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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867.

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 out 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 aqua 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 began 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 *te-te a-te-te* 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 traveling, 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 the genilmong fren', me did not come from parise, but from Bordeaux—and me did not suppose dare was one man in all France, dat was name de Squeezel-fanter.'

'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 make?'

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

'Vell, Monsieur Snoddborg, 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, de 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. Snoddborg; 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 any thing, 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, 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.'

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't 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.'

considering her duty to her husband as of paramount obligation she gave him an explanation that was entirely satisfactory. She told him Ned was a man of refined feelings and high cultivated mind, but that in his infancy his mother had forced him to eat different kinds of diet together until she had produced in him a vitiated and unquarable appetite, which he was now constrained to indulge, as the drunkard does his, or be miserable. As the good man was prepared to believe any story of woman's folly, he was satisfied.

This being the Sabbath, at the usual hour Ned went to church, and selected for his morning's service, one of those churches in which the pews are free, and in which the hymn is given out, and sung by the congregation, a half recitative. Ned entered the Church, in as fast a walk as he could possibly assume—proceeded about half down the aisle, and popt himself down in his seat as quick as if he had been shot. The more thoughtless of the congregation began to titter, and the graver peeped up slyly, but solemnly at him.

The pastor rose, and before giving out the hymn, observed, that singing was a part of the service, in which he thought the whole congregation ought to join. Thus saying, he gave out the first lines of the hymn. As soon as the tune was raised, Ned struck in, with one of the loudest, hoarsest, most discordant voices, that ever annoyed a solemn assembly.

"I would observe," said the preacher, before giving out the next two lines, "that there are some persons who have not the gift of singing; such of course are not expected to sing." Ned took the hint, and sang no more; but his entrance into the church, and his entrance into the hymn, had already dispersed the solemnity of three-fifths of the congregation.

As soon as the pastor commenced his sermon, Ned opened his eyes, threw back his head, dropped his under jaw, and surrendered himself to the most intense interest. The preacher was an indifferent one, and by as much as he became dull and insipid, by so much did Ned become absorbed in the discourse. And yet it was impossible for the nicest observer to detect any thing in his looks or manner, short of the most solemn devotion. The effect which his conduct had upon the congregation, and their subsequent remarks must be left to the imagination of the reader. I give but one remark—"Bless that good man who came in the church so quick," said a venerable matron as she left the church door, "how he was effected by the sermon."

Ned went to church no more on that day. About four o'clock in the afternoon, while he was standing at the tavern door, a funeral procession passed by, at the foot of which, and singly, walked one of the smallest men I ever saw. As soon as he came opposite the door, Ned stepped out and joined him with great solemnity. The contrast between the two was ludicrously striking, and the little man's looks and unexpressed plainly showed that he felt it.—However, he soon became reconciled to it.—They proceeded but a little way before Ned required of his companion, who was dead?

"Mr. Noah Bills," said the little man.

"Nan?" said Ned, raising his hand to his ear in token of deafness, and bending his head to the speaker.

"Mr. Noah Bills," repeated the little man, loud enough to disturb the two couple immediately before him.

Mrs. Noel's Bill! said Ned, with mortification and astonishment. "Do the white persons pay such respect to negroes in Savannah? I shan't do it!"—So saying he left the procession.

The little man was at first considerably nettled; but being left to his own reflections, he got into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, as did the couple immediately in advance of him, who overheard Ned's remark. The procession now exhibited a most mortifying spectacle.—The head of it mourning and in tears, and the foot of it convulsed with laughter.

On Monday, Ned employed himself in disposing of the business which brought him to Savannah, and I saw but little of him; but I could not step into the street without hearing of him. All talked about him, and hardly any two agreed about his character.

On Tuesday he visited the market, and set it all in astonishment or laughter. He was led to buy something of everybody and some of every thing; but could not agree on the terms of a trade, because he always wanted his articles in such proportions and numbers as no one would sell, or upon conditions to which no one would submit. To give a single example.—He beset an old negro woman to sell him the half of a living chicken. "Do my good woman, sell it to me, said he, my wife is very sick, and is longing for chicken pie, this is all the one I have (holding out twelve and a half cents in silver), and its just what a half chicken comes to at your own price.

Ki massa! How gine out live chicken in two? I dont want you, to cut it in two aire—kill it, clean it, and then divide it.

Name of God! What sort of chances got to clean chicken in de market-house! Wey de water for scall him, and wash um?

Dont scald it, all; just dick it in. Beh Beh Fedder fly all over de buckeraman meat, he come hang me fo' true—No massa, I mighty scory for your wing but I no outty chicken open.

In the afternoon Ned entered the dining room of the tavern, and whom should he find there but Monsieur Sanctori, of oyster-house memory. He and the tavern-keeper were seated. With the first glimpse of Ned, Le Diable, exclaimed the Frenchman, here my brother Ichabod again!—and away he went.

Mr. Sanctori said the landlord, calling to him as if to tell him something just thought of, and following him out, "What did you say that man's name is? He name Monsieur Snodborg.

"Why that can't be his name, for it begins with an E or an E. Where is from? From Sand Creek.

Where did you know him. Begar, me never did know him. Here Ned sauntered in sight of the Frenchman, and was vanished. Well, said the landlord, as he returned; it does seem to me, that everybody who has anything to do with that man, runs crazy forthwith.

place where he left off, and do let me see what he said. They examined and found that he had been reading the interesting poem of "Little Jack Horner." Now, continued the landlord, if you'll believe me, he was as much delighted with that story, as you or I would be with the best written number of the Spectator.

