1837. Bustamante, President.
1840. General Farias, President.
1841. Bustamante, President.
1841. Santa Anna, President.
1842. Retirement of Santa Anna - successor not known.
1841. Santa Anna, Dictator.
1845. General Cavallo, President.
1847. Jose Justo Caro, President.
1847. Parado, President.
1848. Santa Anna, President.
1849. Herrera, President.
1850. Arista, President.
1852. Juan Comillas, President.
1853. Manuel Lombardina, President.
1853. Santa Anna, President - April 20.
1853. Santa Anna, Dictator - Dec. 20.
1855. Alvarez Dictator.
1855. Comonfort, President.
1858. Zaloga, President.
1858. Miramon, Vice-President.
1859. Zaloga, President.
1860. Miramon, President.
1861. Juarez, President.
1864. Maximilian, Emperor, and Juarez President.
1867. Maximilian fallen and Juarez President.
Ortega now held a prisoner by the dominant faction, is the constitutional President. Juarez is a usurper; he is of pure Indian blood.

BRIAN BOROHME'S HARP. - It is well known that the great monarch, Brian Borohme, was killed at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1012. He left his son Donogh his harp, but Donogh having murdered his brother Teige, and being deposed by his nephew, retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp and other regalia of his father.

A dissatisfied couple in Cleveland Ohio, quarrelled the other day, when the husband converted his property into cash intending to separate altogether, and leave the city the next day.

The New Orleans Bulletin is cheered by a largely increased shipment of produce from St. Louis by the Mississippi river.

MUSIC OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE. - The disentanglement of Assyrian sculptures and the deciphering of Assyrian and Egyptian inscriptions, have opened new fields of investigation in almost every department of knowledge.

used, till recently, sculptures, and paintings, have been brought to light, which delineate the musical instruments of the early Oriental nations.

The most recent investigations prove that the parent of all known musical science was Assyria. From the Assyrians, the Hebrews and the Egyptians, and indeed all Eastern nations, derived their knowledge of music.

Under HALLIBURTON ON CATHOLICISM. - The following passage from 'Sam Slick' has been forwarded to us (Catholic Opinion) by a correspondent. It is old, but none the less valuable on that account.

THE LONDON WEEKLY REGISTER SAYS: - Here is news startling although true - for the English Dominican Fathers at Woodchester, Haverstock Hill, and elsewhere.

A Paris letter says - Gold hair powder appears to be as much in favor with blonde beauties as ever, and no doubt will continue so until they have converted themselves into brunettes in accordance with the prevailing fashion.

WE SEE IT STATED THAT 'A NEW FASHION IN LADIES' bonnets has made its appearance - the long ribbons which depend from them down the back being fitted at the end with little bells.

JOSE BILLINGS ON LAUGHTER. - I don't like a giggler. This kind of laugh is like the dandy lion, a feeble yell, and not a bit of good smell about it.

YOUNG MEN ON MATRIMONIAL THOUGHTS INTEND TO accept the following 'drill' and practice according.

ONE OF THE LITTLE URCHINS EAGERLY ASKED, 'ARE WE not all corporals?' 'Tut, tut, the mother, hold your tongue; there is no one corporal but your father and myself.'

DOES THE COURT UNDERSTAND YOU TO SAY, MR. JONES, that you saw the editor of the Argus of Freedom intoxicated? 'Not at all, sir. I merely said that I had seen him frequently so flattered in his mind that he would undertake to out-cut copy with the snuffers, that is all.'

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS: always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

A Lawyer built him an office in the form of a hexagon, or six square. The novelty of the structure attracted the attention of some 'fishmen' who were passing by; they made a full stop and viewed the building very critically.

FAIR ANSWERED ONE OF THEM, I WAS THINKING SO, till I saw the devil poke his head out of the windy.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

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

THE SALSAPARILLA DIGGERS OF YUCATAN. - This singular set of people are descended from the ancient Aztecs of Southern Mexico, and still retain some of the peculiarities which Stephens and Prescott gave of their ancestors.

ALLOOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. WHOOPING-COUGH CURED. Cayuga, Hinds County, Miss. T. ALLOOCK & Co. - Gentlemen: Please send me another six dozen of your Porous Plasters.

