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**ANGELA;
AN HISTORICAL TALE.**

CHAPTER IX.—THE MARTYRDOM CONSUMMATED.

"Sister, sister, hear my voice!
Sister, sister, come and rejoice!
Joy, joy!—my task is done, the prize is won!"
Souhey's Thalaba.

We left Monsignore Carga and his chaplain on the point of being led out for the second time before the Pasha. The hour had expired, spent, as we have attempted to describe by the two martyrs. Ali Pasha still sat upon the deck, surrounded by his guards, under an awning; a jewelled scimitar hung by his side, and the golden and jewelled mouthpiece of his pipe set forth the fragrant clouds of perfumed smoke that an Eastern loves to inhale. With a step almost youthful in its gladness, and a countenance still lit up with the fervor of his prayer, Monsignore Carga mounted the companion-ladder. He cast one glance at the open sea, upon which a white sail might be seen in the distance, bearing away towards the island of Tinos. It contained his friend Monsignore de Rigo, and he was satisfied; but the next look was upwards. There hung the two baltes d'armes from the yard-arm; a rope-ladder was the means whereby they were to ascend. Dom Michele followed, with eyes bent on the ground; he dared not yet face the instruments of death, or he would have seen the scale, bright as a beam of Paradise, cross the face of the Bishop as he gazed upwards towards them. The Turks themselves, even, were affected, and throughout these last moments treated the venerable Bishop invariably with respect. Together they were led towards the divan where the Pasha sat, sternly awaiting his victims.

"Now, infidel dogs, were his first words, uttered in a tone of voice intended to strike terror into every heart, 'what is your resolve?—I give you once more the alternative of an hour ago. Embrace the faith of Islam, or there are the baltes ready, which will serve to string you up to the mainmast.'

"Do what you will with us," replied the Bishop. "We will suffer a thousand deaths sooner than abandon the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ."

"Then," replied Ali, turning to his guards, 'instantly hang up both these miscreants to the yard-arm of the vessel.'

The hour was come, and it will not be thought that the saintly heart of the martyr failed him at that moment of dread to poor human nature. A smile of joy and exaltation passed over his face; and spreading abroad his manacled hands, these words fell from his lips, in tones of such sweetness, the very Turks paused in awe to listen:—

"Lord Jesus, Thou hast given into my care and custody these souls bought with Thy Precious Blood. Till now, according to my weak means, I have guarded and saved them. They would have me deliver them into the hands of Thy enemies. But let it never be said that they perish by fault of mine. Now, death is awaiting me; I depart from them to come to Thee; and from this moment to Thee it appertains to guard and defend them. I therefore restore them to Thee, and I place them in Thy hands. Save them, O my God, and suffer not one of them to fall into the hands of these beasts of prey." ("Ne tradas bestiis animas conflantes tibi.")

"And for thee, Ali," he continued, turning towards the Pasha, "repent, or know that the day is coming fast in which God will avenge our blood."

Astonished and more struck than he chose to show, at his dauntless but gentle bearing, the Pasha merely motioned to the executioners to do their work.

They were led to the foot of the great mast, and their chains were struck off. The venerable martyr seemed not to notice what was going on; his eyes were closed, though he held out his hands to the tools of the executioners. Dom Michele, his eyes fixed on his Bishop, seemed waiting for the last token of his love. Who was it at that moment was whispering words of consolation to the entranced martyr, rendering him unconscious of the preparations around? Was it some vision, like that vouchsafed to the beloved Apostle whose name he bore, when in the island of Patmos he saw the various doors that awaited the seven Churches of the East? Mayhap it was so; for as the white shirt of the condemned was passed over his head, the priest heard him distinctly say these words:—

"Scio tribulationem tuam—et blasphemiam ab his—qui sunt synagoga Satanae. Nihil horum timentis quæ passures ea. Esto fidelis usque ad mortem, et dabo tibi coronam vitæ." ("I know thy tribulation—thou art blasphemed—who are of the synagoga of Satan. Fear none of these things that thou shalt suffer. Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life.")

In his turn Dom Michele allowed the badge of infancy to be placed over his sacerdotal dress, and now for the first time, as the word of command to mount the rope-ladder sounded in his ears, he raised his eyes to the yard-arm and beheld the instrument of death hanging above his head. The gentle morning wind was playing with it, kissing its long length, and seeming, as it sighed among the cordage of the vessel, to be forestalling the angels' voices that were to soothe their last agony and welcome them before the Throne of God. But not so it sounded in the timorous ears of the good priest. 'The spirit indeed is willing; but the flesh is weak,' said a God-man while, in His hour of Agony, all forsook Him and fled, or slept the sleep of weariness and sorrow. He gave one look to his native hills, and the peaceful white-walled town resting like a fall of snow on its conical mount; another look to the blue forms of the distant islands and bright blue sea, sparkling with a heaving motion in the life-giving breath of a slight northern breeze—and his face turned of an ashy paleness, his knees trembled beneath him, and he stood still in hesitation. It was a moment of dreadful import; heaven and hell were awaiting the result. Ah, Dom Michele, with thy hand on the crown, with the palm waving brightly in angel-hands above thee, on the very threshold of Paradise, with thy namesake, the glorious Archangel, standing ready to turn the scales triumphantly in thy favor, and lead thee to the Vision of the Eternal, wilt thou turn and falter, and in a moment of weakness deny thy Lord? But God would not suffer such a triumph to his foes.—A voice as of a reproaching angel sounded behind him:

"Dom Michele, Priest of the Lord, be firm. This is the ladder that leadeth us to Heaven.—Remember Jesus Christ, our Example, who, placing before Him the joy, faced death and bore the Cross, caring little for the suffering or the infamies of His End." ("Deglutens mortem, proposito sibi gaudio, sustinuit crucem, confusionem contempnit.")

The good priest turned and met the eye of his Bishop bent on him in sorrowing gentleness, like the look of Jesus cast on the wandering Peter. All his courage returned in a moment; he threw himself on his knees before his beloved Pastor, received the last blessing, the last paternal embrace, and frankly and cheerfully climbed the ladder before him. The executioner, who was already standing on the rigging above, seized the rope, placed it round his neck, and then with a violent shock tossed him off the ladder. There was a few moments' struggle, and then all was still; the poor beated features, the staring eyes, the open mouth, all were there; but Dom Michele was awaiting the arrival of his Bishop to enter Paradise. He had ascended after him, and saw that it was all over—the poor trembling chaplain was safe; and then the good Pastor's last work was done. But how did he meet his doom? "As is a man's life, so is his death;—and we will quote again the author of his life: 'Not so joyously does a bridegroom walk to the marriage-feast, nor so triumphantly does a young prince mount the steps of his expectant throne, as he went to death.' Almost at the same moment the executioner had done his work with the saintly Bishop, the halter was passed beneath his silvery beard, and, like his Master in death as in life, Monsignore Carga hung suspended between earth and heaven!

"The gaour is mad," were the first muttered words of Ali Pasha, as the Bishop stepped from beneath the awning on his way to the gibbet;—"but whatever is written in the Book of Destiny, that will be accomplished."

And replacing his pipe in his mouth, he continued calmly contemplating the execution of his iniquitous orders.

"Strange," said one of his followers around, 'how joyful the infidel looked! You would have thought he was going to a bridal instead of the halter.'

"The other is but a craven," said another;—"see, he falters. But no; he mounts the ladder bravely enough now."

"Has your Highness heard the tale that is circulating among the soldiers, of mysterious music heard last night?" whispered a third.

"Music! Where, and when, Mustapha?" inquired the Pasha.

"Within the hold where the Christians were confined," replied Mustapha; "they say they will swear to it, and were so frightened, they dared not stir from the spot till daylight. And just now, the men whom your Highness sent last night with the Greek, Francesco, after the girl he spoke of, have returned to the ship with another story of the apparition of St. George, just as they had come upon her track, with a drawn sword, and shining like the sun in its brightness."

"Pshaw!" returned the Pasha; "mere tales of frightened knaves. Did they secure the girl?"

"No, your Highness; they declared they could

not fight with supernatural beings, for Francesco, who was foremost, fell dead to the ground by a touch as if by magic, and they took to their heels, and returned to the galley, leaving him there."

"Cowards!" muttered the Pasha; "but the vile Greek well deserves his fate. But look you, Mustapha," he continued; "how passing strange is the face of yon infidel carrion!—Why, one would say he were still alive, though he has been hanging thus by the neck these five minutes."

"Verily, your Highness saith truly," replied Mustapha; "the other looks like a strangled giour, but the face of the Bishop is like a houri's slumbering in the bowers of Paradise, were it not for the beard."

"Thy observation savoreth truly of thy knowledge of houris, Mustapha," replied the Pasha; "but, by the beard of the Prophet, it were magic in this, I will tire him out; for he shall hang there till he fall in pieces, or he be the food of crows. As to the other, he evidently is dead; and this evening let him be taken down, and cast with a stone tied to his feet, into the sea. But the Bishop shall hang there till he give proof positive of his being a corpse, if it were a week.—And now, how fared you this morning, Mustapha?"

"The town is completely deserted," replied the confidant, 'save by a few of the Greeks and the faithful on the island. We have hunted the Bishop's house through and through, out could find nothing of import. What there was, I have brought for your Highness's perusal.'

"And what say the followers of Islam of you traitor?" returned the Pasha.

"To say the truth, my lord," replied Mustapha, "all speak of him as a quiet, inoffensive man, and seem to think he was greatly calumniated."

"How can that be?" returned the Pasha, 'when the letters addressed to Constantinople contained so many details. Whatever it is, these Christians have had a warning how they conceal treason again.'

"Many of them are coming in person," returned Mustapha, 'to wait on your Highness, and witness to the truth of what I say; and as to the Greeks, they all beld him as one of the most wonder-working saints of his day.'

The Pasha said no more, but looked thoughtfully up towards the body of the martyr. Round and round swung the corpses, slowly and silently in the cool north breeze; the silvery beard of the aged Bishop looking like threads of burnished gold as the sunbeams lingered round it, and the zephyrs stirred its waving length. The features were as calm as though no death-struggle had taken place, the eyes modestly closed, and the hands folded as if in prayer on his breast; but what was more remarkable was the whiteness of the complexion, bearing no trace of having died of strangulation, and marvellously contrasting with the poor, swollen, and distorted form that hung beside it. The sun traversed the heavens in his calm brilliancy, and then went down in a sheet of golden light behind the isle of the god of day, tinging the fair white clouds that lingered in the sky with the softest and most ethereal roseate hue, and even reflecting its beauty on the idle sails and rigging of the infidel galley, till it decked the very criminal's garb of the pendant bodies in a gorgeous kingly trample of mingled crimson and gold, and shed o'er the pale, calm features of the martyr a pink glow, as of life and health. The evening and night came on, and one by one the pale stars came out in the sky and looked out on the scene; and more and more brilliantly they glowed, till the sky seemed one broad deep blue mantle studded with innumerable diamonds. Oh, the loveliness of that Eastern night! the wind seemed breathing odors from Paradise, the rippling waves singing the lullaby; the stars hung like precious lamps to light up the sanctuary; and swinging silently and gently to and fro hung the body of the martyr, which every thing in nature seemed conspiring to honor. According to the orders of the Pasha, the body of the priest had been flung into the sea; and far away in the middle of the harbor lay resting the earthly remains of the good and faithful Dom Michele. Faithful unto death, he had received the crown of life; but the relics of Giovanni Andrea Carga were reserved for other purposes and higher honors. Travelers on the ocean, fishermen in their boats, the timid wanderers on the mountain-heights, and even the rude Turks in their galley, were gazing in silent wonder and awe on that inanimate corpse. A flood of marvellous light hung about it, making it distinctly visible for miles around; and there he seemed to rest in mid air, like a vision from Paradise, beside the tall form of the mast of the galley, tapering, with its yard-arm spread abroad like a cross, into the bespangled heavens above. On one side lay the island of Patmos, where the ecstatic and beloved Apostle saw those visions that foretold, to the end of time, the woes and persecutions that were to come upon

the Immaculate Spouse of Christ; on the other, far away to the west, rose the wooded and smiling shores of the Gulf of Lepanto, on which lies the spot where the great St. Andrew embraced the cross he had so longed for, and offered himself for a whole sacrifice to proclaim the name of Christ. And midway between that night, and for two successive nights after, he who had chosen their names and imitated their virtues so closely, hung also on his cross, which he had welcomed with a transport resembling that of St. Andrew, after a life of innocence and purity in imitation of the Virgin Apostle of the common Lord. The poor fugitives on the hills came peeping out of their caves and huts, and kneeling, in tears of devotion and sorrow, begged the intercession of their faithful and beloved Pastor. The fishermen in their boats drew stealthily nearer and nearer to contemplate the marvellous vision of beauty, and, sinking on their knees, forgot their fears of their persecutors, as they murmured prayers to the martyr of Christ. The very Turks, and Ali Pasha himself, sat silently on the deck of their galley, seemingly never tired of looking at their victim, and saying in surprised whispers one to another, 'Surely this was a good man.' Hour passed after hour; the supernatural light dimmed not, but seemed to gather in beauty and strength; while, stealthily stealing over the vessel, borne by the night wind, came odors like a spring morning, wafted from the beautiful corpse. And where was Angela?—She had been borne on board her brother's galley; and, knowing themselves unfit to attack the Turks in the disabled state they were in (for they had lost half their men and nearly all their rigging in an attack on a pirate vessel some days before), the Knight had determined on making sail at once for one of the neighboring islands still under the dominion of the Venetians, to refit his vessel, and give notice of what was occurring at Syra, taking Angela with him, out of the way of her persecutors. Slowly making their way round the island, towards midnight they lay in front of the port, waiting to catch the midnight breeze which was to waft them on their way. And leaning over the side stood Angela, her hands clasped, and with streaming eyes, gazing this time not on the beauty of earth and sky and ocean, but on the supernatural loveliness of her protector and her father. But yet how merciful had God been to her! she felt his prophetic spirit had been hovering over her, guiding her to the bosom of her brother (who stood beside her, whispering words of consolation to her disconsolate heart) and now bequeathing the child of his adoption to his natural protector, at the moments the gates of heaven were opening wide to welcome him to his home. Around knelt all the occupants of that Christian galley, half-awed, half-joyful, battling with the indignation that swelled their brave and faithful hearts against the murderers. Slowly and gently the vision receded from their eyes, as the galley made her way with the freshening breeze, till it faded in the distance, and Angela deemed she had had her last look at her Father, now her advocate in Heaven.

CHAPTER X.—ANNETTA BEFORE THE PASHA.

"Sign the Cross, and strike the breast!
Kiss the looks of lightsome cheer!"
Blind Agnese.

Early the next morning the Pasha landed again; a tent was pitched on the beach, and there he received the suits and homage of the few Turks on the island. A deputation of the schismatic Greeks waited too on his Highness, and all fully confirmed Mustapha's statement of the day before. The Bishop was 'a quiet inoffensive man.' Francesco Commenos and his friends were actuated by motives of private jealousy, and no papers or letters relative to intrigues with the Viceroy of Naples could be found any where. The Pasha began to be greatly mollified, and dismissed his visitors, with directions to desire as many of the inhabitants as they could discover to return to their dwellings, for no harm would be done to them. The day, however, was not destined to pass without a new incident. Just as the Pasha was left alone, some Turkish soldiers came in, leading a prisoner whom they declared to be the girl mentioned by Francesco Commenos, as the adopted daughter of the Bishop; for they had found her on the chapel on the hill, weeping over dead body of a nun, and Francesco had told them they would discover the girl in company with a person of this description. The Pasha's face darkened again, and he ordered the prisoner to be brought before him. She was young, and very fair, her face hid in her hands, while her dishevelled and beautiful light hair hung about her tastefully-attired and trembling, so that she was obliged to be almost carried by the soldiers.

The Pasha looked at her for some moments in silence, and then bade the soldiers loose her; her beauty had caught the tyrant's attention.—She seemed to have understood it, for suddenly uncovering her face she burst away from her

guards and threw herself at the Pasha's feet.

"Mercy, mercy, your Highness," she exclaimed, 'let them not ill-treat me!' "They shall not hurt thee, damsel," said the Pasha; "that is to say, if thou art wise. Tell thou not the adopted daughter of the Bishop of Syra?"

"No, no!" exclaimed the frantic girl, 'I have nothing to do with the Bishop. I am the wife of Francesco Commenos. I have nothing to do with the Frank traitors.'

"Francesco Commenos!" said the Pasha. "What strange mistake is this? and what is become of thy husband, woman?"

"I know not, I know not," replied Annetta; "for he left me the day before yesterday, and I have not seen nor heard of him since. They told me he had taken the way to yonder hill, and I went to look after him, and there I found my aunt lying dead in the chapel; and while I was weeping over her, these soldiers came and took me away, saying I was the Bishop's daughter."

The Pasha gazed on her as she spoke, and he determined to lighten her.

"Thy husband was busy hunting after another maiden," said he, "and not thinking of thee.—Thou art too beautiful for him; and Allah has taken him away in the midst of his craftiness, as punishment for neglecting thee."

"I know he cared not for me," replied Annetta, beginning to weep again in a mingled paroxysm of girlish passion and wounded pride; "he told me so but a few days ago, and then struck me with his own hand."

"And God has given him his reward," repeated the Pasha. "He was killed yesterday morning, when he thought he had just got thy rival into his hands."

Annetta looked up in astonishment, half bewildered, and scarcely yet taking in the truth.

"You say not he is dead?" she exclaimed. "I tell thee the truth, girl; he was killed yesterday morning. By the Beard of the Prophet, I swear to thee that it is so. Nay, weep not for him," he continued, making a sign for all to retire, as Annetta again covered her face with her hands, and burst into another fit of weeping; "why weep for one who knew not how to appreciate thy charms? Fortune is beseeching thee, and by sending thee into my hands, preparing for thee a far higher destiny. Renounce thy faith which has given thee nothing but sorrow; and, as the bride of Ali Pasha thou shalt not regret the miscreant who ill-treated thee."

Annetta slowly raised her eyes, looked into the Pasha's face, and met his look fixed upon her. Ah, Annetta, dally not; that look has done thee ill!—and she who was to have been the bride of the Most High will now descend to be an apostate.

"Renounce my faith!" said she faintly.

"Ay, embrace me," returned the Pasha, sure of his prize, 'which will fill thee with joy and contentment.'

"Nay," replied Annetta, her good angel speaking for a moment the upper hand, 'that were impossible. Did I deny it in words, I could not deny it with my heart.'

"The Pasha took her hand, and led her resolutely toward the door.

"See you," said he pointing to the vessel, 'the fate of those who resist our will? The executioner is in a moment here; and thy head, that scorned the suit of Ali Pasha, will deck the yard-arm, close to you hoary traitor.'

Annetta looked where he pointed, and, shuddering, beheld the corpse of the murdered Bishop hanging at the yard-arm. She sunk again at his feet.