"Well it's very strange, said Mrs. Blank—I reckon he must be flighty, for no man could have made a more gentlemanly apology than he did to me, for his peculiarities; and no one could have urged it more feelingly.

"One thing is very certain, said the husband, if he be not flighty himself, he has a wonderful knack of making everybody else so. Sanctori ran away from him just now, as if he had seen the devil—called him by one name when he left the room, by anot'er at the door, told me where he came from, and finally swore he did not know him at all.

Ned having slipped softly from the bar into the entry, during this interview, entered the dining room as if from the street.

"I am happy, said he, smiling, to meet you together and alone, upon the eve of my departure from Savannah, that I may explain to you my sing'r and conduct and ask your forgiveness of it. I will do so if you will not expose my true character until I shall have left the city.

"This thy promised—My name then, continued he, is Edward Brace of Richmond county. Humor has been my besetting sin from youth up. It has sunk me far below the station to which my native gifts entitled me. It has robbed me of the respect of all my acquaintances; and what is much most to be regretted the esteem of some of my best and most indulgent friends. All this I have long known; and I have a thousand times deplored and as often resolved to conquer, my self destroying propensity. But so deeply is it wrought into my very nature—so completely and indissolubly interwoven is it, with every fibre and flume of my being, that I have found it impossible to subdue it. Being on my first visit to Savannah, unknowing and unknown, I could not forego the opportunity which it furnished, of gratifying my ungovernable proclivity. All the extravagancies which you have seen, have been in subserviency to it.

He then explained the cause of his troubling the kind lady before him, to give him his meals at his room, and the strange conduct of Monsieur Sanctori at which they both laughed heartily. He referred them to me for confirmation of what he had told them. Having gone thus far, continued he, I must sustain my character until to-morrow, when I shall leave Savannah.

Having now two more to enjoy his humor with him and myself, he let himself loose that night among the boarders, with all his strength and never did I see two mortals laugh, as did Mr. and Mrs. Blank.

Far as I have extended this sketch, I cannot close, without exhibiting Ned in one new scene, in which accident placed him before he left Savannah.

About two o'clock on the morning of our departure the town was alarmed by the cry of fire. Ned got up before me, and taking one of my boots from the door, and putting one of his in its place, he marched down to the front door with odd boots. On coming out and finding what had been done I knew that Ned could not have left the house, for it was impossible for him to wear my boots. I was about descending the stairs, when he called to me from the front door, and said the servant had mixed our boots and that he had brought down one of mine. When I reached the front door, I found Ned and Mr. and Mrs. Blank there; all the inmates of the house having left it; who designed to leave it, but Ned and myself.

"Don't go and leave me Hall, said he, holding my boot in his hand, and having his own on his leg.

"How can I leave you, said I, unless you'll give me my boot? This he did not seem to hear.

D-run gentlemen, said Mrs. Blank greatly alarmed.—Mr. Brace, you've got Mr. Hall's boot, give it to him.

In a minute madam, said he, seeming to be beside himself. A second after, however, all was explained to me. He designed to have my company to the fire, and his own fun before he went.

A man came posting along in great alarm, and crying fire, loudly. Mister, Mister, said Ned, jumping out of the house.

Sir, said the man, stopping and puffing awfully. Have you seen Mr. Peleg Q. C. Stone, along where you've been? enquired Ned, with anxious solicitude.

D—n Mr. Peleg Q. C. Stone, said the stranger, what chance have I of seeing any body, hopping up at two o'clock in the morning, and the town a fire!

Thus did he amuse himself with various questions and remarks, to four or five passengers until even Mrs. Blank forgot for awhile that the town was in flames. The last object of his sport was a woman who came along exclaiming oh! it's Mr. D. D. D.'s house—You sure it's Mr. D. D. D.'s house! Two gentlemen assured her, that the fire was far beyond Mr. D. D. D.'s house; but still she went on with her exclamations. When she had passed the door about ten steps, Ned permitted me to cover my frozen foot with my boot, and we moved on towards the fire.

We soon overtook the woman just mentioned, who had become somewhat pacified. As Ned came alongside of her, without seeming to notice her he observed, poor D. D. D. I see his house is gone. I said so, ste screamed out—I know it!—and on she went, screaming ten times louder than before.

As soon as we reached the fire, a gentleman in military dress rode up and ordered Ned into the line, to hand buckets. Ned stepped in, and the first bucket that was handed to him, he raised it very deliberately to his mouth, and began to drink. "In a few seconds all on Ned's right were overburthened with buckets, and calling loudly for relief, while those on his left were unemployed. Terriole was the cursing and clamor, and twenty voices at once ordered Ned out of the line. Ned stepped out, and along came the man on horseback, and ordered him in again.

Captain, said Ned, I am so thirsty that I can do no thing until I can get some water, and they will not let me drink in the line.

Well said the captain, step in, and I'll see that you get a drink.

Ned stepped in again, and receiving the first bucket, began to raise it to his lips very slowly, when some one halloed to him, to pass on the bucket, and he brought it down again, and handed it on.

Why didn't you drink? said the captain.

Why don't you see they won't let me? said Ned.

Don't mind what they say—drink, and then go on with your work.

