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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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A BEAUTIFUL SERMON

BY THE RIGHT REV. DR. O'CONNOR, S. J.
Preached in the Philadelphia Cathedral, July 12th, at the Consecration of Dr. Wm. O'Hara, as Bishop of Saratoga, and Dr. J. F. Shanahan as Bishop of Harrisburg.

(From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard.)

You are the salt of the earth. But if the salt lose its savor, with what shall it be salted? It is then good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden upon by men.

You are the light of the world. A city that is set on a mountain cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but upon a candlestick, that it may give light to all that are in the house.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven.—Matthew v. 13-14.

I need not say, beloved brethren, that the ceremony which has called us together to-day is one of unusual interest. The vast crowds here assembled, the vivid interest marked on your countenances assure me that you appreciate it as I do.

It is always a solemn thing to witness the transmission of the Apostolic office—an act by which the Church renews her vigor, provides for her preservation or her expansion. As the plants throw out the seeds that produce other plants according to their kind which take their places when they have decayed, or rise up at their sides ravalling the fruitfulness of the parent stock, so the Church, organized by Christ, preserves her life and integrity and meets the exigencies of the hour by the transmission of the Apostolic office, with all its duties, its graces, and its responsibility—from those who hold it one day to others duly appointed to exercise it on the morrow.

This act, at all times interesting, becomes doubly so when, as is the case to-day, it is performed, not to fill a vacuum created by death, but to provide for growing expansion. The Church is then extending her tubercles, she is establishing new centres of action. Two new constellations, as it were, are to-day being set in the ecclesiastical firmament. This cathedral, the mother of the churches of this vast diocese, becomes on this day in a higher sense a mother. Two of her daughters take rank at her side, and they also become mothers.

Be it that this happens more by the increase and diffusion of the members already belonging to the fold, than by the conversion of those who knew her not. Whether it be by conversion or by increase and diffusion, we must rejoice to see the Church of God multiplying and filling the earth in obedience to the command given by her Divine Founder.

But for you, Right Reverend Fathers, whose light is this day set on the candlestick, on whose souls God places a seal that distinguishes you from all other men, now and forever more, it is an occasion of special interest. Christ this day makes you commanders of His hosts, with all the powers and all the graces attached to that high position. The Church, which is His agent in this great work, has endeavored to impress these upon you in the beautiful ceremonial which we have just witnessed, fraught, like all her other ceremonies, with instruction and power, and your deeply affected countenances, and the tear trickling down your cheeks assure us that you have entered into the lesson.

Methods I shall correspond best with the designs of the Church and with your wishes by making the words that proceed from this chair to-day be animated by the same spirit. Henceforth your lives will be devoted for the benefit of others. This people will be satisfied to-day with the advantages reflected by what shall be directly addressed to you for your own immediate benefit.

The words of my text suggest all I intend saying to you: 'You are the salt of the earth,' 'You are the light of the world.' 'So let your light shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father Who is in Heaven.' I will speak to you of the name of your office, and the obligations it brings with it.

To understand the nature of the office confided to you, we must go back to that day when our blessed Saviour, surrounded by His disciples, from whom he was about to withdraw His visible presence, addressed them, saying: 'All power is given to me in heaven and in earth, go ye, therefore, teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo! I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world.' It was on that day that the body was organized; into which you are incorporated.

The Redemption of the world was undoubtedly the greatest work of the Most High, its execution that nearest to the heart of God, and most closely connected with the true interests of his creature. This had been accomplished on Calvary as far as paying the price of our salvation, offering an atonement for all our sins.

But the graces thus purchased had to be applied to the souls of men. This, which is the work of God as much as the offering of the atonement, of our Blessed Saviour was not pleased to perform by his own immediate agency. He had, indeed, proposed His holy doctrines, he had wrought wonders to confirm their truth, and laid down His life for us on the cross; but he had forgotten. He arose again and gave proof of his resurrection to the witnesses chosen to testify its truth to the world. But he did not by his own immediate ministry bring home to the souls of many the light of truth and the saving influences that he had established. This latter work he was pleased to perform through the agency of frail mortals, acting by his authority, strengthened by his grace. And oh! what a work, and clearly its performance shows forth the power, the goodness, the mercy of God.

The whole world, we may say, lay buried in darkness as hideous as it was baneful. Even the light that had been set up amongst his chosen people had become but as a faint glimmering about to be extinguished. Elsewhere the foulest impiety had been enthroned. The human race had run its course, and in every form of social life, and under every grade of human culture, had not only shown itself unable to relieve its own wants, but was plunging deeper and deeper every day into the abyss. Human misery seemed only to fatten on the corruption that it produced, and even human institutions were about to be swallowed up in the universal disorder. Men made to the image of God seemed changed rather into the image of demons and to be engaged in little else than in fitting themselves for that hell that was every day opening wider its jaws.

It was into this festering mass that our Blessed Saviour launched that institution that would plant life in the midst of death, and rival, or rather excel, and in a higher order the work which He performed in the beginning of the world, when 'the Spirit moved on the waters,' and He said, 'let light be made, and light was made.'

Yes, beloved brethren, the change operated by God in the redemption of the world, is a work more noble than was its first creation. To this there was no obstacle but the inability of that which had not being; to the other there was not only an inability as great, there was the opposite tendency of evil, and the greater height to which redeemed man was to be elevated.

This great work our blessed Saviour was pleased but to commence while he was visibly present on this earth. He carried on His beneficent designs fully only through the Apostolic body to whom He gave the commission and the promise, 'go, teach, baptize, and lo! I am with you.' To enable them to fulfil the one, and as a pledge that He would fulfil the other, He sent His Holy Spirit imparting Him to them in His fullness, and at once thousands are brought within the pale of salvation, and its boundaries go on extending until soon they become counter-mous with those of the earth.

This work was prefigured by the priesthood of the Old Law, when bearing the ark of the Lord they stood in the bed of the Jordan until the people passed over with dry foot. The waters that were below them rolled on to the sea, those that were above came rushing and roaring, but they stood together upon a heap, and rising up, and up, and swelling, like a mountain, were seen afar off. But they remained as a wall until the people passed over into the promised land.

Or it may be compared to the action of the priests of the Lord who went seven times round and about the walls of Jericho and blew their trumpets, and the walls of the city fell down and all the people entered. The men of Jericho trusted in their towers and their fences, but the blast of the trumpet, not the engine of war, was the instrument which God was pleased to use for their destruction.

These things, as all else, happened to that people in figure. They were but a type of what God did under the new dispensation. The tide of wickedness which was overwhelming the world was arrested by the men whom God commanded to go forth into its midst. It continued indeed to roll and to threaten and to swell up its waters so that those who looked on without faith, seeing all its accumulated fury, might have anticipated nothing but certain and sneaky ruin. But God placed limits to its ravages, and forced it to lie back until His benevolent designs on His people were accomplished. Men trusted in the sword, and in the ramparts within which iniquity had entrenched itself, but the heralds of His Gospel armed only with the voice of truth and proclaiming its saving message made these ramparts fall down and the Church of Jesus Christ was established in every clime. God alone, it is true, was able to effect such results, but He was pleased to produce them through the labors of the men whom He sent to teach, to baptize, with whom He promised to be to the consummation of ages.

They were 'the salt of the earth,' 'the light

of the world.' The Incarnate God so made them. It was through them that He dissipated the darkness that was brooding over the world, it was through them that He willed to give life and purity to that mass of corruption into which the human race had degenerated. Even the institutions directed for their temporal welfare were saved by the same agency.

It is into this body, Rt. Rev. Fathers, that you are incorporated to-day. For the Apostolic office which Christ instituted was not a passing thing. Like the evil that was to be encountered and mastered, it was to last forever; Christ promised 'to be with it all days even to the consummation of ages. It must, therefore, have been intended by Him to remain itself all days to that end. The first eleven whom He addressed associated others with themselves in the great work, and then paid the debt of nature. But the body that had been then established remained. As, in the physical order, while the several particles of which each body is composed are perpetually disappearing and making way for others that take their places, the body itself continuing in all its natural properties and functions, so while the members of the mystical body of Christ, which is His Church, are ever giving way and replaced by others, the body itself continues the sublime functions assigned to it by its founder.

This perpetuation by the Apostolic ministry has ever been effected by the laying on of hands, by those who rightfully exercise the office.—Thus Paul transmitted it to Timothy, thus he commanded him to transmit it to other faithful men, thus it has been transmitted in unbroken succession to the Pontiff who to-day lays hands and transmits it to you. And it is your great privilege not merely to receive the rite but to be able to point to the important fact that you receive it as faithful men resolved to keep the deposit entrusted to you and that you receive it through a succession of men equally faithful who preserved what was confided to them in their respective generations—that you receive it not from men who took up the office uncalled, men whom the Apostle describes as 'ravening wolves,' nor from men belonging to that class which he also alluded to who though once of the true fold, spoke 'perverse things' to draw disciples after them. Oh! were you even able to point to an unbroken chain, connecting you through the external rite, with the Apostles themselves, if any link consisted of a man who had made to himself disciples—that is, instead of preserving and transmitting the deposit as he had received it, had sought to establish opinions of his own and enlist others in their support, that man should be branded as one who had spoken 'perverse things,' and your connection with him would only make you partakers of his crime. It would but aggravate impiety by treachery.—Against such, St. Paul warned his faithful followers to beware, and St. Jude marked their distinguishing trait, when he said, 'They are they who separate themselves.'

But in being lawfully incorporated into that body whose maxim is, and whose maxim and practice have ever been to adhere to the faith once delivered to the saints, you, Rt. Rev. Fathers, are engrained into that body to which Jesus Christ gave the commission. You too in your day are 'the salt of the earth,' 'the light of the world.' You are called to be the agents and instruments of Christ in his designs for the salvation of the world—an office which St. Paul does not hesitate to designate by the startling title of 'helpers of God.'

'Helpers of God,'—that is, his agents and instruments, and freely co-operating with him in that work which he prized so highly, on which His heart was set from eternity, agents and instruments in that work which His Incarnate Son proposed to Himself in coming down to this earth, for which he labored and died, but which He brings into actual effect and completion through you and your free co-operation, so that if you fail, His eternal designs and beneficent longings and labors are to a certain extent frustrated, whereas when you are faithful, your work is the very work of God that which of all others He prizes most.

It is true that all the priests of God are in many respects like you, His agents and His instruments in this noble work: nay, they are your equals in that which is most sublime—the offering of the great sacrifice and the administration of the sacraments. But besides your possessing this power in its fulness, it is under the authority of your order that all others discharge their duties. You, in your respective spheres, will be the soul of that platoon that goes forth to the work of God. It is for you to assign to each one his sphere of action, it is for you to quicken, and rule, and direct; to be the eye that sees all, that watches over all, that is accountable to God, and responsible to men for all. To you alone belongs that authority that is the guardian and to the world the pledge of their faith adherence to duty.

We have only to consider the various figures under which the Church of God and your relation to it are represented, to have a proper idea of the sacred character of your sacred office.—The Church is represented as the spouse of Jesus Christ—pure and spotless—her purity is placed under your guardianship. It is for you, with the powerful weapons which God has placed in your hands to war against all who would tarnish her beauty. The Church is represented as an army in battle array. You are not mere soldiers fighting in her ranks, nor mere subalterns animating others to bravery. You have each the command of a whole army, and it depends on you in a great measure whether it shall march on to victory or destruction. It is not indeed an army detached from other armies similarly manned and officered, it is one of many engaged in the same service, fighting for the same cause, and all under the supervision of a general chief. But a whole corps is under your supervision and direction. If in the commander there fails vigilance or singleness of purpose, or devotedness, it will be vain to expect victory through the bravery of those in inferior positions. Though solitary bands may escape, nothing but ruin awaits the host. The Church is a ship bearing a precious freight through the troubled sea of this world to the heavenly port. You are its pilots, obliged indeed to sail in a squadron with others all pursuing the same course, and bound to the same destination. But, oh! if you fail in a vigilant eye, or steady hand, what can be expected but that your own ship will be wrecked amidst the rocks and the quicksands, and that confusion be cast amongst those by whom you are accompanied. The Church is a body—the body of Christ. You are its most noble members, those through whom the rest receive power, vigor, nourishment. You are the arm to defend it, the eye to watch over it, the heart that sends forth life to its remote extremities. The Church is a house—the house of God—you are stewards in that house, unto whose charge are committed all its treasures. It is a temple—the temple of the living God—you are the pillars on which it rests.

Great is the dignity of man, from the mere fact that he is made to the image of God; greater inasmuch as he has been engrained on Jesus Christ and lives by his life, 'made partaker of the Divine nature.' What shall we say of you whom God has brought so near to Himself, whom He has called to such close union and co-operation with Him in the greatest of His works, to whom He grants, I may say, a participation of many of His most noble attributes?

'A helper of God,' and that in the most noble of His works. Is not this alone enough to overwhelm us with confusion? What He came down from Heaven to accomplish, He is pleased to accomplish chiefly through you.

'The light of the world.' He Himself was the light, 'the true light which enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world.' Yet now He who is light and truth saith to you also, 'you are the light of the world,' for such He is pleased to make you.

'The salt of the earth.' It was He and He alone who could give it. Yet He now communicates to you also this property. Through you is the corrupt mass of the world to be leavened—through you He is pleased to impart to the weak and to the dead the vivifying power that will fit them for Heaven.

God has left many spiritual blessings to man, and you are 'their dispensers.' You are 'ambassadors for Christ.' Your commission is not written on a parchment that might perish, nor sealed with a wax that might be counterfeited or effaced. It is written in the bright light of God's word, and sealed by His Omnipotence.

The 'ministry of reconciliation' which is one of His own primary functions, 'He gave to us' also, says the Apostle, and when He 'shall sit on the seat of His Majesty,' He promises that those whom He has chosen to this office 'shall sit in twelve seats to judge the twelve tribes of Israel.'

No wonder that when He created an institution invested with such a commission, He appealed to that 'all-power' that was 'given Him in heaven and in earth,' or that He used those words fraught with such high meaning, 'As the Father has sent me, so I send you. He that heareth you, heareth me; he who despiseth me despiseth Him that sent me.'

From this view of the nature of your functions, Rt. Rev. Fathers, it is easy to conclude what manner of men you should endeavor to be, and I put it forward chiefly for this purpose.—You are 'the light of the world,' you should be like the Baptist, a shining and burning light; spreading abroad the truth and enkindling in all the fire of divine love. How great must be the power of both in you, when from your flame they are to be imparted to many. 'You are the salt of the earth.' You must come in contact with the corruption of the world, and act on it with a power that will dissolve its baneful elements and impart to them a new nature. How great must

your virtue be to resist and overpower the mass of evil that we everywhere witness, or see threatening. Teaching is good. The truth which it imparts is the basis of the spiritual edifice that you must erect. But in the economy of Divine Providence the work is perfected by what I might call the process of transmission and imitation; that is, it will not be, by saying how men shall act that you will lead them to practical holiness, but by showing them this holiness in your lives, with a power that will make it loved and imitated. You will do in the spiritual what natural fathers do in the physical order, you will make others to your own likeness, and thus be their fathers in the order of grace.

This to be sure is above all the work of God. But as I have already stated, this work He performs through you, giving to your action a power of which it is itself incapable. He is acting in you and with you. The results when obtained are eminently His, for you are but weak instruments, entirely unable to effect them. But the action of God through you will not be effective except with your co-operation, and it will be abundant in proportion as you render yourselves worthy instruments. It is thus that in the wise but mysterious counsels of God you are 'the salt of the earth,' 'the light of the world.' And, oh! Rt. Rev. Fathers, what a responsibility to be thus accountable for the salvation of many and many souls redeemed by Jesus Christ, to feel that heaven will be peopled more fully in proportion as you are holy, that neglect to correspond to the invitation to holiness which God gives you may involve the eternal loss of many souls, which God wished sincerely to save, for which Christ shed His most precious blood, but which in His mysterious counsels He determined to save only through you—through your fidelity in corresponding to your vocation to holiness.

The offering of the Holy Sacrifice in which the priest by the power given by God causes the Body and Blood of Christ to be present on the Altar holds it in his hands, approaches it to his lips and offers it up to the Eternal Father, according to the declaration of the great Chrysostom, demands from him a holiness which should exceed in brightness that of the purest of the sun's rays. How much more is demanded from you, on whom so much depends, in whose holiness that of each priest should not only find a type, but should receive from it new vigor and lustre.

God required even the priests of the Old Law to be holy. 'Be ye holy,' He said to them, 'as I am holy.' In your more elevated sphere a holiness is demanded, which, as S. Chrysostom remarks, requires not merely that you be cleansed from sin, but that you possess an eminence and great excellence in all virtue, a richness in good works, which should be so great, as S. Basil says that 'if you stood in the midst of the Angelic hosts before the throne of God you should not fall short of them by comparison.'

It was the fear of failing to correspond to these high requirements of their state that made the saints tremble when called to this high office. They knew, indeed, they were called to be 'the salt of the earth,' 'the light of the world,' but they feared that the light might be changed into darkness, that the salt might lose its savor and be fit only to be trampled under foot. At this they trembled.

But that God who is rich in mercy has provided means by which all that He requires may be easily accomplished, so that you can now say with the Apostle, 'I can do all things in Him who strengtheneth me.'

When God commanded Moses to make for Him a tabernacle, with many things for the use of His sanctuary, he showed on the mountain a tabernacle to whose likeness he wished the other to be made, and he told him to look and make it according to the pattern that was shown him.—The same God requires of you to make for Him a sanctuary in your own souls, and to adorn it with many virtues. To enable you to succeed, He has provided for you, too, a model which he commands you to look on and then to form yourselves according to the pattern. This model is Jesus Christ. He is not only a model showing what to do, but He is a power, enabling you to do it. Depending, then, on the aid of His grace, your great effort should ever be to look to Him, to study carefully His life, and labor to copy it in your own. His love and union with His Eternal Father, His burning zeal for the Father's glory, for the diffusion of His truth and holiness, His ardent desire, His never-ceasing labors for the salvation of men, His special love of the poor, the miserable, the wretched of all classes, His meekness, and patience, and modesty, and all His other virtues should ever be before your eyes, and as the lens seizing the sun's rays transfers the image of the natural object before it to the delicate plate, impressing on it every line and shade, and enabling it to reproduce them in many other faithful copies, so earnest and devout prayer will enable you to

stamp a living likeness of Christ on your own souls, and from these to transfer and reproduce it in the souls of those entrusted to your care. This should be your great aim, it is the surest and the only means of carrying out the object for which you are this day set up in the Church of God.