"Do with me any thing you like, but ask me not to deny Christ."

The Pasha saw his advantage.

"Nay, maiden, think you that Ali Pasha would link himself with an infidel? Abjure thy false faith, and to-morrow sees thee glittering in pumps and gams, as my bride. Refuse, and this very instant I call the guard to strike thy head in dust."

"I cannot die! I cannot die!" ejaculated the sobbing girl; "they are in Paradise; but I, once plighted to God, since—better live on in this world some time longer, than go at once there, where my sins will some day surely lead me. I dare not die! I dare not die! Only have mercy on me, Pasha; I will be anything but do not kill me."

"Do you renounce the Nazariae?" demanded the Pasha.

Annetta could not reply—she dared not; she only shuddered. A sign from the tyrant brought in a soldier with a drawn scimitar. Annetta knelt on, and did not perceive him.

"Hearest thou, girl?" he shouted. "Dost thou renounce the Nazariae, or shall I bid the soldier do his work?"

Annetta looked up; she saw the scimitar shining over her head, and in her agony of terror she exclaimed,

'I do!—I will!' 'Say, then, with me,' said the Pasha; and he began the accursed formula, 'There is no God but God, and Mahomet is the Prophet of God; and the miserable Annetta, now the fatal words of renunciation had passed her lips, repeated it slowly, after him. The soldier disappeared, and they were left alone.

'We will not pursue the scene, nor tell how the Pasha cajoled his prize, and honors and riches were heaped upon her; and who can describe Annetta's feelings? She was carried on board the galley, and closely confined in the Pasha's private rooms, waited on, and served like a queen, till the time came for the Pasha to leave the island. What betide her afterwards, we shall see hereafter.

The next day dawned, and with it some of the unhappy Syrians were seen on the beach, timidly gazing on the Turkish galley. The light round the form of the martyr had continued through the two next nights, filling the Turks with awe; and they were now loud in their murmurs. Even Ali wished to get rid of the ill-omened body. He dared not treat it with disrespect or throw it into the sea, for a superstitious dread hung over him; so it was with a feeling of relief that he received the news that the Christians humbly begged the Pasha to give them up the body of their Bishop to render it decent burial. He acquiesced at once, and ordered the relics to be taken down, put into a boat, and delivered to those who had come to the beach to ask for it. Strange was the scene that ensued, and the reverence given to the servant of God even by those proud turbaned infidels who had murdered him. Two Christians were alone allowed to come on board to receive the body; and the Pasha's own boat was manned to convey it.

The persons chosen were two priests—one the Capuchin Father Bonaventura; the other the parish-priest, Dom Antonio, whom the Bishop had left as his Grand Vicar before going to meet the Turks. Slowly they lowered the corpse, till it reached the deck; and there it was received in the arms of the two priests. They divested him at once of the criminal's shirt, and placed him in his rochet and cassock in the boat, taking care to bring with them the halter and garb he had worn in death. A few long strokes of the oar brought them to the beach; the two priests lifted out the body and placed it on the bier.

And now commenced a scene that defies description. Regardless any more of their fears, or the presence of the Turks, men, women, and children hurried round, threw themselves on their knees, and with truly Eastern exhibition of grief wept and wailed aloud. The very priests, of whom several were assembled, flung themselves on the earth, and with scalding tears kissed the feet and hands. It was their Father, their beloved Pastor, whom they saw once more; never again were they to hear his voice, never to see his smile; their bereavement was indeed terrible. The very Turks seemed touched, and lingered on their oars as the wail rose higher and louder, their companions gazing from the deck and rigging of the galley.

The Grand Vicar, a gray-haired, venerable-looking man, was the first to stop this effusion of grief, though his own tears were falling fast, and his hands imbued with the odors that filled the air from the holy relics.

He motioned for silence. 'My children,' said he, 'we must not mourn thus. Great indeed is our loss, unspeakable our affliction, but at the same time full of honor and consolation. Let us bear him to yonder chapel of St. Mark's; and the day may come when we may do more honor to the relics of our martyr and our Father.'

Lowly indeed was the first resting-place of the Venerable Carga. A rude chapel on the sea-shore, and a grave hastily dug. A few boards nailed together formed the bier, and thereon they had already placed the body of the Bishop. His priests vied with each other in the honor of bearing him to his resting-place; and chanting as they passed on, the little procession went its way. Arrived at the chapel, the grief and wailing broke out afresh; and for a while they were obliged to pause in the prayers recited over the grave, to give vent to the popular feeling. There he lay, so calmly beautiful! the broken neck being the only evidence that could be discovered of the painful ignominious death he had undergone. His hands were clasped on his breast, and the limbs were as fresh and white and flexible as though he only lay there in a slumber. The features wore the expression of holy recollection which had characterized them while living; only a heavenly smile rested on the lips.

Every one pressed around to kiss the feet, the hands, and touch the precious remains with their rosaries and handkerchiefs, or anything that was nearest at hand. Among the number could be distinguished Irene Ruzza's mother,—and she quietly abstracted the shirt in which the body had been invested, and making it into a bundle, hid it beneath her jacket.

There was no High Mass, no Office for the Dead, no chanted requiem. Hastily they dug away the earth from the ground of the chapel; and wrapped only in his rochet and cassock, they laid him down in the grave. The boards were roughly nailed into a kind of coffin; even the pectoral cross and ring were taken off, for fear of his remains being disturbed by the Turks for the sake of robbing him of these jewels.—And then came the moment when they were to take leave, as they thought, for ever of the beloved face.

Just this moment a man hurried in, and made his way through the crowd. He stooped over the grave, looked earnestly at the face, and then threw himself prostrate on the earth beside it.

'Tommaso,' said the Grand Vicar,—for it was the old deformed guardian of the fountain—'get up, for we must hush our sad work.'

'Nay, nay!' returned the man; 'I will not go until he has heard my prayer. Martyr of Christ; martyr of our country; hear thy servant! I will not rise till thou hast healed me!'

Astonished at his boldness, the people looked

at one another; and the Grand Vicar was again about to interfere, when a cry of joy and triumph was raised.

Tommaso had risen, and, bounding in the air, showed that the miracle had been performed.—He was perfectly healed. In an ecstasy of delight, he would have thrown himself on the sacred body; but the priest's restraining hold detained him, and Dom Antonio once more endeavored to obtain quiet and order.

'My children,' said the old man, 'this is indeed a consolation. We have indeed proof of the power of the Saints with God. He gave his life for us, that we should not fall into the hands of the infidels; for what were his last words when he bade us fly, on pain of incurring his displeasure, and being wanting in obedience? Were they not, 'The good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep?' And he still watches over us, and intercedes for us before the throne of God; and to give us a proof of this, he hath vouchsafed to hear the prayer of this our compatriot. But a duty lies before us; we may not linger here. Retire, then, to your homes, and leave us to pour our last tears over the grave ere it is filled up.'

Weeping, the people obeyed; and the priests themselves, blinded by their tears, reverently laid the earth on the sacred remains, shut the rude door, and took their way back to the town. Only one person lingered unperceived. It was our old acquaintance, Kyva Giovannetta Chianese, the mother of the misguided and now missing Annetta. Little dreamed the bereaved mother that her child was so near her. Francesco too was missing, and she thought them together,—perhaps escaped to some other island; but her heart was full of fear for the happiness and the faith of her child. She had watched her altered manners—her lightness, and neglect of all the Sacraments of the church—and with a heavy heart consented by form to her marriage with Francesco; then came his neglect of her, and her resentment—poured into the ears of her mother by the unhappy bride; and now they were both gone she knew not whither, and she was left in lonely widowhood to pray for her child.

She remained lingering round the chapel till every one had left, and then, re-opening the closed door, went in, carefully fastened it behind her, and fell prostrate on the new-made grave. Long and bitterly she wept, long and fervently she prayed; and could she but have known how much need her poor erring child had of her prayers, her heart would have broken in that moment of agony. The mysterious odor of the sacred relics still filled the chapel, and seemed to breathe calm to her wounded spirit. She felt assured that her prayer was heard, and that ultimately, through the intercession of her martyr, her child would be restored to her. Comparatively tranquil, she rose, closed the door, and slowly took her way towards the town. The first thing that met her eyes was a knot of women talking eagerly at the door of a house, and among them Irene's mother. They were telling a joyous tale—how the girl had just been suddenly restored from a virulent fever, brought on by exposure and cold on the hills, by a piece of the abstracted shirt of the Martyr's having been steeped in water, and this water given her to drink. The poor woman could scarcely bear the sight of the joyous mother embracing her restored child; and passing, took her way up the town, intending to go and seek after her sister, the nun, whom she supposed returned to her house. She had not reached the courtyard of St. John's when the brown habits of several of the nuns met her view, and stretched on a bier she saw the form of another, covered with blood. She hesitated for a moment; then staggered and fell. It was too true; notice had been brought to the town of the state in which Sister Francesca had been found lying in the on the hill, and with tears and sobs her spiritual children had hurried away to bring home the dead body of their Mother. Poor Giovannetta! bereaved of her last support, she was indeed alone in the world! But let us pass to a happier scene.

(To be Continued.)

THE LATE BISHOP DOYLE ON THE SEAL OF CONFESION.

The following are extracts from the evidence of the Bishop of Kildare before the Parliamentary Committee of 1825.—

When crimes, such as murder or treason, are revealed in confession, is the confessor bound not to disclose that? He is bound not to disclose it in any case whatever.

Has not such disclosures been allowed at Rome? Never.

Not in the case of a conspiracy against the Pope? No. That statement has been made. It is a matter which I have taken pains to ascertain.

It is said by Du Thou, in his history, that it has been allowed in France? I would not believe on the authority of Du Thou, nor any authority whatever, that it could have been allowed; for we hold, universally, in the Catholic Church, that the revealing of any secrets confided to the Priests in confession, is contrary to the law of nature and to the authority of God, in respect of which no Pope or council can dispense or exercise any authority, unless to enforce such law.

Would not such a regulation, were it adopted, defeat its own purpose, as far as connected with the security of the State, by preventing the habit of confession on those subjects?—Altogether: but by leaving it as it is the abuse of it is impossible: because when a criminal comes, if he should come, to make known his crime to the Priest, the latter endeavours to dissuade him from it, if not perpetrated, and to repair, if it be done, the injury he has committed, as far as it is in his power. If, however, it were once allowed to the Priest to reveal the confession, under any circumstances no criminal would come to him.

Would a Priest think himself justified, in case he received in confession a knowledge of an intended crime, to take any measure by which he could prevent the execution of that crime?—No, he cannot; more than the means he uses with the individuals themselves.

Could not he warn the person against whom the crime is intended to be committed?—He cannot. We adopt, with regard to the secret of confession, an expression of St. Augustin; his Latin is very bad, but it expresses our sentiment very strongly: 'Plus ignorat quod sacerdos a peccatore audit quam quod nascit.'

Again Dr. Doyle testifies:— In part of your former examination on the subject of confession and absolution, you stated that in no case was it permitted to the Priest to discover any part of the confession that had been made to him by the evils to be averted what they might?—I did.

That, for instance, if a penitent came and stated after having confessed his own sins, that he was cognizant of a great sin intended to be committed, whether treason or murder, by a third person, it was contended that you had said the Priest to whom such confession was made was not at liberty, not only to discover the name of the person so intending to commit this treason or murder, but that it was not allowable for him, in any case, to warn the party likely to suffer by that act, without discovering the person's name, so as that he might be on his guard and the evil be averted?—I bear the matter in my recollection, and my answer was precisely that which the present question supposes; perhaps, I should have added, that in the supposed case the duty of the Priest would be to warn the penitent himself to use every means in his power to turn away those persons who were disposed to commit the treason, or the other crime now mentioned, from their purpose; and unless the penitent promised to use such exertions with those ill-disposed persons, the Priest would be obliged to withhold absolution from him.

Are you to be understood, that absolution would be refused to a penitent for those crimes committed in his own person, if he did not promise to do everything in his power to defeat the crimes of the third party alluded to?—Yes, precisely so.

Would the Priest be justified in directing the penitent to make a disclosure of that which had been so communicated to him by a third person?—Certainly, if the making such a disclosure was a necessary means of preventing the crime; and unless he did so discover the Priest would be obliged to withhold absolution from him.

Would the opinion that the Priests, under certain circumstances, think it justifiable to communicate to the parties interested the facts that have come to their knowledge in confession, deter, in any instances, persons from making that confession as they now make it?—I think if the faithful were not fully and entirely satisfied that the Priests could not under any circumstances, make use of the knowledge which they acquire by confession, the faithful would abstain altogether from frequenting that rite.

That is, for the purpose of obtaining the general advantages resulting from the practices of confession, you would sacrifice a particular advantage to be obtained possibly, in any particular case, by divulging the communication made? It might be viewed in that light, and very justly; however, the obligation of secrecy, as to confession, we do not found on the political or moral advantages which seem clearly to result from it; but we rather found it on the nature of the institution of the sacrament of penance.

You consider it as a religious obligation?—Just so.

It has been sometimes proposed by those who have had apprehensions of danger from conceding the Roman Catholic claims, that Roman Catholics should be called upon, when they take the oath of allegiance to the King, at the same time to swear that they will make known to his Majesty any treason or treasonable designs which they may know to be meditated against him; from what you now informed the committee, you could not take such an oath? The secrets communicated in confession are such as we are supposed to become acquainted with as ministers of the sacrament of penance; and in that capacity, we do not consider ourselves bound by the oath of allegiance which we take, to reveal secrets committed to us in that way; and as our rite of confession is known to the laws, and our doctrines with regard to it universally acknowledged to exist in our church, the oath which binds us to discover any treason against the State, or against his Majesty, which may come to our knowledge, does not oblige us to reveal anything with which we may become acquainted in sacramental confession; that is the manner in which we understand the clause of the oath.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The new Catholic church, just completed at Suenam, County Limerick, Ireland, at the sole expense of the Earl of Darnley, cost the noble earl four thousand pounds.

DEDICATION OF BALLYRATY CHURCH.—We regret to have to announce that the pastor of Ballyraty had to postpone the ceremony in consequence of the excited state of feeling existing in the town since the election. The circumstances in connection with this proceeding have been so lately mentioned, we feel it unnecessary to refer to them again.—Ulster Observer.

IRISH AGRICULTURE.—Happy says the Roman poet, are the tillers of the soil, if they only know it. The phrase has a world-wide application, and perhaps to the veterans of Augustus, who got the lands of his less fortunate enemies, it was particularly suitable. In this busy mart of ours, this whirlpool of commerce, in which men live so feverish a life, the calm quiet of a rural existence seems most enticing. Our agriculturists are, of course, not exposed to wars. No Daedalus enemies threaten their repose. The evils of a foreign invasion are things of hundreds of years ago. But as the Roman poet classed law suits together with the consequences of foreign conquest, we recognize the truth, and cannot shut our eyes or ears to matters of this sort going on under the shadow of the English law. Suppose a man endeavoring to live, himself and family, by the art of Ceres in the county of Galway. Galway is a considerable portion of land in the west of Ireland, and at a time not far back a large section of it belonged to Mr. Martin, a gentleman with a tender heart for the sufferings of dumb animals. To his efforts we owe the law which protects those creatures; but an excess of generosity left too little room for proper selfish consideration. Mr. Martin was kind to everything out himself and his own. His property was sold up in the Incumbered Estates Court, and perhaps no more touching story of real life—a fall from affluence to direct poverty, and almost immediate ruin and death for the helpless and beautiful heiress of this wildome great Irish land, has been imagined or written from fact. The vast territories of the Martin family fell into the hands of the Law Life Assurance Society, of which and whose proceedings the British public have already heard. An absentee landlord is a very bad thing in any land; but, after all, a man has a conscience, and a sense of responsibility when he is alone, with no one to share the odium of ill-doing. Absenteeism is the inevitable result of the mode in which Ireland was acquired by the English Crown; and the inevitable result of absenteeism is neglect of all the interests of the actual tillers of the soil. But if it be so with individual landlords, who have human feelings and a sense of what is due to their fellow men, what, it may be asked, can be expected from a company. A company has no conscience, and there is no getting at it. It has neither a soul to be damned nor a body to be kicked; and it is absolutely impossible to attach blame to it any more than to an abstraction. But there is virtue in a verdict. Now, the Law Life Assurance Society is in legal and righteous possession of it, we would be afraid to guess, how many square miles of territory in the county of Galway. According to the ordinary commercial rules, this company bought the land with its own hard cash in market overt, and, according to the notions usually prevalent, it has a clear right to do what it likes with its own. But it is surely a sad thing when land is owned by a company—a sad thing for the shareholders—still a sadder, under some circumstances, for the tillers of the soil. The little farmers, located upon the land that once belonged to Martin, find themselves in a different position from that of the veterans of Augustus, who had as little to fear from the Roman process server as from the conspiring Daedalus. Here is a man, a tenant of the society, not bearing an Irish name, but with the unmistakable Saxon cognomen of Cottingham, who holds a farm on the property of the society. His case came the other day before Baron Deasy and a special jury at Galway. We

have heard of cases in which Irish tenants have been treated in a harsher manner, but none in which the special evils of a joint-stock company—being proprietors—were more clearly evinced. In January, 1864, the bailiff of the society demanded of Cottingham possession of his holding, in order to stripe the land. Cottingham did not see the necessity for it, and refused; thereupon the bailiff pulled straws out of the thatch as an act of taking possession. That was a legal fiction, and a fiction in every respect; and the bailiff was no nearer possession than before. In the spring of the year this servant of the Law Life Society gave permission to the tenants, Cottingham amongst them, to set their crops, because, as he assured them, the stripping of the land would not take place that year. What did he do a few months later? Having induced the tenants to sink their labor in the land, from the produce of which they looked to pay their rent, he pounced upon them—no one say all of them, because we speak only by the record, but upon this unfortunate Cottingham. In petty sessions, where Rhamanthus sits, the society's bailiff convicted this old tenant of being a mere trespasser, seized the corn on the farm, retained it till it heated, became rotten, and valueless, and resisted all the efforts of the farmer to recover possession, so as to enable him to pay the year's rent due. Early this present year, a force, well known in the west and north-west of Ireland under the name of the crowbar brigade, made its appearance in that locality. Naturalists and travellers tell of the ravages of ants and locusts, how everything disappears before their destructive advance. So was it on this portion of the Galway estates of the Law Life Society. In the march of this legal force we are told 'they laid in ruins the dwellings of many tenants by the way.' It reads like a chapter out of a book of campaigns. The myrmidons of the law marched straight up to Cottingham's fortress, and found it defended. Doors and windows were fortified, and what in military style termed a parley took place. 'Give me the price of my corn,' said Cottingham, 'and I'll pay you the rent.' The exact terms of the answer are not recorded, but we are probably far wrong in saying that there was not much urbanity in them. Where justice is not to be had, courtesy need not be looked for. We quote the report textually: 'The brigade charged, Cottingham and his wife were soon overpowered and beaten and bruised. The clearing at once commenced. A child of nine months old, lying in a little cradle, was the first to be thrown on the road under the showers of snow and hail, and stones. Five other children, the eldest twelve, were thrown out on the roadside, together with all the effects of Cottingham. The doors were locked and nailed against him, and all were left to the mercy of the elements.' This was the end for a time of the Irish agriculturist, of whom it would demand an enormous stretch of poetic fancy to say that he might be extremely happy if he only knew it. Cottingham, for this outrage recovered £50 damages from his landlord, the company. Of course nothing can compensate a man for such an injury, but a verdict against a landlord in the west of Ireland is a surprising novelty. It is only to be accounted for, we presume, by the fact that in this instance the landlord is an English company. We have noticed the matter for two reasons: first, because it shows a most unnatural relationship between the owners and tillers of the soil—a foreign company—a mere abstraction standing for the landlord; and, second, because it proves that when an Irish jury does not feel itself under the menace of some local individual, and powerful lord of the soil, it is equal to the courage of doing justice. This itself is a compensation, in its way, for a greater evil.—London Star.