Ned took the next bucket and commenced raising it as before, when some one again ordered him to pass on the bucket.

There said Ned, turning to the captain, with the bucket half raised, you hear that?

Why, blast your eyes, said the captain, what do you stop for? Drink on and have done with it.

Ned raised the bucket to his lips and drank or pretended to drink, until a horse might have been satisfied.

THE ADDRESS TO THE POPE

An Address from the English Catholics has been presented to His Holiness. It is unnecessary to say that it must have afforded him great pleasure. It is a good omen, foreboding that when opportunity offers their professions of love and veneration will be only equalled by their subsequent acts. We notice that the Roman correspondent of the Tablet, an influential Catholic journal published in London, England, suggests the propriety of each Catholic Society throughout the world sending a volunteer to assist the Holy Father in case of war. The idea is a good one, but its practical effect we doubt of. We entertain a hope that in the event of Pro Nono requiring the aid of true and faithful Catholic soldiers in times of emergency he will get many volunteers ready to send the invader from his shores and protect his temporal authority. The following letter, which we clip from the Tablet, will repay perusal. It is written by Mr. Charles Gordon, a gentleman whose purse and pen have been liberally bestowed in advancing the interests of Catholicity in England, and in sustaining the power of the Pope in the small patrimony left him by those who ruthlessly robbed him of many possessions.

(To the Editor of the Tablet.

Sir,—The Holy Father will shortly have the consolation of seeing our bishops assembled round him and of receiving an Address expressive of sympathy from the principal persons of our laity. It is true the Catholic youth and manhood of Britain also showed their good will and offered to put down the Garibaldians and robbers who infest his dominions. A British volunteer regiment allowed to act in their own way ought speedily to give a good account of them. We are disgracing our country by leaving to Frenchman, Dutch and Belgians the honor of fighting in a cause that is common to us all, and certainly we must appear contemptible in the eyes of our Protestant countrymen, who, if their dearest interests were outraged as ours are, would not display the same apathy. There is surely pluck enough amongst us to change the present state of matters. If so, the sooner the better for Garibaldi is mustering his brigands, and raising money with the avowed purpose of ousting the Head of our religion from the country that time and every right has consecrated to his service. It is mere cowardice to look on and say that God will protect his Church without our interference. The Pope did not act when the wave of Mahometan invasion threatened to sweep divided Christendom before it. And when those whose only arm was prayer besought Our Lady's all-powerful aid there were gallant Christians fighting and dying on the bloody waters of Lepanto.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES GORDON.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. O'CONNOR.—It is with deep regret we have to announce the demise of the Most Rev. Daniel O'Connor, Lord Bishop of Saldes, which took place at his residence, Oranahwell, South Circular road, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with that meekness, resignation, and piety, for which he was so energetically distinguished through his long and honored life. Through his whole career he manifested in every act the sterling qualities of a true Christian. In the days of his youth the religion of his forefathers labored under the penal severities that could be brought to bear upon it, and in his time he saw many changes in the world, but none more wonderful than the advancement of civil and religious liberty and of the Catholic Church, of which he was destined to become a prelate, and an earnest and untiring defender. He was truly a great man full of years and virtues, and commanding honor, obedience, and troops of friends, particularly amongst the poor of Christ, by whom he was held in the greatest veneration. Born in the year 1796, at the time of his death he had reached his 81st year, and perhaps of very few can it be said that they had spent so much time in the service of God and of his creatures than the good old bishop now gone to his rest and everlasting reward. At the close of his preliminary education he proceeded to Portugal, where he was for two years the fellow student of the illustrious Dr. Doyle. He entered the mission in Cork in 1812 where he became most distinguished for his zeal and unaffected piety. He was elected Provincial of his order in 1828, and was consecrated Bishop-Apostolic of Madras in 1834. In the August of the same year he sailed for the land of his adoption, in which he toiled with holy fervor for the salvation of souls, until ill-health, arising from constant labor in a tropical climate, rendered his return to his native land in 1842 absolutely necessary. For a quarter of a century, as bishop, he has resided in Dublin, doing immense good in the exalted sphere to which God had called him. He passed away calmly in his old age from a world which he adorned by his many virtues, and followed by the blessings of the poor whom he relieved, the ignorant whom he instructed, and by the regrets of all who knew him, only to venerate him as a faithful servant and minister of his Master, and as a true Christian gentleman in whose nature there was no guile, and whose guiding principle was a warm hearted benevolence and an all-abiding charity. The funeral took place on Sunday, the 14th, and entered the newly consecrated ground of Glasnevin Cemetery where the honored remains of this distinguished prelate were interred.—Dublin Freeman.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. O'FAY, P. P.—We regret to announce the demise of this very estimable clergyman, which took place at his residence, Oranahwell, on Friday evening last, after a short illness. The Very Rev. gentleman was in the commencement of his missionary career as curate in this city when the late Most Rev. Dr. French, Lord Bishop of Kilmacduagh and Killeenora, was Warden of Galway Dr. O'Fay was afterwards appointed Parish Priest of Kilavara, and was some years ago promoted to the united parishes of Oranahwell and Balanama. He was through life a hard working priest, and was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. His remains were interred on Monday last, at Oranahwell, and were followed to the grave by his sorrowing parishioners and twenty-five of his brother clergymen, by all of whom he was respected in life and deeply regretted in death. The Very Rev. Dr. O'Fay had arrived at the advanced age of 75 years.—Galway Vindicator.

