

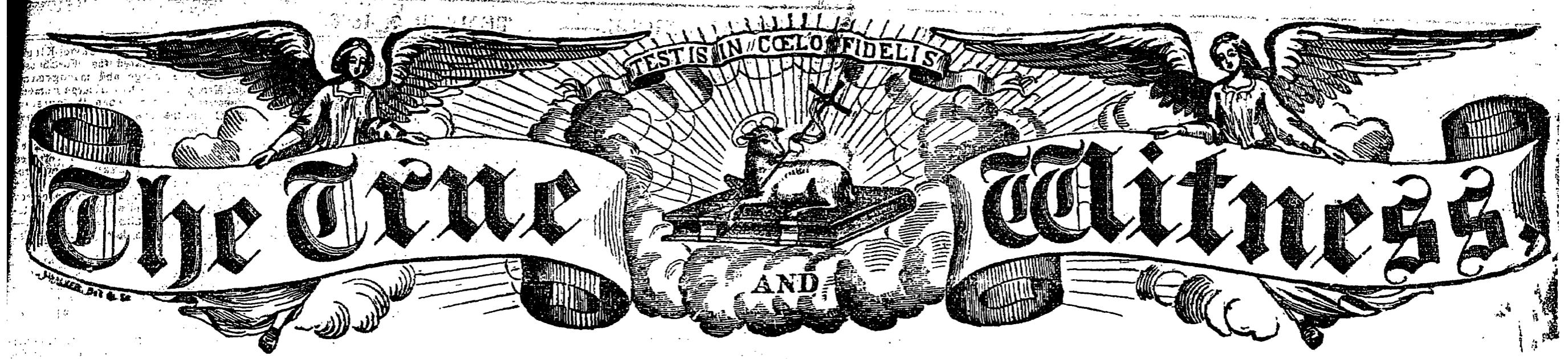
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.



## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVII.

No. 5.

MONTRÉAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

The first bell rung out at this moment, and the door of the church was thrown open. A few solitary figures made their way up the gravel walk and ranged themselves on the beaches, men on one side, women on the other. There were some young men who had walked out expressly from Oxford, and the mellow light from the painted windows fell on their devout and kneeling forms. The height of the building gave its small proportions an air of simple solemnity and awe; the chaste white cross over the altar, the plain Gregorian chant, alternately sung by men and women, the sad, monotonous, rapid reading of the clergyman,—there was an indescribable melancholy in the whole thing. It suited all their feelings, and Clara could indulge her tears without fear of being observed. Alan met her at the door. He was even softer and sadder than usual, and he seemed to remark her quiet looks. Douglas and Mildred appeared to wish to be alone, and walked on first, while the others lingered silently along the road. Gay parties of riders and walkers, talking loudly and eagerly, continually passed them. The evening was calm and beautiful, as English autumn evenings often are; the sun was sinking in the west, and gilding the old towers as they approached. To the right lay Magdalen, bare and naked below, rich in tracery and pinnacles as it approached heavenward; the Isis flowed calmly beneath. Then came the elegant beauty of St. Mary the Virgin's, soaring in its loneliness till almost in the azure above; Christ Church, with its green meadows; and Merton its still unfinished beauty. Clara's eyes wandered from one to the other, and the towers of Magdalen spoke to her of the Christian's life, advancing in grace and beauty the more he presses towards perfection; and she said her thoughts aloud.

'I could look at Magdalen forever,' said she earnestly; 'Nothing pleases me in Oxford like Magdalen.'

Her observation interrupted the train of Alan's sad thoughts. He had been gazing at the long loved scene in all its rich beauty, as if taking his last look: for he was going to accompany them to London the next day, uncertain whether he ever returned. Cold looks and suspicious glances had been his portion since his arrival from his companions; frowns and very intelligible hints from superiors; and his resolution to go to London had been finally taken that morning. The only point in the scene that spoke of hope and peace to him was the spire of St. Mary's, and there his eye had been resting, unconscious that similar thoughts had been passing through Clara's mind. He looked for a moment towards the point where Clara's eye directed him, then replied in a low, earnest tone—

'Yes; he advances in grace; but there is the emblem of a higher life. How stately and lone is the spire of St. Mary's! how richly adorned the tower from which it springs! And so God would have us put off those earthly affections wherewith he has so richly blessed us, and arise from them to a life of stern loneliness, where, stripped of all but Him, we may live to Him alone. May He only give us grace to part with them when He calls!'