Canon O'Toole, P.P., Rathangan, county Kildare, has lately withdrawn his name from the list of members of the National Association of Ireland. In the course of a letter to the Secretary of that association he says:—'Witness the late elections,—independent and faithful tried servants of the people rejected, principle sacrificed, ecclesiastical law contemned, authority disrespected, and used against the interests of the people; tenant-right handed over to landlord legislation, freedom of election coerced by landlord tyranny and its numerous paid agents, the poor tenant driven as the donkey of his farm to the bustings, deprived of his constitutional rights of selecting his own representative. When these and other evils are the issue of our late election in this county, as also in other places, and when I see such unhappy issues effected by members of your so-called National Association, I can no longer permit my very humble name, so Irish, to be connected with an association so inert as good, so slavish, and yet so powerful, at producing such ruin to my country.'

Another case of pretended 'witchcraft' somewhat similar to that which took place in Tipperary some time ago, was brought to light lately in the county Limerick. A farmer's wife, who lived near the town of Kilmallock, having died lately in childbirth, her sister received a visit some days after her death from a pretended fairy woman, or sorceress named Margaret Smith, who promised to restore the deceased to life upon compliance with certain conditions.—One of these conditions was of course, the crossing of the old croon's palm with silver. She succeeded in cheating the simple girl out of 9s. 2d., as well as some clothes. After several night's watching, as the promises of the old hag were not realized, the victimised sister told her neighbors who told Head Constable Adams. The result was that this officer, accompanied by Sub Constables Delaney, Tivy, and another, went in search of the hag and discovered her in a subterranean passage in the hill of Kilmallock, from which they brought her before D. B. Frank, Esq., R.M., when informations were sworn, and this audacious impostor was committed for the Quarter Sessions.

IRISH POPULANS.—France.—We are happy to learn that the imperial family of France have again favored Messrs. Fry & Co., of Westminster street, Dublin, with orders for Irish poplins. This eminent firm have just completed the manufacture of a number of poplins for the Princess Christine Charles Bonaparte, which for beauty of color and exquisite finish we believe it would be difficult to surpass. On a former occasion we noticed the poplins ordered by the Empress, and no doubt the fact of the fabrics being worn by her Imperial Majesty has led to its adoption by other members of the family.

The Aldermen, Councilmen and merchants of the city of Dublin have addressed a very numerous signet requisition to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to invite the Admiral and officers of the French fleet to visit Dublin Bay.

The Dublin exhibition is now visited by close on 9,000 persons daily, and the city is filled with British and foreign tourists.

FENIANISM.—Capel-street Police Office.—Saturday Before Mr. Strangé.—A man named Christopher McDermott was brought up in custody, charged in the information of Sub Constable Walsh, of the Constabulary depot, Phoenix Park. It appeared that the prisoner and complainant had some conversation about the Fenians in the canteen of the depot on the 4th inst. The prisoner asked him would he allow him to swear him in as a Fenian, and handed him a book somewhat like a prayer-book for the purpose. The constable declined to take the oath, but promised to consider the matter. The prisoner gave him his address on a card in order that he might call on him after he had considered the matter. The constable then went into the barracks and brought two others for the purpose of arresting the prisoner, but he was gone. The prisoner was afterwards arrested in his own house. The constable stated that the words of the oath which the prisoner wanted him to take were something as follows:—'I, Edward Walsh, in the presence of Almighty God, do solemnly swear allegiance against the Queen and all her subjects, and that I will be ready to take up arms at a moment's notice.' The prisoner was remanded and bail refused.—Dublin Irishman.

SQUELCHING ORANGISM.—We have always depicted the ingenuitate contentions between Irishmen, which have often led to fatal results for some of those engaged in them, although arising from the most trivial causes. Such disputes are now, happily, of rare occurrence indeed, so far as this portion of the kingdom is concerned they are things of the past; however it was not the fault of the Orange brotherhood that a serious breach of the peace had not taken place recently within a few miles of this town; near Dromahaire in the County of Leitrim. In the report of the cases brought before the magistrates at Dromahaire Petty Sessions, on Tuesday last—which may be found in our third page—a slight inkling of what we are alluding to may be gleaned; but, for the better understanding of the case, it is necessary that we should state certain facts, some of which did not come out in the inquiry before the magistrates. It appears that the Orangemen of that portion of the County Leitrim—emboldened, no doubt, by the impunity with which their brethren farther North have set the law at defiance—had determined to celebrate the Twelfth of July after the most approved Orange fashion. They were known to be armed to a man—whether in a proclaimed district or otherwise Orangemen are always well armed—and word went abroad that they were determined to have a grand commemoration on the 12th as they often had before, and as the unoffending Catholic people knew to their cost. However, the brethren were taught that endurance has its limits, and that if the authorities permitted them to march, armed to the teeth, the patient people who had so often borne with insult and injury, would try their hands at the same game, but in self defence. The records of Orange atrocities have proved that the brethren are most valiant when they have no enemy to cope with except feeble old men, or women and children. In every such case they have gone on shooting and wrecking like herces; but it has never yet happened that they were met on somewhat equal terms, as to numbers and means of defence, that they did not cut and run, like cravens, as they are. And so it was on the 12th of last July near Cadda Glebe. No sooner did they perceive that the people were prepared to defend themselves, than they ran away, helter-skelter, to their Lodge, wondering how their intentions had become known, and bemoaning the sad change from the time when they had everything their own way. To the credit of the people be it told, that having prevented the contemplated Orange procession, they had the good sense not to interfere with the Orange emblems with which the Lodge was offensively decorated. Under such circumstances, what are we to think of the charge attempted to be made against eighteen or twenty of the Catholic people in the Sessions Court of Dromahaire—against men, too, not one of whom could be identified as having committed the serious outrage, in Orange eyes, of having stood together to defend themselves and their families from outrage? We wish to direct attention to this case—not for the purpose of vain boasting, but to assure the Government that the Orange outrages in Belfast—and the admitted fact that the brutal perpetrators have been permitted to keep arms in their possession in a proclaimed district—have set the people in other towns and counties a thinking, and most assuredly should there be any similar attempt upon the lives and properties of Catholics, the consequences will be much more serious than we are at present to indicate. We speak what we know—not in a tone of defiance, but of warning. Orangemen must be squelched, if we are to have peace in the land.—Irishman.

At the Coagh petty sessions, on the 8th ult., a number of persons were arraigned for being implicated in the 12th of July Orange procession. The principal of these were Robert Beatty, B. McGahy, James Spears, Robert Dallas, and Arthur McCullagh. They were committed for trial, but subsequently allowed out on bail, and immediately after the lodges of Coagh and surrounding district assembled to the number of several hundreds, accompanied with nine drums and fifes, and paraded the principal streets of the town. In the final parade of the evening they were accompanied by a gentleman on a white charger who led the advance, in imitation of William III., of 'pious, glorious, and immortal memory,' and they crossed over the narrow old bridge that spans the broad waters of the Ballinderry, and divides Derry from Tyrone, and over which bridge King James and a portion of his army passed on their march to the 'Maiden City' in 1688. Fortunately, no disturbance took place.

Perhaps there is not in Europe a town which, for its size, contains so many filthy entries and crooked abodes of vice and infamy and beggary as this good borough of Belfast. The heart of the town is composed of a series of lanes and alleys, where the poor and the criminal classes huddle together, and manage somehow to exist. All the waters of the ocean would not wash nor all the perfumes of Arabia sweeten them. Their very names are unknown to the majority of the respectable inhabitants, and there are few persons, even of those who think themselves philanthropists, who would venture to penetrate them. Let any one who wishes to know something of them and of those who inhabit them walk round the space embraced between Smithfield and Hercules street, North street and Berry street. He will see narrow lanes stretching down into semi-darkness, with clothes lines reaching from house to house, and a few rags of clothes hanging upon them, and absorbing a portion of the poisonous stench that rises from below. There is no sewerage save on the surface of these places. Children are sitting at the doors, and women, horrible in their aspect, are equating here and there and supposing that they are taking the air. This is what may be seen from the outside. If we penetrate beyond the margin the sights are sickening, and no one would dare to pen a description of them. There is a beatbomdom in our midst which is infinitely more terrible than any that exists in the distant continents and islands to which we send forth missionaries every year. To make matters, if possible, worse, it happens that in this festering plague spot, or immediately adjoining it, nearly all of the slaughtering-houses of the town are erected.—Belfast Newsletter.

The Lord Lieutenant conferred the honour of knighthood yesterday on Mr. John Howley, Q.O., Queen's First Sergeant in Ireland, in recognition of his services as chairman of the county of Tipperary, a post which he occupied a great number of years, giving the greatest satisfaction to the public.

The Dublin Gazette contains a proclamation by the Lord-Lieutenant, announcing that the new Constabulary Act will come into operation in Belfast on the 1st of September. The Daily Whig states that: Mr. James Litterell Bailly, county inspector of constabulary for the county of Fermanagh, has been appointed to the office of county inspector of the Belfast police force, the proper rank and title of the office which has been spoken of as chief of police, for Belfast under the new Police Bill. The salary of the office is £400 per annum, but with the usual allowances, &c., of the rank of county inspector the value of the appointment will be about £500 per annum. Mr. Harrison Patterson, who has for several years been a most active and efficient detective officer in this town, has been informed that in case he should join the constabulary he will be promoted to the rank of a second-class head-constable in that body. Twenty-two members of the local constables have been approved, and will be received into the constabulary force on giving notice of their intention to join that body within one month after the publication of the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation. Those members of the local police who desire to join will rank as first-class sub-constables.

The Derry Standard records an act of manliness on the part of the late Mr. James Brooks, of Brookfield, near Londonderry. He has bequeathed the whole of his property, 10,000l. to 15,000l., to establish a people's park near the city.—Times Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10.—There is now no doubt about the fate of the five young men whose mysterious disappearance has caused so much anxiety in Dublin. They have all been drowned. Yesterday morning two boatmen, named Kearns and Kittrick, were fishing at the Poolbeg lighthouse in a boat. As they approached the rocks which form the breakwater on the southern side of the lighthouse, they observed the body of a man floating on the surface of the water. With some difficulty they succeeded in reaching it among the rocks, where it was dashed up and down. Suspecting that it was the body of one of the five men who are missing since the night of the 31st of July, they communicated with Mr. Murphy, of Ringsend, who had been the keeper of the lost boat. He identified the body as that of Mr. Ryan, of the National Bank, who had been one of the boating party on the evening in question. The remains were thereupon removed to Ringsend, where they await an inquest which, it is understood, will be held. The body is greatly swollen and the face very much disfigured. The forehead bears very strong marks of its having been violently thrown against the rocks. The only clothes found on the remains are the boots and socks, flannel trousers, and blue flannel shirt, which the deceased was accustomed to wear on his frequent boating excursions. It is believed that Mr. Ryan stripped to have a swim for his life when death appeared almost certain. He and his unfortunate companions, with the exception of Mr. Brown, were all expert swimmers. The names of the other four young men are Mulcahy, Brown, Turner, and Fitzerald.

King, the young man who accompanied Lieut. Clutterbuck from Parsonstown Barracks, has been found guilty of the murder of that officer, but recommended to mercy on the ground that he was drunk when he did the deed. He was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the Tullamore Assizes and two important legal points are advanced against the trial by Mr. Constantine Molloy, junior counsel for the prisoner—first, that as the body was found and the murder proved to have been committed on the county Tipperary side of the river, though an Act of George IV. permits the trial to be held in an adjoining county where the distance from the meeting to the spot on which the deed was done is within 500 yards, the precise facts as to the locality should have been set forth in the indictment as ruled by Chief Baron Joy and laid down by other authorities, which has not been done in this case; next, that the jurors on the panel were vaguely and not sufficiently described. The Chief Baron reserved both objections for the Court of Criminal Appeal. This is another of the numerous instances of great legal ability in which this most promising young lawyer has distinguished himself—ability that has called forth the approbation of the most eminent members of the bench.

The Waterford News speaking of the harvest says:—Much of the harvest is already cut down. It would be in a more forward state only for the last two or three wet days. Last night we had a heavy fall of rain. We hope to have no more of it till after harvest. The crops, on the whole, are said to be very fair. Wheat and oats are the best, barley not so good. Potatoes have suffered, but not to the extent at first imagined. The stalks are holding green, in most places, though the leaves are withered. Potatoes are now sown so early that people must not expect the leaves to hold as long verdant as heretofore. There is a large breadth of land under the potato this year, which will be sure to yield a full supply. Since the blight, we have not seen so large and so cheap a market of potatoes as at the present time.

A correspondent of Saunders's News Letter writes as follows of the state of the crops in the south of Ireland:—

"The continuance of rain causes no small alarm for the gathering in of the harvest, though up to the present no one believes that injury has occurred to cereals or hay, while all admit that turnips, mangolds, and carrots have much improved by the moisture. But there is a feeling of uneasiness in regard to the potato crop, which has shown blight in many localities. If, however, the country be blessed with fine weather for a few weeks all cause of alarm will cease."

Of the west of Ireland a correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post writes:—

"We have had a good deal of rain during the past ten days, but not so continuous as to prevent the cutting of the harvest, which has been going on with great spirit. If we be favoured with one fortnight's dry weather from this date a great deal of the cereal crops would be secured in this neighbourhood. In no instance have I heard any complaint of the crops, with the exception of the potato, which is free from the blight; but as regards those which have been dug they are very soft, in consequence of the rains. However, a few weeks of favourable weather would make all right in this as in the other crops."

The same apply almost equally to the north of Ireland and the province of Leinster.

The Reporter of August 8th says:—"The crops, in the neighborhood of Limerick, have nearly all fallen beneath the sickle within the last few days—the quality of the wheat, oats and barley is good."

The Belfast Newsletter, of a recent date, says:—"Flax pulling has been actively carried on during the last fortnight, and several parcels of new flax now appear in each market. The general quality of what has appeared this week does not come up to the expectations formed of the crop a week or two back."

FALL IN POTATOES.—During the week the price of potatoes has fallen on our market to 3d per stone, and the supply very large.—Waterford News.

The Northern Whig calls loudly upon the Government to weed the magistracy and the Deputy Lieutenantcy "of all Orangemen and of all who exhibit Orange proclivities." It reproduces a bit of history about a former attempt to effect this object, which may be interesting at the present time. Your space forbids me to give more than the bare facts.

The first Administration of Lord Palmerston attempted something of this kind, but Lord Derby shortly afterwards succeeded to power, and Lord Chancellor Brough's circular to the Lord-Lieutenants of counties directing them to recommend for the commission of the peace no gentleman who would not make a declaration to the effect that he did not belong to any Orange Lodge, and that so long as he continued in the commission of the peace he would not have any relations with the Orange Society, was never acted upon. A deputation, introduced by Sir Hugh (then Mr.) O'Connell, waited upon Lord Palmerston with a memorial signed by 32 Peers 38 members of Parliament, 17 baronets, 64 magistrates, 162 deputy-lieutenants, 377 clergymen, 49 barristers, and 100 members of the medical profession, protesting against the insult offered to the Orange institution. The Earl of Enniskillen, the Grand Master of the Orange Association, was, of course, one of the deputation. Lord Palmerston stated that he was at a loss to understand the use of the association in the present age, to which Lord Enniskillen replied, 'Self defence.' To this Lord Palmerston rejoined, 'Self defence, against what? I must really say that I think it is offensive as regards the Government and institutions of the country to say that the general government of the nation is not adequate to protect individuals from violence.' He added, 'I must be allowed to say that the very foundation on which it rests casts a reflection on the institutions of the empire; and, coupled as it is with old recollections of periods when the action of the Government and the authority of the State were less efficient than they are now to protect life and property, I really do submit to the impartial consideration of gentlemen belonging to that association whether it would not be more in accordance with that spirit of conciliation which I am sure animates every gentleman connected with

Ireland, to dissolve the association, to put an end to an organization which cannot answer any practical purpose, and to rely for defence upon the action of the Executive Government, administered by persons responsible to Parliament.' This was on the 18th of February 1858, and Lord Palmerston dismissed the deputation by promising, in the usual form, 'that the memorial should have the consideration of the Government. The Derby Government came into power 18 days afterwards. The Derby Administration refused to act upon the Brady letter; but Lord Derby, in announcing this determination, was almost as strong in his denunciation of the Confederation as was Lord Palmerston. In his place in the House of Lords, on the 15th of March, 1858, he said,—"This was one of the subjects which had engaged the attention of the Lord-Lieutenant a short time before he left this country. The Earl of Eglington was no more connected with the Orange Society than he was himself; and, looking at the entire subject, he was of opinion that, no matter what may have been the advantages of that society formerly, upon the whole the organization was rather a misery than a benefit to Ireland."

Some of the local papers, of and about the 9th ult., anticipated Orange riots in Dunganon on the 12th ult., the anniversary of the closing of the gates of Derry. It was said that the Orangemen had made secret arrangements for a grand rally in Dunganon from several other strongholds; and that the Catholics had also sought reinforcements, so that a desperate conflict was like to ensue.

ATTACK ON A POLICE BARRACK.—Several Persons Shot.—Youghal, August 8.—At the fair of Dangan, in this county, a rather serious collision took place between some countrymen attending the fair and the police. It appears that a police constable made an arrest of a man who was under the influence of drink and riotous, and whom the constabulary had provisionally warned as to his conduct. This caused a mob of over two hundred people to surround the police, and demand the immediate release of the prisoner. This was accompanied with the alternative that if not released the people would take the lives of the police. The police refused to surrender their prisoner, and remonstrated with the people, explaining that to do so would be contrary to their duty.—The constable in charge, who knew some of the farmers present, solicited them to interpose with the people, but to no effect. The crowd followed the police to a temporary barrack they had occupied for the occasion, and when they had brought their prisoner inside the mob commenced to attack the house by stone throwing. The riot act I have heard, was repeated by the constable; but this seems only to have exasperated them, and seeing the position the police were in, the constable ordered the few men under his charge to fix bayonets and load. This proceeding positively infuriated the people, and the stone throwing became more serious. The constable, it is said, gave orders to fire. This was at once responded to by the men, and I am sorry to say, four of the crowd were wounded, two of them seriously. This had some effect on the people, for they immediately after dispersed, the police securing their prisoner.