ANNUAL SPIRITUAL RETREAT.—The Spiritual Retreat for the priests of the diocese of Tuam, and of Clonfert, was opened at the College of St. Jarlath on the evening of the 8th. The spiritual exercises were given by the distinguished and pious divine, Rev. Daniel Jones S. J., whose learning and piety are calculated to shed additional lustre on an order which is the most illustrious in the Church of God. The Archbishop and the Most Rev. Dr. Derry, Bishop of Clonfert were present at each of the exercises during the entire week, and contributed by their example and fervent attention to make the retreat productive of many spiritual blessings. Holy Mass was offered each day by His Grace the Archbishop. And on Saturday morning we, the laity, were edified at seeing so many priests—some sixty or more—approach the Holy Table of our Lord's Blessed Body and Blood. There are, at present, few places in Ireland which offer to ecclesiastics so many advantages of going through spiritual retreat, with profit than St. Jarlath's College. The sight is so heartful, the retired nature of the place so full of silence—the attention paid to guests in the College so full and so satisfactory.—Connaught Patriot.

ORDINATIONS AT CARLOW COLLEGE.—The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, promoted to holy orders, on the undermentioned dates, the following gentlemen, at the Whituntide ordinations for Carlow Ecclesiastical College:—Minor Orders, Sunday, 3th. Mr. Richard Heffernan, Shrewsbury; Mr. Eugene Kavanagh, Dublin; Mr. James Conway, Derry. Sub-deaconship, Monday, 10th. Rev. Richard Bourke, Kildare and Leighlin; Rev. Thomas F. Power, Ferns; Rev. Richard Duggan, Birmingham. Deaconship, Tuesday, 11th. Rev. J. McQuigan, Derry; Rev. Patrick Whelan, Ferns; Rev. Patrick Darcy, Ferns. Priesthood, Saturday, 15th. Rev. John Beecham, Kildare and Leighlin; Rev. E. Felon St. Louis, U. S.; Rev. J. M. Grath, Osory; Rev. Patrick Phelan, Osory; Rev. Patrick Carroll, Sydney, Australia; Rev. William M. Keogh, San Francisco U. S.; Rev. Henry Williams, Ferns.

THE JESUIT FATHERS AT DONNYBROOK.—On last Sunday the above long desired mission was solemnly inaugurated after the last Mass by the Very Rev. Father Haley, in a most impressive discourse to a vast congregation, which filled every part of that most beautiful church. In the evening there was also delivered by Father Fortescue a most eloquent and pathetic discourse. We cannot exaggerate the effect of these two sermons, nor can we refuse to the talented choir its full-measure of praise, it did its duty admirably. The order of exercises is published in our advertising columns, and seldom have our cities been offered so many rich treats as now in the Church of the Most Sacred Heart, appropriately placed as a great act of reparation and thanksgiving beside the too notorious fair-green of Donnybrook. Many, we feel, in days gone by went to Donnybrook impelled by other motives, as they hear of these days of its benediction, go out to it in pious reparation for all the crimes committed there, and anxious to take some part in its new and happier demonstration. From what pious heart will not prayers ascend to heaven for the success of that mission! but, as we know to whom it has been committed, we feel that nothing has been neglected to ensure the best fruits. The Rev. gentlemen direct particular attention to mid-day sermons.—Trenton.

CONFIRMATION IN MOUNT BELLEW.—Around the village of Mount Bellew stand the residences of some of the most Catholic of the gentry of the county of Galway. Amongst these of position and name, W. Joyce, Esq., J. P., Edward Browne Esq., J. P., Mr. Fallon, with the Rev. Michael Bellew, S. J., who represented the truly Catholic and highly honorable family of Mount Bellew House of which the late Rev. Sir Christopher was such a noble, learned, and illustrious member, were present at the parochial house to receive, with the Rev. Eugene Coyne, their Archbishop, on his arrival from Ballinacloe on Wednesday evening. High Mass was celebrated in the church of Mount Bellew in the presence of His Grace by the Rev. James McGe'e, O. A., Tuam, assisted as deacon by the Rev. R. M'Hale, Professor of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, and as subdeacon by the Rev. M. Ralph, O. U., Loughmore; Very Rev. U. J. Bourke, of St. Jarlath's, acted as master of the ceremonies. The choir was from Galway, and one especially engaged by Mrs. Bellew for the occasion. Each priest present—and their number was twenty-two—and all who shared in the ceremonies were invited to Mount Bellew House to partake of a splendid dejeuner, provided for the occasion by Mrs. G. Bellew. The number of children who were confirmed was over two hundred. Amongst the young girls there was a group of some forty robed in white dresses and wreaths of flowers on their heads.—Galway Vindicator.

PROFESSION OF A RELIGIOUS AT THE CONVENT OF MERRY, TUAM.—This morning the Archbishop received, in the small chapel of the Convent, the vows of Sister Mary Angela, known before her entering a religious order as Mrs. O'Loughlin. It is a fact worthy of recording, that of one family five members have become religious in the Convent of Merry, Tuam. Sister Mary Angela, her two sisters, the present and the late Rev. Superiores, with their mother who died in her noviciate and her own daughter. After mass, and taking of the vows, the company partook of an elegant dejeuner, supplied by the good Sisterhood.—Connaught Patriot.