Clara understood him but too well: she heaved a deep but suppressed sigh, and said no thing.

'Do you go with us to-morrow to London, Alan?' said she at last, in a voice of affected indifference.

'Yes,' he replied; 'and I have partly told Douglas the errand that carries me hither.'

'What did he say?' asked Clara.

'He was greatly grieved, and tried to reason me into what he called my "right senses"; and then he put before me all the ties of home and friends and country to retain me. He asked me whether I had no more love for what was once so dear to me—honors at Oxford, the Anglican priesthood. He seemed to think me bewitched.'

'And have you no more love for them, Alan?' exclaimed Clara passionately. 'Oh, you know not the agony you will cause to those you leave behind—'

She had no sooner uttered the words than she deeply repented them. She felt that she had wounded him deeply—that she had added another pang to his already lacerated spirit; and she stopped abruptly. Alan made a violent effort to be perfectly calm; but he spoke in a voice of intense sorrow.

'O Clara, I thought you would have understood me better!'

They had reached the end of the Botanic Gardens, just beyond Magdalen College. Douglas and Mildred were looking back for them to join them. He stopped short.

'I can't come home this evening. I shall see you in the morning; go and join them.'

She clung to his arm.

'O Alan, do not leave me in anger!

'I am not angry, Clara. I could not be angry. I only cannot come home this evening. Pity me, and pray for me.'

He hastily left her, passed the iron gate of the meadows, and in an instant had disappeared into the Merton Walk.

He walked on a quick pace, unconscious of any thing around him, turned into the Long Walk, then cut across towards Folly Bridge, and round the meadows by the water's edge. The river flowed silently along; gay skiffs were gliding upon it; he had so often rowed there in younger and happier days!—little children, in their pretty dresses and feathered hats, were bowling their hoops under the trees to the right, as he passed. They were happy; and he had once walked there almost as light and full of glee. He sat down upon a bench; the Cherwell flowed at his feet; a large branch of a tree hung over it on one side, another tree cut off the view on the other. Beyond lay the long-loved spires glowing in the soft evening light. It was as if made for a picture. He had often sat there and sketched it, and the finished drawing hung in Clara's sanctum,—a precious memento. He could not control himself; the tears flowed fast. His was a gentle-sensitive spirit; misunderstanding galled it more than any thing on earth. But the balm of Gilead grew hard by. He took a small crucifix, which he always bore, out of his bosom. It had been De Grey's present long years before. Oh, was not this a life of misunderstanding? The tears flowed faster and more freely; they were not the bitter, burning drops that had first fallen, for they were shed at the foot of the Tree of Calvary, and there was healing in the dew that fell from its overhanging branches, and there was love and sympathy in the look of Him who hung thereon; and Alan's ardent gaze was fastened on the thorny Crown, and the pierced Hands, and the wounded Side, drinking in consolation and balm through those open Wounds.

'I am ready,' said he, as he rose, and pursued his way slowly and thoughtfully along the winding path back to the Long Walk. 'Farewell, loved Oxford,'—he again stopped and leaned against a tree; 'witness, ye ancient shades, how I love thee still! Farewell, first love of my boyish years, dear curse of my boyish ambition! There is none left now who can understand what unseen power drags me from thine arms, and throws me forth on an untried, unknown system, to wake up, perhaps, too late, and find myself a heart-broken exile, banished for ever from home and thee.' He paused. The evening was rapidly closing in, and the mysterious sighing above him of the old trees in the night-wind seemed their eloquent answer to the pathetic adieu. He looked up. Their overhanging branches in the dim twilight sent a sensation of awe through his over-excited mind, and they seemed to wait, like the guardian spirits of Oxford, over her prodigal child. 'Farewell,' he repeated, as if in answer; 'farewell for ever! Yes, mysterious form!' he continued, with a sudden start, and quickly pursuing his road along the avenue, 'I follow thee! Thou beckonest me onwards with thy words of motherly tenderness and authority. On! on! I follow thee; come woe, come woe; in life or in death, I am now thine!'

He reached the cloister-gate, and paced up the dim arches, crossed the small quadrangle, and found himself in Tom Quad once more.

A gay whistle saluted his ears. He tried to escape, but it was impossible; the young man hailed him as he tried to pass unnoticed in the increasing darkness.

'Halloo, Leslie! is that you? What are you doing here so late? And what are you in such a hurry about?'