SUPERHEROES AND HEROINES.—The court-house of Dundalk was a witness, on last Saturday, to the deeds of the Rev. Mr. Ashe of Philipstown and his wife, in their eagerness to get Catholic children into their unholy clutches. Bridget Casey of Barronstown has two sisters—Mary and Catherine—and by some means not yet revealed to the public, Mary was sent off to some heretical den in Dublin to be polluted with a false education, and she returned some weeks since, where once she was an innocent child, she fell into the snares of the sowers.

What conversation took place between her and her sisters we are not aware, but from words the wretched and unfortunate, and lost girl spoke in the court-house, it would appear that she was driven from her house, and that she went to and was received by Mr. Ashe. Catherine, on whom she must have made some impression, went to visit her a few days after, and as she stopped in the place longer than was expected, Bridget was told to go and look after her, or she might be perverted and lost like her sister.

Bridget went to Mr. Ashe's house, and saw her sister Catherine in the kitchen. She asked her to go home, and the girl said she would; but she was not to get off so easily, for Mrs. Ashe and her servant maid interfered, and Bridget was roughly handled. Mrs. Ashe took her by the hair of the head and dragged her about until Catherine broke away from her; and she was locked up for several hours, till Mr. Murphy came and liberated her. But she left with out her sister Catherine, who has gone to some place to be taught the way that leads to perdition. Mrs. Ashe, whose conduct seemed very extraordinary, was fined only 6d. Why so light a punishment was inflicted we are not aware; but we think it might have been 1l instead of 6d.

Mr. Ashe's turn, we understand, will come next, and he will be proceeded against for damages for false imprisonment. We think that course is a wise one, for a sower loves money, and the best way to make impression on him is to empty his purse.

In Ardee, some days since, word was received from the county Cavan that a boy under twelve years of age had been stolen from his mother, and sent to the Rev. Mr. Young, of supererogatory. A gentleman accompanied by some friends, went to the mission house, knocked at the door, and inquired for the boy, but they were told that he was at the school. They then proceeded to the school and were informed that he was not there. Having heard, however, where he was concealed, they proceeded to the place and liberated the young captive and delivered him to his mother.

Now are not these practices of kidnapping children most disgraceful? Are not the sowers a despicable pack to act in this manner, and strive to get hold of children, to make them imps of hell? Let Protestantism do its worst by fair argument, but why take hold of a child like a thief, and carry it off, and fill its innocent mind with the foul taint of error? We know of no punishment too severe for killing the soul of an innocent Catholic child. It is adorned by the grace of God, but these sowers corrupt and debase it so much, that it becomes the home of the evil one. It is no wonder that the authors of such abominations are execrated in every part of Ireland. Let them take care that their iniquities do not procure for them their predilection in the world to come. Dundalk Democrat.

EMIGRATION FROM GORE TO AMERICA.—The present rate of emigration from this port to the United States averages about one thousand souls per week, and this forms but a small portion of the entire number of Irish leaving the United Kingdom for America, by far the majority preferring to take their departure from Liverpool, though the steamers in which they proceed call here en route. The average number of trans-Atlantic steamers calling here for passengers is eight in a fortnight. Half that number is despatched by the Inman Co. alone, for whom Messrs. G. & W. D. Seymour & Co. are agents at Queenstown; two by the National (Guion) Co., whose Queenstown agents are Messrs. Cummins Brothers; one by Warren & Co., and two by the proprietors of the new Canadian line, for both which firms Messrs. James Scott & Co. are the Queenstown agents. The Inman line now numbers fourteen 1,000 ton ocean steamers, and two new vessels are in course of construction for the Company.—Cork Herald.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW CONVENT AT YORK.—During the present week a second convent of nuns has been established in the suburbs of York. Some few months ago premises were taken on lease without Walmgate-bar, and have recently been adapted to their new purposes. The nuns who form the convent are of an order which is one of the most strict in the Catholic com-

munion—namely, Franciscans, or Bercelares, or as they are sometimes designated, 'Colettines' or 'Observantines,' from St. Colette, who was born in 1380, and who became Superioress General of the whole order of St. Clare, and caused the members of that order to 'observe' the original rules of St. Francis, which had become relaxed. The ladies who are come to York are from a house of the order at Bruges, and one of them is an English lady. They are nine in number—namely, six choir nuns and three lay sisters. Their habit is of coarse brown woollen serge, which is kept round the body by a hempen cord, to which is attached a rosary. The headdress is of white linen, and is continued so as to cover the forehead and chin, leaving only a small portion of the face visible, and a black linen hood covers all. In the house they wear no shoes or stockings, but outside they wear strong wooden sandals. Their beds—which are hardly low enough to allow of reclining at length—are of the hardest description, and to this hard couch each retires at 8 o'clock, but rises again at 11, when they repair to the chapel, where they spend two hours in prayer, after which they return to rest until 4 o'clock. They then rise for the day, which in this order is spent in prayer and devotion. The nuns arrived in York on Monday last, and after visiting St. Wilfred's Roman Catholic Church, the Cathedral, and St. George's Roman Catholic Church, where a service of welcome was sung, they were conducted to their new abode. Here on that and the two following days they received and welcomed all who chose to visit them.—Sheffield Daily Telegraph.

Five hundred and seventy pounds have been subscribed to establish a Catholic mission at Bedford, the first since the Reformation.

CLEANLINESS—PUBLIC HEALTH.—In civil life washing has not—beyond the externals which are visible to every eye—as yet become a habit. Here and there we have baths for the working men, and in some part of London a thorough good wash can be had for a very small sum. But it must be allowed, the million don't bathe. They may do so in time, but as yet they regard the habit with distrust, or greater indifference. The gospel of personal cleanliness has yet to be preached in England, and it would be well if some of those estimable and really well-meaning people who are so anxious to provide for the good of the working man's soul would help to give him the wherewithal to clean his body. The comforts of washing must come home to every one in weather like this, and if the mission were once begun it would have plenty of disciples. The Admiralty has not only commenced to teach cleanliness in the navy, but it has also given orders that temples be erected in which the rite can be performed. Moreover, the coolers abroad it may reach our shores. If it does, its surest friend is a dirty skin. Bath-rooms and washing-places are much easier to erect on shore than to construct on board ship, and yet the naval authorities have shown the example of how cleanliness can be enforced when deemed desirable. The Admiralty has in this respect also given a lesson to the Horse Guards. Baths, where every soldier could have a good wash as often as he liked, have long been wanted in the army, but hitherto in vain. No barrack should be without something of the kind, and it would be well if in this matter the example set by the Duke of Somerset's administration were followed by that over which the Duke of Cambridge presides. After a long dusty field day at Aldershot, few soldiers would object to 'personal washing' forming 'part of the daily routine,' as has been ordered by the Admiralty for the blue-jackets and marines of our navy.—Daily News.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR AYTON.—The accomplished Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, William Edmondstone Ayton, died on Friday morning at his shooting lodge, Blacklills, near Elgin, Morayshire. For some years the learned Professor had not enjoyed good health, and for two seasons he had spent the season at Hornburg, to recruit himself for his duties. Last season and the present he had sought a southern climate, and the more invigorating sports of the moors and the streams. His death, though it will not surprise those who knew his precarious health, came rather unexpectedly, and the news of it will be heard in many quarters with great sorrow and regret. He died almost in the prime of life, being just fifty years of age. He is one of the last of a distinguished band of Scottish literateurs who are either dying out or becoming absorbed in a wider field. To the magazine literature of Scotland Professor Ayton had for about thirty years been a constant contributor, and nearly all his writings first saw the light in the pages of the monthlies. The son of an Edinburgh lawyer, holding among lawyers the exceptional politics of the Radical school, William Ayton began his literary career in the pages of 'Tait's Magazine,' then the organ of advanced Liberalism. In the course of time, however, his views underwent a complete change, and about 1839 he formed that connexion with 'Blackwoods' which still terminated in his death. He was drawn into still closer union with the Conservative school of letters by his marriage with the youngest daughter of the distinguished Professor Wilson, the editor of 'Blackwood,' and it has long been prevalent, though an erroneous idea, that he succeeded his father-in-law in the 'Eboon' curule. The frequency of his contributions, and their generally brilliant and always genial character, for some years rendered Ayton's the best known name, after Wilson's, in connection with the Conservative monthly. Professor Ayton was born at Edinburgh in 1813, and was educated at the Academy and University there, gaining in 1831 in the University a prize for the first poem, 'Judith.'—He was called to the Scottish bar in 1840; and in 1845 was appointed by the Crown to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in Edinburgh University. In 1852 he was appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland by the Derby Government, as a mark of their consideration for his zealous support to the Conservative cause. Professor Ayton's principal literary works were 'The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers,' first published in a collected form in 1843, and now in their 11th edition; 'Dimitria: a Spasmodic Tragedy,' 1854, an amusing and effective burlesque of the sensational drama; 'Bothwell, a Poem,' giving an episode in the history of Mary, Queen of Scots, published in 1856; an edition of 'The Ballads of Scotland,' 1857; lectures on 'Poetry and Dramatic Literature,' delivered in London in 1853; translations of 'Poems and Ballads of Goethe,' a joint labor with Mr. Theodore Martin; 'Norman Sinclair,' a novel, first published in 'Blackwoods' pages in 1861. He was also the author of some amusing papers, of which the dry and sly humor, perhaps, was best appreciated by his own countrymen, entitled 'The Glenmutchkin Railway,' a burlesque of the railway mania; 'How I stood for the Dreadfully Burghs,' a farcical sketch of electioneering; &c. Professor Ayton was D.O.L. of Oxford, and held other academic honors.—Times.

AT ENGLISH VIEW OF MR. POTTER'S CONDUCT.—Every hour that we live affords us fresh reason for abominating the American policy of the predominant party in our cabinet—the sordid, palming, Puritanical in earnest that makes a great nation, like Plutus's miser, console itself for the contempt into which its pusillanimity has sunk it, by the consideration that it has kept 'bawbees' safe in its penny pig. Why was not his passport sent to Mr. Adams when Wilkes was promoted for insulting our flag and appointed to the duty which would lead most inevitably to fresh collision? Why was not Lord Lyons recalled when Cassius O'Leary's State paper was officially laid before Congress advocating a descent upon Ireland? Why were not all diplomatic relations broken off with a power that retained in office the consul who expressed his regret that at an insulting outrage directed against Brazil had not been an 'experimentum in corpore vili' of England? The Seward dispatch, written when its author was muzzy, and which Mr. Adams deemed too drunken

in its insolence for presentation was not, however, too base to be presented to Congress. And now we have the Federal Consul-General of Canada openly opposing a reciprocity treaty, on the express ground that the refusal of mutually interest will drive our North American Provinces into the self-protection of annexation. On the eve of a convention to be held in Detroit, Mr. Potter was summoned to Washington by Mr. Seward, and under his instructions he charged the Canadians with Southern sympathies and jealousy of the Federals; he declared the readiness of his author for reciprocity, but he continued we ask you to come and share with us the responsibility of our own government, and he asserted that the United States would force an annexation by withholding all treaties. I believe, he continued, that in two years the people of Canada will apply for admission to the United States—I came here by consent of my government to express my views in reference to the reciprocity treaty. An insult so gross, the Cabinet St. James as usual, have found it convenient to overlook. The Duke of Argyll and Earl Russell wipe it up, and say no more about it but the spirit that is found wanting in the mother country, is found in the Canadian Provinces. The colonists demand investigation, and it is added, 'the consul has, during his residence in Canada, been engaged in secret efforts to procure the annexation of that country to the United States.' Moving in parallel lines with this plot of the truculent Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Washington, who crawls to France, while he bullies England, the great party who arrogate to the Republic all the impudent pretensions of the Monroe doctrine denounce Mr. Seward for his subserviency to France, and call upon the President to expel the French from Mexico. We have repeatedly demonstrated that that crochet is wholly incompatible with the British sovereignty of Canada, and forms really the interpretation of the intrigues of the American Consul-General. The course of France and England is entirely free from difficulty. Our Prince Alfred should be placed upon the throne of Canada; a strict and liberal treaty of alliance, both offensive and defensive, ought at once to be concluded between the two European powers, in Mexico and of King Alfred in Acadia; and the United States ought very roundly to be told that that treaty is an answer to annexation intrigues and to the arrogance of the Monroe doctrine.—London Weekly Dispatch.

THE SUPPLY OF WHEAT IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Although the yield of wheat in America is described to be favorable, there is not much prospect, judging from the experience of the first half of the present year, that she will be able, with the present cost of labor, freights, &c., consequent upon the late war and the pressure of taxation, to compete with the principal producing countries of Europe. That the latter, on the other hand, will be ready to make us full consignments on any slight advance in prices, such as has just occurred, seems evident from the fact that even at the low rates prevalent during June our receipts of wheat from foreign ports has amounted to 2,073,046 cwts, against only 1,761,561 in the corresponding month of last year—an increase of nearly 18 per cent. Russia and Germany having been the chief sources of supply. Few instances have been known of sudden changes in the course of trade more striking than that which has been exhibited in this respect during the first six months of 1865. In the same period of the two preceding years the United States sent to us more than one-third of the total quantities of wheat imported, and about as much as was sent altogether by Russia, Germany, and France. But this year Russia alone figures as having contributed more than one-third of the whole amount taken; while Prussia also figures for nearly another third, and the United States for only 3 per cent.—London Shipping Gazette.

THE LATEST YANKEE EXPERIMENT IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—A few weeks more another eccentric ship, even for the most eccentric shipbuilding age, will be afloat upon the Thames. We have jointed unsinkable ships, ships of seven inches of iron and the Great Eastern. Now, again, we are promised another addition to the molley fleet, and yet another improvement, in the launch of the cigar ship. The vessel is of wrought iron, and is being built as the private yacht of an American gentleman—Mr. Wyman—who, as we have said, has designed every thing connected with the ship. The execution was at first entrusted to Mr. Hepworth, and he expended upon it the most perfect workmanship of which wrought iron is capable. The hull, as the hull of a ship, looks one of the most extraordinary things it is possible to imagine. It is immensely long, perfectly round, resembling the shape of a cigar, being however finely pointed at both ends, instead of, as in a cigar, only one. The former is so at variance with all our generally received notions of nautical beauty that we can only stare at it in mute astonishment, though there is something in its long, tapering lines so suggestive of immense speed that one is almost ashamed that no one ever suggested such an idea before. In justice, however to our own time, it must be said that such a vessel could only be built at a period when iron ships were in use and iron ship building had reached its highest state of development. Looking at her now, she appears to be little more than a gigantic iron mainmast for some vessel of the Great Eastern class, having rather a wide diameter, in the middle, and tapered at each end to point almost as fine as that of a needle.—Her boilers, like all the other parts of the vessel, are on a new plan. Four of them are on the locomotive principle, with vertical tubes. A blast fan is to give them draught, and they are to work at one hundred and fifty pounds pressure. This is a great power, but as the boilers are built far stronger than even locomotive boilers, it is asserted that they could be worked up to one thousand pounds, or even one thousand one hundred pounds per square inch with safety. There are one hundred and thirty-six feet of fire bar surface, and it is expected that, with the aid of the blast fan, each of these one hundred and thirty-six feet can be made to burn fifty pounds of coal per hour. If the furnaces can accomplish this, then, according to the rule which gives one nominal horse power for every two and a half pounds of coals consumed per hour, Mr. Wyman's yacht will be working at nearly two thousand five hundred horse power. In our best mill steamships, on their fastest trips, it is found difficult to burn thirty pounds of coal per foot of fire bar surface per hour. If Mr. Wyman's, then, burn fifty pounds, he will be working up to nearly two thousand five hundred horse power, or at the rate of eight indicated horse power to every ton burden of his vessel. In every fast ocean going steamer the ratio of horse power to tonnage is only about two and a half tons to one nominal horse power. The advantage which the cigar ship possesses in this respect together with those which her slender form, smooth surface and very small midship section only one hundred feet will give, should enable her to go at an extraordinary speed. It is said that, as regards motion at sea, rolling and pitching will be reduced to a minimum, and certainly her form seems to suggest that such a result will very probably be effected. With very small masts and all her weights, below the water line she is not likely to roll. But if she does not pitch, but cuts through the water, she will 'take it in over all,' and in that case, with her upper deck so near the sea, we should fancy that it would be swept fore and aft. The extreme length of the vessel over all is two hundred fifty-six feet, and her greatest width and depth is, of course, amidships, where the circle is sixteen feet diameter. Thus, then, her length is no less than sixteen times that of her greatest width, ordinary vessels being thought very narrow if their width is only one-seventh of their length.—Times.

The London Medical Times says that cholera may be completely averted, and, when developed, cured, by the persistent application of the spinal ice bag along the whole spine so long as any symptom of the disease continues.

DOUBLE MURDER AT RAMSGATE.—Yesterday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, great excitement was caused in Ramsgate by a report that a man, named Stephen Forward, had committed a double murder in a dyer's house in King-street. Unfortunately, upon inquiry, this rumor proved only too true. It appears that Forward, who was formerly a baker in the town, left Ramsgate some eight years ago, leaving his wife and a little girl behind him in almost total destitution. From time to time anonymous letters have been sent to his wife, some of which have contained small sums of money. On Wednesday evening Forward suddenly appeared in Ramsgate, and made his arrival known to his wife. He requested her to take a walk with him, but she declined, giving as a reason that as he had been away for some years he was a comparative stranger, and she did not like to be seen out in the evening with strangers. She then invited him to go into the house of a person named Ellis, a dyer, residing in King-street. Forward accepted the invitation, and they remained talking in the presence of Mr. Ellis and his daughter for some time. In consequence, however, of Forward having twice stated that he had something to say to his wife, and which he could not say in the presence of strangers, Mr. Ellis and his daughter left the room, and went into the shop which adjoins it. After the lapse of half an hour the wife came into the shop and said that her husband had promised to come again on the following morning. Mr. Ellis then went into the sitting-room and Forward repeated the promise he had formerly made to his wife, and added that he would call shortly after eight o'clock. He sat down for some time and told his wife and Mr. Ellis about the trials he had had to undergo during the time he had been away from her. He further said that he had been abroad, and that while away he had saved £1.70, but that he had been done out of the whole of it. After renewing his promise to come again the next morning, he left. Yesterday morning, about twenty minutes past eight, Forward went to Ellis's house. His wife was there, having some breakfast with Mr. Ellis and his daughter. He was asked if he would take any breakfast, but he declined. He sat down and commenced talking. Shortly before nine Ellis went into his workshop, and while there his daughter told Forward and his wife that if they had anything to say in private they might go up stairs. They both went upstairs, and had not been there many minutes before the daughter of Forward went up to them. She had hardly got there when Mr. Ellis and his daughter were startled by two reports of a pistol. The daughter rushed upstairs, and arrived at the landing just in time to see Forward's daughter fall down dead, she having been shot by the prisoner. Miss Ellis then called out to her father, who immediately came in, and on rushing up stairs he saw Forward standing at the top of the stairs, just in the sitting-room. He said, 'What have you done, Forward? and, seeing that he had a pistol in his hand, he called on him to give it to him, which he did. Forward had on a black moustache and dark whiskers. Ellis then saw the feet of Forward's wife, and on looking over the table he saw her head, and blood oozing from it.—He told Forward to sit down, and he then perceived that he had neither moustache nor whiskers on.—He asked Forward where they were, and he replied that they were under the grate. He looked there, but could not find them, and Forward then gave them to him. He then called out to send for the police and a surgeon. Forward added, 'Yes, send for the policeman.' He was then given into custody. A verdict of 'Willful Murder' has been found at the Ramsgate inquest against Forward alias Southey.—The trial will not take place till March at Maidstone.