The Very Rev. Dr. Duggan, the highly-esteemed parish priest of Kildare, is seriously ill, but slender hopes for his recovery are entertained.

Professor Hennessy, of the Catholic University has gone to Paris, having been invited by the Imperial Commission to take part in the deliberations respecting the universal adoption of a decimal coinage.

One of our exchange says:—The annual examination of the school of the Convent of Mercy took place in Duddak on Wednesday, June 26th. The exercises were of the most interesting character, and the proficiency displayed by the scholars, both young and old was most gratifying.

It is said that the appointment of Mr. Duane, County Inspector at Cork to the deputy Inspector Generalship of Constabulary, vacant by the resignation of Major Bermond, is definitely arranged, and only waits official ratification. The appointment is discussed in a tone of general satisfaction.

Nothing could be more favorable to the crops than the weather we have experienced throughout the week. The copious showers that fell on Wednesday and Thursday July 3d and 4th, have done much to increase the growth of cereals and push on everything to a ripening condition. The oat crop now looks most promising and the potato fields present a most healthy and beautiful appearance. Flax and turnips have improved with the rain. Hay-making progresses briskly, and promises to be an average yield.

The Leinster Express says:—Better or brighter prospects the farmer has not had at this period for years past, and although a prolonged drought has been experienced up to the present, still the ground is not in very great necessity for rain considering the long continuance of wet weather during the winter and spring months. Hay is being rapidly swarded, and never was after grass in better condition—promising rich grazing cattle. Potatoes are long in stalk, but the roots everywhere are as yet stunted in growth and of turnips, mangels, &c., the same may be said; but all appearing in good heart waiting for necessary moisture to swell them to large dimensions. Oats, though rather short, promises to be abundant in the grain while wheat never looked better at this particular time. Altogether Providence up to the present has been showering His blessings bountifully on the labors of the husbandman.

EXPORTATION OF NEW POTATOES.—The exportation of potatoes from this quarter is very large at present. Our best customers are, as usual, our Scotch neighbors. On Monday evening, the Glasgow mail steamer shipped a large number of bampers of five potatoes, which, it was stated, would command high prices on the other side of the Channel. The Belfast market is well supplied, considering the period of the season.—Northern Whig.

Capt. O'Neil, 75th Regt., has been awarded a gratuity of £211 by the war office in consideration of the serious wound he received while on duty at the Waterford election in December last at the Court-house grounds.

THUNDERSTORMS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At 7 o'clock on Friday morning a thunderstorm burst over this city, which in violence and duration has not been equalled within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The lightning played in large sheets of flame. The peals of thunder, which were simultaneous, were really terrific, causing the utmost consternation to those who heard it. The last two or three peals resembled the continuous discharge of a park of artillery. The rain poured down in a perfect deluge. Altogether, the way of elements resembled the description of a thunderstorm in the tropics than anything to which we are accustomed in this hemisphere. The vibration accompanying the thunder was at times so violent that many persons imagined there was a slight shock of earthquake, and certainly the rocking motion of buildings in many cases would go far towards supporting the supposition. Fortunately no accident from lightning occurred in this city or neighbourhood, but we regret very much to hear that the chapel of Grange was struck by the electric fluid which is supposed was attracted by the metal cross surrounding the belfry. The fluid passed down to the foundation, the large rocks forming which were split asunder. The glass in the windows was completely shattered, and the walls greatly shaken. A house in the neighbourhood of Callan was also much injured and we understand that a man was unfortunately killed near Clonmel.—Kilkenny Journal.

The Protestant Bishop of Derry, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Higgin, died suddenly on the morning of the 12th of July of disease of the heart. He seemed to be in his usual health the day previous.

A dispatch dated Sligo, Wednesday evening, July 17, says:—The Rose, paddle-steamer, from Sligo to Glasgow, broke her paddle shaft outside Haulbowline yesterday evening, and drifted on the rocks in the gale. Six passengers are reported lost. The crew and forty or thereabouts were saved. The vessel will likely be got off should the weather moderate soon.