'I might ask the same of you, Courtney,' said Alan, with as much cheerfulness as he could assume. 'Where are you going at this hour? I am bound to my rooms.'

'I was going to see Henley,' replied the other carelessly; 'but that will not hinder me from walking a little way with you,' he added, turning and putting his arm within Alan's. 'I wanted to ask you whether all the reports I hear about you are true?'

'What reports?' said Alan, manning himself for any thing that might come out.

'First, is it true that you are going to leave us to-morrow?' asked he.

'It is true that I am going to accompany my sister to London,' he replied; 'but what of that?'

'Why, they say your friend De Grey has been leaving no stone unturned to pervert your mind since his conversion,' replied Courtney, 'and that you are now going up to London to be admitted into the Catholic Church, with your sister and brother's wife, De Grey having paid you a visit in the country and succeeded in perverting their minds too.'

'What a tissue of falsehoods!' said Alan indignantly. 'I have not even heard from De Grey but once, a few days ago, since I left Ox-

ford. De Grey has never done or said any thing to persuade any one of my family or myself to take the step he has done. I am not aware any one of them knows him even by sight.'

'I am glad to hear it,' said Courtney; 'I always liked your friend De Grey's looks.' This was true, and Alan moreover knew that Courtney, though still so very young and thoughtless, had taken some trouble to make his acquaintance at a time when others were shunning him.—'Then I hope we shall see you back very soon among us,' said he, stopping, and warmly shaking hands with Alan; 'and I will take good care to contradict these foolish reports. I am very glad I have met you.'

Alan hesitated a moment.

'No, Courtney,' said he at last; 'say all you like about De Grey, but do not mention me in any way.'

Courtney seemed struck.

'Why,' said he anxiously, 'since there is no cause for them?'

'I did not say there was no cause for them,' Courtney, replied Alan. 'I can trust you, Courtney,' added he hurriedly; 'spare me any more. I have suffered deeply. I must still suffer much.'

Courtney stood silent a moment.

'I am young, Leslie, I know. I have not studied these things; indeed I know nothing of them. But let me entreat you not to be rash.'

'No, Courtney, I have not been rash,' said Alan sadly, but firmly. 'Farewell. We may not meet again in this world. Think of me sometimes—may I say with indulgence still?—Do not let anyone warp the good judgment and kind heart God has given you when I am gone. Farewell, dear Courtney.'

He wrung his hand, and hurried away.

Courtney stood looking after him. The whole world was a mystery to him; but he truly loved Alan.

'Never did there beat a kinder or more earnest heart than that,' murmured he, as he silently turned to retrace his steps. 'How I shall miss them both!'

CHAPTER IX.—A SAD RETURN.

'By treasured hopes and raptures high,  
Uzmurmarizing let them go;  
Nor grieve the bliss should quickly fly  
Which Christ disdained to know.'

Kebble.

The journey to London was a sad and silent one. Alan did not see them till the hour for the departure of the train was come, and then there was only time to hurry down to the station.—Every one looked constrained,—Douglas hurt and vexed and cold; Mildred sad and thoughtful, but gentle as usual. Alan's face wore a fixed expression of sorrow, which he now did not attempt to conceal. Clara's only spoke of the heavy heart within. The one subject seemed to be avoided by common consent, and no one made any remark even when, at the London station, Alan, after seeing them into a carriage, put his own things into another cab. Clara was standing at the door of the cab in surprise while the last arrangements were being made. He put his head in at the door.

'Good by, Douglas,' said he, in a tone of unmixed sorrow.

They silently shook hands; Mildred did the same, with an expression of deep concern; and then came Clara's turn.

'O Alan, where are you going?' she now exclaimed.

Alan glanced at Douglas, and hurriedly kissed her in silence.

'Alan!' she exclaimed again, 'when am I to see you again? We cannot part thus.'

'I don't know—I cannot tell,' said he, almost overcome. 'I cannot be with you in London. God bless you, dearest Clara.'

She would have detained him; but he broke away, jumped into the cab, and motioned to the man to drive off.

Clara stood for an instant looking after him, hurried into the other carriage, and, regardless of everything around her, buried her face in the corner, and burst into an agony of tears.