When all the virtues of Jesus Christ are proposed for your imitation, then you are required to endeavor to copy all in an eminent degree, it might be considered wrong to point out any one as deserving special commendation, and if desired it might be thought difficult to make a selection. But that a choice can and ought to be made is clear, when we find that our Blessed Saviour himself did this for us. Amongst the many virtues that adorned his precious soul, he selected one which he recommended in a special manner to the imitation of his nearest followers, especially of those whom he placed highest in his Church. That virtue was His humility. On entering into the world and in going out of it, and during his whole earthly career, his constant lessons by acts, even more than by words, ever was, 'Learn of me, because I am meek and humble of heart.' 'Yes, learn of me, as a holy writer paraphrases it, 'not to create the world, not to perform wonders, but to learn that which is to be meek and humble of heart. When he was about to depart from his disciples, girded with a towel, and humbling Himself even to wash their feet, He said to them, 'I have given you an example that as I have done to you, so do you also.'

It was this virtue which in a special manner distinguished his Blessed Mother, the highest and greatest of all pure creatures. It was this that made God 'look upon her,' and 'do mighty things to her,' so that 'all nations' should call her 'Blessed.'

All those who were distinguished in his service, all those whose ministry was by him made most efficacious, were particularly distinguished by this virtue.

It is meet then that on this day I lay special stress on the necessity of practising it, that I recommend it as that which above all other things should be clearly seen in your lives. It should distinguish you from others more than any other mark of your dignity. It will enable you to guard against the snares of the enemy who so often appears in the form of an angel of light and presents his plans under the plea of undertakings of zeal. It will be the true basis and guide of Apostolic zeal, courage, firmness and perseverance, and of all other virtues. For he who is low in his own eyes and loves holiness in the eyes of others, will look to God alone for approbation, for light and for strength, and guided by God, leaning on God, working with God and for God, or rather letting God work in him and through him, he cannot be deceived or shaken. Possessed with this spirit you will not depend, because you meet, as you will often meet, in your zealous labors, with disappointment and ingratitude, even where you have least reason to anticipate them. You will be ready to labor for the poor, for the neglected who are the chosen friends of God. You will be above the opinions of the world, rejoicing for the sakes of men, when they harmonize with heaven, heedless when they set up their own views as their standard. Possessing this virtue in an eminent degree yourselves, you will make it be loved by men, thus spreading abroad its sweet odor, and communicating that which men want most of all, and now more than ever. And that God who is jealous of His own glory finding you, even when most successful, looking on yourselves but as useless servants, and referring all to Him, will present in your words and in your acts, He will give His blessing to your labors, and with His blessing power, and they will thus be mighty to overcome all obstacles. You will then, above all, become 'the salt of the earth,' 'the light of the world,' and will bear many to the haven of salvation.

Fear not Right Rev. Fathers, that in being low in your own eyes, or rather rejoicing in your lowliness being admitted by others, your dignity shall suffer, or your authority be impaired. The one and the other are never so much appreciated or felt so efficaciously as when held by those who claim nothing for themselves, whose good works shine indeed before men, but so shine as to create the conviction that they seek not to glorify themselves, but to glorify their Father who is in heaven.

All this is what the Church wished to express in her various ceremonies which accompanied the essential rite that has been performed. She wishes you to form a high idea of your dignity, but this above all, that you may live worthy of it. The various garments with which she has clothed you, the mitre on your head, the ring on your finger, the cross on your breast, the staff in your hand, the other ornaments which she has placed on your persons, have all their lesson and all are intended rather to show and to impress forcibly on you the virtues that must henceforth distinguish you that to obtain for you the admiration of men. Unless what they are thus intended to express, truly accompany them, they are but baubles. They are intended by the Church to be ever before your eyes to make you remember your expectations. May her wishes and hopes be realized abundantly in your regard.

It is at all times a great privilege to announce the truths of our holy religion, to cast abroad the seed which may produce fruit to salvation. How much more pleasing when one feels that he is casting it on good ground. This is most assuredly my position to-day. That Pontiff who has laid hands upon you has long witnessed your zealous labors, and has marked you out for the important career upon which you are now entering, and with the concurrence of his brethren, obtained the authority of the Supreme Pastor to elevate you as he does to day to the episcopal throne, feeling relief and joy in placing on worthy shoulders a portion of the burden which he has himself hitherto borne with so much zeal, and so much success. The other prelates and these priests by whom you are surrounded, so long the witnesses of your labors of love, all rejoice in the wider field now opened to your zeal, and anticipate for you a glorious future—glorious before God who loves truth in holiness, and wills the

salvation of all men. These people, edited by your virtues, which shine amongst them as a burning light, many of them benefited by your ministrations, rejoice to see that light placed on a candlestick that it may shine for the advantage of greater numbers. May I add that he who addresses you fully partakes in the joy and the hopes of all those around you. Acquainted with you, Right Rev. Father of Scranton, for more than a third part of a century, he has watched your course from the threshold of the Sanctuary until you are elevated to its highest degree, and has always admired your devotedness to the most humble and comparatively obscure duties of the ministry. Your love and zeal for the poor, your sacerdotal bearing, your unwearied perseverance in every good work. He cannot but feel assured that these virtues are destined to shine with increased lustre in your elevated position. He does not claim a similar acquaintance with you, Right Rev. Father of Harrisburg, who were scarcely born when his acquaintance with your venerable associate began. But as far as his attention was directed to you it was attracted chiefly by your peculiarly modest deportment, and the sacerdotal spirit that plainly showed itself in your countenance. These virtues, Right Rev. Fathers, better known and more fully appreciated by those whose duty made them nearly connected with you, have caused you to be called to the high office conferred on you to-day. The dignity is great, the responsibility would be overwhelming if you had not a God to rely on, whose strength can make all things easy, who will perform even wonders when necessary for His designs on the elect.

It is the general belief that the founders of new churches are generally endowed by God with special graces, that the vigor of the first stock may be left in their future growth. May the founders of the churches of Scranton and Harrisburg be filled with the spirit of holiness in such a manner that from their fulness it shall flow over abundantly to many generations. Take up, then, your crozier, Right Rev. Fathers, with courage and firmness all the greater because you feel your own nothingness, and therefore throw yourselves entirely into the arms of God. In your fervor, raise your hands to-day, and bless this people which has come here to encourage you in your glorious undertaking, to assist you with its prayers. If the natural feelings excited to-day pass away, as to some degree they necessarily must, let your fervor only gain the more in the depth and strength of the purpose of the soul. With hands uplifted in constant prayer, and with never ceasing devotedness, bless the people committed to your charge, labor with assiduity even unto death. With Jesus Christ ever before your eyes and in your hearts, go forth determined, as far as your powers aided by grace will enable you, to copy His love, His devotedness, His zeal, His patience, and above all, His humility. Be the living representatives of his holiness as well of His authority. Determined to spend and be spent for Him and for those whom He loved, let your lives shine before men with an effulgence of every virtue that will eclipse the jewels with which you are adorned.

You are 'the salt of the earth,' you are 'the light of the world.' So let your light shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in Heaven.

THE PAPAL BULL CONVOKING THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

ROME, WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF JULY.—On the morning of the 29th of June, the feast of St. Peter and Paul, before the Holy Father came down to the Basilica of St. Peter the bull in which His Holiness summons the Bishops of the Church to the Ecumenical Council that is to be opened in the coming year 1869, on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, was published with all due solemnity in the Portico of St. Peter. The Apostolic Prothonotaries in council assembled, assisted by a Pontifical Master of Ceremonies, and in the presence of the Apostolic Cursitores, carried out all the formalities of a solemn promulgation. One of them mounted a temporary pulpit, which was erected near the great door of the Basilica, on the left as you enter, whilst the others were seated on benches ranged around. After a flourish of trumpets he read the bull in a loud voice, and when he had concluded the reading the Apostolic Cursitores posted two copies of it on the pillars at either side of the principal entrance to the church. The publication being thus completed at the Vatican, the Cursitores went to St. John Lateran and St. Mary Major's, and in the porticoes of these two Basilicas, after the usual flourish of trumpets, read the bull, and affixed two copies to the pillars at the principal entrance. Lastly, other copies were posted at Monte Citorio, (Curia Innocentiana), the Apostolic Chancery, and Campo di Fiori. I now append a literal translation of the bull from its original Latin. It is addressed as follows:—

Of Our Most Holy Lord, Pius IX., by Divine Providence, Pope, the Apostolic Letters, in which is proclaimed an Ecumenical Council, to be holden at Rome, and commenced on the day Sacred to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, in the year 1869.

Pius, Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God in future memory of the event.

'The only begotten Son of the Eternal Father moved by the great charity with which he loved us, and that he might in the fulness of time redeem the entire human race from the yoke of sin, the slavery of the devil, and the darkness of error, in which, by reason of the fault of the first parent, it had hitherto been miserably enveloped, descending from his heavenly throne, and yet not receding from His Father's glory, having assumed our mortal coil from the Immaculate and Most Holy Virgin Mary, announced a doctrine and manner of life that was heaven-born, attested it with wonderful works, and delivered himself for us an oblation and holocaust to God in an odour of sweetness. Before, however, that death being vanquished, He ascended triumphant into heaven, to be seated at the right hand of His Father, He sent apostles into the entire world to preach His gospel to every creature, and gave them power to govern the church acquired by his blood and constituted, which is the pillar and ground of truth, and enriched with heavenly treasures points out to all peoples the safe road of salvation and the light of true doctrine, and, like to a ship in the deep sea of this world, so shapes its course that, even though the world may perish, all whom it receives it preserves unharmed (S. Max. term. 89). In order, therefore, that the government of this Church might be justly administered and according to order, and that the entire Christian people might always persevere in the one faith, doctrine, charity and communion, He promised that He Himself would ever abide with it to the end of time; and also selected Peter, one from all, whom He constituted Prince of the Apostles, His Vicar on earth, and head, foundation, and centre of the church, that both by virtue of

his rank and honour, and the extent of his principal and fullest authority, power and jurisdiction, he might feed the lambs and sheep, confirm his brethren; govern the universal church, and be the gate-keeper of heaven; the arbiter of things to be bound, and things to be loosed, his definite judgment being effective even in heaven (S. Leo term. L.) And since the unity and integrity of the church, and its government as established by the same Christ, should remain for ever fixed on this account in the Roman Pontiff, successors of St. Peter, who in this same Roman chair of Peter, have been placed, the very same supreme power, jurisdiction, and primacy over the whole church, most fully perseveres and subsists.

Wherefore the Roman Pontiff, in the exercise of this power and charge, divinely committed to them by Christ our Lord himself in the person of blessed Peter, of feeding the entire flock of the Lord, never omitted to undertake any labour, and take all counsel that, from the rising to the setting of the sun, all peoples, tribes, and nations might acknowledge evangelical doctrine, and walking in the paths of truth and justice, might attain eternal life. All will know with what unwearied care the same Roman Pontiff has studied to preserve the deposit of faith, the discipline of the clergy, their pious and learned training, and the sanctity and dignity of matrimony. To promote daily more and more the christian education of the youth of both sexes; to cherish the religion, piety, and morality of the people, to defend justice, and consult for the tranquillity, order, prosperity, and exigencies even of civil society. Nor were they unmindful, these Pontiffs, when they deemed it opportune in times especially of great disturbance, or when calamities threatened our most holy religion and civil society, to convocate general councils, to the end that, having advised with the bishops of the entire Catholic world; whom the Holy Ghost placed to govern the Church of God, and with united forces they might enact all things providently and wisely which might be deemed conducive to defining dogmas of faith, especially to eradicating the current errors of the time, propagating, illustrating, and developing Catholic doctrine, to preserving and reinstating ecclesiastical discipline, and correcting the corrupt morals of the poor.

Now, it is manifest and beyond all question that the Church is at present buffeted by a raging tempest, and civil society afflicted with innumerable and serious evils. For, by the deadliest enemies of God and men, the Catholic Church, her saving doctrine, and the supreme authority of this apostolic see, is impugned and trampled upon, all sacred things are despised, ecclesiastical property plundered—bishops and other dignitaries of the ministry, and laymen conspicuous for their Catholic feeling, are persecuted in various ways; religious bodies are suppressed, and impious books of every kind, and pestiferous journals and most pernicious sects are everywhere diffused, and the educator of the unfortunate youth is almost everywhere taken out of the hands of the clergy, and, what is still worse, in a few places entrusted to teachers of iniquity and error. Hence to our great sorrow, and that of all right minded men, and to the loss of souls, which never can be sufficiently deplored, impiety is so extensively propagated, and corrupt morals and unbridled licentiousness, and the contagion of all manner of bad opinions so widely spread, and all laws human and divine violated, that not only our most holy Catholic religion, but even human society is to an alarming extent disturbed and distracted.

In such an accumulation of calamities, with which our heart is oppressed, the supreme pastoral ministry divinely entrusted to us demands that we exert all our strength to repair the breaches of the church, to ensure the salvation of the entire flock of Christ, to repel the deadly attacks and efforts of those who strive to overturn from its very foundations, if it ever could be done, the church herself and civil society. We, indeed, with God's help, even from the very beginning of our supreme Pontificate, never desisted in our many consistorial allocutions, and apostolic letters to raise our voice, and with jealous care constantly to defend the cause of God and of His holy church entrusted to us, to uphold the rights of truth and justice, to lay bare the designs of impious men, to condemn errors and false doctrine, to proscribe sects of impiety, and watch over and consult for the salvation of the universal flock of Christ.

But, treading in the illustrious footsteps of our predecessors, we have deemed it opportune as we had earnestly desired for some time past, to summon all our venerable brethren the bishops of the entire Catholic world, who are called to share in our solicitude to a general council. And indeed those venerable brethren, inflamed with a singular love for the Catholic Church, remarkable for their extraordinary devotion and respect towards us and this apostolic see, anxious for the salvation of souls, distinguished for wisdom, learning and erudition, and fully as much as we do grieving over the wretched condition of sacred and public affairs, have been long accustomed as well to communicate to us their opinions and seek advice, as to adopt salutary remedies against so many calamities, for in this Ecumenical Council all those things are to be most accurately examined and decreed which regard, especially in these troublesome times, the greater glory of God, the integrity of the faith, the decorum of divine worship, the everlasting salvation of men, the discipline of both sections of the clergy, their salubrity and solid culture, the observance of ecclesiastical laws, the Christian education of youth and the common peace and concord of all. And, moreover, the greatest care is to be employed to remove, with God's assistance, all evils from the church and civil society, to bring back our erring brethren to the right road of truth, justice and salvation, and to ensure that, vices and errors once eliminated, our august religion and its saving doctrine be revived all the world over, be daily more and more propagated and become supreme, that so piety, honesty, probity, justice, charity, and all Christian virtues with the greatest advantage to human society may live and flourish. For every one must confess that the truth of the Catholic Church and her doctrine regards not only the eternal salvation of men, but is moreover highly conducive to the temporal well-being of the people, to their true prosperity, order, and tranquillity, to the progress also and solidity of human sciences, as the annals of both sacred and profane history by the most splendid facts clearly show and constantly and evidently demonstrate. And since Christ our Lord wonderfully refreshes and consoles us in those words, 'Where there are two or three gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them,' We cannot doubt but that he will be present with us in the council, in the abundance of His grace, that we may be able to establish all those things which in any way may promote the greater usefulness of His holy church. Having poured out, therefore, most fervent prayers day and night in the humility of our heart to God, the Father of Lights, we have considered that this council should by all means be summoned.

Wherefore—We relying on the authority of the Omnipotent God Himself, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and of His blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, which we bear on earth are invested with, with the aid and assent of our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, proclaim, announce, convocate, and decree a sacred Ecumenical and General Council to be holden in this our beloved city of Rome in the coming year 1869, in the Vatican Basilica, and to be commenced on the 8th day of the month of December, sacred to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to be continued, and with God's help, for His glory and the salvation of the entire Christian people, to be finished and brought to a close. And thereto, We wish, and order, that all, from all places, as well our venerable brethren, the Patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops, as our beloved sons the Abbots,

and all others to whom by right or privilege the power is granted of acting in general councils, and giving opinions therein, must come to this general Council proclaimed by us, requiring, expelling, admonishing, and, moreover, warning, and strictly commanding them, by virtue of the oath which they have taken to us and the Holy See, and by virtue of holy obedience, and under the penalties by law or custom in the celebration of councils inflicted, or usually proposed against those that do not come, that they themselves, unless, perchance, lawfully impeded, which, however, must be proved to the Synod by legitimate procurators, are bound to be present and take part in this Sacred Council.

We cloze also to the hope that God, in whose hands are men's hearts, yielding propitiously to our desires, may, by His ineffable mercy and grace, cause that the supreme rulers of the different nations, and Catholic rulers especially, recognising still more every day the immense benefits that will accrue to society from the Catholic Church, and that she is the firmest foundation of empires and kingdoms will not only not prevent our venerable brethren the bishops, and the others above named from coming to this Council, but that they will encourage them, give them every facility, and unobtrusively become Catholic princes, to operate in those matters which may redound to the greater glory of God and the good of the Council itself. To the end, therefore, that these our letters, and what are contained in them, may come to the knowledge of all that require to know them, and lest any one may plead as an excuse ignorance of them, when especially safe access is not perhaps, open even to all those to whom they should be nominally intimated, we wish and commend that in the Patriarchal Basilicas, the Lateran, the Vatican, and the Liberian, when the people is there assembled to assist at the Holy Sacrifice, they be publicly read in a loud voice by the curators of our court or some public notaries, and, when read, shall be affixed to the door posts of the said churches, likewise on the gates of the Apostolic Chancery in the usual place at the Campo di Fiori, and in the other accustomed places, where they are to remain for some time that they may be read and come to the knowledge of all, and when removed copies of them shall remain posted in the same places. For we, by this reading publishing, and posting, wish all whom our aforesaid letters comprehend, after the lapse of two months from the date of the publishing and affixing of the letters to be bound and obliged by them, as if they had been read intimated to themselves in person, being copies of those of our court or some public notaries, by the hand of a public notary, and authenticated by the seal of some ecclesiastical person in dignitate constituta, that certain and undoubted faith may be given to them—so We command and decree.

It shall not be lawful, therefore, to any man to infringe this page of our publication, announcement, convocation statute, decree, command, precept, and observation, or by any rash attempt to contradict it. If any one should presume to attempt this let him know that he shall incur thereby the indignation of Almighty God and of His blessed Apostles Peter and Paul.

Given at Rome, at Saint Peter's, in the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight on the 3rd of the calends of July, in the twenty-third year of our pontificate.

J. Pius, Bishop of the Catholic Church.

Loco et Signi.

(Here follow the signatures of their Eminences the Cardinals present in Curia.)