We are extremely pleased to find that the Dublin Municipal Council have rejected the pretensions of the Orange faction to foist one of their partisans upon the Irish capital as chief magistrate for 1868. By an understanding, it cannot be called a rule, proposed by O'Connell as first Lord Mayor of the Reformed Corporation of Dublin, the practice has been to elect a Catholic and a Protestant Lord Mayor of Dublin alternately. It was certainly a very liberal arrangement, but we never could discern its propriety or expediency. The vast mass of the citizens of Dublin are Catholics, and common fairness requires, as we conceive, that there should be a numerical preponderance of Catholic chief magistrates. But, at all events there is no legitimate pretence for electing an Orange Lord Mayor of that Catholic city. In the old days of Orange domination, when the 'dog in office' ruled the roost, and persecution, plunder, and corruption in every shape permeated the whole municipal system of Dublin, no Liberal Protestant could, except by the merest chance, obtain the chief chair; and though such men as Sir Thomas McKeeney and Sir Robert Hardy did happen to become aldermen and lords Mayor, their influence in the unreformed corporation was inappreciable. In the reformed corporation the liberality of the Catholics has been carried so far as to allow members of the old 'No Popery' faction to mount the civic throne. This we looked upon as a very culpable weakness, and the determination evinced by the Catholic councillors a couple of years ago to prevent its repetition did them credit. They have, however, adhered to the old understanding, by which the election of Lord Mayor should fall alternately upon a Protestant and a Catholic, and it was by virtue of this understanding that the present excellent Protestant chief magistrate was chosen. S well has Mr. Lane Joynt discharged his duties of every sort, that the idea of his re-election found favor among a large portion of the municipal council; and his re-election was actually proposed by a Catholic councillor. The motion was opposed upon two grounds. The Orange party opposed it as easily, on the ground that it was inexpedient that one person should hold the office two years in succession but really because they detest Mr. Joynt for his liberal principles. They will not, and cannot, forgive him for bringing the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin and the Viceroy together on the occasion of his magnificent inauguration feast at the Mansion House. Some of the Catholic councillors were opposed, on principle, to a re-election, and others were adverse to Mr. Joynt's re-election on the ground that the next turn belongs according to the old understanding to the Catholics. So wrong, however, was the desire to re-elect the present Lord Mayor, that Dr. Carroll, the Catholic candidate whose claim to the office was most generally recognised, actually waived his claims for the present, and upon a division on the motion was lost only by a majority of one though all the Orange party voted against it. Having the put Mr. Joynt aside, the Orange faction betrayed their real motive by proposing one of their own partisans for the mayoralty. The impudence and audacity of this proposal were worthy of its authors. It is only by the liberality of the Catholics that any Protestant can become Lord Mayor of Dublin, but the Orangemen a minority in a majority, have had the assurance to claim the Civic Chair for two years in succession for Protestants, and not only that, but for one of their own ex-unionists in fact, who, if they had the power, would not allow a Catholic or even a liberal Protestant to enter the Mansion House. It is gratifying to learn that the insolent attempt has been signally defeated, and that by the united action of the Catholic and liberal Protestant town councillors, Dr. Carroll has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the next year; and the coup de grace given to the individual and to the intoleration faction who were conspicuous by their absence from the corporation meeting when the question for discussion was the propriety of chartering and endowing the Catholic University of Ireland and by their enthusiastic shouts of 'Protestant ascendancy' and 'No surrender' on the 12th of this month at the Orange gathering in the Rotunda.—lb.

ARREST OF NICHOLAS CORBETT.—On Thursday night about nine o'clock p. m. under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, Nicholas Corbett, who was arrested under a warrant some time ago, and bailed out, was arrested in O'Brien's public-house, in Upper William-street, by Head constable Robinson and Constable King, and lodged in the county Limerick jail. The young man, whose family are greatly respected, felt very great surprise at the arrest.—Limerick Reporter.

Amongst the passengers who left by the steamship Edinburgh, on Monday, July 8th was a young man named David Kent, who was arrested in this city in the month of March last on suspicion of connection with the recent rising. There being no case against him, he was detained under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and in order to leave the country he was discharged. Detective Tobin accompanied the prisoner to Queenstown.—Cork Examiner.

It is reported on the authority of Lord Naas, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Ireland, that two of the Fenians, now awaiting trial in Dublin, have become insane.

One of the Waterford papers says:—Considering the present unusual hot weather, and the want of water always felt here in summer, the sanitary state of the city is not unfavorable.

Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., Tourn, Cappadocia, has been unanimously elected chairman of Lismore Union in room of Sir John Keane, resigned.

At the Waterford Assizes Mr. Justice Morris received a present of white gloves from Mr. H. Magher, high-sheriff of the city, brother of General Magher. He hoped to present another pair on which the city arms should be emblazoned as a memorial of the freedom of Waterford from crime in 1867. The riots occurred in the county.

MR. O'DONNELL'S CASE.—The Twelfth in Belfast. At the police court on Saturday afternoon...

The Twelfth of July has come and gone, and the Irish Orangemen have once more tramped upon the law...

A very melancholy case of drowning occurred at the ordinary male bathing place at Tromore strand on Thursday July 11th.

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.

Speaking of the Summer asizes, the Waterford News of July 12th says:—The business will be very light.

DISCHARGE OF A FENIAN PRISONER.—A Fenian named O'Rourke, who is a native of Ardara county Cork, was discharged from Naas jail last week...

HOW FENIANS ARE MADE.—THE DROWNER BRIGADE AGAIN IN TIPPERARY.—At the Nenagh Quarter Sessions no fewer than fifty objections were brought...

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...

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'...

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...

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...

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...

A FORTUNE TELLER'S DEATH WATCH.—Two young men, James Brand and John his brother, rambled forth together on the night of the 25th...

THE PRINCESS OF WALES IS RECOVERING VERY SLOWLY, and her general health is stated to be very unsatisfactory.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The Empress says the 'Blondine' had received from Queen Victoria an invitation to be present at the grand review in honor of the Sultan...

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...

THE LONDON FAN SAYS:—We believe that there is no foundation for the rumour that a well-known office has returned to insure Mr. Disraeli's life...

PIYMOUTH SOUND has not had in it for the last four days a single ship of war. The boys' brigs Squirrel and Sealark have been occasionally anchored inside Drake's Island...

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...

A CURIOUS CASE HAS OCCURRED AT WINCHESTER, England. A man died unattended, 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...

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.

THE BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS.—In consequence of numerous applications, made apparently under the impression that Miss Burdett Goutts's grounds would be open to the public by tickets upon the occasion of her party on Friday, the 19th of July...

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...

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...

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...

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...

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...