The London Times editorially expatiates on the advantages a free trade policy would financially secure both to the United States and Canada, and the article winds up with the following remarks on a proposition recently put forth by the New York Chamber of Commerce:

"The New York Chamber of Commerce have thrown out a suggestion which shows how great a change has come over the minds of men on another subject. They suggest that the Imperial Government should guarantee to the North American provinces the liberty to preserve a strict neutrality in all foreign wars in which they have no interest, in which case they may count on perpetual tranquility and uninterrupted commercial relations with the United States.

"On our part there would be no difficulty in obtaining such a guarantee, nor do we think there would be any doubt as to its observance. As the weaker party on the North American continent, we should clearly have an interest in observing such neutrality, for nothing would be more absurd than to imagine an invasion of the United States from Canada or Nova Scotia. Putting aside any question of honor, America might be quiet sure that our interest would bind us to its observance. But these very considerations of interest make it equally unlikely that the neutrality we should be ready to guarantee would be also respected by the United States.

"It is likely that in the anger and excitement of a great war, the United States would forbear from attacking a point so vulnerable, where they could hardly fail of one of two things—either lowering this country in the eyes of foreign nations by exhibiting it as unable to defend its own colonies, or compelling those colonies, in order to avoid immediate ruin and devastation, to annex themselves to the American Union? This expedient of annexation would work exceedingly well until it was wanted; it would then infallibly break down, and must therefore be reserved for those happier times when States and individuals can be trusted to adhere to their promise while every passion and every interest loudly calls upon them to violate it."

UNITED STATES.

The corner stone of the new Convent of the Good Shepherd, in Buffalo, was laid on the 13th of August. There was an immense concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremonies. The Right Rev. Bishop Timon officiated and delivered an eloquent discourse appropriate to the occasion.

The Right Rev. Bishop Timon, assisted by a number of the clergy, opened St. John the Baptist's Church, Chesnut street, Lockport, N. Y., on Sunday, the 20th of August.

BISHOP ELECT OF LOUISVILLE.—The Apostolic Letters for the consecration of Right Rev. P. J. Lavallee, (nephew of the late Venerable Dr. Flaget, first Bishop of Louisville,) President of St. Mary's College, Marion county, Kentucky, Bishop elect of Louisville, were received and forwarded within the past week by Archbishop Purcell. We congratulate our sister diocese on the cessation of its widowed by this auspicious appointment of a worthy successor to the distinguished late Bishop of Louisville, now Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore.—Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

More than a thousand emigrant passengers arrived in New York in one steamer, the Pennsylvania. John Mitchell is now allowed a daily walk on the ramparts of Fortress Monroe. His close confinement in a casemate was beginning to affect his general health.

It is reported, on the authority of those who ought to be posted in such matters at Washington, that all the colored troops now in the service are soon to be mustered out.

It was stated at the temperance convention at Saratoga, that the names of thirteen hundred rich men's daughters in New York are on the list of applicants for admission to the Asylum for insobriety at Birmingham, in that State.

A Richmond paper says:—"It has pleased God to bless the Southern States with the most abundant and wonderful corn crop ever known, and we are, therefore, saved from all danger of famine and suffering for want of food."

The True Witness.

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To 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.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER—1865.

Friday, 8—Nativity of the B. M. Saturday, 9—Of the Octave. Sunday, 10—Fourteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 11—St. Nicholas Tol. C. Tuesday, 12—Of the Octave. Wednesday, 13—Of the Octave. Thursday, 14—Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:— Friday, 8—Providence, Laprairie. Sunday, 10—Noviciat of Sault-au-Recollet. Tuesday, 12—St. Bridget, Montreal. Thursday, 14—St. Cecile.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the political order, the fraternization of the French and British navies at Cherbourg in honor of the Emperor's fete, is the great event that we have to record. It is an assurance to the world that the entente cordiale betwixt the two great European Powers is still perfect, and that should, unfortunately, either be forced into a war, the other will make common cause.

The intentions of the company with respect to the Atlantic Telegraph cable are uncertain; but it is not very probable that anything will, or indeed can be done this year. An impression prevails that the cable was purposely injured on board of the Great Eastern, by the hired agents of some firm rival of that which actually furnished the cable; and painful as such a belief must be, it is, we fear, entertained with only too good cause.

The plague or murrain amongst the cattle still rages in England, and it is warmly discussed whether the disease be an importation from the Continent, or of domestic growth. The arguments in support of the latter hypothesis seem to be the more plausible; nor, considering the dirty and crowded state of the dark and badly ventilated dairy stables of the metropolis, is it to be wondered at that a disease in many respects akin to typhus should have broken out amongst the cattle. At all events we should be on our guard here in Canada against a similar outbreak.

Cholera is in the decrease in Alexandria, but seems to be steadily extending its ravages westwards, so that we may expect a visit from the destroyer next year at latest. In our filthy ill-drained city the ravages will be great should the Corporation fail to take prompt and energetic action to cleanse and purify. There is a good deal of talk upon the matter, but nothing of any real importance has been done; and whilst hundreds of thousands of dollars are being squandered in the widening of a few of the chief thoroughfares, the draining of the densely peopled suburbs is quite neglected; nor does it seem that any steps have as yet been taken to drive beyond the city limits all stink, and therefore disease, producing occupations, or to get rid of the beastly fetid piggeries and other abominations with which many parts of Montreal are infested.

The harvest is mostly housed, and on the whole the reports are good. It is confidently asserted that, soon after the prorogation of Parliament—about the middle of the present month—the seat of Government will be transferred from Quebec to Ottawa. From the States there is nothing new to report, no alleviation of the military tyranny under which the conquered

Southerners groan. What will be done with President J. Davis is not yet known. It would seem as if the design of the Washington Government were to evade the inconveniences of a trial, by slowly killing him in his prison; for by the last accounts he was stricken down with a severe attack of erysipelas brought on no doubt, or at all events aggravated, by the cruel treatment that he has received at the hands of his captors.

BISHOP COLENSO.—Our readers are, we suppose, if not acquainted with the writings of this eminent Protestant divine, at all events aware that he has of late acquired a considerable amount of notoriety by his free handling of the Scriptures of the Old Testament, and his destructive criticism of the Books attributed to Moses. There is nothing at all new in either the manner or in the matter of Dr. Colenso's criticisms, or in his views of the origin of the Pentateuch. His theory as to the Jehovistic and Elohist authors of these books, and his objections to the credibility of the miraculous events therein recorded, must be familiar to every one at all acquainted with the neologistic literature of the day. Dr. Colenso merely applies sound protesting principles to the Canon of Scripture; he questions not only its inspiration, but its value as authentic history; and the conclusions at which he arrives are but those at which every one starting from Protestant premises, and arguing logically, must sooner or later arrive. These conclusions may be, doubtless are, at variance with the formularies of the sect to which Dr. Colenso belongs, and all of which he has subscribed to; but though his status as an Anglican Bishop may thus be contested, his soundness as a protesting divine cannot be called in question; and we greatly doubt whether even his status as a Right Reverend Father in God of the Church as by law established is seriously endangered.

Dr. Colenso has with him, there can be no doubt, the warm sympathies not only of the vast majority of the educated Protestant laity of England, but of a large and, politically, most influential section of the Anglican clergy, and that of all the dispensers of ecclesiastical patronage.—Dr. Stanley, for instance, who was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, has, and it is a most important sign of the times—lately been appointed by the Russell-Palmerston Ministry, and with the general approbation of the Protestant press, Dean of Westminster, in spite of the complaints of a few of the more orthodox clergy of the district. Now Dr. Stanley is, and has long been notorious as, a leading member of that particular school of theology to which Dr. Colenso belongs, and whose views the latter advocates. The Westminster Review, the leading organ of this section of the Protestant world, expressly claims Dr. Stanley as one of its friends; and in a late number classes him with Williams, Jowett, and Colenso, as one who "fearlessly delivers sentiments in accordance with the most obnoxious declarations of" the above named well known Protestant writers. It cannot therefore reasonably be expected that the men who have just awarded promotion to Dr. Stanley will allow Dr. Colenso to be set on one side, or excluded from advancement.

Besides this, Dr. Colenso has much in common with the evangelical section of the Anglican Church, as well as with the other more advanced or neological section; and in the formidable list of charges preferred against him were to be found propositions to which all Calvinists must answer Amen. For instance, it was argued against him that he in general speaks lightly of the value, impugns the general necessity of the Sacraments, and denies that they confer grace.

This too may be, no doubt is, in flagrant violation of Anglican formularies; but if a sinner in this respect, Dr. Colenso sins in company with all the low-church or evangelical party, whose opinions would, in case of the condemnation of the Bishop of Natal, be also condemned. No party, therefore, in the Church is entitled to throw the first stone at Dr. Colenso, seeing that all, High-Church, Low-Church, as well as Broad-Church, have alike sinned against Anglican formularies, though, of course, they have not all sinned in like manner. It is no use, in short, pleading the plain obvious meaning of these formularies against any of their infractors, for every one claims the right to set them aside in his own case, and to put what meaning he pleases upon his act of subscription thereunto. What this act signifies, in short, no one knows; nor can any man assign a satisfactory reason why it is retained, or why every office-holder in the Anglican Establishment should be required to set his hand deliberately to an untruth. The only apology offered for this dishonest, nay, blasphemous practice is this:—That it deceives nobody; that nobody believes that the man who accepts a benefice in the Established Church, and who, as the condition of his receiving such benefice, solemnly declares, in the presence of Almighty God, his "unfeigned assent" to every thing contained in the Book of Common Prayer, really means what he says, or really

* See Westminster Review, April 1862, p. 291.

does believe that which he professes to believe. Every body knows that this belief is intellectually impossible; that, if a man yield "unfeigned assent" to the Liturgy, as of God, he must needs repudiate the 39 Articles as of the devil; and that if he hold by the 39 Articles as God's truth, he must necessarily reject the Liturgy. The candidate for Anglican Orders subscribes merely in a "general," and not in a "particular" sense. He signs with a "mental reservation," and claims the right to put his own interpretation on the formularies to which he unfeignedly assents, not however in their natural or grammatical, but in a non-natural sense.—Protestant Bishops exhort candidates for Ordination to put off scruples; Dr. Vaughan, D.D., and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, tells us that it must be so, for "we have Articles and Formularies drawn from very various sources and incapable perhaps in some points of a perfectly logical coherence"—so that no one man, if ever so well inclined, can possibly believe them all, or really give an "unfeigned assent" thereunto. In short, as the case was stated by the North British Review for November, it stands thus:—

"It is often assumed that a clergyman is perfectly justified in outwardly declaring his assent to all the Articles, or to the whole of the Prayer Book, while there are doctrines in each to which that assent is never inwardly given. Without this, it is said, that these tests could never be taken by them all, and none but unthinking men could enter the Church."—North British Review, p. 224.

We will not insist upon this peculiar phase of Protestant morality; nor will we stop to ask with what face Protestants can taunt Catholics with holding the doctrine of "mental reservation." Dr. Colenso has, therefore, in impugning the inspiration and the authenticity of the Old Testament done no worse, than have all his brother clergymen of the Establishment, and has done nothing but what every one of them in particular holds himself free to do. How then, or by what right can his more orthodox brethren reproach or punish him for merely acting towards the Formularies as they themselves have always acted when it suited their convenience to do so?

From these considerations we may safely predict that Dr. Colenso, even if fresh action is taken against him, will come out of the ordeal with triumph, and that the prosecution against him will again break down. In the Anglican sect there are many mansions; there is a place for the Arminian, as well as for the High Calvinist; why then should the neologist be uncharitably excluded?

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—A correspondent of the Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, of the 1st instant, who represents himself as a sufferer, complains bitterly of the indecent conduct, the intemperance, and blackguard behaviour of some of the "Excursionists" of the Pic-Nic given by the Wesleyan Sabbath Schools of this City. According to the correspondent of the local paper, upon the arrival of the train at the St. Hilaire Station, numbers of the excursionists, commenced an attack upon the orchards of the neighboring proprietors; and not content with stealing the fruit, they broke down and destroyed the trees. Arrived at the top of the mountain, the party got "tight," from whence proceeded rows, fighting, and other acts of the most abominable description, into the details of which, from motives of decency, the writer in the Courrier de St. Hyacinthe refrains from entering. On their descent from the mountain and on their return to the cars, the depredations and thefts of the excursionists upon the orchards of the unlucky proprietors were renewed; and one of the men in the employment of M. Senecal, J.P., having interfered to protect his master's property was set upon and cruelly beaten by the ruffians. On the property of another person, a M. Gideon Prive, the same game was attempted; and the proprietor, who was prepared for them, was set upon with knives, and wounded in the hands and face. From thence our Wesleyan Sabbath Schools Excursionists proceeded to the orchards of Major Campbell which they likewise ravaged. In the meantime M. Senecal obtained a warrant for the arrest of some of the ringleaders, who were pursued to the Belzil Station where three were arrested; the remainder unfortunately managed to make good their escape from the hands of justice.

Such are the facts as stated by one who signs himself a sufferer; and it is well that such facts should be made known as widely as possible, in order that in coming years our country friends should be on their guard against Wesleyan Sabbath School Pic-Nics, and similar evangelical festivals.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.—We see by our Toronto exchanges that C. F. Frazer, Esq., of Brockville, has highly distinguished himself on his examination. There were twenty-eight candidates, and he had the honor of occupying the highest place, winning the high compliments of the Bench, who, without the formality of an oral examination, called him to the Bar. Mr. Frazer is a brilliant example of what may be done in our Catholic educational institutions by young men of industry, and attentive to their studies.

THE FRANCO-PHOBIA OF THE "WITNESS."—On Sunday, the 27th ultimo, a fire occurred at Longueuil, cause unknown, but the chief sufferers were amongst the English portion of the residents. Hereupon the Witness improved the occasion by insinuating malice and ill will against their English and Protestant fellow-citizens, to the French Canadians; whom also it more explicitly accused of refusing to assist the sufferers by the fire in the removal of their property. We are happy to have it in our power to add that the dishonesty of the only daily religious paper in the world has been rebuked by several of our contemporaries—especially by the Montreal Herald, which likewise in letters from its correspondents at Longueuil exposes the mendacity of the Witness. Says the Herald:—

"Unfortunately for the usefulness of the Daily Witness its proprietor is possessed of a Franco-phobia, leading it to distort statements, not willingly perhaps, but certainly very foolishly."

And "very wickedly" the Herald might have added; for what more wicked as well as more foolish than to attempt to create ill will betwixt the English and French speaking citizens of Lower Canada, subjects of one sovereign, and mutually dependent upon one another? We give the remainder of Herald's rejoinder to the Witness as our readers will thence be able to gather the nature of the charges brought by our evangelical contemporary against the French Canadian Catholics of Longueuil:—

As to the statement of the fires being the work of an incendiary, we decline in the meantime to express any opinion. There is too much contradictory evidence before us, a legal enquiry into the affair is going on, and rewards are offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of this crime, if such it should turn out to be. But that bad feeling has existed among the inhabitants of French and British origin, except in a few cases, which might have occurred even where all were of the same origin, and which do occur constantly in small communities, however composed, we have no hesitation in denying. Generally speaking the families there live on the most social terms, and this attempt to excite animosity can lead to no good end. Such statements can only tend to continue an estrangement which a better acquaintance with each other invariably removes, and which, but for the language of hot headed men on both sides, might have been done away with before this. So far from the French Canadians having looked on idly and unconcerned, using their energies only to steal, the very reverse is the case. They wrought willingly and showed the utmost anxiety to save the houses, the property and the lives of the sufferers by this calamity. The fire engine from the village was hurried up to the burning houses; some of the villagers brought water from the well in buckets to the engine, while others with their hoese and carts were busily employed conveying water from the river for the same purpose. The leading men, both by their words and actions, afforded both sympathy and assistance, and it is most unfair, because there might happen to be a few "roughs" such as may be found in every place, that a whole community should be stigmatized as fire raisers and thieves.

The Herald also publishes the following communication from an English resident of Longueuil and a sufferer by the fire:—

THE FIRES AT LONGUEUIL.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.)

Montreal, August 29th, 1865.

Dear Sir,—I am very sorry to see a grave error in your article on the fire at Longueuil. I can state that in the removal of my effects, I was ably assisted by a number of village gentlemen. The Mayor Dr. Larocque, and Mr. Hurteau, the Captain and crew of the steamer Hochelaga and many others did all in their power to assist, and the villagers worked most energetically with the Fire Engine, although from their inexperience it was not of so much use as it might have been. It was supplied partially from the well near at hand, as well as from the river, whence the water was drawn by horses and carts belonging to the French population.

I am, dear Sir, yours, &c., T. D. HOOD.

[COMMUNICATED.]

QUEER EXPERIENCES OF A HOME MISSIONARY.—The Rev. Burnham is a Protestant Missionary lately on an evangelizing tour in the Lower Provinces. What he saw, what he did, and what he thinks of the people whom he met are duly set forth in the following Epistle to the Brethren. The style is not altogether that of a St. Paul when writing to, or of his converts, but then Protestant Home Missionaries are "men of God" and have "privileges":—

(From the World's Crisis, July 12.)

Halifax, July 1st.

Dear Friends:—I should love to speak to you, but as I cannot just now do that I will write a few lines to you. So far my tour into the Provinces has been a success.—I commenced labor in Rev. Samuel Robinson's Baptist Church in St. John, N.B. During the several weeks that I remained here God revived his work, and gave us to see his salvation. The house was crowded to a perfect 'jam' and 'overflow,' and the word took effect. At one of the inquiring meetings, forty anxious persons were present. This church has for several years ever treated me with great love and kindness. May God bless them forever.