M. CARDINAL MATTEI PRO DATARIO.

N. CARDINAL PARAGGIOCI CLARELLI

V. DE CURIA D. BRUNI I. OUGNONIS.

Loco et plumbi.

Reg in Secretaria Brevium.

THE LUTHER STATUE.—There was last week a ceremony at Worms, in Germany, the erection of a statue to Martin Luther. It is reported that the committee for the carrying out of the work received a telegraph message from the Queen of England, stating that Protestant England sympathised with Germany on the occasion. Does any one believe that the Queen sent such a message? or, if she did, are the sentiments her Majesty's? She might have said that the Queen of England sympathised with the committee, but it is an outrage on the country to put such language into the mouth of the sovereign. If the message was really sent, it was the message of the wily Prime Minister, and will be made use of as an auxiliary to the "No Popery" cry at the next election. That this was done for an ulterior purpose is plain enough, but it is a libel on her Majesty. There are nearly one fourth of the Queen's subjects in the United Kingdom who hold the name of Luther in execration as that of a fanatic firebrand. How this can be called Protestant England we are at a loss to know. As to Protestant Germany, very little short of half the population—probably eight or nine millions out of twenty—are Catholics, and the greater part of the rest are believers in none of the sects which Protestantism has created. Besides, there is far more difference between Dr. Neale and the Ranters. What sympathy can there be between such "Protestants?"—Northern Press.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES O'REILLY.—Stokesstown, June 30.—I sincerely regret to have to record the death of the Rev. James O'Reilly, which occurred on the 26th inst. in Ballinagare, in the 83 year of his age, and 24th in the sacred ministry. Deceased had for some years felt the influence of a failing constitution, and was sinking perceptibly for the last two or three months. He calmly and resignedly awaited the dreaded summons, and enjoyed the rare blessing of the full possession of all his faculties to the very last moment. As his illness was growing more dangerous he was attended by his confessor almost every day, and being thus prepared by the regular reception of the last sacraments of holy church, for a happy passage he departed in the very act of reverently and lovingly pressing to his lips the sacred image of Christ crucified. Mass and obsequies which were celebrated in the parochial church, Ballinagare on the 27th were attended by a large congregation from the surrounding parishes, and nineteen priests, and all the impressive ceremonial prescribed on such occasions by the church was minutely performed. At the conclusion of High Mass, the usual absolution being performed, the remains of the deceased were borne to the hearse, and thus, accompanied by a large and respectable funeral cortege, were conveyed to their last resting place in the church-yard of Kilverdon.

THE TRAPPISTS OF MOUNT MELLARY ABBEY.—Mount Mellary, County of Waterford, or the Black Mountain (as it is sometimes called) is now a perfect garden, though recently a barren heath, until the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Abbot of the Trappists, and his exiled brother, from France, about the year 1829, obtained a grant of the tract from Sir Richard Keane (deceased), who was succeeded by his son, Sir John, and whose property is since considerably enhanced in value, as all the surrounding vicinity, is taken by industrious farmers, who acting upon the example of the Trappists, have brought into cultivation a large expanse of land, for centuries in a wild and barren state. In autumn, fields of rich corn and meadow pasture, upon well enclosed farms, everywhere meet the eye, and the surrounding country presents a most exhilarating aspect. When Dr. Ryan came into possession, he had but one shilling and sixpence, after defraying the expense of himself and his brethren to Mount Mellary. The Order located here now consists of one hundred members, whose dress is a long brown cloak. Their whole time is occupied in prayer or field labour, unless the period devoted to rest. They retire to their beds at

eight in the evening, and rise at five in the morning, throughout the year. Their diet is strictly vegetable, and raised upon their own gardens, never tasting either sugar, fish, meat, and no drink but pure water. In such matters they are rigidly austere. The chapel of the establishment is exquisitely beautiful, and excites the enthusiastic admiration of every visitor. The Abbot, Right Rev. B. Fitzpatrick, is most attentive to all persons resorting there, whether through curiosity or devotion, and visitors are treated with every hospitality. The Community observes the most strict silence, and their farming employment is laborious and almost incessant.—Minister News.

On June 29 the foundation stone of a Catholic Church was laid at Basbrook. The church, the walls of which are already some feet high, is on ground granted by J. G. Richardson, Esq., proprietor of Basbrook. The Most Rev. Dr. Kieran, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of All Ireland, laid and blessed the stone; after which the Rev. Mr. Forde preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion.

The Messrs. Gradwell, of Drogheda, have kindly placed at the disposal of the Rev. Andrew Garney, P. P., a piece of ground near the Court-house, Ballyp. for the erection of a National School. In addition to two efficient existing schools this want is now about to be supplied.

At the Rathfriland Petty Sessions, on Friday, Patrick Doyle was brought up on summons, charged by the Rev. Bernard Hughes, parish priest of Drumgoonland, with having, on Sunday, the 21st June, willfully interrupted and prevented the complainant in the performance of Divine service in the Catholic Chapel at Doonem. It appeared from the evidence that the Rev. Mr. Hughes had on May 31st admonished young people on the impropriety of leaving the church during service. On Sunday, June 21st (it was alleged), Patrick Doyle raised himself from his seat and interrupted the service by talking out and by subsequently calling the rev. gentleman names. The bench ordered Doyle to pay a fine of 10s, and 14 costs.

The weather continues excessively warm the temperature for the last few days averaging as high as 116 in the sun, Strange looking insects, resembling mosquitoes both in appearance and blood sucking properties, are said to have appeared in parts of this county, and to be causing the greatest annoyance to both animals and Christians. A result of the tropical summer, doubtless, if the fact be as stated.—Limerick Cor. or Cork Examiner, June 26.

The Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland, in their annual report, state that the farm rents, according to all information on the subject, have been most promptly and cheerfully paid during the last two years, and the poor rates certainly were never more easily collected.

The report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, just issued, states that during the past year the applications for loans under the Land Improvement Act have increased by 47, and the amount issued by £12 895.

Dublin has a population of three hundred and eighteen thousand.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the county, to appoint Courtenay Newton, Esq., of Killymeenagh, Dungannon, a Commissioner of the Peace for the County Tyrone.

The Trinity Sessions for the Division of Limerick were opened on June 26, in the County Courthouse in Limerick, by Mr. John Leahy, Q. C., Chairman of the County, who took his seat on the bench at 11 o'clock, and proceeded with the hearing of undefeuded County and City Civil Bills.

Immense numbers of trout are reported to have been found floating dead in the Shannon about Killaloe, on June 26, but whether poisoned or from what cause does not appear.

A quantity of potatoes grown by Russell Patteson, Esq., of Fair Hill, attracted much attention in the Dundalk market on June 29. These potatoes were of excellent quality.

About six o'clock P. M., on July 3 two youths named Warren and Mullin went down the river in a sailing boat as far as Loch Mahon, where a sudden breeze upset the little vessel, throwing the two lads into the water. They held on for over three quarters of an hour, until another boat came up and rescued them.—Cork Paper.

We are sorry to announce that no fewer than eighteen ejectments are to be tried at the present quarter sessions of Nenagh, before the humane chairman of this county. They are all for non title. It is fearful to contemplate the misery that must follow if the ejectments are carried to extremes—the sorrow and tears of the old, and the maddening vengeance of the young.—Tipperary Advocate.

THE JULY ANNIVERSARIES.—BALLYBAY, July 6.—The spire of this church was decorated with an orange and purple banner in the usual manner. The rector was absent, and having returned for services on Sunday, determined, if possible, to have the flag removed. He despatched a messenger to the constabulary at Ballybay, for assistance. The Orangemen of the neighbourhood then assembled in large numbers, and themselves previous to the arrival of the constabulary, removed the flag from the church and placed it on a house on the public roadside opposite, where it remained all day. The rector, a very popular gentleman and a magistrate of the county, soon after conducted the service.

On last Wednesday evening, at sunset, and as the various groups of young folk were returning home from Portadown, an intimation that Mr. Gladstone would be burned in effigy at Emderry, near the town, attracted considerable numbers to witness the novel but very significant exhibition. The attempt to depict the leader of the Opposition was extremely ludicrous, and, considering the busy manner in which it was done, might be considered ingenious. In one hand a roll of paper was placed. The burning was accompanied by rounds of yells, which continued until not a vestige remained. The utmost order prevailed.—Belfast News-Letter.

The anniversary of the 1st of July passed off very peaceably in Belfast, Sandy Row, Brown-square, Brown street, The Pound, Durham street, and the other localities known in past days, as the 'disturbed districts,' assumed little more than their wonted appearance.

Dublin, July 15.—A collision occurred in Mounaghan to day between the Orangemen and Catholics, in which four we wounded.

Acting-Constable Dooley, of Manor-street Station, Waterford, recommended for promotion, some time ago, by the Grand Jury at Assizes, for deserving conduct on trying occasion, has been raised to the rank of full constable. Acting-Constable John Gaffoy, of the Yellow Road Station, has been raised to the rank and pay of full Constable, on the recommendation of the County Inspector and Sub-Inspector and transferred to Kilmacrosses. Constable Gaffoy is an intelligent and very deserving officer.

Mr. Bright has reluctantly declined the invitation of the Liberals of Cork to visit that city, which previous engagements prevent him accepting. He hopes however, to be able to avail himself of it on a future occasion.

A young man named James Simpson, employed as a mason at the building of a side wall, adjoining Mr. A. Collum's house in Enniskillen, in connection with the New Chapel, fell off a scaffold and received serious injury. He was removed to the County Infirmary.

The Annual Show of the Fermanagh Farming Society will take place this year in the New Market, Enniskillen, on the 16th September.

There were 325 paupers in Enniskillen Workhouse on Saturday, 20th June.

Horrible Death of a Murderer.—A correspondent of the Dublin Express, writing from Longford on June the 26th, says: On Easter Sunday evening, in the year 1862, the townland of Melkagh near Drumlish, was the scene of one of the most horrible tragedies which have ever been perpetrated in this county. It was here that a man named Michael Corrigan and his wife resided on a small farm of land, where they kept a mill. Another family, named Ross, resided on an adjacent farm, and a dispute arising between them about a field containing two acres of ground, the latter was dispossessed of it, and it became Corrigan's. The Rosses of whom there were two brothers then on the farm became so outraged at this that they determined to take revenge, and combined together for the purpose of taking the life of Patrick Corrigan, and also his wife the day selected being Easter Sunday. The evening came on, and the brothers proceeded to put their plot into execution. Corrigan, who went out to the fields to drive home his cows, was met on his return by James Ross, who discharged a gun loaded with shot at him from behind an old stone wall, where he lay in ambush for his victim. The shot, however, from the awkward position in which he would be assassinated was when he discharged it did not take effect; and Corrigan pursued his assailant through the fields. A hand-to-hand conflict between them, it is supposed then took place, and would certainly have resulted in favor of Corrigan, who was a powerful man, had not Patrick Ross come to the aid of his brother, and they then murdered poor Corrigan, breaking in his skull with the butt ends of their guns. The unfortunate man was not discovered until midnight, and when found by the police presented a frightful spectacle. At the same time Mrs. Corrigan was shot in her dwelling house by Patrick Ross, but survived for upwards of a week, retaining perfect consciousness until death put an end to her sufferings. She deposed to those facts, and deposed to Patrick Ross as being the man who shot her. Notwithstanding the most diligent search by the police, both the Rosses evaded detection, and were not heard of until Patrick was arrested two months ago in Cincinnati, U. S., on a charge of being the murderer of Mrs. Corrigan. When arrested he attempted to put an end to his existence by cutting his throat, but through the skill of the physicians there he recovered. Three constables Roman, Drennan, and Deans—were despatched from this county for the purpose of identifying him, and were in Cincinnati, to bring Ross back for trial; but the latter, having a great horror of being publicly executed, determined to kill himself sooner than return, and for this purpose refused to eat anything, and literally starved himself to death, and on the 3rd of this month, died in prison in Cincinnati. Constables Drennan and Roney did not leave until they saw him interred. Thus has ended this fearful tragedy, which originated upwards of six years ago.

The Green and the Red.—There was near being a very serious row on Wednesday night, owing to a misunderstanding arising as to the meaning of an artistic performance, by soldiers of the 50th Regiment at the 'Golden Ham' public-house, in Peter street. This house is the favourite resort of Her Majesty's army and navy, so much so that the moment a man-of-war sails gets ashore, his first enquiry is for the 'Am'; and numbers of the gallant fellows, red and blue, may be seen at all hours of the day sitting in the windows, smoking their pipes and drinking. It appears on Wednesday evening some of the 56th took it into their heads to leave an imperishable record of their visit to Waterford, even on the gorgeous 'Am' itself. So they carved, first, the word Sebastopol across the sign; then '56th Regiment'; then the names of other places where the corps distinguished themselves, surrounded with a neatly executed border of green paint—the whole being surmounted with the Union Jack in flaming red colors. There was no offence whatever intended as by this 'strange device'; on the contrary, the green border was intended as a compliment to the Emerald Isle and its hospitable sons and daughters; but some suspicious persons imagined the soldiers intended, their performance to signify the red above the green, and a rumour to that effect spread like wild fire through the susceptible class, who sometimes get into collision with the military. Very soon a number of pugnacious looking men began to appear at the corner; some of them dropped in and, calling for beer sat down, fiercely eyeing the soldiers preparatory to the tug-of-war, and before long there was a delightful mêlée, which threatened soon to become serious, and probably would have ended badly but for the opportune arrival of Head Constable Barry. That sagacious officer, like the old bards when insuring on a trace by shaking the 'chain of silence, called out for a suspension of hostilities, and proceeded to investigate the cause of the row, proved, to the satisfaction of the champions of the green, that the servants of the Queen meant nothing disrespectful to the national colour. There was mutual explanation, apologies from the aggressors a general shaking of hands and any amount of beer drank to celebrate the clearing up of the affair.

destructive Fire in Limerick.—Limerick, July 4.—A fire of a most alarming and destructive character took place here last night between ten and eleven o'clock, and raged with great fury until one, resulting in the total destruction of the extensive hoop and timber concerns of Michael O'Neill, Esq. situated at the new docks and two valuable business concerns adjoining the premises, the estimated loss to the proprietor being £4,000, while he was only insured for 500l. in the Globe office. The buildings which fell a prey to the devouring element were in close proximity with the gas house of the United General Company, and serious apprehensions were for a long time felt for the safety of that establishment. The Constabulary, under Sub Inspector Kelly, were in active requisition, and united in giving every assistance possible. Beneficial service was also rendered by Mr. R. Lambert, conductor of the Sna fire engine, whose courage was extraordinary on the house tops. The men of the 52d Regiment worked hard at the engine throughout, the premises became a heap of debris. The origin of this great fire unknown.—Irish Times.

Last Friday night there was a great uproar caused in John-street and Michael-street by some drunken soldiers and men-of-war sailors. Some of the soldiers it appears, after quarrelling among themselves, took off their belts, and slashed away at the civilians, men, women and children. No one interfered until a child began to cry, when a man, who was looking on, struck one of the military rowdies with a stick. About this time the placket of the 56th came up, and, on arriving, the privates dispersed among the crowd. The sergeant in charge pursued and caught two of them, and was bringing them along when he was struck a terrible blow from behind by a civilian. He turned and grappled with his assailant, who was shortly after arrested by the police. The conduct of the soldiers is said to have been most disgraceful. The man who struck the sergeant is summoned to next petty sessions.—Waterford Citizen, June 26.

On June 27 a private named Leonard, of the 2d

Queen's Own, was informed by a gentleman who was standing on the bridge at the rear of the Shambles Barrack, Galway, that there was what he conceived to be a dead salmon in the river-beneath. The soldier immediately, and without considering the danger he was about to incur, plunged into the water for the purpose of recovering the fish, but the river being deep, and the current very strong, he was carried away by its force—although a first-rate swimmer—until rescued below the Fish market bridge, near the Long Walk, by three fishermen, who, seeing the imminent danger he was in, at the risk of their own lives fearlessly plunged into the stream and succeeded in saving the foolish son of Mers from a watery grave.

On June 22nd a man named James Scallon, a slater, was engaged in repairing the roof of a house in Dunshaughlin, and whilst so employed a ladder on which he was working gave way, and he fell to the ground from a height of twenty feet. The unfortunate man was brought to the hospital, where he died on June 25, notwithstanding the most careful medical and surgical attendance. Mr. Matthew Marmion, coroner, County Meath, held an inquest on his remains on the subsequent day, and the verdict of the jury was that the deceased's death was solely the result of accident.

ACCOUCHMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The following is a copy of the official announcement published in a supplement to the London Gazette yesterday afternoon:

Marlborough House, July 6. This morning, at 25 minutes past 4 o'clock, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a Princess.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present. The Secretary of State for the Home Department arrived at Marlborough House soon after.

Her Royal Highness and the infant Princess are doing perfectly well.

This happy event was made known by the firing of the park and tower guns. A telegram announcing the safe delivery of her royal highness was at once forwarded to her Majesty at Windsor, and a similar message to their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark, and the principal crowned heads of Europe.

LONDON, July 21.—Lord Napier of Magdala, to-day received the freedom of the city, and a sword from the Corporation of London. The ceremony took place at the Guild Hall and was witnessed by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Mayor presided and made the presentation. Lord Napier was loudly cheered by the audience, among whom were many of the principal officers of the British army. A grand banquet was given, in honor of Lord Napier, at the Mansion House.

THE QUEEN.—It is the present intention of Her Majesty to proceed, shortly after the prorogation of Parliament, to Switzerland. It is arranged that Her Majesty shall stop at Paris on her way to Lucerne, in the neighborhood of which town a suitable residence has already been secured. The Queen will travel incognito, and will remain in the strictest privacy during Her Majesty's absence from England.—Owl.

LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Lords last night it was announced that the Royal assent had been given to the Irish and Scotch Reform bills, and to the Boundary bill.

LONDON, July 15.—The Committee of the House of Commons, to which was referred the proposition to buy the Prince of Wales a suitable residence in Ireland, has reported favorably upon the subject.

LONDON, July 19.—A popular demonstration took place in this city to-day in favor of the Parliamentary measures for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment. A procession, consisting of workmen carrying banners and wearing green ribbons, proceeded to Hyde Park, where a mass meeting was organized. After addresses from several speakers had been delivered, resolutions strongly protesting against the rejection by the House of Lords of the Irish Church Appointments Suspension Bill were adopted. About 2,000 persons were present at the meeting. Their proceedings were orderly, and there was no interference on the part of the police.