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 in Sheffield...

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THE HAROLD'S WASHINGTON SPECIALS.—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.

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...

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The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
 91 No. 696, Craig Street, by
 J. GILLIES.
 G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
 For all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.
 For all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.
 The True Witness can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.
 We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.
 The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

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. It is hard to say what is the ostensible cause of quarrel, but the real cause is not far to seek. Prussia is too powerful a neighbor for France, and the military events of last year have made the former more than the rival of the latter. Frenchmen feel too that they have lost much of their prestige in this Mexican business, culminating in the murder of the unhappy Prince whom their Emperor had set up. All this prompts them to seek to restore their military reputation, as holding in their hands the destinies of Europe, and the civilized world. 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 THE NAME OF THE BISHOP OF GOD AND OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, ASSISTING AT THE CATHOLIC 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 sermons addressed to the people at the church-doors, and of the articles in the public journals circulated amongst all our citizens. All minds are occupied with them, and it is to be feared that this may end in divisions, and ulcerous dissensions.
 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 show 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. Thence 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 borne 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 it is 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 cujus 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, misericors 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 ou extereas."* 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. 135, 9.

The present Pastoral shall be read at *prone* 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.

† IG., 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 *Statolatria*, 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, is 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 Goribaldi; 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 confined 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'hane, 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. L'hane, J. P. Wm. Lehoue 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 Loreto 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 Loreto 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 *Sumner* 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 \$1,000 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 Jolicoeur 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 ISSUES 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 Marmoras 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 eve for Pictou yesterday morning, and would arrive in Charlottetown in the evening, thus accomplishing the whole distance from Cork to Charlottetown via Pictou in a trifle over seven days!—*British Colonist.*

MADAME 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 McKeozzie, 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; Oshesona, M. Sweeney \$2; Belleville J. Fluency \$2; St. Vincent, B. Plynce, \$2; Prescott D. Kelly, \$2; St. Anicet, P. Curran \$1; Niagara, George Green, \$6; Toronto J. Scanlan, \$2; Terrebonne Masson College \$16; Lindsay D. Maloret, \$6; Boucherville Mrs. De Lervy \$2; St. Lambert, J. McVey \$2; St. Andrews, F. McRae \$2; Narrows, M. Money \$2; Westport, M. Murphy, \$1; Quebec, P. Ahera, \$1; R. Behan \$2.50; R. M. Dwyer \$2.50; M. A. Hearn, \$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. Sturtevant \$2.50; W. Lilly, \$4. Per P. Donohue, Trenton.—W. McCarthy, Norwood, \$3; P. Burns, Trenton \$2. Per H. O. Trainor St. Mary's.—P. Berrigan, \$1. Per W. Featherston, Ingersoll,—self, \$2; P. Kirwan, \$2; J. R. Bowen \$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. Levan, 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.	
Ontmeal 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 70c.	
Rye per 56 lbs.—85c	
Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.72 to \$0.75.	
Asbes 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.

Flour, country, per quintal,	20 0	to 20 6
Oatmeal, do	0 0	to 0 0
Indian Meal, do	11 0	to 10 0
Wheat, per min.,	0 0	to 0 0
Barley, do,	0 0	to 0 0
Peas, do,	5 0	to 5 6
Oats, do,	3 3	to 2 6
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1 0	to 1 3
Do, salt do,	0 6	to 0 7
Beans, small white, per min	0 0	to 0 0
Potatoes per bag,	3 0	to 4 0
Onions, per minot,	0 0	to 0 0
Lard, per lb.	0 8	to 0 9
Beef, per lb.	0 5	to 0 9
Pork, do	0 5	to 0 9
Mutton do	0 6	to 0 7
Lamb, per quarter	4 0	to 6 3
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0 6	to 0 6
Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$8.00	to \$10.50
Straw	\$3.00	to \$4.50
Beef, per 100 lbs,	\$7.00	to \$9.00
Pork, fresh, do,	\$7.50	to \$8.00

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. Theodore Noethe. 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 LEAD 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, C.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. Sacramento St., 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. E. 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 September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

A French journal tells an entertaining anecdote of the... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

The young Pole who recently endeavored to kill the... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

There is now building in Paris an experimental house... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

FAST LIPS IN PARIS - A recent trial in Paris... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

SPAIN

THE SPANISH DEBT. - MADRID, July 18. - The Official... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

SWITZERLAND

A MOUNTAIN IN SWITZERLAND FALLING INTO A VALLEY... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

ITALY

FLORENCE, July 11. - In today's sitting of the Italian... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, July 15. - The Upper House of the Reichsrath... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

PRUSSIA

BERLIN, July 12. - The Ziedlerische Correspondenz... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

A Ministerial decree has been published here... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, July 12. - The Sessions of the Danish... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

CUBA

TELEGRAPH TO CUBA. - Within a few days we expect... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

THE SOUTH SEAS

KIDNAPPING IN THE SOUTH SEAS. - The following is an... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

MEXICO AND NEW BRUNSWICK

MEXICO AND NEW BRUNSWICK. - To give an idea of the... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

UNITED STATES

The freight on provisions carried free by the Nashville... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

It is reported that the rice crop in South Carolina... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

Rev. S. M. Merrill, the Plattsburg Methodist minister... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

A great many immigrants from the Southern States... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

Immense deposits of tin ore have been discovered... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

The richest man in New England is Augustus Hennevis... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