ASTHMA CURED. Mr. Wm. May, of 245 Spring Street, New York, writes, Jan. 1, 1856: I have been afflicted with asthma for upwards of ten years, receiving no benefit from medical men.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH PLEURISY. Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont St. Roch St., Quebec.

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER. 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.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION FOR THE SICK! - This vital question, involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

THEY ARE PUT UP IN GLASS VIALS, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SALSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, from its great celebrity in the South America and West India markets, for which for twenty years it was exclusively manufactured, has been extensively imitated in this country.

CIRCULAR

Montreal, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late partners and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443, Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, POTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED BEAN, DRIED APPLES, DRIED BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

COUGHS AND COLDS

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be at once had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box. August, 1867.



PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE AMERICAN WATCH MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Referring to their advertisement in a previous issue of this paper, the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., respectfully submit that their Watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market. They are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches. They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces, while in an old English watch there are more than 700 parts. How they run under the hardest trial watches can have, is shown by the following letters:

PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec. 86.

Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our engineers, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, I have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on the road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, and acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service, as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully, EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, American Watch Co., Waltham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, WEST DIVISION, ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866.

Gentlemen: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of Locomotive Engineers are the most satisfactory of any for their uses. They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine, and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when Railway Companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES WILSON, Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

We make now five different grades of watches, named respectively as follows: Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass. Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass. P. S. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass. Wm. Ellery, Boston, Mass. Home Watch Company, Boston, Mass.

All of these, with the exception of the Home Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved principle, and to possess every requisite for a reliable time keeper. Every dealer selling these Watches is provided with the Company's printed card of guarantee, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that buyers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article. There are numerous counterfeiters and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against imposition. Any grades of Waltham Watches may be purchased of Water Dealers throughout the country. Testimonials can be obtained on application from many persons in Canada who have worn the watches with the greatest satisfaction.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, New York. ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston. ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal. Agents for Canada.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a lawyer and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada. Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better—by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1865.

Mr. J. Baigoo, Sir, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. Yelpan's Hair Restorative, I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair. Yours truly, THOMAS MCOAFFRY, Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents, 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

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

At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage. From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years), in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Briggs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET, AT McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Incurable cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-scurvitic virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which merely have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy. Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt taint of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of other diseases, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable. It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital force of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does indeed descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its insidiousness. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive or visible forms of the disease caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures. The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extractive power of the American Ginseng, Burdock, Zedo, not any other mineral or poisonous substance, whatever, if in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the above districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of our country. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unfortunate persons, either residing in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

HELMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR COLORING has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Helmstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sold by all dealers. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity, makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold every where, at 50 cents per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID I?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a ruddy, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 23, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. 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. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxurious beauty. It is sold every where. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

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FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that beautiful Farm, situate at St. Hyacinthe, two miles from the Station, containing 180 acres in superficies (180 arable, and 50 in bush), with a dwelling house, barn, stables, and outbuildings thereon erected. Terms liberal. For full particulars, apply to WAGNER & BROGAN, Notaries, 68 St. Francois Xavier Street.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA.

A Large Supply of Ladies' Gents', Boys', Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT. GEORGE MURPHY.

A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867.

PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!! SEND for D. & J. SADLER & CO'S NEW PREMIUM LIST for 1867. It contains the names of all Books suitable for Prizes, with price and discount allowed to Colleges, Convents, Institutions, Libraries, &c. Sent free by mail. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Publishers, Montreal.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—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. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabinet "S. T.—1860.—X." and then got the old grumpy legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer. 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. The torture was unbearable. The Mexican Mustang Lintiment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philadelphia." This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Lintiment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, epavine, etc., either upon man or beast. Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEKAS BARNES & CO., New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

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GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN.

The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her toilet table. It will be found for sale at the following Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co., Picaulet & Sons, 3 S Latham, T D Reed, &c., and at the Pharmacy of the Proprietor. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers just received.

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



Sewing Machines.

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

N.B.—These Machines are imported direct from the inventor, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Best Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and C; the genuine Howe Machines; Singer's Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noiseless Sewing Machines; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12. All machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY.—J. D. LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Outting and Sewing Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Koper's Galore Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA. DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt.

DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Condy's Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE. This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c. J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen— I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results.

Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D. I regret to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.

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

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

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

Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

The Pain-Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL, C.E.

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Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

The Pain-Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL, C.E.

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

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