It has been decided, in accordance with the wish of a great number of Protestant electors resident near London, to hold a great demonstration in support of the Established Church in Ireland. Within the past few days it has been arranged to hold this demonstration in the Crystal Palace, and the 17th of August has been named as the day. The committee having charge of the arrangements promise to issue a programme of the proceedings as soon as possible, and invite the assistance of clergymen and of local committees.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt announce that, there having been no surplus of revenue over actual expenditure, no sum will be applied by them during the quarter ending September 30th on account of the sinking fund, £22,000 in sovereigns have been withdrawn from the Bank for the West Indies.

The Army and Navy Gazette says:—The announcement made by Sir John Pakington in the House of Commons to the effect that the authorities have decided upon granting a medal for the New Zealand war, has given great satisfaction to the naval forces employed, as the rising generation of seamen requires an encouragement of the kind.

The Very Revd. Canon Daley was charged at Knutsford sessions on July 1 with having shot a young man, who was watching the mob which attacked his church during the late riots at Stalybridge. The magistrates having dismissed the charge, an indictment against Canon Daley was submitted to the Knutsford Grand Jury at the last sessions. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.—London Weekly Register.

The Express makes known the result of Mr. Anthony Trollope's negotiation for a new postal convention with the United States. The American post office assents to the despatch of mails from each side three days a week. The mail packets, both outward and homeward, calling at Queenstown.

Such a dry hot season as the present has not been known in the south of England for the last 70 years. There is not the slightest trace of dew at night.—This excessive dryness is owing to the prevailing polar currents. If we could get equatorial currents they would be loaded with vapor, and we should get rain. In all parts water has to be taken to sheep and other cattle.

The Lett wing of the 2nd battalion 17th Regt. has arrived in England from Canada in her Majesty's ship Himalaya, and has joined the head quarters in Dublin. The following officers accompanied the detachment:—Captains Boyd, Crickett, Wedderburn; Lieutenants Gamble, Mansergh, Parkinson; and Assistant Surgeon Tothill.

The Lancet understands that the Admiralty will in all probability promote Dr. Young, of H. M. S. Galatea, to the rank of staff surgeon, and Mr. Powell, the senior assistant surgeon of the same ship, to the rank of surgeon, in recognition of their services in connection with the attempt upon the Duke of Edinburgh's life.

The Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts has this year been awarded to Joseph Whitworth, for the invention and manufacture of instruments of measurement and uniform standards by which the production of machinery has been brought to a degree of perfection hitherto unapproached, by the advancement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

JOHN CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—The wife of John Guernsey, a mechanic employed in the factory department at Chatham dockyard, was yesterday deli-

vered of four children at one birth, the whole of whom were born alive. A short time since the wife of a soldier, attached to the 3rd battalion at Chatham, gave birth to three children, all of whom are now living.

A Child Killed by a Cook.—Mary Lynch a little girl residing with her parents in Hokenhall alley, Liverpool, was playing in the streets a few days ago, and holding a piece of bread and butter in her hand, when a cock flew at her and so severely pecked her about the head and face as to cause her death. An inquest was held on Wednesday, and a verdict in accordance with the circumstances returned.

The anti-Popery lecturer, Mr. Murphy, who is at present at Hanley, was knocked down last week twice in the street there by an Irishman named McCarthy. He had one of his eyes blackened as well. The superintendent of police was fortunately at hand. McCarthy was locked up, and Murphy was escorted to his lodgings. Ultimately McCarthy was committed to prison by the Mayor for two months without the option of paying a fine, and was ordered to find substantial securities.

Liverpool has a good local story of a tiger which escaped from a menagerie and terrified the suburbs for some hours. In one outlying district a man who had 'lost the use of both legs' had sat for 20 years; a sturdy, stunted vagrant, making a good thing out of his infirmity. But in an evil hour for his professional profits the road where had taken up his seat for a score of years was, on the morning of tiger's escape, the scene of a fierce stampede. Down it poured pell-mell, men, women, and children, all in flight, screaming with terror, and crying out, 'The tiger, the tiger!' The cripple had heard the news of the tiger's escape, and now fear lent him legs, or restored his old limbs; he started up, threw away the big bowl on which he had sat doubled up every day, and with an energy that left nothing to be desired, he bounded down the road, and soon outstripped all competitors. The tiger was caught, but the 'cripple' was never seen again, at least in that neighborhood.

A Mr. Strongfellow, of London, has succeeded in making an aerial machine which traverses the air without the aid of gas, and for which a premium of £50 has been offered by the managers of the Crystal Palace. The motive power of this machine is a steam engine, which works two propellers of 21 inches in diameter. The engine, though capable of getting up steam to 100 pounds pressure in five minutes, and driving the propellers at the rate of 600 revolutions in a minute, is so light that with boiler, fuel and water, it weighs about 12 pounds. The model which has been exhibited recently to some scientific gentlemen in London, travelled a considerable distance along the hall with apparent ease; and the inventor is confident that he has at length solved the problem of flying through the air without the aid of gas.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—LONDON, SATURDAY. On the morning of the 4th inst. about nine o'clock, the passengers travelling in one of the Great Northern trains on the London, Oatham, and Dover line were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement, in consequence of the following deplorable occurrence:—It appears that one of the guards, named Elver, who had charge of the train, was standing outside his break carriage at the Borough road station, and it seems that his attention was momentarily directed to a band of music in the street just in front of the station and before he had time to enter his van the train started, and the poor fellow's head came in contact with the gear supporting the bridge. The consequence was that his head was literally torn to pieces. The officers of the company ran to the assistance of the unfortunate man, and he was at once removed to the hospital, but it is reported by the servants of the company that he died before reaching that institution. The deceased is described by his fellow-servants to have been a very sober man, and one who well understood his business, and they attribute the melancholy event simply to his attention having been for a few seconds directed from his regular duty by the music in the street.

MAXIMUM GROWTH OF CITIES.—The Builder asks a curious question: How long will London be habitable? The enormous town is increasing so rapidly as to threaten to seriously interfere with the comforts of its inhabitants. Already the prevalence of a southeast wind tows to the vicinity of the parks the dense canopy of smoke and the vitiated atmosphere of nine miles of buildings. As the circumference of the vast city is extended this evil is exaggerated with each addition to the space built over. The slight remains of vegetation are daily diminishing. More than 600,000,000 cubic ft. of carbonic acid gas are expired in London in the course of twenty four hours, by human beings alone. This is irrespective of smoke of the gaseous products of combustion, and of all other sources whereby the air is vitiated. This quantity of carbonic acid renders twenty times its weight of atmospheric air unfit for the support of life. On a perfectly calm day, when the respiration of London hangs within the limits of the metropolitan districts, the polluted atmosphere, were it possible to press it down upon the streets, would fill the whole roadway to a depth of between eight and nine feet. This startling quantity of poisoned air London must exchange for fresh. As to smoke it may be mentioned that on an average 14,000 tons of coal are daily consumed in the capital, a great portion of which is cast into the atmosphere in the partially volatilized form of smoke. The increasing difficulty of living in London during summer becomes every year more oppressive, and there can be no question that the actual experiment of how large a city can be made, will not require many more years to solve.

A CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.—A Dublin correspondent of the London Herald says: We are promised a new means of communication between this country and America, which will enable a traveller to perform the journey from London to New York in seven days. The projectors are the Hon. Chas. Tupper, late Prime-Minister of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Sanford Fleming, Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway. These gentlemen are now staying at Valencia, the guests of the Knight of Kerry, whose co-operation they have secured, as his territory is to be the starting point of the new route. Between the port of Valencia—which is to be linked in civilization by an extension of the railway from Killarney—and St. Johns, Newfoundland, swift-sailing steamers, capable of travelling at the rate of 16 nautical miles an hour, are to run, by which means the Atlantic voyage will be reduced to 100 hours: From St. Johns the passengers are to be conveyed by rail and steamboats to the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, from which point they can proceed to any part of the Transatlantic continent. By this route a traveller would arrive in New York from London in seven days. The projectors are very sanguine as to the success of their undertaking.

SMOKING SWORDS.—A shocking case of suicide and attempted murder is reported from Liverpool. Mr. Joseph Jones, managing clerk to Messrs. Ackers, coal proprietors, had been called upon at the office by his wife, and an altercation having taken place between them, the husband took hold of a letterpress handle and attempted to murder his wife by striking her over the head. He had almost accomplished his object when the wife, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in wresting the iron handle from his hands and flung it through the office window, and at the same time her cry of murder attracted the attention of several men who were outside. They at once proceeded to the office, and on opening the door the first person they saw was Mr. Jones, who then appeared to be quite sober and rational. On being questioned as to the breaking of the window he rushed behind the counter, opened a drawer, took out a razor, and nearly cut his head off.—Scottish Paper.

UNITED STATES
DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—A worthy minister of God has passed away from among us; an eloquent tongue is silent; a generous heart has been suddenly stilled in death. Father Otter is no more. The end tidings will bring a pang of grief to many a heart throughout California, which has been the theatre of his labors during his brief apostolic career, and whose noble qualities of head and heart, had gained him the esteem and respect of the public—both Protestant and Catholic—as well as the warm attachment of numerous devoted friends. Father Otter was a native of Donerelle, in the County Cork, Ireland, where his family occupied a highly respectable position, and at the time of his death he was in his thirty fifth year. His early classical studies were made in the Seminary of the Trappists of Mount Mellary, in the County Waterford, and subsequently, feeling a vocation to the priesthood, he entered the missionary College of All-Hallows, near Dublin, where he completed his theological course, and received Holy Orders. California having been chosen as his mission, he came to our shores in 1859, and from that date until his death, he labored continuously among us. He successively filled the positions of Secretary to the Most Rev. Archbishop of San Francisco, Pastor of Satter Creek, of Jackson, of Mokolamne Hill, and of St. Francis Church in this city, and at the time of his death he was in charge of St. Rose's Parish, Sacramento.—San Francisco Monitor, June 20.

There were fifty-three persons confirmed on July 12 in St. Ann's Church, Cincinnati, by Archbishop Parcell, of these one was a Norwegian and a convert. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Pastor Rev. Mr. Callahan. The congregation consisted of two thousand souls. A new school house is rapidly advancing to completion. It is next to the parsonial residence which is between it and the church. There are three hundred and fifty children entered for the school. A few years past there were not five owners of houses and lots in the congregation: now there are fifty.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The police of the Forty third precinct discovered a seaman named Andrew McCaffrey, lying sick with the Obegres fever in Atlantic street, on Sunday, the 12th, and took him to the City Hospital, but here they refused to admit him. The sick man was then taken to the College Hospital, Henry street, where they also declined to receive the patient. He was next taken to the institution under the care of the Sisters of Charity, Congress street, where he was kindly taken in and humanly cared for.—N. Y. Herald.

Rev. FATHER O'NEILL, for several years President of the St. Louis University, has been changed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Rev. Father Stuntebeck succeeds him as President.

The Catholic Church at Chittenango N. Y., was struck by lightning on the 17th, and three men killed.

The Rev. Lambert Young, the priest who has been in jail in Louisville for some weeks on account of his refusal to testify against parties engaged in lynching a negro in Frankfort, Kentucky, was called before the United States Court on June 13, fined \$50 for contempt (?) and put under \$2,000 bonds to appear at the October term. He paid the fine, gave the required bond, and was discharged on July 13.

FEARFUL MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The returns of deaths week ending 18th show the awful record of eleven hundred and forty-two, which is an increase of five hundred and twenty eight over the total deaths of the week previous. Over fifty per cent. The exact number of infants who have died from diarrhoea and kindred diseases has not yet been ascertained, as detailed returns will not be completed till Monday; but the slaughter of innocents is said by physicians to have been perfectly terrible.

TWO MEN OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that two men, whose names are unknown, but who were in the employ of a farmer named Packard, living near Niagara Falls, procured a small boat on Sunday evening and went over to Buckhorn Island. They remained on the island until about 10 o'clock, at which time they started to return, both being somewhat intoxicated. Nothing more was seen or heard of them until Tuesday afternoon, when fragments of the boats were found below the cataract. It is supposed that they being in a condition which unfitted them for rowing, the boat drifted into the rapids, and thence over the Falls. The bodies had not been recovered when our informant left.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, July 17.—On the evening of the 15th inst. a serious riot commenced at Millican, on the Central Railroad. A mob of about 25 negroes led by a white school teacher named Brooks, attempted to hang a man named Wm. Halliday, but the white citizens interfered to prevent the execution, and headed by the sheriff and agent of the Freedman's Bureau, attempted to suppress the mob. The result was the death of ten or twelve negroes. On the 16th, the numbers increased on both sides, and skirmishing occurred during the day, the estimated number of casualties being twenty-five. A small body of troops arrived last night and dispersed the rioters, after killing three negroes. The latter, numbering between 300 and 500 persons, had fortified themselves three miles from Millican, and refused to lay down their arms until the troops dispersed them. The entire loss was between fifty and sixty persons. The difficulty is said to have arisen from a suspicion that a negro member of the Loyal League had been hung, but who has since been found.

The Kingston News of Saturday says:—A telegram received by a house in this city to-day, states that at a large meeting held in Syracuse last evening for the purpose, and presided over by Mr. Vanderbilt, it was determined to establish a new line of steamers for Lake Ontario, to run from Niagara to Montreal.

The sounderism of some of the New York rowdies is appalling, and if persisted in must soon force lovers of law and order to resort to vigilance Committees and lynching. A party of rowdies, were told, stopped a street car near 86th street on Wednesday night and attempted to set fire to the dresses of the ladies in the car who were returning from a picnic. Two policemen appeared and the ruffians fled.

New York, July 21.—During the fire at the New Jersey state Prison on Saturday night, it is found that six convicts had escaped, and several robberies were perpetrated.

The three men named Phil. Olifton, Charles Rosenberg, and Valore, arrested for the attempted robbery of Adams Express, at Brownstown, Ind., on the night of the 10th inst., left here last night under a strong guard to be placed in the Brownstown jail. When the train reached a point near Seymour, it was stopped by a mob from Seymour and vicinity. The guard was overpowered, and prisoners were hung.

Over three hundred persons have died from snuff-taking in New York within the past week.

A Burglar named John Hart stabbed a negro in Nashville on the 14th inst., killing him instantly. Hart was arrested.

John E. McDonough has sued the Philadelphia Press for \$100,000 damages for libel. The alleged libel consists in the publication of an article taken from a Chicago paper reflecting on the honesty of the plaintiff.

A young scamp of only twelve years, a son of Dr. Benson, of Westfield, Hamilton county, Indiana, was captured in Indiana on the 16th inst., with \$1,200 in cash and notes which he had stolen from his father. The youthful robber is to be sent to the House of Refuge.

A German named Matthew Andresner shot his wife and attempted to kill his mother-in-law in Peoria, Ill., on the 16th inst. He afterward committed suicide. Mrs. Andresner is still alive, but is not expected to recover.

More than 100 guests of hotels in Owensboro Ky., were poisoned by drinking milk at supper, on Saturday evening. They are all in a fair way to recover. There were 15 cases of sunstroke on Sunday and Monday, of which five proved fatal.

The Nashville Banner of Wednesday morning contains a leader which counsels forcible and armed resistance to the further enforcement of the laws of the State government. It warns the white Republicans that while the negroes will be spared as far as practicable, vengeance without mercy will be wreaked upon them. There is little doubt but that the Ku-Klux Democracy have resolved on the forcible overthrow of the State government.

The Buffalo Courier of the 17th inst., contains the following interesting item:—Yesterday afternoon, Thomas Osborn, a constable from Canada, who came here to convey Charles H. Baker, of extradition fame 'back to St. Catherine' for trial, was himself arrested by P. D. Farrell, Deputy Sheriff of Chautauque county, in this State, on a charge of false pretences in having obtained from Mr. Joseph Benninghoff some \$800 at the time of the great robbery of that gentleman, with the particulars of which our readers are familiar. Osborn, as far as we can ascertain, represented to Mr. Benninghoff that he had a clue to the parties who committed the robbery, and obtained the amount named in advance upon condition of making or procuring their arrest; but it seems that he had no such knowledge, and hence the charge of false pretences. Through that peculiar process by which criminals are so often traced, when Osborn came over yesterday from Canada to execute a professional function, deputy Sheriff Farrell, of Chautauque county, was on hand and 'pulled' him who came to 'pull' Osborn was placed in irons and taken to Dunkirk yesterday evening in charge of Mr. Farrell for examination upon the charge.

A HABES CORPUS.—THE RIGHT OF A FATHER TO IMPRISON HIS DAUGHTERS IN A REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.—The N. Y. Times says:—The people of the State of New York in the matter of the proceedings by Habeas Corpus in behalf of Mary Ann Smith.—The particulars of this case are somewhat peculiar, and whilst interesting—so much so that we will briefly recapitulate. Mary Ann Smith is a motherless girl, aged now about 16 years. At the instance of her father she was some time ago placed in the custody of the 'Sisters,' at the House of the Good Shepherd, a Reformatory Institution, located on the upper part of this island. For some months prior to her arrest and incarceration in the above named institution, she was living in a quite way, with a most respectable family, in the City of Newark, N. J. Her father is a Roman Catholic. What her mother was prior to her death does not appear. A short time ago, and while in the family at Newark, Mary Ann became strongly impressed with the idea that the Roman Catholic is not the true faith. She therefore abandoned it and joined a Methodist Church. Affidavits made by her friends show that for months prior to her admission to the Methodist Church, her conduct was most exemplary, and that her character was as good as that of any in the Church. On the other hand her father—who seems by the way in which he swears, to have more sympathy for Satan than he has affection for his daughter—insists that she is disposed to be a bad girl. That she has become so headstrong and wayward that he has no longer any control over her. That his only motive in causing her incarceration in the institution known as the House of the Good Shepherd, was to restrain her from the bad ways into which she had fallen while among the Methodists. That it was his most earnest and heartfelt wish that his daughter, Mary Ann, should grow up to be an accomplished and educated lady, and a useful and respected member of society. He was sure she could not become such, however, so long as she was allowed to go unrestrained by the family with whom she lived. She had, he said, left the true church. She had joined the Methodists. Besides this the father said his daughter had been guilty of most unbecoming acts with young men. For these reasons he sought to have her imprisoned in the House of the Good Shepherd. During the investigation, it transpired that this House of the Good Shepherd is a very peculiar institution. There is a first department, which may be termed the voluntary department. Girls and young ladies go there of their own choice or are sent thither by their parents or guardians for the purpose of obtaining a good education. In other words it is convenient so far as the training of youthful females is concerned, and none of the other sex is taken into the institution.—In another department young females are taken as if they were a place of punishment—this is termed the reformatory department. The idea is to punish young women and at the same time to reform them if possible. What are the rules, regulations, penances, punishments, etc., as practiced in the third department of the House of the Good Shepherd upon the young lady inmates thereof, did not transpire upon the hearing before the Court. After a full investigation of the case and after argument by counsel, Judge Sutherland yesterday made the following decision:—This is a very embarrassing case, and I not free from doubts, but upon the whole I think it writ must be dismissed, and the prisoner, Mary Ann Smith, remanded to the custody of the House of the Good Shepherd. The girl was thereupon taken out of court, evidently in a very distressed state of mind. It is not probable that a case of this nature will be allowed to rest where it is.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A BOY.—One of the most extraordinary cases of suicide of which we ever heard or read took place in the town of Coral, McHenry county, last Tuesday, under the following circumstances:—A boy, named Van Vliet, ten years old, whose mother died some time since, had ever since her demise repeatedly declared that he would soon join her, and although but little notice was taken of this, it was observed that the child was a prey to melancholy. On Tuesday a pet lamb, for which the child entertained great affection, was killed by a hog, and it then seems that the little fellow resolved to put an end to his existence, which he did by hanging himself in his father's barn. The body was found in a kneeling position. The rope with which the little fellow strangled himself being too long, it is supposed that he first tied the rope around his neck, then mounted a sack filled with grain, and then, jumping from the sack on his knees, broke his neck by the fall.—Sterling (Ill.) Chronicle.