During my stay, Rev. Mr. More, of Bear River, N.S., came over the Bay and pressed me to preach in his Baptist house, instead of the 'Advent' house when visiting Bear River. I, supposing it was all in good faith agreed so to do; for I had previously agreed with friends to visit the place. In due time I took the boat across the Bay to Digby. I tried to do some good in Digby, but could do but little for the hardness, ignorance, and unbelief of the people. I preached three evenings to a "small people," and saw no prospect of "lifting the game," and so concluded not to waste the powder! Several years, perhaps twenty-five years ago, I was at Cape Porpoise, in Maine, at the house of Bro. C. Huff. One day I took his rifle and went to hunt. As I passed along the seashore, I saw what appeared to me a large bird rise into the air over the water. So I 'drew a sight' and brought him down. I was excited a little, and off went 'boots and socks,' and I was into the water after my 'game.' Just as I was in my glory, I heard Bro. Huff's voice:—'Ah, you have only shot a 'Poke'! This learned me the lesson to fire hereafter at something, at least worth the powder and bullets. While I was preaching the last evening at Digby, some persons came quietly and opened a deep pit just at the door of the chapel, so that the people coming out might fall into it, and seriously, if not fatally, injure themselves. But God opened some one's eyes to see it in time, although the night was pitchy dark:—

He shall give his angels charge concerning thee.—The people in this whole region, from Digby to Goat Island, are decidedly, with a few good exceptions, the most mean, ignorant, savage sort of people I ever fell in with.

From Digby I went up to Smith's Cove, and preached one evening to a tolerable congregation.—There is bigotry and stinginess enough here. At one place where I stopped I asked the lady if I could have some milk for breakfast. She said, 'Yes, you can, but we have pigs and calves to feed!' Go it, pigs and calves.

I stepped in one day while here to a Baptist conference. I think there were seven persons present and seven bluer ones you never saw; they were so blue they were black! One distilled blue deacon saw me come in, and instantly he began to speak of 'trouble ahead,' and 'strange doctrines'; while I had the impety to sit and laugh at the poor dolt's folly. From Smith's Cove I went to Bear River, and began my work in Mr. More's church, but did not finish it there. I labored there two Sundays and several days, during which thirty persons arose for prayers, and then—how shall I describe the rest? The Baptists got mad at the doctrine of God. The poor Adventists got awfully scolded for not coming in to help, and when they did come they got awfully insulted by Mr. More and his people for coming according to the very invitation himself gave them to come. The Methodists were fearfully mad that the Baptists were likely to prosper. The Episcopal Churchmen looked sour, bitter, and kept 'glum.'—Church members told foolish lies, and bigger fools believed them. The minister told one story one day, and another the next. (Ministers ought to keep sober.) It was reported that twenty eight dollars were collected for me, while only eighteen came into my hands. I prayed and laughed to see it go. I was popular one day with all, and cast overboard the next day. Finally, the pot boiled so hard that the cover had to be removed, and I hopped out into the "Advent Tabernacle" where I preached some days and saw the work of God, and happily baptized a good number of converts in Bear River.

From Bear River I went to Goat Island, and saw some good people, but the most of them are a stupid class. I had a meeting appointed one day at three o'clock, and the people kept stringing in until four, of course I could not get time to preach. I thought of shooting the 'Poke'! I am now in Halifax. I meet with a kind and warm reception from the Rev. Bro. who invited me, and hope for good things. EDWIN BURHAM.

The Report of Mr. Torrance, appointed to enquire into, and report upon the cause of the discharge of the St Alban raiders by M. Coursol, is now before the public. It fully exonerates—as every one must have anticipated—M. Coursol from all imputations upon his integrity, and impartiality as a judge; but assuming that in the case in question, there was "a failure of justice," and that, therefore, blame is attributable somewhere or to some person, it proceeds to condemn M. Coursol for not having communicated the result of his deliberations upon his legal competency, to the government before ordering the discharge of the prisoners arraigned before him. To this objection to his conduct M. Coursol has already given an unanswerable rejoinder. In the case in question, the Canadian Government either was, or it was not, an interested party. If the latter, then was there no reason whatsoever why M. Coursol should hold communication with them on a case in which they were not interested; and if the former, then were they parties to the case, and his duties as an impartial Judge imperatively required of him that he should make no distinction between them, and the other parties in the case to wit, the prisoners.

It would have been better, more logical, and more in accordance with honest principles, if Mr. Torrance had first discussed the question, "was there, in the case referred to, any failure of justice at all?" To assume that there was, is to assume a question at issue; for, by some, it is urged that full and substantial justice was done by M. Coursol, and that the warrant on which the prisoners were arraigned before him being informal or insufficient, he had no legal jurisdiction in the premises. On this point, we care not to hazard an opinion; but if M. Coursol's decision were legal, and if "failure of justice" there were, then was that failure owing, not to the Judge, but to the Executive.

We know not precisely what value to attach to the declarations of the Globe as to the intentions of the Ministry of which Mr. George Brown is a member, or how far its utterances are to be accepted as official. We suppose however that they are of a certain value, and that they indicate, at all events, the views of the "Clear-Grits" or ultra-democratic section of the Cabinet; and upon this hypothesis, we think that the following, from the Toronto Globe, is of importance as foreshadowing the probable policy of Mr. Brown's party in the Ministry, with regard to the "sectional difficulties" question, should the Lower Provinces still reject the scheme of Union adopted by our Canadian Legislature.—Speaking of the visit of Messrs Anglin and Hathaway to Quebec, the Globe says:—

"A longer report of the proceedings at the dejeuner given by the Opposition at Quebec, to Messrs. Anglin and Hathaway, has been published. It contains but little more than was given in a short summary which we gave a few days ago. Messrs. Hathaway and Anglin did not pronounce positively against union with Canada. The former said 'if in the future it became necessary for the interests of these countries that they should become united, he was not prepared to say they would be hostile to it.' And Mr. Anglin said 'they were quite willing to encourage a more extended commercial relationship, but they do not wish for union until better reasons could be shown than those already used.' The speeches, in short, do not convince us that the New Brunswick Government will not at some future time be ready to take up a new scheme of union, but at present it is pretty clear that no proposition on the subject will come from them. They allege also that 'there is no reaction in the minds of the people of New Brunswick. If what these gentlemen say is true, the next session of the Canadian Parliament will witness the settlement of the affairs of Canada, independently of the Maritime Provinces, and the indefinite postponement of the larger union. We shall go on with

the opening of the North-West, and we hope, with the enlargement of the canal. We shall not be called upon for some time to pay for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and the larger confederation will be carried out when the people of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia understand better the position of affairs. We shall regret the delay, because our political status will be less, but our pockets will not be touched. In that there will be some cause for consolation."

The *Watchman and Reflector*, a Protestant journal, publishes, as a translation from a late Athenian paper, the subjoined protest against the much talked of ecclesiastical union betwixt Greek Schismatics and Protestant Episcopalians. Such a union, says the Greek writer, is morally impossible, because:—

1. The Greek church maintains that the Holy Spirit proceeds only from the Father; the Episcopal, from the Father and the Son.
2. The Greek church believes in regeneration by baptism; the Episcopal regards baptism as only the seal of inward faith, and nothing more.
3. The Greek church teaches, that, by the prayer of the priest the bread and the wine are changed into the very body and blood of Christ—that is, are transubstantiated; the Episcopal regards the bread and wine as mere symbols of the body and blood of Christ.
4. The Greek church believes that good works are necessary to salvation; the Episcopal attributes salvation to faith alone, and regards good works only as the fruit of faith.
5. The Greek church believes in images and saints; the Episcopal rejects both.
6. The Greek church avails herself of the mediation of the saints and of the Virgin Mary; the Episcopal acknowledges no mediation between Christ and men.
7. The Greek church maintains that the prayers of priests, and especially the offering of the bloodless sacrifice, almsgiving, etc., have efficacy in transferring from hades to paradise the souls of the departed; of those at least who repented while they were living, but did not have opportunity to practice good works; the Episcopal, on the contrary, teaches that no change of condition can take place after death.
8. The Episcopal church believes in Divine foreordination—that is, that before the foundation of the world God predestined some to salvation, and left others to perdition; the Greek accepts no such doctrine.
9. The Episcopal church believes that the Holy Scriptures alone ought to be received as the rule of faith, and contains all that is necessary to salvation; the Greek accepts besides, the so-called sacred traditions.
10. The Greek church regards her own way of baptism as the only right way, and every other way as invalid; and on this account she requires that those who come to her from other sects shall be baptized anew.
11. The Greek church regards her own clergy alone as the successors of the apostles, and no ordinations as valid unless performed by them; hence, after the union of the two churches, all the clergy of the Episcopal church will have to be re-ordained by Greek bishops.
12. The Greek church has fasts and confessions, prayers for the dead, forbids her bishops to marry, grants absolutions and encourages the monastic life; the Episcopal church not only does not accept these, but condemns them as, contrary to the Holy Scriptures.

From the above statements it is evident, that unless the Greek church repudiates her own doctrines, or the Episcopal church accepts them, no union can be effected between the two.—*Watchman and Reflector*.

We have been requested to publish the following notice respecting the Acton Vale Convent:—

"The classes of this Convent will re-open on Thursday 7th September. The charges are as follows:—
 - Boarders \$50.
 - Half boarders \$25.
 - Quarter boarders \$12.
 Music and English are taught on a comprehensive scale. Special attention will be paid to manual work, such as knitting, sewing, making up of dresses, &c. The education imparted will be such as is most required in a popular school.
 The Sisters of the Presentation by whom the Convent is managed, occupy at present a comfortable house, with ample accommodation for a large number of boarders.
 The admirable progress made by the pupils last year, the brilliant examination which they underwent in the presence of M. le Grand Vicairé Laféche, and a large number of the parents of the pupils and friends, of education all tend to foster the belief that the Acton Vale Convent will be well encouraged. Thus already a number of applications have been received from foreigners for admission as boarders.
 A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.
 Acton Vale, Aug. 28th, 1865.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—A Course of Lectures will be delivered during the coming winter in aid of the Library fund of the above Society; the course to consist of six lectures. Particulars to be published in a short time.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.—This Institution will re-open for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 4th instant.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—We have before us the sixth number of this very excellent periodical, containing articles selected from the *Dublin Review*, and other prominent Catholic publications.

PETROLEUM—ITS GEOLOGICAL RELATIONS, &c. By J. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S.

Anything on this subject from one so competent to form an opinion thereon as Mr. Hunt, will be thankfully received by the public. What is petroleum? where it may be successfully looked for? and what are the conditions under which it is to be obtained?—are questions well answered by the learned gentleman. This work is accompanied by a map of a portion of Gaspe, in which digging for oil wells, may be profitably prosecuted, in spite of some failures.

SPECIMENS FROM THE MONREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. C. T. Palgrave.

This is certainly a very splendid specimen of typography, and highly creditable to Canadian enterprise.

We would direct special attention to the Evening Class which is about to be opened by the Jesuit Fathers in St. Mary's College, for instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, Mathematics, and the Natural Sciences.—See advertisement.

GENERAL MAP TO ACCOMPANY REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY SURVEY, 1864.—By Sandford Fleming.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, a copy of this map, showing the site of the projected Railway, and the districts through which it is proposed to carry it.

THE CHARTER AND BY-LAWS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, &c. By Chs. Glackmeyer, City Clerk.

This is a very carefully compiled, and very useful book, for which the community are under great obligations to M. Glackmeyer, whose services have also been publicly acknowledged by a vote of the City Council. To the Assistant City Clerk, Mr. P. L. Macdonell, great credit also is due for his excellent translation of the work.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—The current number opens with a new tale *Jacques et Marie*, from the pen of M. Bourassa. We have, besides, the sequel of an article on the Mexican question, one on M. L'Abbe Duchame, and a notice of the leading events of the month by M. J. Royal.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW—July 1865. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The contents of this leading Protestant periodical are always entertaining, even if not edifying, illustrating as they do the tendencies and the progress of the Holy Protestant Faith, as held by the most profound thinkers, and the most learned scholars of the Protestant world. The present number contains articles on the following subjects:—Later Speculations of Auguste Comte; the Anti-Slavery Revolution in America; Mr. Herbert Spencer's Principles of Biology; Political Economy; Imperial History; American Novelists; Theodore Winthrop; the Principles of our Indian Policy. As usual the number concludes with a notice of the Contemporary Literature of the day.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—July, 1865.—Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

A very interesting number, as the following list of contents will indicate:—Gleanings from Natural History of the Tropics; the Church in Her Relations to Political Parties; Carlyle's Frederick the Great; Sanitary Reforms in the Metropolis; The Elections.

OBITUARY.

Died at Petit Rocher, Co. Gloucester, N. B., from exhaustion and exposure in the woods, whither he had wandered from his Presbytery, during a temporary mental aberration, on the morning of Monday, November 28th, 1864, the Rev. James Patterson, R. C. Priest, aged 26 years.

Though from the hour of his disappearance, each day subsequently during three weeks, until the snow covered the ground, constant search was made for him by several hundreds of the people of the neighborhood, it was not until last Sunday (July 30th, 1865,) that his remains were casually discovered by two boys, who were rambling through the woods picking berries, near Elmtree River, about four miles from the Church of Petit Rocher, and a quarter of a mile from the main post road to Dalhousie. The body, though quite decomposed, was unmistakably identified by the clothes, as that of the above Rev. gentleman. After the Coroner's Jury had rendered their verdict the remains of the deceased were inclosed in a suitable coffin and conveyed to the residence of his father and family, in Chatham, where they arrived on Tuesday morning.

On the same day the funeral procession formed preceded by the clergymen and assistants chanting the usual psalms, at about 11 o'clock, and accompanied the body to St. Michael's Cathedral which was appropriately draped in mourning, and there a solemn Requiem service was then celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Melor, of Bathurst, as Deacon; the Rev. Mr. Morrissy, of Caraquet, as Sub-deacon; and the Rev. Mr. O'Leary, of Dalhousie, as Master of Ceremonies. The Church was densely crowded.—The Bishop delivered a short, pathetic address, in which he feelingly alluded to the untimely end of the deceased young clergyman, whose virtuous youth, brilliant talents, and studious habits had promised a most successful career of usefulness, but which it pleased an all-wise Providence to cut short by depriving him of bodily health, which doubtless ultimately impaired his mental faculties.—The funeral then again formed in procession to the cemetery, where the mortal remains of the deceased were committed to their mother earth, to await the sound of the Archangel's trumpet.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Toronto, J. Neasy, \$3; Bayfield, F. L. Egan, \$2; Charlottetown, P. E. I. Hon. D. Brennan, \$4; Saint Thomas, J. Fairbairn, \$1; St. Hilaire, D. Hallinan, \$2,50; Mile End, Rev. Mr. Talbot, \$2; Boucherville, Rev. Mr. Lussier, \$2; Bic, Rev. Mr. Blonin, \$5; Niagara, D. McDougall, \$2; Alexandria, S. G. Kenyon, D. Kennedy, \$1; Lachine, J. O'Neill, \$3; Marchmount, R. Kelly, \$4.
 Per W. Martin, Pomona—P. Love, \$2.
 Per J. Feeny, Brantford—P. Troy, \$1.
 Per G. J. McKain, Griffith—P. Murphy, \$1.
 Per J. Kennedy, Downeyville—P. Herley, \$1.
 Per L. Whelan, Ottawa—Geo. Edmunds, Gaitanea Mills, \$2.

FIRES IN QUEBEC.—The total number of fires in 1864 were 50; there were 28 alarms. The amount of insurance on buildings was \$233,282—the loss on same was \$76,358,95. The insurance on goods was \$45,100; loss on same \$20,403,22. Insurance on furniture \$40,282; loss on same \$16,562,09. This is extracted from an authentic document presented to the corporation by one of their officers. This year the loss will be immeasurably greater.

LAND FOR FORTIFICATIONS.—The Attorney General West has brought in a bill to place land damages for fortifications under control of the Board of Arbitrators who value land required for the Public Works of the Province.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TRIAL.—On Tuesday several parties who had been at Beloit on a pleasure excursion, were guilty of entering orchards there stealing the fruit, and when remonstrated with assaulting the proprietors, Joseph Richardson, William Carson, and Louis Orevier, three of the party, were arrested just before the train crossed the Beloit Bridge and on Wednesday morning brought before the Mayor, Guillaume Cheval, Esq., and Dr. De Laval, J. P. E. Bernard, Esq., of Montreal, was sworn in as interpreter. Several witnesses having been examined, the prisoners were convicted and fined, Carson and Richardson \$450 each, and Orevier \$120, which included the costs of the action. J. B. Bronsseau, Esq., Advocate, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended.

These apparently were some of the Excursionists of the Wesleyan Sabbath School Pic-Nic, whose exploits we have alluded to in another column.

THE REMOVAL TO OTTAWA.—The Ottawa Citizen, of Wednesday last, has the following on this subject:—Active preparations in accordance with orders from the Government, are in progress for the reception in Ottawa of all the Public employees, on or about the 25th proximo. Unused workshops and offices are being torn down and removed, all the rubbish carted away from about the Departmental Buildings. The western wing now presents a habitable appearance, as will also the eastern in a few days. We believe a day has been specified in the orders from headquarters for the conclusion of this 'clearing away' process, and at the rate at which it is now progressing, the task, and no very slight one it is, will assuredly be finished at the time mentioned.

The Post Office Department will be the first removed. We have it on good authority that the officials in this branch of Public Service have received intimation to 'prepare for a removal to Ottawa in the middle of September.' Agents are now in the city engaging houses for them, and as a consequence, rents have an upward tendency.

Work has been commenced on the Governor's residence, and will be pushed with every possible expedition.

THE REASON WHY?—The prosperity of the Eastern part of the Province is fast gaining upon the Western. The time was when the Montreal merchant preferred the Western customer to any other because he not only took more goods but paid his bills; but this coincidence has, during the last few years, been very much shaken.

The manner in which the Western Canadian merchants have met their bills of late years has not at all been satisfactory. And this has resulted not so much from defective management on the part of the business man as from short crops. The usual credit having been extended to the farmer, but he failing to command good crops in return for labor upon the land, the accounts, as a general thing were left unsettled and the merchant discredited.

There is no better test of the prosperity of a community than the manner in which debts are paid. If a safe and solid business is done, it indicates a healthy condition in the agricultural interest. We have heard it affirmed by travellers throughout the West that there appeared a great scarcity of stock upon the farms; and comparisons were made in favor of the East. We know that it is commonly thought by farmers here that raising stock does not pay; they forget that the value of an animal must not altogether be judged off by the quantity of stuff it consumes. Now there are other reasons for keeping of stock and if not attended to, the land will certainly lose its fertility. The best farmers in the East put their lands under grass four years and grain three. They crop cereals only three years in seven and prosper well even although the climate is more severe. Our farmers have a lesson to learn which if disregarded will certainly impoverish their lands still more.