The New Road seemed endless. Park Square was passed, and the cab turned up Osnaburg Terrace. Clara had not looked up; but now, soothed by Mildred's tender manner, and the tears she saw glistening in her eyes, she recollects that she was making an unhappy scene just on her first arrival at her new home, and roused herself so far as to be decently composed when the door was opened; and with smiles and curtseys the servants stood ready to welcome the bride. Letters were lying on the drawing-room table; there were several for Mildred and Douglas, and one for Clara, with the Ashton postmark, but in a strange hand. Clara retired to a window and hastily broke the seal. The others were too busy with their own letters to observe her silence; for Mildred was gaily calling on Douglas to laugh over one she seemed greatly to enjoy, and he was smiling as he never smiled to any one but her, as he leaned over the back of her chair. Clara's figure at last attracted them.

She was standing leaning against the window, her hand, with the open letter, hanging listlessly by her side, and her head resting on the wall.

Every particle of color had left her cheek, and she looked like some marble statue of grief, her bonnet fallen at her feet, and her travelling wraps hanging negligently around her. Mildred looked alarmed, and went up to her. She allowed her to seat her in a chair without resistance, but nothing but the same fixed, pale look of grief was the answer to Mildred's tenderly-repeated question: 'Dear, dear Clara, what is the matter? Tell me what is the matter?'—till suddenly, a flood of tears coming to her relief, she exclaimed in a voice of agony:

'O papa! dear papa!' and sank on Mildred's bosom.

'What is it, Clara?' said Mildred. 'May I read the letter?'

'Oh, yes; he is ill,' said Clara, sobbing convulsively, 'very ill; and I was not there! He cannot even write. Oh, read it, and see what Mr. Wingfield says. I have scarcely read it; I couldn't.'

Douglas took it from her head. It was as follows:

'Ashton-le-Mary.  
My dear Miss Leslie,—I little thought when I arrived here this morning that I should have the sad task of telling you of the illness of your dear father. I passed here on my way back from —shire, and was greatly grieved to hear from Mrs. Selwyn that Mr. Leslie was suffering. I went directly to the Rectory, hoping I might be of use, and found he had been ailing ever since you went away with a severe cold and cough, and that he had become suddenly worse the day before. He asked me to write to you, but not to grieve you, and direct my letter to Osnaburg Terrace, as you would be there the next day. He thought he would like you to shorten your visit in London. I think the fear of spoiling your pleasure at Oxford has hindered him from mentioning his illness before; and it is but right to say, that I think the sooner you return to Ashton the better, as it may be long before he gets over a severe attack like the one he has gone through.'

'Praying that God may support you in all the trials He sends and bless them to your eternal good, believe me, in Him, yours very faithfully,

'C. R. WINGFIELD.'

Douglas's voice was only interrupted during the reading of this letter by Clara's suppressed sobs. Douglas cast a glance of deep anxiety at Mildred, who watched his countenance. They both knew well what an inflammation of the chest with Mr. Leslie was, and they were fully aware of its danger.

'Cheer up, Clara,' said Douglas; 'you must not give way so. I do not think he is so very ill.'

Clara shook her head, shrank away, and clung close to Mildred.

'O Alan! Alan!' said she, her sobs redoubled.

Clara had never opened her mind to her elder brother; he was rather an object of awe to her. Mildred understood her better, and she cast a significant look at him.

'Leave us,' said she in a low tone; and he instantly left the room.

'Dearest Clara,' said she soothingly, her own tears falling fast, 'put your trust in God. He never willingly afflicts; whom He loveth He chasteneth.'

'O Mildred!' said Clara, 'I could bear this were Alan here; but why did he send him away to that cruel mausoleum? Oh, papa would not have done it, dear, dear papa! But you will understand me now.' And she raised herself, and turned away with a fresh flood of tears.

'Dearest Clara, what do you mean?' said Mildred half reproachfully. 'Do you think that a few days can change a friendship of years, or that I am not your friend any longer because I am Douglas's wife,—your very own sister?'

Clara turned sick at the thought of luncheon;

but there was no help for it,—she could not resist trying to eat; and in an hour's time they were again on their way to Ashton.

The brief October evening had long set in, and the cold wind was sighing through the trees ere the station was reached. Clara's eagerness grew with every moment. She could with difficulty wait while the luggage was thrown on the carriage, and in a very few minutes they were off.

The three miles seemed endless; and Mildred did not even hint at stopping at the lodge for a moment to see her mother, when she saw Clara's state of agitation. At last the lights at the Rectory appeared in sight; they drove up the sweep, and in a moment Mrs. Wallis stood at the gate.