It cannot be said that there is in California a dearth of mechanics, beyond the special wants of two or three months early this season. On the other hand, we do not think that good mechanics with moderate expectations run much risk in coming here. But if ten thousand mechanics in the Atlantic States had good positions, that particular ten thousand had better stay there; while such as happen to be out of employment through no fault of their own, will not make the case any worse by coming here. But a caution may be seasonable, that there is no wide gap requiring an extraordinary draft to fill it. A healthy demand would soon be satisfied by an unhealthy supply. We judge that at present, as many laborers in all departments laid here every week as can readily find satisfactory employment. And so far as our observation goes, there has been a time when the very best of workmen in nearly every department of mechanical labor could not be picked up in this city on a few hours' notice.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Six hundred firemen in the employ of the Philadelphia Gas Company struck for higher wages on Wednesday. The Company refused to accede to the demand, and the supply of gas having run short, the city was on Friday night enveloped in darkness.

THE GREEN AND THE RED.—There was near being a very serious row on Wednesday night, owing to a misunderstanding arising as to the meaning of an artistic performance, by soldiers of the 50th Regiment at the 'Golden Ham' public-house, in Peter street. This house is the favourite resort of Her Majesty's army and navy, so much so that the moment a man-of-war sails gets ashore, his first enquiry is for the 'Am'; and numbers of the gallant fellows, red and blue, may be seen at all hours of the day sitting in the windows, smoking their pipes and drinking. It appears on Wednesday evening some of the 56th took it into their heads to leave an imperishable record of their visit to Waterford, even on the gorgeous 'Am' itself. So they carved, first, the word Sebastopol across the sign; then '56th Regiment'; then the names of other places where the corps distinguished themselves, surrounded with a neatly executed border of green paint—the whole being surmounted with the Union Jack in flaming red colors. There was no offence whatever intended as by this 'strange device'; on the contrary, the green border was intended as a compliment to the Emerald Isle and its hospitable sons and daughters; but some suspicious persons imagined the soldiers intended, their performance to signify the red above the green, and a rumour to that effect spread like wild fire through the susceptible class, who sometimes get into collision with the military. Very soon a number of pugnacious looking men began to appear at the corner; some of them dropped in and, calling for beer sat down, fiercely eyeing the soldiers preparatory to the tug-of-war, and before long there was a delightful mêlée, which threatened soon to become serious, and probably would have ended badly but for the opportune arrival of Head Constable Barry. That sagacious officer, like the old bards when insuring on a trace by shaking the 'chain of silence, called out for a suspension of hostilities, and proceeded to investigate the cause of the row, proved, to the satisfaction of the champions of the green, that the servants of the Queen meant nothing disrespectful to the national colour. There was mutual explanation, apologies from the aggressors a general shaking of hands and any amount of beer drank to celebrate the clearing up of the affair.

destructive Fire in Limerick.—Limerick, July 4.—A fire of a most alarming and destructive character took place here last night between ten and eleven o'clock, and raged with great fury until one, resulting in the total destruction of the extensive hoop and timber concerns of Michael O'Neill, Esq. situated at the new docks and two valuable business concerns adjoining the premises, the estimated loss to the proprietor being £4,000, while he was only insured for 500l. in the Globe office. The buildings which fell a prey to the devouring element were in close proximity with the gas house of the United General Company, and serious apprehensions were for a long time felt for the safety of that establishment. The Constabulary, under Sub Inspector Kelly, were in active requisition, and united in giving every assistance possible. Beneficial service was also rendered by Mr. R. Lambert, conductor of the Sna fire engine, whose courage was extraordinary on the house tops. The men of the 52d Regiment worked hard at the engine throughout, the premises became a heap of debris. The origin of this great fire unknown.—Irish Times.

Last Friday night there was a great uproar caused in John-street and Michael-street by some drunken soldiers and men-of-war sailors. Some of the soldiers it appears, after quarrelling among themselves, took off their belts, and slashed away at the civilians, men, women and children. No one interfered until a child began to cry, when a man, who was looking on, struck one of the military rowdies with a stick. About this time the placket of the 56th came up, and, on arriving, the privates dispersed among the crowd. The sergeant in charge pursued and caught two of them, and was bringing them along when he was struck a terrible blow from behind by a civilian. He turned and grappled with his assailant, who was shortly after arrested by the police. The conduct of the soldiers is said to have been most disgraceful. The man who struck the sergeant is summoned to next petty sessions.—Waterford Citizen, June 26.

On June 27 a private named Leonard, of the 2d

Queen's Own, was informed by a gentleman who was standing on the bridge at the rear of the Shambles Barrack, Galway, that there was what he conceived to be a dead salmon in the river-beneath. The soldier immediately, and without considering the danger he was about to incur, plunged into the water for the purpose of recovering the fish, but the river being deep, and the current very strong, he was carried away by its force—although a first-rate swimmer—until rescued below the Fish market bridge, near the Long Walk, by three fishermen, who, seeing the imminent danger he was in, at the risk of their own lives fearlessly plunged into the stream and succeeded in saving the foolish son of Mers from a watery grave.

On June 22nd a man named James Scallon, a slater, was engaged in repairing the roof of a house in Dunshaughlin, and whilst so employed a ladder on which he was working gave way, and he fell to the ground from a height of twenty feet. The unfortunate man was brought to the hospital, where he died on June 25, notwithstanding the most careful medical and surgical attendance. Mr. Matthew Marmion, coroner, County Meath, held an inquest on his remains on the subsequent day, and the verdict of the jury was that the deceased's death was solely the result of accident.

ACCOUCHMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The following is a copy of the official announcement published in a supplement to the London Gazette yesterday afternoon:

Marlborough House, July 6. This morning, at 25 minutes past 4 o'clock, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a Princess.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 696, Craig Street by
T. GILLIES.
G. E. OLEBK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the
subscription is not renewed at the expiration of
the year then, in case the paper be continued, the
terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

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 6," shows that
he has paid up to August '68, and owes his Sub-
scription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1868.

Friday, 31—St. Ignatius, C.

AUGUST—1868.

Saturday, 1—Octave of St. James.

Sunday, 2—Ninth after Pentecost. St. Liguori,
B. O.

Monday, 3—Finding of the body of St. Stephen.

Tuesday, 4—St. Dominick, C.

Wednesday, 5—Dedication of St. Mary ad Nives.

Thursday, 6—Transfiguration of our Lord.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our British exchanger this week are taken up
with rumors concerning the coming general elec-
tions, and there is every indication of its being
the most warmly contested that has taken place
for years. In Ireland we are glad to learn that
the upholders of religious equality, tenant com-
pensation and denominational education, are
earnestly at work, and every true friend of that
country will anxiously look forward to their com-
plete triumph at the polls. By Cable we learn
nothing of special importance. After a long
and stormy debate the Election Bribery Bill has
been passed in the House of Commons.

There have been fresh indications of trouble
discovered at Rome. The police had discovered
a mine to blow up the fortifications on Mount
Aventine. The sentinels were deceived, at-
tacked in the night, and surrounded. The
police had discovered a quantity of Garibaldian
clothing. Despatches from Belgrade report that
the secretary and servants of Prince Alexander
Karagorgeyitch are now on trial on a charge of
complicity in the plot of the murder of Prince
Michael. The civil war is still raging in China
and the rebel party appear to be gaining strength,
the city of Yeddo being seriously menaced by a
powerful army and a fleet of seven war vessels.

We are glad to learn by latest accounts that
Cardinal Cullen is fast recovering from his late
serious illness, and will soon be able to resume
his arduous duties.

The spirit of hostility which has been exhib-
ited by the Nova Scotians, towards Confedera-
tion, from its conception, has not in the least
subsided. The clamor for repeal is loud and
universal. The province considers that its rights
have been bartered away without the least show
of justice and it will tax to their utmost the po-
litical talents of our statesmen to cause peace,
harmony and good will to reign throughout the
Dominion.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Lords,
this evening, Lord Napier took the customary
oaths and his seat.

MONTREAL, CANADA,
March 16th, 1868.

MOST HOLY FATHER,—All the English
speaking Catholics of the City of Montreal, in
Canada, having heard that bad men, the enemies
of Justice, and of God, not dismayed by their
late ignominious defeat, continue to threaten the
security of the small remnant of the States of
your Holiness, and even Rome itself, the im-
mortal See of Peter, hasten to place at the feet
of your Holiness a contribution of their means
which, owing to the distress generally prevailing
here this winter, is too small, and but feebly ex-
presses the love and devotedness of their hearts
towards the sacred person of your Holiness, and
their unshaken fidelity to the cause of the Holy,
Catholic and Apostolic Church of which your
Holiness is the illustrious head and the unbending
champion on earth.

We are for the most part children of Saint
Patrick. Our young men would gladly fly to the
standard of your Holiness, and deem it a privilege
to seal their fidelity to the Holy See in their
blood. But we have learned from sure sources
that your Holiness needed money more than
soldiers; and considering the large amount that
would be necessary to send even a small number
of men from this distance to Rome, we concluded
that it was our duty to prefer the interests of
your Holiness to even the generous desires of
our young men.

Prostrate at the feet of your Holiness we be-
suech your Holiness to regard rather the love

and earnest sympathy of our hearts than the
smallness of our offering, and to bestow upon us
your paternal benediction.

For the English speaking Catholics of the
City of Montreal in Canada.

P. DOWD, Priest,
St. Patrick's Church.

The above address elicited from His Holiness
expressions of more than ordinary kindness. The
benediction asked for was heartily given. His
Holiness wrote the following words on parch-
ment—"Benedicat vos Deus et retribuatur"—then
handed over the gold pen with which he wrote
to be forwarded to Montreal.

Not satisfied with giving this token of his
affectionate gratitude, His Holiness, a few days
later, sent the following reply to the Rev. Fa-
ther Dowd to be communicated to the English
speaking Catholics of the city, who so generously
contributed four thousand six hundred and sixty-
eight dollars (\$4,668) for the defence of the
Holy See. We give a literal translation of that
document, which well deserves to be preserved
by our fellow Catholics of the English tongue as
a most precious monument:—

"To Our Beloved Son, Patrick Dowd, Priest of St.
Patrick's Church, Montreal, Canada.

"Pius P. P. IX

"Beloved Son, Health and apostolic Benediction—
"The letter which, in the name of all the
English speaking Catholics, you forwarded to
Us, clearly indicates that the majority of them
belong to that country whose faith and piety,
tried by protracted tribulations, has remained in-
vincible, and, in regard to the minority, it proves
that the faith and attachment to this See of
Peter, for which their ancestors were distin-
guished, has revived amongst them.

"But these noble sentiments shine more
brightly in both from the intensity of their afflic-
tion on witnessing the violence done to our Pon-
tifical rights, the snares laid for Us, and the
poverty brought upon Us with the design that,
driven from Our civil power, We should no
longer possess that external liberty which we
need for the government of the Universal Church.

"For which reason We are exceedingly re-
joiced by the manifestation of that general ardor
for the defence of the cause of this Holy See,
and the readiness with which those young men
would have hastened to Us, were it not that the
immense expenses necessary to be incurred on
account of the great distance, would limit the
number of those who could come, and would
consequently diminish the efficacy of the assist-
ance.

"That this noble resolution was not confined to
mere desires or words is clearly proved by the
money contributed by all towards this object in
the midst of a season of distress, and expressly
substituted for the sending of soldiers in order
that, being undiminished by any expenses, it
would enable us to procure a larger force.

"The more excellent therefore that good will
is on account of the hardship of the times and of
other unfavorable circumstances, the more ac-
ceptable and pleasing it is to Us. And there-
fore whilst we supplicate God to reward suitably
and abundantly this distinguished manifestation of
filial piety, devotedness and ardor, we charge
you to make known to those faithful with what
affection we have received the expression of their
sentiments and their offering, and with what love
We embrace them.

"Of which that you all may have an undoubted
proof, we most affectionately impart to you, and
to all the English speaking Catholics of the City,
Our Apostolic Benediction as the harbinger of
divine favor, and as a pledge of Our graceful re-
membrance and of our paternal love.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the third day
of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and in
the twenty-second year of Our Pontificate.
"Pius, P. P. IX."

The recent debate in the House of Lords on
the Irish Church question may fairly be assumed
to have exhausted all the arguments in favor of
the existing politico-religious order: and of all
the speeches delivered on the occasion, that by
Lord Derby was by universal consent the most
powerful in favor of the Establishment, and its
rights as proprietor. All that could be said on
that side of the question, was said by the noble
Lord, and in the best manner.

The Irish Protestant Church, argued Lord
Derby, held its property as a corporate body
not merely from Parliament, but from a period
antecedent to Parliamentary government, since
there were livings that might be traced back to
the 6th century, besides much of the property
now held by the establishment had been derived
from grants subsequent to the great forfeitures of
1688, and from the donations of Protestants.—
Beside, argued the noble Lord, even granting that
Parliament had endowed the establishment,
Parliament would have no more right to revoke
these endowments than it would have to revoke
the gift of Blenheim to the Duke of Marlbo-
rough and his heirs, or to reassume the estates
if it conferred for public services on the great
Duke of Wellington.

Now admitting the facts as to the antiquity of
the titles by which some of the old church prop-
erty in Ireland is held, no argument can be

based thereon, unless it can be shown that the so-
called Established Church of Ireland of to-day
is morally one with the Church which held that
property; some twelve hundred years ago. Then
no doubt there was a Church rightfully holding
property, to-day there is a body holding the
same property indeed; but the question is—does
it do so rightfully?

This indeed is the essence of the Irish Church
question. The advocates of the Establishment
start with the assumption that the Church as by
law established is morally identical with the body
corporate or Church that existed in Ireland be-
fore the Reformation. The Catholic on the
contrary, assumes as undeniable that betwixt the
two bodies—the old Church, and the modern
Establishment—there is no connection whatsoever.
To the Catholic, the Establishment though by
Act of Parliament styled a Church, is but a
purely human, secular institution, with nothing
spiritual, nothing ecclesiastical whatsoever about
it. Its dignitaries, its Archbishops, Bishops,
priests and deacons, are but laymen; and in short
the Protestant Church, as it is called, is no more
a continuation under a modified form of the old
Catholic Church, than is the Custom's or the
Commissariat Department; and has therefore no
more right to hold the endowments the property
of the Church before the great revolution of the
sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, than has
either of the other branches of the civil govern-
ment above alluded to. In a word, the entire
property of the Catholic Church both in England
and in Ireland was secularised by the Civil gov-
ernment in the sixteenth century: and the State
having thus got possession of that property, pro-
ceeded to dispose of a portion of it upon cer-
tain bodies which it created for the purpose of
being the recipients of its bounty, the receiver of
goods which it had stolen; and on which, its crea-
tures, by way of disguising the true nature of the
nefarious transaction, it confessed the incongru-
ous designation of "Churches."

Lord Derby insisted long, and strongly on the
Coronation Oath, which he contended was such
as to render it impossible for the Sovereign to
give the Royal assent to the meditated spoliation
of the Irish Establishment. The portion of the
Oath to which he more particularly referred, and
which he quoted, is couched in the following
terms:—

"Will you"—the Sovereign is asked at his, or her
Coronation—"to the utmost of your power maintain
the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel,
and the Protestant reformed religion established by
law; and will you maintain, and preserve inviolably
the settlement of the United Church of England and
Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and
government thereof, as by law established within
England and Ireland, and the territories thereto be-
longing?"

To these questions the Sovereign answers in
the affirmative, and the oath is of course as solemn
and as binding as any engagement betwixt man
and man, and ratified by an appeal to God, can
possibly be. But there is no agreement, no con-
tract, no matter how solemn, or by what attesta-
tions ratified, but what may be set aside, and
annulled, by and with the consent of the party
for whose protection, and in whose interest the
contract was entered into. Now the pledges, or
Coronation Oaths which the Sovereign takes
are imposed by the people, speaking through an
Act of Parliament, and for the supposed benefit
of the people, and their protection against a
Sovereign who might be tempted to avail him-
self of the royal prerogative to encourage
Popery. The same people therefore have the
right to release their Sovereign from any or all
of the obligations which he at his Coronation
entered into with them; and this they can do by
and through Parliament, which is the representa-
tive and mouthpiece of the people. It is there-
fore to caricature the sacred obligations of an
Oath, to insist that the Queen would still be
bound by the terms of her Coronation Oath, even
though the people who imposed on her the obli-
gation of taking that oath, should see fit to re-
lease her therefrom. In short the Coronation
Oath is but the solemn pledge which the Sove-
reign makes to adhere to the terms which the
people exact as the condition of their accepting
him or her as ruler over them: from which
pledge the people have therefore the right to re-
lease their Sovereign when they please, and to
what extent they please.

These were the chief points raised by Lord
Derby in his great speech in the House of Lords,
though he insisted also upon the inevitable dan-
gerous results of doing away with Protestant
Ascendency in Ireland, by disestablishing the
Protestant Church. If the Protestant minority
be not by law upheld in a position of unnatural
ascendency over the Catholic majority, the latter
it is feared will by the natural operation of the
laws of society, assume the upper hand; and to
prevent this the present anomaly and injustice
must still be maintained.

But though opposing the measure before the
House, Lord Derby plainly hinted that should
the coming elections give a House of Commons
determined upon disestablishing the Irish Prot-
estant Church, it would be for the Lords to con-
sider seriously whether they should still persist in
opposition to a measure demanded by the coun-
try, though now only brought before them by a
moribund Parliament which is not a full and fair
representative of the wishes of the people. The
Lords no doubt will yield after a short struggle.