We could not have a clearer proof of the Western Canadian farmer than in the disposal of so many hundred thousand dollars worth of stock this spring, just at the season when the grass was beginning to grow and when it would have been their interest to have kept them a few months longer.

The shipments of horses and cattle from this port since opening of navigation exceed by three times the quantity shipped during the twenty-four months previous. In 1863 and 1864 together there were only 604 head of cattle and horses shipped. From April to 21st August, instant, there has been 58,000 horses and 1202 head of cattle, in all 1790 left for the United States.

From this very circumstance butter is likely to be much higher the coming winter for two reasons:—there has not been as much made and a great deal more than usual has been used for domestic purposes on account of the scarcity of other provisions.

We are far from being satisfied with the farming of either the Eastern or Western parts of this Province, but we make these comparisons to show what may be done even with the present inadequate money system.

There can be no question but the soil and climate are admirably adapted for the most successful farming, and if the proprietors of the soil had the use of but a portion of their capital, in the shape of money, the Canadian farmer would excel in the raising of grain and the management of stock.—*Port-Hope Valuator*

We understand that the Governor General has taken his passage for England by the steamer of Saturday the 18th. The Sessions of Parliament may be expected to conclude before Lord Menck goes.—If nothing unforeseen occurs the prorogation will probably be about the 12th.

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.—We have heard it is in contemplation to assemble all the graduates of the Military Schools at a camp of instruction in Montreal, towards the middle of this present month.

We, London *Advertiser*, have heard a painful rumor to the effect that a contagious malady known as camp fever has been working destruction in the quiet village of Nilotown. From what we can learn, a young man, whose parents reside there, returned home from the American army, sick with the above disease, and although himself was cured, still the contagion was loose, and soon spread among the neighbors. One took it, then another, till nine in succession were carried off, victims to this foreign disease. Many others are sick, more or less manifesting the same symptoms. Great alarm and general fear prevails in the village, and the prevailing opinion is that some sanitary regulations should be enforced to prevent the spread of the contagion; for if it once gets a hold in more populous places the ravages would probably be very destructive.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.—We are happy to notice that the fortifications at Lévis are progressing rapidly.—The military authorities have restricted visitors from passing promiscuously through the camps. This was very necessary as the men were annoyed by too many of the idle and curious.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday the 2nd instant, of paralysis, occasioned by disease of the heart P. Devins, Esq., in the 78th year of his age. Being one of the oldest colonists who emigrated to Canada, his death causes another break in the chain of old-country citizens who have been gradually departing these last few years from the home of their adoption to that bourne whence no traveller returns. His illness though of long standing and endured with admirable patience, became only imminently serious on Friday the 1st instant.

In this city, on the 4th instant, from typhoid fever, after a painful illness of 54 days, Edmond, sixth son of the Hon. Louis Renaud, aged 11 years 6 months and 16 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 8, 1865.
 Flour—Pollards, \$3,25 to \$3,60; Middlings, \$3,85 to \$4,05; Fine, \$4,20 to \$4,40; Super., No. 2 \$4,75 to \$4,80; Superfine \$5,25 to \$5,50; Fancy \$5,75 to \$6,25; Extra, \$6,75 to \$7,00; Superior Extra \$7,00 to \$7,50; Bag Flour, \$2,35 per 112 lbs.
 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$9,50 to \$10,50
 Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$6,50 to \$7,00
 Straw, do. ..\$2,00 to \$2,30
 Beef, live, per 100 lbs ..6,00 to 7,00
 Sheep, each, ..\$4,00 to \$6,00
 Lamb, ..2,50 to 3,50
 Calves, each, ..\$3,00 to \$5,00

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL,

Under the Direction of the Sisters of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, M'CORD STREET, Was RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1865.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages. Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on practical Sciences, Music, Drawing with plain and ornamental Needle Work.

CONDITIONS:
 Junior Classes, per Month, ..\$0,75
 Senior Classes, ..\$1,00
 Music, ..2,00
 Drawing, ..1,00
 Entrance Fee (annual charge), ..0,50

HOURS OF CLASS.
 From 9 to 11 o'clock ..A. M.
 " 1 to 4 " ..P. M.
 No deduction made for occasional absence.
 Dinner per Month—\$2,50.

ST. ANN'S SEWING ROOM.

The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the St. Ann's Schools, on Thursday, September 8, 1865.

The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dress-making in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories.

Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.
 Sept. 7, 1865.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

MONTREAL, 31 COTE STREET, 31.

MM. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal, " P. GARNOT, Professor of French, " J. ARCHAMBAULT, Co., " L. O'RYAN, Professor of English.

THE RE-OPENING of the Classes took place on Monday last, the 4th instant.

The Programme of Studies will, as usual, comprise a Commercial and industrial Course in both the French and English languages.

We will also undertake to procure to any family experienced teachers for private lessons.
 For any particulars, apply to the undersigned,
 U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.
 Sept. 7, 1865.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS OTTAWA CONVENT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGUES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete education in their mother tongue and at the same time, in another tongue that is foreign.

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and honorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful.

Among many means employed to develop the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies.

In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages.

It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.

Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, Organ, &c.

A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Pencil, and the different kinds of drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.

No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community.

Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior.
 The Classes will re-open on the First September.
 Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

BLEURY STREET.

THE Collegiate Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER.

Besides the usual Classical Course there will be an EVENING CLASS both for the Students and the general Public.

BOOK-KEEPING and WRITING, by Professor Long.

MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES, by Professors of the College.

DRAWING, by Mr. BOURASSA.
 Aug. 24, 1865, 5w.

MONTREAL

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL

Nos. 6, 8 & 10, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH instant, at Nine o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above institution at extremely moderate charges.

For particulars, Tuition, Fees, &c., apply at the School.
 W. DORAN, Principal.
 Aug. 24, 1865. 3m.

MR. WILLIAM DALY, from the County Armagh Ireland, will bear of something to his advantage by applying at the Office of this paper.
 Sept. 6, 1865.

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

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN, C. W., NEAR LANCASTER.

THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME (from Montreal) beg to inform the public that they intend opening on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, an ACADEMY for Young LADIES, at the above named place.

The system of Education will embrace the English and French Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work.
 Scholastic Year—10 months.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition in the English and French Languages, per Month, ..\$7 00
 Music ..2 00
 Drawing and Painting ..1 00
 Bed and Bedding, ..0 50
 Washing, ..1 00
 Bed, Bedding, and Washing may be provided for by the parents.

No deduction for Pupils removed before the expiration of the Term, except in case of sickness.
 Payments must be made invariably in advance.
 Williamstown, Aug. 15, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Moran, Bishop of Kingston.

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

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

TERMS:

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

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY,

OF Mlle. LACOMBE & MISS OLARKE, WILL RESUME its Course of Studies on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, at

No. 32, ST. DENIS STREET, Near Viger Square. 3-in.

F. CALLAHAN & CO.,

GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description furnished to order.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality; and OULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and OULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, and 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.

March 24, 1864.

A. & D. SHANNON,

GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

Have constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whisky, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.
 May 19, 1865. 12m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis, Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur.—The Nolette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French is said to be about to initiate a new and more liberal programme for the press in France, and to take another step in the direction of Italian unity.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Admiral Willaumez has been nominated Senator. The report of the committee appointed under the presidency of the Emperor to inquire into the penitentiary system adopted with young convicts in the department of the Seine has been published.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The French iron-clad squadron left Toulon yesterday evening for Brest. The official reports of the Governor of Cochinchina state that the moral influence of France has become greater and stronger since the definitive nature of the French establishment in that country has been known to the natives.

The English fleet at Cherbourg.—Her Majesty's Ship "Urgent," Aug. 15.—The English iron Channel fleet and their wooden consorts cast anchor in the Roads last night at 6.30. Late as it was some one among the many clusters of forts saluted the English flag.

This morning was ushered in by a heavy, south-westerly gale, with torrents of rain and fierce squalls, which, as sailors say, struck like a hammer. Boating to reach the shore became doubtful, and as the day wore on almost impossible, except under circumstances of the greatest discomfort and even risk.

This day's dreary and damp festivities were ushered in at 6 a. m. by a somewhat intermittent salute fired from Fort Homet, the ruined-looking, but really the most powerful work which covers the Arsenal and Dockyard from the west entrance, but by no means protects them from injury and attack by shelling from the sea.

The cholera is the one absorbing topic in the Italian press, but by the blessing of God Rome has remained hitherto perfectly free from the terrible epidemic which is ravaging Ancona, and has broken out at Bologna, Osimo, and Marselles, where the deaths have been 30 and 40 a day.

Aug. 16.—At a banquet given here yesterday the Duke of Somerset proposed a toast to 'The Emperor Napoleon and the French Navy.'

Basra, Aug. 16.—The Mediterranean iron-clad fleet entered the roads at 11 a. m. to-day.

The fashionable extravagance of the women in France recently was the subject of the debate in a recent session of the French Senate, and a speech delivered in that body by M. Dupin has just been published by him in the form of a cheap pamphlet, with the title, 'Upon the Unbridled Luxury of Women.'

formers may most appropriately direct their denunciations. It is, perhaps, with peculiar fitness that such remonstrances are first expressed with this authority in Paris, for it is probably to the attractive allurements of Parisian taste that these extravagances owe both their origin and their permanence.

The English and French fleets are visiting one another and exchanging civilities and hospitalities, and the demonstration is either devised or used for the purpose of conveying to the world with due significance and notoriety the fact that the Governments of France and England are, or wish to be believed to be, thoroughly friendly, thoroughly cordial, and very much inclined to stand by one another.

The resignation of the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, M. Mon, has been followed by that of Don Ramon Pacheco, representative of Spain in Rome, in consequence of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. It will be remembered that M. Pacheco only accepted office on condition of full support of the Temporal Power from his government, and faithful to his word he has resigned his post when he could no longer hold it with honour.

A Carlist movement would now have the treble 'appui' of a religious, national, and dynastic principle, and it is difficult to believe that Spain will so forget its pride, its traditions, and its faith, as to accept a revolutionary chief and an alien sovereign in Louis of Bragaza, or to see the crown of Isabel the Catholic set on the brow of the daughter of Victor Emmanuel. The Archbishop of Burgos is, I regret to say, very ill, but there is every hope of his recovery.

Rome.—Much speculation has been rife as to the reasons which have decided the Pontifical Government to increase the effective force of the Pope's small army by three or four thousand men.

The correspondent of the Monde says that as these regiments and battalions are not full, the effective can easily be raised to twelve thousand or twelve thousand five hundred by filling the existing cadres.

Cardinal Antonelli has answered the despatch of M. Bernudes de Castro, announcing the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Queen Isabella. The Cardinal says that the Holy See cannot enter into an examination of the motives which have caused the Cabinet of Madrid to take a step so opposed to the traditions of the Spanish monarchy, and to the hopes of the Holy Father.

During July Cardinal Antonelli also addressed two circulars to all the representatives of the Holy See in foreign parts. One is about S. Vegezzi's mission, and repels General Lamarmora's insinuations concerning the 'high influences' to which he ascribes the rupture of the negotiations.

Monsieur De Merode is seriously, though not dangerously, ill from fever.

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Two delegates of public security at Ancona had been dismissed for cowardice in running away from their post in arms at the approach of the pestilence.

At Turin great uneasiness prevailed lest an emute should arise out of the growing discontent at the degradation of the city from a metropolis to a provincial town. The Garibaldian and Mazzinian agents were straining every nerve to excite the people to insurrection by representing the dangers of a reconciliation with Rome and with Austria.

The elections for deputies to serve in the Parliament of Florence will take place (it is expected) in October next, and will prove a great trial of strength

between parties. We are glad to see, it stated on what seems good authority that the Catholics have resolved so far to recognize the existing order of things as to take part in the elections and to endeavour to return a majority of deputies who will support the cause of order, morality, and religion in the Florentine Chamber.

Victor Emmanuel's Italian 'patriots' seemed inclined, like the Kilkenny cats, to eat one another up. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, a friendly looker-on, gives the following picture of some of their latest doings:

Everything there indicates a great fight at the coming election. Not only is the clerical element likely to be in direct antagonism with the Government, but the Government, by one of those fits of folly which seem to be the ever-returning curses of Italian Cabinets since the death of Cavour, has just exasperated all the Party of Action. Perhaps your readers may not know the case; it dates from the dark day of Aspromonte. An officer of the 8th of the Line, named Bennici, deserted to join Garibaldi, and was condemned to death, but afterwards pardoned.

A Venetian surgeon of the regiment, promising to save him, in vain demanded mercy from the major, who gave orders that the man should be killed by a point blank discharge. This, it must be confessed, is a startling statement, that, if true, proves an excess of energy hardly justified in those exceptional circumstances; and it seems, too, as if it was true, for the officer Trasselli mentioned in the text—he now holds an important command in Sicily—confirms all that Signor Bennici says, and in a letter to Major di Villata writes: 'Whenever and wherever I find you, I will tear off that Italian uniform which you disgrace by wearing.'

A Carlist movement would now have the treble 'appui' of a religious, national, and dynastic principle, and it is difficult to believe that Spain will so forget its pride, its traditions, and its faith, as to accept a revolutionary chief and an alien sovereign in Louis of Bragaza, or to see the crown of Isabel the Catholic set on the brow of the daughter of Victor Emmanuel. The Archbishop of Burgos is, I regret to say, very ill, but there is every hope of his recovery.

General Pallavicini does not appear to find the pacification of Calabria so easy a task as he imagined, or the national guard quite so responsive to his recent flaming appeal as might be hoped. His manifesto runs as follows, and exhibits a terrible falling off of enthusiasm.

Head quarters of the military territorial division of Otaçzaro. In order that the destruction of evil living may be rendered possible, it is necessary that the aid of the national guard should be given to the constant and unflinching efforts of the military, and for this reason I appeal to it in my circular of the 8th inst.

By virtue of their instructions, the commandants of districts, semi-districts, and detachments may require on holidays the help of the citizen soldiers; but while many came gladly to the work, others refused en masse, or came in a very small number, and unaccompanied by their officers, thus abandoning the persecution of the brigands ('essecucione briganti') to the isolated action of my soldiers.

I have endeavored to obtain the disarmament of the militia who have been deaf to my invitation, and have demanded the dismissal of those officers who did not show themselves at the head of their men, for the rifle is the arm of brave men, and is a useless one in the hands of citizens who have neither the will nor courage to use it against the enemies of the commonwealth, and because no command should be conferred on those who can boast of no other merit than indolence and want of patriotism.

There is talk of further exploration of Herculeanum, encouraged probably by the success with which the researches at Pompeii have been prosecuted. A French paper gives a curious account of discoveries lately made at the latter place, and says that the gold and silver coin there found more than pay the expense of the works.

Near the temple of Juno, of which we lately spoke, a house has just been uncovered which doubtless belonged to some millionaire of those days, for the furniture is of ivory, bronze, and marble. The beds of the triclinium especially are of great richness; the floor is an immense mosaic, in parts very well preserved, and in the middle it represents a table laid for a great dinner. In the centre of the table, on a large tray, is seen a superb peacock with its tail spread, and with it another bird, also covered with very beautiful plumage.

After that comes a circular row of sausages in every form, another of eggs, oysters, and olives, again surrounded by a circle of peaches, cherries, and little melons, enclosed in its turn by vegetables and various fruits. The walls of the triclinium are covered with paintings in fresco of birds, fruit, flowers, game, and fish of all kinds, the whole intermingled with designs which give to the apartment an indescribable singularity and charm. On a table, in very rare wood, carved and incrustured with gold, marble, agate, and lapislazuli, stood amphora, which still contained wine, and some cups in onyx.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—The official Wiener Zeitung of to-day reprints an article of the General Correspondence, in which it is stated that the understanding arrived at between Herr von Bismark and Count Blom at Gastein will very soon receive the Imperial sanction. 'All collision between the Powers has been avoided by this understanding, in which the mutual reclamations and the Federal rights have been vindicated, and the union between the German Powers has been assured.'

SALZBURG, Aug. 11.—The Emperor of Austria is expected here to-morrow. His Majesty will leave on Sunday for Gastein. The King of Prussia has injured his eye while chamois hunting. His Majesty will leave Gastein on Tuesday next.—Reuter.

POLAND.

WARSAW, Aug. 11.—The Journal de Varsovie publishes the following:—'The Hotel de l'Europe in this city, which was confiscated by the State during the disturbances of 1863 in consequence of the murder of Bartoli, will be given up to its proprietor on the 1st October, by order of his Excellency Count Berg, Lieutenant of the Kingdom.' Owing to another order of his Excellency, the convents of Warsaw will be evacuated by the troops which were cantoned in them during the insurrection. These two measures show that the affairs of the kingdom of Poland are in the best course, and are taking a thoroughly pacific turn.—Reuter.

RUSSIA.

THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHIC LINE TO AMERICA.—The St. Petersburg Journal publishes the following which it has copied from the Poste du Nord: 'The Poste du Nord gives some curious details respecting the construction of the telegraphic line which will connect Europe with America, passing through Russian territory. As far back as 1854 different companies made proposals to the Russian Government to undertake the work, but they were declined. The Government, at its own expense, ordered the construction of a line which passes from Moscow, by Kazan and Irkutsk, to Verchneudinsk, with a branch line to Khabarovka. To continue this line to Nisolskiefsk, at the mouth of the Amour, there remains but little to be done and then the works can be commenced which have been undertaken by an American company with a capital of 10 millions of dollars. According to the terms of the contract between the Russian Government and this company, a telegraphic line is to be completed within five years, passing through the Behring Straits, the Russian possessions in America, and English Columbia, to San Francisco, where it would join the American line. The conditions agreed to by the company are most advantageous to the company. The privilege of the company for the line between Nisolskiefsk and the American lines is only for 35 years. The company undertakes to erect at its own cost, along the whole line—roads, bridges and stations. As regards the latter, it reserves to itself the right of occupying them, as also the block houses of the company, should circumstances render such a step necessary. All the servants of the company upon Russian territory are to be of Russian nationality.'

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—The cholera has increased in intensity in this city, the total number of deaths registered yesterday being 384. Business is generally suspended.—Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via MARSEILLES, Aug. 9.—The cholera has nearly disappeared from Pera, but has extended greatly in Stambul and the Soghorus villages. According to the official report the daily mortality averages 380. The panic is universal and all business is suspended. M. Moostier, the French Ambassador, leaves to-day for France.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA.