A man named Hennevis fell off a freight train... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

The Indian war costs, it is said \$1,000,000 a week... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

A WONDERFUL PRINTING PRESS. - There has just been... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

NEW BRUNSWICK. - A correspondent of the New York... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

THE LONDON WEEKLY REGISTER SAYS: - Here is news... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

MEXICO AND NEW BRUNSWICK. - To give an idea of the... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

A Paris letter says: - Gold hair powder appears to... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

WE SEE IT STATED THAT 'A NEW FASHION IN LADIES'... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

JOSE BILLINGS ON LAUGHTER. - I don't like a giggler... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

used, till recently, sculptures, and paintings, have... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

A Lawyer built him an office in the form of a... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!! - Are you disturbed... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

THE SERSAPARILLA DIGGERS OF YUCATAN. - This... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

ALLOOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. - WHOOPING-COUGH... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

ASTHMA CURED. - Mr. Wm. May, of 245 Spring Street, New York... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. - TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION FOR THE SICK! - This vital... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, from its... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough... The Emperor's... The Emperor's... The Emperor's...

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 this Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443, Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand 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 APPLE, DRIED BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

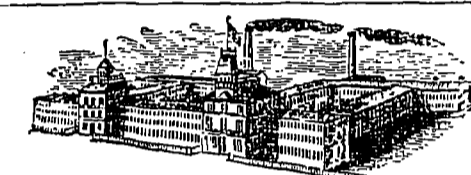
He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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. 12m 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. 2m 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, General Agents. 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, 1866.

Mr. J. BAIGOU, 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 M'CAFFRY, Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents, 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.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. 3m

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 aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, 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 scrofulous diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its infectious forms, 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 in potent taint, 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 apparatus of exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and, on the road to its conquest, are indeed in no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

Dr. S. Anthony's Fire, Rise or Erysipelas, 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 novis injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the scrofulous taint, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. 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, who are in the habit of travelling through maritime 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.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not kill. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance, whatever, it in novis injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. BERRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

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 WAUGH & 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. 12m.

PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!!

SEND for D. & J. SÄDLER & 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. SÄDLER & CO., Publishers, Montreal.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA. - The prattiest 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 cabalistic "S. T.-1860.-X." and then got the old grannny 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. FORSTER, 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.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Katharine. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxurious beauty. It is sold everywhere. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

What Did It! - A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, 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.

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 60 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 everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

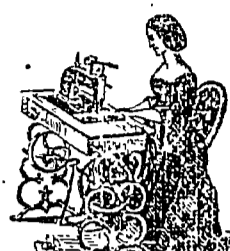
BARNES, HENRY & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas. DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

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's, 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 Sewing Machine, Noiseless Sewing Machine, 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 Sewing Machine; Wilcox & Gibb's Noiseless Family Sewing Machine; 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 Sutterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machine; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Outting and Siderewit Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Koper's Galorio 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.

VEGETABLE 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 travelled 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 to you 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 efficacious in checking the disease.

REV. CHARLES HARDING, Shalapspe, 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.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

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

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 everywhere 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, O.E.

G. & J. MOORE.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, CATHEDRAL BLOCK, NG. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Cash paid for *Rasse Furs*.

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

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

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

At the Mart, 31 St. Laurence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate.

The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted.

Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer.

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from.

The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

Ready-made Department,

Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted; customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.

Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed, for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10 - Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m.

RICHIEUX COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, St. Bel, Burtier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate Ports.

On and after MONDAY the 15th of May, and until further notice, the RICHIEUX COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows: - The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Seven P. M. precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a leader to take them to the steamers without extra charge.

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

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachicho, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lacoreau; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel.

The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Three P. M., calling, going and returning at Repentigny, Lavaltrie, St. Sulpice, L'Assomption and Batiscan, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P. M.

The steamer CHAMBLEY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Three P. M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloeil, St. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Two P. M., and Wednesdays a Twelve noon for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sundays excepted, at Three P. M., for L'Assomption, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bourcelles, St. Paul, L'Hermitte, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bout de L'Isle and Lachenaie. Will leave L'Assomption every Monday at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock, and Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonne on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursday at 7, and Saturdays at 6 A. M.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Further information may be had at the Freight Office on the Wharf, or at the Office of the Commissionaire Street.

J. B. LAMERIE, Manager.

Office Richelieu Company, 15th July, 1867.

WILLIAM H. HODSON ARCHITECT No. 105 St. Bonaventure Street

R. E. M. O'VALLE KEARNEY & BRO. PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE AND LIFE Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling

THE COMPANY IS ENABLED TO DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED IN THIS BRANCH

THE DIRECTORS INVITE ATTENTION TO A FEW OF THE ADVANTAGES THE "ROYAL" OFFERS TO ITS LIFE ASSURERS

GET THE BEST

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

THE MOST EXQUISITE AND DELICIOUS OF ALL PERFUMES

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH

THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH

THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH

THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS THE LIVES AND TIMES OF THE ROMAN PONTIFFS

LIFE OF CATHERINE McAULEY Foundress and First Superior of the Institute of the Religious Sisters of Mercy

THE SCHOOL OF JESUS ORUOIFIED From the Italian of Father Ignatius of the Side of Jesus, Passionist

THE CHRISTIAN Armed against the Seductions of the World, and the Illusions of his own Heart

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