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE.—
An Italian paper the *Propugnatore* of Lecco,
states that the Piedmontese Government has
fined the Archbishop of Brindisi the sum of Four
Hundred Francs for having appointed certain of
his priests to be canons, without its permission.
The priests have also been mulcted in the sum of
Two Hundred Francs each. Comments are
needless: but it is well that it should be on re-
cord what "Jack in Office" understands by "re-
ligious liberty," and a Free Church in a Free
State." From such liberty, from such freedom
—good Lord deliver us.

Rev. Mr. Gillie Parish Priest, Pembroke died
suddenly on the 17th inst., from apoplexy, su-
perinduced by excessive heat.

DNATION.—The Secretary of the Catholic
Young Men's Society begs to acknowledge
having received from Owen McGarvey, Esq.,
his most liberal donation of books; from D.
McDonald, Esq., two monthly magazines, the
'Catholic World' and the 'Month,' and from
Mr. Roy 100 cards of the Sacred Heart.

ST. RAPHAEL'S, GLENGARRY,
July 20th, 1868.

(To the Editor of the True Witness)

DEAR SIR,—The "Triduum" to which for
some time we have anxiously looked forward,
took place here on Tuesday the 14th inst., and
the following two days.

A peal from our chime of fine bells the even-
ing before, announced the arrival of His Lord-
ship the Bishop who drove up from Williams-
town, accompanied by the Rev. Father Mas-
terson, Father Barrett, Secretary to His Lord-
ship, and Father MacCarthy.

Vicar General Hay, Rev. Messrs. O'Connor,
Lynch, MacDonald and Gauthier kindly assisted
on the occasion. The Mass of the opening of
the Triduum was celebrated at ten o'clock on
Tuesday morning, Father McDonald of Lochiel
being the celebrant.

After Mass His Lordship entered the pulpit
and in eloquent words addressed the immense
Congregation; explaining the nature of the De-
votion, exhorting them to profit by the graces at
their disposal and begging, while they prayed for
their own wants, not to forget those of our holy
Mother the Church, nor the immortal Pius who
since his accession to the pontifical throne—the
oldest, the most sacred, the first throne of the
universe, the throne that links earth to heaven—
has guided the bark of Peter, the house of God,
with so much glory to himself, so much benefit to
mankind. His Lordship's discourse ended, the
Rev. Gentlemen took their place in the Confes-
sionals which were literally besieged from early
morning till late at night.

Each day at the last mass and each evening
after the Rosary an instruction, followed by the
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, was
given. The Sermons delivered in the English,
French and Gaelic languages and, apparently
with the desired effect.

The amiable and devoted pastor, Father Mas-
terson, left nothing undone to render the Triduum
every way successful; and had the happiness
to see thirteen hundred of his flock approach the
Most Holy Eucharist.

Sixty-six persons, chiefly adults, received the
Sacrament of Confirmation and the last day being
the Feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel, a very
large number were enrolled in the Confraternity
of the holy Scapular.

Thus, Mr. Editor, has been celebrated the
last of the Triduum in this neighborhood at
which about five thousand persons were admitted
to the table of our Lord.

This tells well for the state of religion in the
Mother Diocese of Western Canada. How
consoling to see the giant strides with which
the Church has advanced within the past few years
under the guidance of the Bishop of Kingston
and his devoted clergy. Handsome temples in
almost every parish. Several Convents and
Academies, various religious orders, a numerous
priesthood, over a thousand Catholics, are bless-
ings for which we cannot be too grateful to that
God who has made the grain of mustard seed,
sown years ago by the pioneer of Catholicity in
Upper Canada—the ever to be regretted Bishop
McDonnell—to grow into the majestic tree that
makes the diocese he founded, the first, the most
important, the most truly Catholic of Ontario.

With great esteem, Mr. Editor,
ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

The annual distribution of premiums to the
pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Quebec
Suburbs, came off on Tuesday, July 21st, and,
we may assert, in a manner that reflected credit
on masters and pupils.

Among the most conspicuous speakers of the
afternoon were H. O'Neill, J. McEvenue, M.
Dunne, D. Saunders, T. Donovan, J. B. Tel-
mosse, and C. O'Brien, who performed their dif-
ferent parts admirably well.

The whole was crowned by the distribution
of premiums. The following are the principal
pupils, who, by their application during the past
scholastic year, merited rewards:—H.

O'Neill, 1st Prize Orthography, 1st do, Read-
ing, 2nd do, Book-keeping, 1st do, Geography;
A. Turpin, 1st Prize Book keeping, 1st do,
Arithmetic, 1st do, Algebra, 1st do, Mensura-
tion; T. Donovan, 2nd Prize Arithmetic,
Algebra, Mensuration, 1st Prize Parsing;
Charles Marcotte, 3rd prize, Bookkeeping, 2nd
do, Arithmetic; Bernard McEvenue, 1st prize,
Parsing; D. Saunders, 1st prize, Politeness;
Pat. Murphy, 3rd prize, Algebra and Mensura-
tion, 2nd do, Geography; Jas. Higgins, 1st
prize, Religious Instruction; Thomas Coyle, 1st
prize, Good Conduct.

TORONTO, July 24th, 1868.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—When the eye and countenance
glow with youth and intelligence, when palpable
signs are given of both moral and intellectual
development, when in fine the efforts of able
and self-sacrificing men are crowned with the
success which they deserve so justly, there is
none who would not feel proud and happy in as-
sisting at a School Exhibition.

Such was the sight, such were the feelings which
awaited the Toronto Catholics in the Music
Hall on Tuesday evening July the 14th. This
vast and neatly finished building was destined
upon this occasion to become the scene of deep
interest and amusement. To the Academy of
the Christian Brothers belonged exclusively the
honor of occupying the stage, and of engrossing
the attention of the audience. Among those
who graced this circumstance with their presence,
and who always show themselves zealous to favor
Catholic instruction in this country, we dis-
tinguish His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese,
F. Rooney, V.G., Fathers Vincent, Laurent,
White, Donahoe, Kelley, Finnain, with several
other clergymen and ecclesiastics.

The Seance opened with a drama entitled
"Village Education" which was of exquisite
choice and appropriateness. The pupils played
their respective parts in a truly creditable man-
ner; a becoming ease and freedom marked their
appearance throughout the entire performance.
But the applause which they received, and the
sense of pleasure which they aroused in every
breast was renewed with greater intensity by a
comic interlude styled: "The Great Elixir." In
fact, there could be nothing more agreeable
than to witness such a successful attempt in this
difficult branch of representation. Each char-
acter was assumed so naturally, and the witty
humor of the play was so captivating that they
provoked continual outbursts of laughter from
the highly pleased audience, and made many a
heart yearn for the repetition of a piece so ably
executed. It would be unjust to neglect saying
that M. J. Doyle and J. G. Halley were the
principal heroes of the entertainment, and that
they promise to become no ordinary actors
should they continue in the path they have en-
tered.

Quite a savoury treat of music regaled the
audience at different intervals. Some charming
voices poured forth strains of the sweetest har-
mony. "The Meeting of the Waters," "Re-
member the Glories of Brian the Brave," and
other national airs formed the subject-themes of
their singing, and were rendered in a style which
would be far from displeasing to the delicate ear of
the Irish Bard. Fred. Lalor, a little boy of 5
years, amazed everybody with the suavity of his
fute-like voice, and was called upon to repeat his
delightful song which had new and complete suc-
cess. Several young boys performed upon the
violin some difficult pieces, and enchanted the
listeners with the sweetness and clearness of the
notes they drew from their instruments. The
Academy Band which played some beautiful
marches and galops, has already attained a re-
markable degree of celebrity, and is truly an
ornament to the city of Toronto.

When the dramatists and musicians had ac-
complished their various tasks to the full satisfac-
tion of all present, they withdrew from the stage
to prepare themselves for the reception of the
rewards which their year's labor was soon to
bestow. The most esteemed prize was taken
by P. Halligan and T. O'Leary—as these two
young gentlemen merited the premium of excel-
lence. His Lordship was pleased to crown the
victors' brows with the wreath which so many
might covet with reason.

As soon as the distribution was ended, the au-
dience dispersed perfectly content with the good
fortune which had brought them to assist at such a
varied display of talent.

A few days after this Exhibition, the pupils of
the Academy presented their Beloved Director,
Brother Arnold, a testimonial of their gratitude
and affection. A silver snuff box worth thirty
dollars, and a writing pencil of the same costly
material, were presented to him by one of the
pupils in the name of the whole Academy.

This precious token prompted by such noble
sentiments cannot but highly delight the heart of
this talented and virtuous teacher of youth, who
with so many others of the same generous insti-
tution, prove so beneficial to society and religion
in the Canadian Provinces.

Yours,
D. B.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—How agreeable it is for the citizens of Quebec to consider the progress that is being made, year after year, in the noble cause of Education. Let us go back anterior to the period when St. Malo's peerless navigator cast anchor at Stadacona, and there contemplate Canada in its primeval and truly picturesque condition, and contrast the past and present. Let imagination play and re-create the red man in all his savage freedom; let fancy dispel our bustling cities, our navigation, our lumber business, ship-building, agriculture and civilization, and replace them with rivers unrippled by a craft unnoised save by the occasional paddle of the Indian's canoe, the roar of the buffalo, the tramp of the untamed horse, the whoop of the Ottawa and the war-cry of the Algonquin. What a change has since taken place! What wonderful advancement of Christianity and civilization. The light birch canoe of the Iroquois is no longer seen on the smiling waters of the majestic St. Lawrence, which has now become the scene of trade and steam. Where once stood the lofty pine, gathering under its shade the warrior and the savages, now exists a stately cathedral, a superb university, a venerated convent, a beautiful college, a spacious orphanage,—all wrought by the hand of art, adorned with the brain of invention, and destined, many of them, for the educating of youth. The Institution in question, of which we gave a short account in a previous number, is situated on one of the most beautiful and healthy sites our city can afford, and commands a most magnificent view of the surrounding country. From almost any of its windows the spectator can descry, for numbers of miles, the long range of the Laurentides, several villages, the Falls of Montmorenci, the Island of Orleans, and the vast expansion of the St. Lawrence, whose ebbing and flowing waters, varying with each mutation of the light and shade, present infinite tints of beauty, at times burnished with gold under the refulgent rays of Phœbus, or silver tipped by fair Cynthia as she steals forth from darksome clouds.

The annual Examination and Distribution of Prizes took place on the thirteenth instant. Long before the hour of commencing the exercises, the spacious hall, beautifully decorated, was crowded with the parents and friends of the children. Notwithstanding the number that have gone down to the salt water, there were present a large assembly of the respectability of Quebec. Among the Catholic clergy we noticed the Very Rev. C. F. Gazeau, V. G.; Rev. J. Auelair, Cure of Quebec; Rev. A. Racine of St. John's; Rev. P. Roussel, Director of the Point Levis college; Rev. P. Lefebvre, O. M. J.; Rev. J. Neville of St. Patrick's; Rev. J. Gosselin of the Archdiocese; Rev. Brother Abrates, Director of the Christian Brothers; Rev. Brother Anthony, of the Commercial Academy, and several other rev. gentlemen whose names we could not ascertain.

The exercises were opened with a very excellent address, correctly and distinctly pronounced by Miss Mary Sanford. The pupils then came forward on the stage and underwent a most interesting examination on the different branches of education which had occupied them during the scholastic year. In each of the subjects they evinced a very satisfactory knowledge and gave the greatest satisfaction to the interrogators. They might, perhaps, have given better reasoning in Arithmetic, but still, when we consider that the questions propounded were of a difficult nature in Interest, Proportion, Commission, Exchange and Partnership, we must say we expected nothing of the kind from them. We remarked that though the gentlemen frequently deviated from the list of questions placed at their disposal, when invited to interrogate, the juveniles were not in the least confused, but answered with a freedom, accuracy, and utter absence of the recitative manner that was delightful to witness. They seemed to excel, particularly, in English Composition Synonyms, Epistolary Correspondence, Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, and even Book-keeping.

The examination though highly interesting of itself, was rendered still more so by introducing a selection of most agreeable monologues, dialogues, &c. Among the most excellent we might mention 'The Knight of Canterbury,' by Miss A. Nell, which was delivered with the greatest wit and humor, and drew bursts of laughter from the audience. 'A Mother's Love' was well recited by Miss S. Coolican. The Emigrant Mother' was delivered with much pathos by Miss M. McCarthy. It produced great sensation among the auditors, and, we doubt not, found echo in the heart of many a listener that had witnessed, with a bleeding heart, similar desolation in the memorable year of 1847. 'The Spider and the Fly,' by Miss Maggie McCarthy, was the most witty production we have heard in many years; she exhibited a high degree of histrionic ability in it and a couple of dialogues in which she took prominent parts. 'The Little Philosopher' by Misses G. Owen and A. Vincent, was warmly applauded. 'The Prizes,' a dialogue, by a half-a-dozen young ladies was the chef d'œuvre in the literary department and as they all did admirably well we shall not particularize.

The musical department was worthy in every respect of the high reputation the Institution enjoys. We are under the impression that the daughter of Mnemosyne or the performer on the Lesbian lyre must be nesting among the keys of the piano and the charming voices of the fair songsters. Among the selections we noticed for excellence the solo 'I breathe once more my native air' by Miss J. Deegan, and 'where shall we find our home' a duet by the same young lady and Miss E. Gignere were very beautiful, and spoke volumes in favor of the modest and graceful performers. 'The little barefoot' a solo by Miss A. Vincent elicited the greatest applause. The happy moment at length arrived when the meritorious young ladies were rewarded for their well employed year. We would be pleased to give the names of those who carried off the greatest number of honors.

When the distribution was terminated, Miss J. Deegan delivered the closing address a most chaste and beautiful poetic composition, well conceived and gracefully expressed. To this the Rev. President answered in a very appropriate manner and then the song 'Good Bye' told the pleased audience that the beautiful pageant was over—the fair young ladies vanished from the scene which reminded us of the maxim that 'earth has joys, pure joys, but they are fleeting.'—Quebec Mercury, July 17.

HUNTINGTON CONVENT.—On Friday last, the 7th inst., we had the pleasure of attending at the public examination of the pupils who, during the past two months, followed the course of this highly commendable Institution. The manner in which the young ladies answered the different questions put to them in several of the branches of the classical course taught them, during the scholastic year, was most satisfactory, and reflected much credit both to themselves and to their zealous and devoted teachers. The little dramas, together with the vocal and instrumental music gave quite a treat to the parents and friends of education who crowded the hall of exercises to overflowing, not more than one half being able to obtain admittance. We understand

that the ladies, in order to answer the wants of their pupils, and give more satisfaction to the friends of education, intend to build a spacious hall adjoining their already large establishment. We cordially wish them success.

A list of the prizes awarded has been very kindly furnished us by the Lady Superior, but we are unable to publish it this week. We will endeavor to give it to our readers next week.—Huntingdon Journal.

News-Boys' HOME IN TORONTO.—Bishop Lynch, of Toronto, has published the prospectus of a sort of newsboys' home, called the St. Nicholas, intended for "good boys who have no regular home of their own, into which no lazy or dishonest boys are to be admitted. The reformatory and prison should be their place of abode." The boys are to be supplied with a bath, and a clean, comfortable bed. Prayers are to be said in the evening, and there will be an evening school in winter. The nuns of St. Joseph will be supplied on the most reasonable terms,—credit being given to reliable boys who promise to pay as soon as they can. The bishop's "appeal" to the charitable and ever-generous citizens of Toronto, closes as follows:—

From the time our Lord blessed little children, and proclaimed that those who did not become like unto them would not enter the kingdom of heaven, children have become the object of the dearest affection and ardent charity of all those who love God and reverence the angelic virtues. The condition of children is most favorable for little services, and their gratitude for favors is everlasting whilst their resentments are not of long duration. St. Paul speaking of children says: "Now I say as long as he is a child, he differeth nothing from a servant, though he be Lord of all." (Gal iv. 1). Men now say 'thoughtless youth,' whereas youth runs wild in superabundance of thought. To give this exuberant thought direction and aim, and enable the mind to see heaven in the distance as the great goal of happiness, and to make them good citizens for earth, should be our earnest desire.

Christ has said, "Whosoever shall give to drink to one of these little ones even a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, smen I say to you he shall not lose his reward." (Matt. x. 42). Whilst Christ pronounces a blessing on those who assist youth, He likewise pronounces a malediction on those who scandalize them or permit them to perish. "See that you despise not one of these little ones, for I say to you their angels in heaven always see the face of my Father who is in heaven." (Matt. xviii. 10). Even pagan philosophy forcibly recommends the proper culture of youth, and Plutarch says, children should be taught to worship God, to revere their parents, to obey the laws, to submit to rulers, to love their friends, and to be temperate in refraining from pleasure. (De Educatione Puerorum).

We count upon the generous and hearty support of all good and charitable Christians, who have at heart the welfare of the most interesting portion of Christ's flock, for the success of our undertaking. Yours devotedly in Christ; † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Bishop of Toronto.

THE HISTORY OF IRELAND. From the Treaty of Limerick to the present time. Being a continuation of the History of the Abbe MacGeoghegan; compiled by John Mitchel. D. & J. Sadler & Co., New York, and Montreal. Price \$3.

After their books of devotion there are no works fraught with more interest to the Irish people, than the history of their own beloved island. This fact will go very far towards securing for Mr. Mitchel's book a very wide circulation. But this is not the only feature that recommends this work. Being a continuation of Abbe MacGeoghegan, it covers a very extensive field, and treats upon many subjects of peculiar interest to the reader. In the course of a century and a half, many deeply interesting events are recorded upon the annals of a nation, and among these events the most memorable are the "deliberate breach of the Treaty of Limerick—the long series of Penal Laws—the exile of the Irish soldiery to France—their achievements in the French and other services—the career of Dean Swift—the origin of the Colonial Nationality among the English of Ireland—the Agitation of Lucas—the Volunteering—the Declaration of Independence—the history of the Independent Irish Parliament—the Plot to bring about the Union—the United Irishmen—the Negotiations with France—the Insurrection of 1798—French Expeditions to Ireland—the 'Union' (so-called)—the decay of Trade—the fraudulent imposition of Debt upon Ireland—the Orangemen—the beginning of O'Connell's power—the Veto Agitation—the Catholic Association—Clare Election—Emancipation—the series of Famines—the Repeal Agitation—the Monster Meetings—the State Trials—the Great Famine—the Death of O'Connell—the Irish Confederation—the fate of Smith O'Brien and his Comrades—the Legislation of the United Parliament for Ireland—Poor-Laws—National Education—the Tenant-Right Agitation—the present Condition of the Country, &c.

These points taken from the introduction, and involving, as they must, a very extensive research, speak for themselves, and will give the reader a much clearer conception of the work than anything we could write on the subject, especially during this "heated term."