The two houses of the Legislature have come into collision on the disposal of funds which Duffy's Land Act provides should be expended on immigration. The 38th clause of that act, passed in 1862, provides that one-fourth of the entire revenue from the sale and leasing of lands shall be appropriated for the purposes of immigration, and a special act was passed by the O'Shanassy Government to give the most vigorous productive effect to the expenditure. The present Government has ignored the Immigration Act, and thrown the accumulated unexpended balances of the fund into the general revenue. The Lower House is in favour of an idea of the Attorney General's, that the immigration fund should be treated as an annual fund, but the Upper House insists on removing it entirely from the control of the Attorney-General; and as there can be no compromise, the bill will probably be thrown out when it again comes before the Upper Chamber.

Rain had fallen in considerable abundance; but a large deficiency in the yield of gold will be the result of the long dry autumn, while the want of moisture and the cold weather since experienced, are telling very severely on the country generally. The season will be an unfavorable one for pastoral, favourable for agricultural pursuits.

Matters in New Zealand between the Governor, the Ministry, and General Cameron, have come to a dead lock. The campaign ends where it began, and Maori rebels are once more encouraged to maintain their resistance to the Queen's authority. Large pillar boxes, for the reception of newspapers only, are about to be erected in the streets of Melbourne by the postal authorities.

To any one who has not time to enter in to the inner life of Bologna it cannot but be agreeable in August to turn his back upon it, especially when a trip of such wondrous beauty awaits him as that which conducts him to Florence. What exuberant wealth does the land exhibit, especially at this season! Every pore has burst and sent forth its luxurious supplies for the wants of man, and in vain would you look from the valley to the mountains, for a spot which is not covered with vegetation. The impression soon after starting is, how are we to get out of this maze of mountains? The train appears at times to be dashing right at them,—calum ipsa sumptibus stultitia,—when by a sudden jerk and turn we avoid the encounter for a time, and sweep round the rugged sides of the apex of the Apennines. This byplay cannot, however, continue for ever, and the whistle of the engines, like the strain of the mortal trumpet, warns us that the attack is at length to be made. Away we go, then, right into the 'viscere' of these giants, laughing at their strength and huge proportions, and so we continue for upwards of two hours through 45 tunnels, when we emerge and gaze down on such scenes as might realize all the poet's dreams of Paradise. There are innumerable little giants clustering round the knees of the giant father, we have just overcome, and all decked out as richly as any Italian father could love to deck his progeny. And there are pleasant fertile valleys far, far, beneath basking in the hot rays of the summer sun and villages a thousand feet below whose populations were clustering in the Piazza or thronging out from Mass, for it was Sunday; and it appeared as if we were flying over the precipices to join them. Indeed, there will be few points of a more nervous kind over Mont Cecina than those which by on this line; the precipice is sometimes right ahead, when by a sharp curve the iron steels are pulled up, and off we go, just in time, says the old lady from destruction. Yet, to the far off valleys we have to descend, and the drags are put on, and little if any steam power is used, and at length we come down to the level, and find ourselves in the midst of the multitudes who have been watching us at our dizzy height. Truly, as a piece of engineering, it is a marvellous work; and the scenes through which it passes are of most marvellous beauty. There is nothing richer in all Italy than the Pistoia; as the district round Pistoia is called, and the pen would never weary in describing its charms and pointing out

pleasant summer nooks, such as Monte Catino or San Marelllo, yet cooler, where people can live at present for their four or five francs a day, instead of sweltering at the Baths of Lucca and other stereotyped places at a higher price. There is one objection to them, however; they are not the fashion. It is a run of only five hours by the express train from Bologna to Florence, and here we are by midday, when every one is glad to crawl to his house, with such intense and burning heat do the rays of the sun strike down. Life does not begin until the evening and then there is a burst of existence which astonishes every one unacquainted with Italy. As in Bologna the streets are sombre and deserted after dark, while the interior of many houses are gay with hospitable receptions, in Florence the population are all abroad and the city wears the appearance of a fête. The banks of the Lung Arno are crowded, and on its surface, as on a large sheet of canvas, are reflected the inverted forms of houses, cupolas, and bridges and trees.

THE PUBLIC HANDBAND.—Lord Buxton Cecil in his 'Impressions of Life at Home and Abroad,' has the following remarks about Calcraft; 'considering the nature of his occupation, his pay is not exorbitant. As a state official of no small importance, attached to the staff of Newgate, he receives a guinea a week; for every convict hanged in London he receives another guinea in addition. If required to go to the country however, on particular business, his terms rise in proportion and he has been known to get as much as £20 for the job, it being understood that in all cases he pays his travelling expenses, and finds the rope wherewith to exercise his office. His income, exclusive of what he makes by cobbling, of course varies. The reprieve of Towdley, for instance, was a severe loss to him; and he is said in a professional point of view, to have looked upon himself as deprived of his just due by Sir George Grey's vacillating conduct. Making allowance for these occasional disappointments, his emoluments, nevertheless, are large, and his income from wielding the rope of justice amounts to nearly £2000 a year.'

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The night express train from Iowa, on the Dixon and Fulton branch of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, ran into a culvert which had been washed away by the storm last night. The engineer, fireman, express messenger and one passenger were killed, and three passengers injured though not dangerously.

Swindling developments are taking a larger field, and extending from metropolitan financial circles to the army. Colonel Amos Boney, Chief Paymaster in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, was during last week ordered from Richmond to Washington for examination on complaint of having manipulated the funds in his charge, amounting to some millions, as to pocket between thirty and fifty thousand dollars. The suspicion is that this was done by paying the soldiers in seven-thirty bonds, and then receiving a share of the profits which the Virginia banks made by buying these up at a discount of four and eight dollars on the hundred.

Judge Edmonds criticizes the case of Colchester, the spiritualist, tried in the United States District Court at Buffalo. The Judge contends that the result of this trial will have no depressing effect on the minds of true and intelligent spiritualists, who themselves regarded Colchester as little else than a juggler, and he thinks it will be a fortunate thing for spiritualism if the jury's verdict against the accused shall result in silencing him forever. The Judge says he was solicited to become Colchester's counsel, but refused on conscientious grounds.

On Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, a fire broke out through the roof of the St. Lawrence Hotel, Ogdensburg, which resulted in the complete destruction of the building. Though the inmates were all in bed and asleep when the fire was first discovered, every one escaped without injury. Some, however, had to jump out of their chamber windows. By the exertions of the firemen the fire was prevented from spreading to the surrounding buildings. The Exchange was one of the oldest hotels in Ogdensburg. Our Yankee friends, with their characteristic enterprise, will doubtless soon have another and a better building in its place.

TSAR'S DISASTER AT SEA.—Late dates from California mention the loss of the steamer Brother Jonathan, from San Francisco, July 28th, for Portland, Oregon and Victoria, with between two hundred and three hundred passengers, was totally lost near Camp Lincoln, Oregon, July 30th. Only fourteen men and women were saved. Among the passengers were Brig Gen. Wright and family, Lieut. Waite, Surgeon A. Ingraham, of the army, and Captain Chadcock, of the revenue service. No particulars received. Gen. Wright was en route to take command of the Department of Columbia. Among the passengers on the lost steamer Brother Jonathan was James Neabitt, for many years one of the editors of the San Francisco Bulletin, and Governor Henry, of Washington Territory.

In New York, a law requires all firkins or other wooden packages for butter, to be branded with their actual weight and the names of the manufacturers, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, and buttermakers are required to use such branded firkins under a like penalty.

The population of Rochester is 57,260—gain in five years, 3,320; Elmira, 13,000; Palmyra, 2,335; Buffalo, 94,000; Hudson, 7,784—increased, 638. Seneca Falls Village has increased 460. Milwaukee has 55,640 inhabitants; Fond du Lac, 11,011; Madison, 9,142; Oshkosh, 9,050; Janesville, 8,000.

Commissioner Barrett, of the Pension Bureau, has decided that blacksmiths, saddlers, and other artisans serving with the cavalry, are not entitled to pensions. Steamers are also excluded from the benefits of the pension laws, unless enlisted as privates and afterwards detailed to serve in that capacity.

In this age of crime, says New York Tribune, the public have come to regard the narration of different and accumulating horrors with tacit disgust or mute indignation. The murderer stalks in our midst, the garrotter and burglar are as veritable as the shades of the night they haunt; at almost every hour, from certain localities, can be heard 'the yell of the trampled wife,' the moan of the beaten child, and crime of every shape hold high carnival in the black heart of our beautiful city.

The police detectives of Cincinnati, a few days ago, broke up a gang of burglars and thieves at Covington. Seventeen noted professionals are under arrest. Their headquarters at Covington were filled with stolen goods of every description, valued at about \$100,000.

Boston capitalists contemplate establishing a factory for the manufacture of vessels chains, wire and wire rigging, in one of the Eastern towns of Maine. The capital of the proposed company will be \$300,000, and the works will occupy several large buildings beside a considerable area for wharves, yards, &c. Steam power is to be used, and from 100 to 200 hands will be employed.

New countries have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory, medicines ready prepared are more employed, and are in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public greater confidence in this class of remedies than had ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding them, really favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes for diseases, when they can be depended on. And we wish our readers to know that in publishing J. C. Ayer & Co.'s advertisement, or any others of like reliable character, we think we are furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.—[Louisville Courier.]

Is it True—That nine-tenths of the diseases which mankind is afflicted are the result of negligence? We fear it is. A little of Henry's Vermorel Liniment, if taken in season, may save you of end of pains and a train of incurable diseases. Be wise in time is an old adage, but nevertheless a good and a true one. The Liniment is an unequalled remedy for toothache, earache, cholera, &c.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E. September, 1865.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens: Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame Street, Montreal:

Gentlemen—Having suffered severely for four years from palpitation of the heart, and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body. I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge your cure, and to remark I had previously been under first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours gratefully, ALFRED TUCK, Soap and Candle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal.

May 10, 1863.

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



THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT SINCE THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE, Is that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE the Price of his entire STOCK FIFTEEN PER CENT.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends and Customers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOCK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate the idea that he had sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warehouses, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JOSEPH STREET, second door from M'GILL STREET. I call on any party in Canada or the United States, from whom I have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extension or renewal during that time. If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT, which the advantage of the largest and best adapted premises, together with getting up my stock entirely for cash during the past winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, having now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows:—Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1.15, formerly \$1.30, and every style of Cane Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The usual one discount will be allowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock. My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most extensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to \$50; Bureaus, \$10 to 30; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$60 to \$250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chestnut, with walnut carving, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Gilded Suites, in all the different imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattresses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Poultry Feathers, from 25 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk, Sea Grass and other common Mattresses, from \$2.50 to \$5 each 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glasses, from \$1 to \$25 each,—with every article in the Furniture line a equally low prices. A large supply of solid Mahogany and Veneers of all sizes and other Cabinet Lumber kept constantly on hand; with Curled Hair, Webbing Springs, Glue, and every article in the trade, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for first class furniture in order to avoid the necessity of having to sell surplus stock at auction. I have always adopted the motto of quick sales and light profits, which has secured for me a steady trade at the dulllest season of the year. To those in want of furniture I would say don't take my word, but call and examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice entirely unnecessary.

Trams—Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400, three months; \$400 to \$1000, four to six months; by furnishing satisfactory paper. Please call at OWEN M'GARVEY'S, Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET, Continuation of Notre Dame Street, 2nd door from McGill Street. May 25, 1865.

BETWEEN HEALTH AND THE GRAVE there is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing, it is presumed, to do their best to prevent disease from breaking it down. Who so mad as to await the final attack, when the first onset can be repelled with BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious and cathartic vegetable ingredients, at once safe and searching, it is the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates. The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. Need it be said that they are the best household cathartic and alterative at present known? They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 409 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent in connection with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and hysteria, it deserves a place in the *Materia Medica*, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet. See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this note is genuine. 183 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & 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.

Of the long train of physical ills to which humanity is heir, there is none more distressing than the general derangement of the digestive apparatus, which never fails to accompany a disordered state of the liver. Headache, piles, languor, fretfulness, a bilious tongue, a morbid breath, loss of appetite—in short, an indescribable wretchedness of existence, are its insufferable and life-wasting attendants. These diseases, which have baffled the skill of the ablest doctors, have been radically cured by Hoodland's German Bitters. Read what the Hon. Jacob Broom says: Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoodland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers. Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

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RICHELIEU COMPANY.



DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

And Regular Line between MONTREAL and the PORTS of THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMTIO, and other Intermediate Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st May, and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RICHELIEU COMPANY will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows:— The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. Robt. Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Square) for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to meet the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend to be in time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge. The Steamer EUROPA, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will LEAVE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SEVEN o'clock P.M. precisely, stopping going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping at Lacombe. The Steamer NAPOLEON, Capt. Charles Daveluy, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lacombe, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at FOUR o'clock A.M. The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chamblay every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloeil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chamblay every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M., and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday and Saturday at Four P.M., Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bout de Mele & Lachenaie; and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. P. O. Malhot, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday and Saturday at 4 P.M., Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at St. Paul L'Hermitte; and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERIE, General Manager. OFFICE RICHELIEU COMPANY, June 26, 1865.

THE GOLD FIELDS.—When gold becomes as plentiful as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then Bank Bills will be worth more than their actual value, if such a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Down's Vegetable Balaamic Elixir. Every Bottle is worth 25 cents, regardless of the price of gold or silver. Good for cures and colds. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E. September, 1865.

AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses. They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Billous Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries. This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinine or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East. August, 1865.

MALARIA!—DIRTY YARDS!—Bird's Deodorizing and Disinfecting Powder.—The property of this Powder is to destroy instantly all unpleasant smells connected with Sewers, Water Closets, Dirt Heaps, &c. In a sanitary point of view, such a simple, inexpensive and harmless deodorant should be used in every house. For Sale in 1 lb., 2 lb., and 7 lb. bags. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

JUST ARRIVED—A complete assortment of pure DRUGS and CHEMICALS; including best English Camomiles, Alexandrian Senna, Egyptian Poppies, Chloride of Lime, Sulphate of Iron, &c. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. [Established 1859.]

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BUGS! BUGS! BUGS! MAY has come and so have the BUGS!—Now is the time to get rid of them, which can be effected at once by using HART'S EXTERMINATOR. A certain remedy. Price 25 cents per box. ST. LEON MINERAL WATER. The Subscriber is receiving twice a week fresh supplies of this celebrated Mineral Water, which is pronounced by the leading Physicians of Canada to be the best in use. Sent free to all parts of the City. SEEDS! SEEDS! All kinds of Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Mushroom Spores, &c., &c., warranted fresh. Concentrated Lye, Horsford's Yeast Powder, Fresh Cod Liver Oil, &c., &c. J. A. HARTE, Druggist. May 11.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 6.45 A.M. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goerick, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 9.10 A.M. Night do do do 9.00 P.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville and intermediate Stations, at 5.15 P.M. EASTERN DISTRICT. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at 9.00 A.M. Express Train for Quebec and Portland, 2.00 P.M. Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, Rivier du Loup and Portland, at 10.10 P.M. Express Train to Burlington, connecting with Lake Champlain Steamers for New York, at 5.45 A.M. Express Trains to St. Johns connecting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. O. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Aug. 1, 1865.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

ADDRESSES TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,— I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Foreign Tweeds, Doeskins, Angolas, &c. All goods I warrant will not shrink, and are made up in the most finished style and best workmanship. The prevailing fashions for the ensuing season will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I have always in stock in an immense variety of first-class materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, ready made or made to measure from \$3.00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced. Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the coming week. I remain your obedient servant. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR, 42 St. Lawrence Main Street. May 11.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

The New York Tribune says, 'the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced.' &c. The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeiters have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of it. The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things. 'I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.' REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

'... Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.' Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa. '... I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and had to abandon preaching. ... The Plantation Bitters have cured me.' REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N.Y. '... Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.' SYKES, CHADWICK & Co., Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C. '... I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.' G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O. '... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.' H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O. '... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.' C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway. New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863. Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.—Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL.

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq. of 159 West 14th Street, N.Y., says, 'he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers.' &c. Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters. Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck. Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe. P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York. John F. Henry & Co, 303 St. Paul Street (new No. 515) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada. March 1, 1865.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills: JOHN F. HENRY & CO., 303 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. AUGUST 1, 1865.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS. MARSHALL'S great Work on the Contrast between Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results. Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopacy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of extensive research and profound interest. TERMS—The work will be published in two 8vo. volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5. half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the publisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW: A Biography, by JOHN FRANCIS MATHURIN, M.P., author of 'Home and Rulers.' 12mo, of about 800 pages; cloth, \$2.50. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

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TERMS—The work will be published in two 8vo. volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5. half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the publisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW: A Biography, by JOHN FRANCIS MATHURIN, M.P., author of 'Home and Rulers.' 12mo, of about 800 pages; cloth, \$2.50. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal. Montreal Jan. 29 1864.

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To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried and Difficult Breathing.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO: From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864. Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From the Rev Thos. Winter, D.D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa. Dr. C. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia: February 8th, 1864. Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.—Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM: Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle. PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, O.E. March 1, 1865.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Late of Notre Dame Street.) BEGS leave to inform his Customers that he will for the present manage the business for his brother at No. 12 ST. JOSEPH STREET, next door to Mr. Morgau's. As very little expense will attend the Establishment, and as all Goods will be bought and sold for cash, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. will be made on former prices. August 24.

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Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

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"THE LAMP," New and Improved Series, in Weekly Numbers, price 1d. In Monthly parts, price 6d. The Lamp in 1865. It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: "I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing; that you and all your works may prosper." We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorised to say that "His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken."

Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of His Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got-up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realised. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor—publications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality—the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respective political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periodicals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain superiority.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR 1865, Will be held at the CITY OF MONTREAL, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, The 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of September next in THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, ST. CATHERINE STREET, And upon the grounds known as the 'Priests' Farm,' Fronting on Guy and St. Catherine Streets. PRIZES OFFERED—\$12,000.

The Prize List 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 of the Secretaries of County Agricultural Societies.

The Prize List, &c., and Forms of Entries of the Industrial Department, may be obtained of the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street Montreal.

Entries of Stock, &c., must be made on or before SATURDAY the 2nd September, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig Street, Montreal.

Entries of other Agricultural Products and Implements must be made at the same place on or before SATURDAY the 17th September.

Entries in the Industrial Department may be made on or before the 15th day of September, at the Office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. A fee of Five Shillings (entitling the holder to free entrance during the Exhibition) will be required from each Exhibitor.

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 Prizes.

For further information, application should be made to the undersigned joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association. G. LECLERO, Secy Board of Agriculture. A. MURRAY, Secy Board of Arts, &c. Montreal, July 20 1865.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years a large and commodious three-story out-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly, On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c. AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27 1864.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE. August 25, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., " James O'Brien, Esq., "

CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of— YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUGHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him call at 128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON, 12m. Montreal, May 26, 1865.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 1864.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

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The Great Purifier of the Blood! Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as a DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions: It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with

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