This History is cheaply gotten up, contains 636 pages, and is ornamented by a steel engraving of Ireland's favored son, Daniel O'Connell.

FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ACCORDING TO THE LATIN RITE; with Explanations, by Francis Patrick Kenrick Archbishop of Baltimore. Fourth Revised Edition. Baltimore: Published by John Murphy & Co., 182 Baltimore street. 1868.

This is the title of a very interesting little work, paper cover, from the Press of those enterprising publishers, John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore. It is of interest not only to the clergy, but also to the laymen, as giving in full the form of that grand and imposing ceremonial of the Church, the Consecration of a Bishop.

MONSEIGNEUR GRANDIN'S MISSIONARIES.—We note the arrival among us of Monseigneur Grandin, Coadjutor Bishop of the Isle a la Croix Mission, with a large number of priests. Sixteen in number, we believe destined for Missionary work in the vast interior of this Territory.—Nor'-Wester.

The Nor'-Wester of the 4th July says:—On Tuesday we had an addition to the population of twenty-seven individuals. They are from Canada, Province of Ontario, and consist of two families and seven young men.

The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society's Annual Excursion and Picnic to St. Joseph's Island takes place on the 12th August next.

THE FREE BATH.—There has now been added to the convenience of the free bath a shower bath, the water being brought 189 feet from the waste weir and used as a douche or shower bath at option.

FIRE MARSHAL SWORN.—William Henry Austin and Matthias Charles Desnoyers, Esqrs., took and subscribed the oath of office as Fire Marshal of Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. M. GARRIN, a young gentleman who is very highly spoken of by our French Conservative contemporaries, has decided to come forward for the vacancy in the House of Commons created by the resignation of Dr. DESAULNIERS, appointed Prison Inspector.

TO PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SHORE.—If householders going to the sea side and shutting up their houses would leave the number of their residences at the Central Station the detectives would be able to keep a better look-out on them. There are a gang of thieves in the city who make it a practice to rob houses left vacant in this way. The robberies are not discovered until the return of the parties and long after the thieves have escaped. A number of those robberies occurred last summer. If the key of the house was left with the detectives, they would be able to take a look into the house now and again, and if anything did happen they would not be long in getting after the burglars.

Quebec, July 27.—A sad accident occurred yesterday, by which a porter in the Marine Hospital, named Gray, age 50, together with his son, age 12 lost their lives. Young Gray went to bathe at Hole Point, in sight of his father's dwelling. He was not long in the river but he felt himself carried down with the current. The pitiful cries attracted the father, who plunged into the river and in the struggle witnessed by a crowd on the bridge, they both sank before assistance could be rendered. The bodies were picked up shortly afterwards, and at the inquest a verdict of accidentally drowned was rendered. Gray leaves a widow and four children unprovided for.

THE NEW TRACTION ENGINE AT TORONTO.—The new Traction Engine, recently consigned to Mr. W. Sutherland Taylor, by the makers, Messrs B. Garrett & Sons, Leiston Works, Suffolk, England, was exhibited in practical operation on our streets yesterday. The Engine was attached to two trucks, loaded with seven tons of cast iron pillars from the foundry of Messrs Hamilton & Son. The trucks, belonging to Messrs. Shedden & Co., Grand Trunk trestlers, were used, and after being filled with an additional cargo of men and boys, the iron being completely hid from sight by the number of the aspirants. A third wagon was also put into requisition and filled with between twelve and fourteen tons—the engine started along Palace and Front streets at about four miles an hour. This was accomplished to the utmost satisfaction of all the spectators. The steers through which the novelty passed, were lined with people who evinced a lively interest in the proceedings. The engine with its load proceeded steadily along westward till Simcoe street was reached, when the power of the machine to ascend and descend declivities was to be tested. This was tried at the Grand Trunk freight shed, which is approached from both Simcoe and Front streets by a heavy slope. The road downwards has a pitch of about one foot in fourteen, but the engine accomplished the task without difficulty. The hill towards Front street and again leading to the level was next attempted, in order to test the powers of the machine in going up gradients. The engine took this at a speed equal to any made on the route, and when half way up was stopped by the engineer to show the facility with which it can be managed under all circumstances. Along York and Wellington streets it was required to make two turns in passing from Wellington to Front street; but although followed by such a long train, the curvature was performed with ease. The smoke appears a smaller grievance than could possibly have been anticipated, scarcely any being seen. The trial was in every way satisfactory, and afforded ample proof not only of the advantage of such machines, but their adaptability to the necessities of this country. In regard to the danger of frightening horses, anticipated as an object although a great many horses were met on the streets, only one or two standing loose at shop doors were frightened—and even these regained confidence when held until the engine passed.—Toronto Globe.

GRAND FIRE IN TORONTO.—A fire occurred in Toronto this morning, which for the amount, value and variety of property destroyed outrivals anything of the kind which Toronto has witnessed for some years. The fire originated in the rear of James Mumford's, butcher, on the east side of Yonge Street, and extended to the extensive lumber yard of Mr. Drummond, which contained 600,000 feet of lumber and which being very dry, proved excellent food for the conflagration. A large number of houses and stores on Yonge Street, Victoria Street, and Cruikshank Street were destroyed. No lives were lost but a number of animals, including horses, sheep and lambs perished in the flames. One man James Mumford, lost a fine horse and thirty-six sheep. The loss is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$60,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The Toronto Telegraph says: 'The present scene of the conflagration is a lamentable one. Almost an entire block is a smouldering smoking, blackened ruin. On Yonge street, from Bugg's Block up to Cruikshank street not a house is left standing, and in the rear over to Victoria street everything is destroyed. The streets are piled up with furniture and goods of all kinds, lying in heaps here and there just as they were placed by their owners in the hurry of the moment. The fire must have made some thirty or forty families remove their furniture. Some of these will be able to move back into their homes at once, while others must look elsewhere for an abode.'

A number of the Toronto policemen are laid up and unable to be on duty owing to the effects of the heat of the weather, aggravated by the absurdly unreasonable clothing they are compelled to adopt. The chief complains them to have their coats buttoned when on duty, several of the men having been fined seven days pay for violating the rule in this respect. So say our Toronto exchanges.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Kingston Whig says: One of the most melancholy accidents that it could be our duty to record, occurred on Wolfe Island, at the foot of the Bateau Channel yesterday morning about eight o'clock. Two negroes named Randall, between 10 and 12 years of age, of Mrs. Capt. Charles Staley, took her little boy, about four years of age, down to the water to wash him. The girl who held him slipped with him into the water, which is at the shore, about four feet deep. The other girl in her fright ran up to the house for the mother, who rushed frantically to the shore and plunged in, was seen to go under the water but a short reach from shore, and never again rose a alive. The little girl ran down again to the

shore and rescued her sister in her last extremity with the aid of a stick, but the little boy as well as his mother perished. There was nobody near at hand who could assist them. Half an hour afterwards the bodies were recovered. The facts of the case were reported to Dr. Harker, (Coroner) and after having examined the witness he determined holding no inquest as the Verdict could only be one of "Accidental Death."

The following is from the Napanee Standard: About a month ago farmers were in high spirits over the prospects of an abundant harvest, but almost everything has since suffered in consequence of the extreme hot weather and lack of rain. However, the crops are far from being a failure. Rye was well filled and safe before the dry weather commenced, but barley is not so good as was anticipated, the grain being shrivelled and much smaller than usual. Wheat in most sections looks very promising; the weevil is said to be doing great damage in some places, but in others there is none to be seen worth mentioning. Root crops are at a stand still, and will remain so until Providence blesses us with a plentiful supply of rain.

The Prescott Telegraph says:—Haying is going on apace in this section, notwithstanding the terribly hot weather, which is so dangerous both to man and beast. Probably half the crop has been secured. Some of our farmers will commence cutting their grain this week. Fall wheat and barley are unusually fine-looking and will probably yield well but other grains and crops generally have suffered so much from the severe drought in many places they may be said to be all but ruined. Certainly the prospect has sadly changed from what it was a month or even a fortnight ago, when everything promised a most abundant yield.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last a young man named Hixon left this town with a friend for Beauharnois, at 4 o'clock p. m. He was found on the track, near Oteau Landing, on Friday morning, with three or four scalp wounds, and a depressed fracture of the skull, as well as some injuries in the face. He appears to have fallen off the cars; he was conveyed to the General Hospital where he lies in a precarious state.

The London Free Press says that three of the councillors of Seseforth were hung in effigy on Monday morning last, for having passed a by-law to remove verandah posts, shutter boxes, signs, &c., ten feet from the shop fronts. This was meant to give effect to a petition in course of signature for the abrogation of the by-law. Should they not comply, it is assured the councillors will be hung outright.

BRAND ATTRY.—The Guelph Mercury says, on the morning of the 8th inst., a young man named Chas. Hodgins, of the township of Osprey, was buried under twenty feet of earth in a well he was digging. It was four hours before he was got out. The sandy nature of the earth was the cause of the fearful mishap.

A crusade against American silver has been inaugurated in several of the cities of Ontario. A deputation of the citizens of Ottawa was on the 16th appointed to wait on Sir John A. Macdonald, in reference to this matter.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. James Lloyd, 85 years of age, and one of the wealthiest residents of North York, was recently thrown from his buggy and killed. He had started with his family for a Quaker meeting, but in going down a hill the wsggon upset, and he was killed immediately.

A strange scene was enacted at Seaham harbor lately. A man who had deserted his wife to elope with another woman was brought home by the police, escorted by a mob including about 500 women, beating tin pots and yelling.—Peterborough Examiner, 16th.

THE HARVEST.—The Ottawa Times says:—Notwithstanding the apparently unpromising state of the weather from the long absence of rain, the crops throughout the Western portion of the county of Carleton look remarkably well, and are in a flourishing condition.

We would direct special attention to the inducements offered to Tea-drinkers by the Montreal Tea Company. It will be seen by their advertisement in another column, that they send four 5 lb or two 12 lb cetties of tea, of any kind, to one address carriage paid. Their suggestion for clubbing together is really very good. There cannot possibly any mistake occur, as they mark each party's box plainly, so that each get their own Tea. This mode of doing business, and selling at wholesale prices, cannot possibly fail to have the desired effect. The company is a most respectable one, and those wishing a genuine article, as well as effecting a great saving, should give them a fair trial.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Rev A Gosselin, Coconago, N B, \$5; A Corrigan Oheles \$4; M O'Brien, Normanby \$2; P Carey-St. Sophia, \$2; T J Appleton, Vienna \$2; M Shan non, Picton \$1; J Callaghan, Ingersoll, \$2; A Kelly, Joliette \$2; B Scanlan, Marysville \$1; Rev T Quinn, St Andrews of Taton \$2; Perth, P Flanagan \$2; D McEllegott \$3. Per Rev O Gay, North Warkfield—Self \$2; P O'Farrell \$2; M O'Maley \$2; J Martin, \$2. Per Rev Mr Vinet, Ormstown—J Dempsey \$1.50. Per J McGuire, Cobourg—P H McKeary, \$1. Per O McNulty—T Hoolahan, Dixon's Coopers \$4.

Per D Smith, Pakenham—Michael Smith \$2. Birth, In this city, on the 22d inst., the wife of Mr. M. J. McAndrew, of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, July 27, 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Middlings \$3.20 to \$3.50; Fine, \$6.50 to \$6.75 Super., No. 2 \$6.75 to \$7.00; Superfine \$6.50 to \$6.80; Fancy \$6.00 to \$6.50; Extra, \$6.75 to \$7.00; Superior Extra \$6.00 to \$6.50; Bag Flour, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.50 to \$6.20. Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—U. C. Spring, \$1.42 to \$1.00. Peas per bush.—\$1. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 44c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$9.00 to \$9.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.65 to \$5.70 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.40 to 0.00.—First Pearls, \$5.50. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$24.75 to \$25.00;—Prime Mess \$16.75; Prime, \$16.00 to \$10.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. July 27, 1868. s. d. s. d. Flour, country, per quintal, 18 0 to 18 6 Oatmeal, do 14 0 to 15 0 Indian Meal, do 9 6 to 10 0 Barley, do, 0 0 to 0 0 Peas, do, 6 0 to 6 3 Oats, do, 2 6 to 2 9 Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 0 to 1 3 Do, salt do 0 9 to 0 10 Potatoes per bag 6 0 to 6 3 Onions, per minot, 7 6 to 10 0 Lard, per lb 0 7 to 0 8 Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton do 0 6 to 0 7 Lamb, per quarter 2 6 to 5 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 0 10 Ha*, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10.00 Straw 5.00 to 3.00

MR. A. KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, 54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal. PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half-past four each evening. TERMS MODERATE.

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &C., 675 CRAIG STREET, Two doors West of Bleury, MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. AN Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, at its next Session for the INCORPORATION of the "ASSOCIATION OF ST. PIERRE DES SOREL" CHARLES DORION, President. JOSEPH CARTIER, Secrétaire. Sorel, July 6th, 1868.

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for 1868 (open to competitors from all parts of the Dominion of Canada) will be held at the CITY OF MONTREAL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Sept. next, in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, St CHARLES STREET, and upon the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM, fronting on Guy and St. Catherine Streets. PRIZES OFFERED.....\$10,000 to \$12,000.

The Prize Lists and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 CRAIG STREET, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies. The Prize Lists, &c., and Form of Entry of the Industrial Department, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, MCGRAW'S HALL, Great St. James street Montreal. Entries of Stock must be made on or before SATURDAY the 22nd of August, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig Street Montreal. Entries of the Agricultural Products and Implements must be made at the same place, on or before SATURDAY the 5th of September.

Entries in the Industrial Department must be made previous to the 15th of September, at the Office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Each exhibitor will please pay a fee of One Dollar for membership, and will be entitled to a ticket giving him free entrance to the Exhibition. Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from the Exhibition, free of charge. Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their products but cannot compete for any prizes. For further information application should be made to the undersigned, Joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association. A. A. STEVENSON, Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. G. LÉCLERE, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for L. O. Montreal, July 17, 1868. 8 49.

PROVINCIAL OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal, } No. 1926. NOTICE is hereby given that Elmire Gailloux, of the city and District of Montreal, wife of Brunson Houle, Shoe Maker, heretofore of Montreal, and actually absent from the Province of Quebec, duly authorized, has the eleventh of July instant, instituted before the Superior Court in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband. F. CORBILLE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal 20th July, 1868. 1m—50.

WANTED, A SCHOOL TEACHER, with First Class Certificate, in section No. 10, 7 con., Lancaster, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Trustees, A. R. M DONALD, J. R. M DONALD, D. J. M LAIDLAW. Glenora, July 25, 1868.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR the Roman Catholic Separate SCHOOL of Belleville, a FIRST CLASS Male Teacher—a Normal School Teacher preferred. Application, stating references &c., to be made up to the 1st proximo to the undersigned. P. P. LYNCH, Sec. Board of R. C. S. Trustees. Belleville, Ont., June 11th, 1868.

STREET DIALOGUE.—Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D.—How did you manage it? Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Cuts.

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 beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on that Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 4.—The Emperor came from Fontainebleau to the Tuileries to-day to preside at a council of ministers, and left again at half past three in the afternoon. The Emperor has ordered that as large a number of troops as possible shall be sent home on six months' furlough after the general inspection, and the Minister of War has issued instructions to that effect.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative body the discussion on the budget was continued. Speeches were delivered by MM. Busson, Billault and Jules Favre. The latter having regretted that France was not rich enough to bear the expenses of the empire in the present state of her finances, he was called to order by the President. M. Rouher entered into the various phases of the financial question. Referring to the reproach uttered by M. Jules Favre, that France was on a footing of an armed peace, M. Rouher said the present strength of our army is the effective peace strength. In all circumstances and in all countries, in Greece, in the Danubian Principalities as much as in our relations towards Germany, we have always upheld the principle of the pacification and independence of nations. The improvement of our arms is but an indispensable guarantee against war. We have not to be ready for all eventualities, and it would be imprudent to leave a great nation like France exposed without the power of defending her honor and her flag if her defence became necessary. The Government has no *arrière pensee* in its eyes. Peace is the great condition of civilization, and war a great calamity. The Government is one with the opposition and with the desire for its peace, but to wish for peace is not to conclude in favor of disarmament. The Government has not the same confidence as M. Jules Favre in the fraternal sentiments of peoples. The general debate on the budget was then closed.

PARIS, July 6.—The French Government have to-day granted to Baron Emilie Erlanger, of this city, and Mr. Julius Reuter, of London, an exclusive concession for 20 years to lay and work submarine telegraph cables between France and the United States.

PARIS, July 7.—The *Patrie* of this evening says that the Emperor will leave for Plombiers on the 19th inst., and will remain there until about the 10th of August.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Assembly the discussion upon the budget was continued, the house resuming the consideration of the supplementary credits of 1868. The two first sections containing estimates of the war department were adopted. In the discussion on the amendment of the committee proposing a reduction of one million upon the third section.

PARIS, July 8.—The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its bulletin referring to M. Rouher's recent speech in the Legislative Body, says:—The Minister of State has again reiterated the fact that it is the will of the Emperor, of the Legislative Body, and of the country that peace—the essential condition of progress and civilization—should be maintained. The future has been rendered secure against every contingency by an increase of the military forces in keeping with the traditions of our history; but this reform of the army is but an additional guarantee in support of those peaceful ideas the application of which the Imperial diplomacy reconciles with the dignity befitting a great country.

The *Epopee* of this evening asserts that disturbances have broken out at Valencia and Barcelona, but no details have been received.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body the debate upon the Budget was continued. M. Jules Favre made a speech in which he argued that France ought to take the initiative in a general disarmament.

The *Maison* de Monsieur replied. Referring to Crete, he said:— 'This question has passed through three phases—in the first we sought to prevent the Cretan insurrection, and any intervention by Greece; in the second, we endeavored to prevent Turkey from concentrating her forces in the island, by showing her the crisis with which she would be threatened; and, in the third, we paved the way in a friendly manner for the introduction of improved institutions into Crete.'

In reference to Germany, M. de Monstier stated that it was in the interest of peace that France had recourse to armaments, which had been, and would remain, an element of peace. If the Government had no objections to lay on the table, it was because, in the interest of peace, it had abstained from every irritating controversy with Germany. The only despatch that had been written had been one in which the Government had explained the true nature of the interview at Salzburg. That interview concealed no warlike *arrière pensee*. If the peaceful declarations of the Government, so frequently reiterated, had not succeeded in removing all uneasiness it was because they had been met by a perverse incredulity on the part of the Opposition.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 8.—The High Court of Justice to-day passed sentence (in *contumacia*) upon Count Platen Hallemund, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the ex-King of Hanover, arraigned for high treason. The accused was condemned, in his absence, to 15 years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and 10 years' subsequent surveillance by the police. The King leaves on Saturday for Bonn, where he will remain until the second week in August.

The first Provincial Synod of Hanover will be convoked in the course of next year.

It is believed in diplomatic circles that the relations between Prussia and France are hostile, and that war between these two Powers is treated.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 4.—Negotiations have commenced between delegates of the Prussian and Italian Governments for the conclusion of a postal convention. The South German States will be invited to participate in the negotiations.

Prince Humbert and Princess Margerita will leave Monza on the 7th inst. on a tour in the strictest incognito, through South Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, England, and Scotland.

The *Liberte* confirms its previous statement respecting the enrollment of troops by Menotti Garribaldi. It has received trustworthy intelligence that the Bourbon and reactionary party are in high spirits, confidently relying on the result of a revolutionary movement in Naples. The *Journal de Bruxelles* thinks the present danger to the Vatican lies not in a Garibaldi raid, but in a republican movement throughout the whole of Italy. The Papal States will thus be the second object of attack, monarchical institution the first.

FLORENCE, July 9.—The Senate has passed the Bill increasing the direct taxes by 63 agents; 16

votes with modifications which will require that the Bill be returned to the Chamber of Deputies.

Rome, June 26. On Corpus Christi or as it is called in Rome, Corpus Domini, the usual magnificent procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place round the piazza of St. Peter's. Between seven and eight o'clock in the morning the Pope says a low Mass in the Sistine Chapel, and about nine he is borne in state down the Royal staircase of the Vatican which leads on to colonnade. A double line of soldiers, beating drums, go on to clear the crowd from the broad passage, for thousands by this time have filled every available space between the columns, and occupied the seats five or six lines deep let out for hire on both sides all round. Then come cross-bearers and acolytes, followed by a host of the Church's religious Orders, which take more than an hour to defile before any given spot on the line. Sixteen Orders, have the ancient right of walking in the procession, and many of them, as the Capuchins and Franciscans, were represented by as many as 60 or 70 monks, all carrying lighted candles in their hands and singing the Pange Lingua, each Order being preceded by its own banner; and attendant acolytes. After these come the seminarians of Rome, the fifty-four parish priests of the city, the penitentiaries, benefactors, and canons of St. Peter's monastery, some twenty bishops and cardinals, each followed by their little household, consisting of six or seven functionaries. A striking feature in the procession are the seven pavilions or tents representing the different Basilicas, each being preceded by an antique wooden fixture from which hangs a bell, which is rung at intervals on the way. The pavilions which probably represent their churches by reference to the tabernacle carried in the desert in the early days of Israel, are of gold and red, the imperial colors inherited by the Church from Pagan Rome, when Constantine gave over his palace and basilica of the Lateran to be the Pope's residence and cathedral. Last of all, comes the Holy Father on an elevated chair, kneeling in adoration before the Blessed Host, the canopy being carried on occasion by the students of the colleges of the English, Irish, Scotch, Greek, Brazilian, German, North American, and other nations, a beautiful figure of the universality of the Church, whose Head is engaged in ministering by a solemn ceremonial to the glory of the incarnate God. The generals of the army, surrounded by their staff, the noble guard superbly mounted, and detachments of the different cavalry and foot regiments bring up the rear of the procession to the sound of martial music. Yesterday was the Feast of St. John the Baptist, and the Pope assisted pontifically at high Mass in the morning at St. John Lateran. In the evening the Roman flock as usual to hear the famous hymn at vespers, *Ut quænt laxis, &c.*, which which is sung on the scale each line on one note higher than the other and then descending. It is a reminiscence of the gamut which a monk, they say thus came across, and who hence called the notes from the first syllables of the beginning and middle of the first four lines of the hymn, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, sa (for which the Italians say, si). It is an old custom too, to have a nosegay of pinks and lavender on St. John's day; they are blessed solemnly by the Cardinal Archbishop at first vespers and distributed to the canons of the Basilica, and stalla are tastefully decorated with them on all the roads leading to St. John's on that day. It has just been decided that some of the splendid ancient marbles disinterred from the recently discovered old Roman Emporium at the Marmorata are to be employed in covering the pillars of St. Peter's. The first to be done are those supporting the dome. As I observed in a late issue of the *Catholic Opinion* some correspondence on the meaning of the words 'Non videtis sanctos Petri' it may be well to say that the popular notion that these words are said or sung in the ceremony of consecration of the newly elected Pope is totally destitute of foundation. The authority nearest at hand is Moroni (of whom some account is given in the *Month for June*) vol. viii. p. 162, whose words I translate: 'It is false that on the day of consecration it is usual to sing before the Pontiff 'Non videtis sanctos Petri' as if the Pope could not attain the years of the Pontificate of St. Peter or reign more than 25 years.' In Rome, I know, such a sentiment is laughed at, as it is only a popular tradition, like that that the Cardinals in Rome always die three together which is not always true as in the case of Cardinal d'André. However, as yet no Pope has completed his 25 years. Yet we hope Pius the Ninth may break the charm.—*Catholic Opinion.*

ST. DOMINGO, July 21.—An arrival brings the following important news:— In St. Domingo a revolution has broken out in the Northern portion of the country, and it is by ex-President Capral and Gen. Lepertou. In the city of St. Domingo arrests and banishments continue. President Baz has sent assistance to General Salnave. The latest advices from Port au Prince represent that the refusal of the American Minister, Mr. Holliston, to afford the protection of the American flag to the Haytian refugees, caused much indignation. His action is denounced as unworthy of the United States. Sixty refugees had left the American consulate and sought the protection of the British representative. The appearances indicated that the United States were protecting Salnave. The American Consul had gone to the headquarters of the revolutionists with petitions numerous signed by the people of the city, to induce the rebels to return to their allegiance. The people of the capital assembled and proclaimed Salnave Emperor of Hayti, but he refused the title. General Cristo, of St. Domingo, crossed the borders of Hayti, and pillaged and set fire to the town of Salnave, entirely destroying the place. Some Haytian troops under Gen. Pignault laid siege to Jackmel. The town was saved by the arrival of Gen. Meator, who routed the besieging forces. Some of Pignault's men, who were taken prisoners, were executed. It is understood that for the future no prisoners will be made on either side. President Baz, of St. Domingo, sent the Dominican war schooner 'Capello' with 200 men, to the assistance of Salnave, but she was captured by the Haytian man-of-war 'Liberte,' Capt. John Lynch commanding. The English Consul of Maracaibo was found on board. The insurrectionists have also captured the war vessel 'Sylvan.' The revolutionists have captured the city of Caracas. They carried the outworks by storm on the 23rd of June, but did not gain the entire possession of the city. The public buildings and churches having been strongly fortified by the besieged; the place, however, was finally surrendered on the 26th, and Gen. Monagas at the head of his army, made a triumphant entry into the city. Gen. Bonassé, the commander of the Government forces, made his escape by flight. Porto Caballo still remained true to the Government. It is well fortified, garrisoned by a thousand men and protected by three war steamers.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The very Rev. Stephen Fennelly, procurator of the Madras mission during the episcopacy of his late lamented brother, the Very Rev. John Fennelly, has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Madras. The value and favor of the appointment have been greatly enhanced from the fact that it was made specially by the Holy Father in consequence of the strong representations made in Dr. Fennelly's regard to the Holy See. Dr. Fennelly received the rudiments of a classical education at St. Vincent's College, Castleknock. Under the pious care of that holy congregation his moral and intellectual qualities were happily directed and developed, and if the designs of Providence should be scrutinized we should have no hesitation in saying that to his early training at St. Vincent's was mainly due that special fitness for the priesthood which was and is his great characteristic, and which now leads to a special favor in his appointment. After a preliminary education at Castleknock, Dr. Fennelly was transferred by his archbishop, the late Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, to the College of Maynooth, as a candidate for orders in his native diocese of Cashel. At the time he entered Maynooth his brother and predecessor in the vicariate of Madras, the Most Rev. John Fennelly was bursar of the college. After a seven years' discharge of this office he was appointed by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda to the bishopric of Madras, and it was only in January last, after twenty six years' faithful discharge of his duties as bishop, that it pleased the Lord to call him to Himself, and bestow on him the reward of his labors. On the appointment of his brother to the vicariate of Madras, the Very Rev. Stephen Fennelly immediately formed his intention, in case God should call him to the priesthood, of joining him in his missionary labor. After a collegiate course of the highest distinction, he entered on the Dunboyne Establishment, and three years later, breaking the ties that bound him to his native diocese, he departed for his distant mission, resolved to spend himself, and be spent in the labors of the ministry. After sixteen or seventeen years of missionary duty he has been appointed to succeed his late brother, and surely if the shade of that venerable brother has cognizance of the events of this life, he will ratify the appointment that has been made and feel happy that such a shepherd watches over what he held most dear on earth—his loving priests, whom he so much loved—his schools and orphanages and orphan proteges, which were so dear to his heart—his beloved people, amongst whom, to use his own words, it was his greatest desire that his bones should be laid.

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The Grand Duchess Constantina has left for Athens. A new issue of silver money, standard 48, has been ordered to the amount of 6,000,000 roubles.

DENMARK. COPENHAGEN, July 7.—The inhabitants of Schleswig, now on a visit to Jutland, have telegraphed their greeting to the King of Denmark. His Majesty replied by telegraph:— 'My hearty thanks for your welcome message, my best wishes accompany you, my dear countrymen; may God be with you.'

July 9.—It is asserted upon good authority that the betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Royal of Sweden will be solemnized the day after to-morrow.

Count Wachtmeister, the Swedish Minister for foreign Affairs, who had been specially despatched to this capital to sign the act of betrothal, has arrived here.

The Crown Prince leaves on Saturday for the Castle of Sofero, in Sweden, at the invitation of the Duke of East Gothland. His Royal Highness will subsequently proceed, in company with the King of Sweden, to the summer palace of Beckaskog.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 8.—The Ministerial journal *L'Esperanza* states that the Government has advised the Queen to censure the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier to leave the country.

It also states that several Generals are to be exiled.

SERVIA.

■ BELGRADE, July 3.—Prince Milano was crowned as Prince of Servia in the Cathedral this day. Yesterday the Skuptschina met at seven o'clock in the morning and constituted its committee. Out of 564 members elected 503 were present. The President and other members pronounced speeches commending the late Prince Michael and invoking the support of the assembly on behalf of the Prince Milano. The orations were received with great cheering. On the proposition of M. Meditch the Skuptschina proclaimed Prince Milano the lawful heir of Prince Michael amidst most enthusiastic hurrahs. A deputation was sent to Prince Milano. He entered the house soon afterwards wearing the uniform of a colonel. On his arrival the deputation rose up and received him with acclamations. He then said:— 'I have been elected Prince when I was only a student. I will learn the means of insuring the happiness of the Servian nation confided to me till I

attain my majority in the Regency the Assembly has just elected. These words were much applauded. The Regent took the oath, and prayers were recited in chorus. The assembly separated in a spirit of great enthusiasm. The Regent will follow the policy of the late Prince Michael.

Gen. Sanborn, of the Indian Peace Commission, arrived in Washington, on Thursday, from Dakota, bringing with him a treaty made with the entire Sioux nation, signed by the chiefs and head men of all the different bands, representing an aggregate of thirty thousand Indians, all of whom propose to settle on a territorial reservation north of Nebraska and west of the Missouri River; and to be known as Cheyenne Territory; and set apart for the exclusive use of Indians. Despatches from Gen. Augur, now in council with the Snakes and Shoshones, at Fort Bridger indicate equal success with these tribes. All that remains is to remove these Indians and start them on the new reservations.

There is a proposition in Congress, before the Committee on ways and means, to admit free of duty, the products of Prince Edward's Island, including fish, provided the islanders will allow Americans to fish on their coast free. The proposition comes from Mr. Butler (of Mass.), and is being favorable considered.

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The American Consul had gone to the headquarters of the revolutionists with petitions numerous signed by the people of the city, to induce the rebels to return to their allegiance. The people of the capital assembled and proclaimed Salnave Emperor of Hayti, but he refused the title.

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before the civil courts for trial, and that a thorough investigation be made into their conduct; and the action of the British commander. The money taken from the purses of the Chanticleers, was to be kept on deposit until the conclusion of the trial. Private orders were at the same time despatched to General Corona, to repel by force any naval attack by the British commander.

THE ABYSSINIAN CHURCH.—We copy from the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, translations of a hymn and prayer to the Blessed Virgin, from the Abyssinian. They remind one forcibly of the old Irish hymns and prayers, and are exactly in the same style. The correspondent of the Illustrated London News, at Abyssinia, describes one of the churches. Within the holy place, or sanctuary, is a shelf covered with cloths, and in the cloths is a stone, ornamented with a cross in the centre, and upon this stone is written the name of the saint to whom the church is dedicated. Upon this stone are placed the elements in the ceremony of consecration, which, he says, is identical with the ceremony in the Catholic Church. A bell is used in the ceremonies, and the incense has the same smell as that used in the Catholic churches. The church is called the church of Miriam, which is the word generally used in the east for Mary, and sounds like the Irish pronunciation of the same word. On the correspondent's first visit, he wanted to go into the second enclosure or sanctuary, but was not permitted, because the sacrament had just been celebrated, and they told him the angels were there. Abyssinians was converted in a very early age of Christianity.

PROTECTION FROM CLOTHING MOTHS.—We clip the following from a circular issued by Brig. Gen. G. H. Crossman, Assistant Quartermaster General, Philadelphia. Many and various methods are given for the protection of woollen clothing against the attacks of this insect. Spirits of turpentine, gum camphor, and leaves of tobacco, sprinkled among it are all recommended. At the clothing depot here, we formerly used freely the first of these as a preventive; but for the certain destruction of the eggs and larvae, we found the only sure and effective means, to be a thorough brushing, shaking, and whipping, with small sticks, of all our woollen articles to twice a year, viz:—About the middle of May, or the first of June, and last of September or early in October. Cloths may, however, be secured forever from the attacks of this destructive insect, by being washed or sponged on both sides with a solution of the corrosive sublimate of mercury, in alcohol, made just strong enough not to leave a white stain upon a black cloth. Any air-tight wrapper of cotton or linen cloth, or even the thinnest paper, will effectually protect woollens or furs from the moths, and they may be killed by fumigating the article containing them with tobacco smoke, or with sulphur, or by shutting it in an air-tight vessel and then plunging the latter into boiling water, or exposing it to steam for ten or fifteen minutes, or by putting it into an oven heated to about 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

A CURE FOR CANCER.—The following remedy for this fearful affliction has been used with success in the case of a gentleman in a Western city:—A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the centre a little larger than the cancer, so that the cancer had a small circular rim of the healthy skin next to it exposed. Then the plaster, made of chloride of zinc, blood-root, and wheat-flour, was spread on a piece of muslin the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for 24 hours. On removing it, the cancer will be found burnt into, and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of it will appear white and parboiled, as if scalded by hot steam. The wound is now dressed, and the outside rim soon separates, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plaster kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out like dead flesh and never grows in again. The remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell, of London, and not a case has been known of the re-appearance of the cancer when this remedy has been applied.

While walking down Broadway, a few days ago, we heard a water cart-man cursing his ill luck in a most obnoxious manner. 'That's always the way,' said he; 'a body can go at nothing now a-days but some one else will cut him out and take the job from him!' 'What is the matter?' inquired a bystander. 'Why, you see, I got a contract to water this street to-day, and have got all ready when it has commenced raining hard enough to drown an elephant.'

A Frenchman assured one of our friends that his countrymen never buy an article at the sellers' first price. For instance, said he, one of them came into my store the other day and priced a pair of silver buckles. I asked seven dollars. 'Ehven I give you nine,' 'Seven is the price, sir, not eleven,' 'Seven I give you five.'

A family of fifteen brothers are now living near Lyons, France, under one roof, and all unmarried. Is not this singular blessedness? It was an apt answer of a young lady, who, being asked where was her native place, replied, 'I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister.'

'I'll be round this way in a minute,' as the second hand said to the pendulum.

Virgins does not attract imitation, unless the person who gives the pattern be beloved as well as esteemed.

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the 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 and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRAIN APPLES, SWEET CORN, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa. Star.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PEARSE'S on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PEARSE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 1868.

SOBE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. The TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the TROCHES are universally pronounced better than other articles. OBTAIN ONLY 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORSELESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. August, 1868.

SORE EYES CURED AFTER THREE YEARS' SUFFERING! August 3rd, 1864.

Dear Sir.—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and SUGAR COATED PILLS. I suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about Three Years, the lids being much inflamed, swollen, and maturing. My eyelashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States but their efforts, instead of benefiting, injured me. I then tried your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, bought from the store of your Agent here, and I am glad to say, that five bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and three vials of the Pills, completely cured me. This was about six months ago, and my eye-lashes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking you, I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. EDWARD LANE, Wellington St., Montreal.

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

THE FAMILY FRIEND!

From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. In districts infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says: 'They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all bilious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have.' No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their purgative properties are extolled with peculiar emphasis. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

LITTLE ON THE FLOWERS.—The incense-breathing blossoms of every clime are so famously libelled by parties who attach the names of these exquisite products of nature to preparations manufactured from pungent essential oils. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, for thirty years the standard perfume of Spanish America, is frequently simulated by impostors, whose preparations are not only worthless but deleterious to health, producing a pernicious effect upon the brain and nerves, besides becoming rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Beware of such. Avoid them. Murray and Lanman's Florida Water is the purest and most lasting of all perfumes.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lempough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word 'Devins,' all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. Directors: BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.

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THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE. ESTABLISHED 1822.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN QUART BOTTLES



THE BEST PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

Are you afflicted with Boils? Purify the Blood. Have you Ringworm or Tetter? Purify the Blood.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS THE ONLY SURE AND SAFE PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD. IT NEVER FAILS CONTAINS NO MINERAL.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CONVENT FLOWER. Price 75 cents. PAGANISM IN EDUCATION. Price 60 cents. OZUROHES, SECTS, and RELIGIOUS PARTIES.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W.

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

READY-MADE WORK Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS. This College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848.

For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Borders..... 7 00

HEARSE! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs.

XAVIER CUSSON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. April 4, 1867.



HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results.

R. P. Hall & Co., Prop's. Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

Hours of Attendance — From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Roch, Quebec.

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JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS, 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868. Trains will leave Brockville at 7:15 A.M., and 3:15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12:40 P.M. and 9:08 P.M.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10:10 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Frasersville and Peterboro.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5:45 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omamee and Lindsay.

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

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME! MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.



FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH. This most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers.

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES AND PIMPLES. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, (except for Pimples).

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS



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

In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together.