She had heard the carriage wheels, and opened the door just in time. Clara hastened out, and threw her arms around the old servant's neck.

The poor old woman could scarcely find words to answer her eager question.

'How is papa?' She drew back and looked in her face; it confirmed her fears. 'Is he worse? Sarah, tell me, am I too late?' she exclaimed, in terrified accents.

A kind touch was laid on her arm, and a gentle voice said close beside her.

'Do not be alarmed; God may still spare him to you; he is a little more easy just now.'

She turned round.

'O Mr. Wingfield,' she said, bursting into tears. 'I am so much obliged to you.'

'I am glad to see you again, Mrs. Wallis.'

'I am glad to see you again, Mrs. Wallis.'

'I am glad to see you again, Mrs. Wallis.'

'I am glad to see you again, Mrs. Wallis.'

'I am glad to see you again, Mrs. Wallis.'

'I am glad to see you again, Mrs. Wallis.'

'I am glad to see you again, Mrs. Wallis.'

'Do not let us talk of that,' he said gently: 'compose yourself, and then you shall see your father. He is expecting you.'

There was a gentle authority in his manner. Clara yielded to it at once, without knowing why; it seemed to give her strength; she cast one grateful look at him, and then said,

'I am ready. I will go and see him at once.'

Mr. Wingfield gently detained her.

'Do not go unless you are sure you can control all emotion. His recovery may depend on this.'

'I think I can,' said Clara earnestly; 'let me go and see him. Where is he?'

'We have not moved him,' said Mr. Wingfield, as Clara went towards the staircase.

Mrs. Wallis was already gone to announce her arrival. She breathed a fervent prayer as she entered the room; there was a night-lamp burning, the table was covered with medicine-bottles, and the curtains were drawn on the side next the door, so that before she saw his pale features she could hear his labored breathing and frequent cough. He held out his arms to her with a smile, and she threw herself into them, in vain trying to restrain her tears, though they flowed quietly and silently.

'I am glad you are come,' said he with difficulty, and almost in a whisper, 'dear child; I have suffered a great deal, and I have longed for you very often.'

'Oh, why did you not send for me before, dear, dear papa,' said she, surveying in a sort of agony his altered countenance. 'I only got Mr. Wingfield's letter this morning, when we arrived in London, and we came directly.'

'Is Alan here too?' inquired Mr. Leslie, with an expression of eager hope on his countenance.

Clara's heart felt as if it was like to break.

'No, not Alan, dear papa; Douglas and Mildred came with me; but I hope Alan will come to-morrow. We will write to him.'

Mr. Leslie looked disappointed; Alan was his favorite son.

'He must not come away from his studies, said he; 'he will be working hard just now. I shall see him at Christmas, I hope.'

It was evident he did not think himself in danger. Clara gazed again in an agony at him, and then shd out of the room. Mildred was standing at the door, and received her as she threw herself sobbing into her arms.

'O Mildred, I never saw him look like this.—And he asked for Alan!' she added, redoubling her tears.

'Douglas did not know his direction in London,' said Mildred, 'but he wrote to where he thought he was most likely to be found. We will write again immediately. Trust in God Clara.'

'Yes, for there is no help but in Him,' said she, weeping more composedly. 'What should we do if we did not trust in Him? Thank God, Mr. Wingfield is here; somehow his very look gives me strength.'

'Go down and speak to him, then,' said Mildred. 'Ask him yourself to tell you all that has happened. I will go and watch by Mr. Leslie. Tell Douglas to come up, and I will talk to him about Alan.'

Clara obeyed in silence. She found the two gentlemen talking earnestly together, and on giving Mildred's message she was left alone with Mr. Wingfield.

'Do you find him much changed?' said he, in a voice of kind sympathy.

'Oh, very, very much,' said Clara. 'I have never seen death,' she added, in a broken voice.

'Mr. Wingfield, tell me truly, is there hope?'

'There was this morning,' said Mr. Wingfield; 'but the doctors seemed to think any relapse, however slight, would be fatal; but there seems to me to be a slight amelioration on the contrary since then.'

Clara sank on a sofa; her hands trembled, the tears seemed to have dried up; she leaned her head on the table, and every now and then a convulsive sob escaped.

Mr. Wingfield now addressed her with words of consolation.

'This is a cross God has given you to bear; it is a great cross, but it is sent to wean you wholly to Himself, to teach you to love Him alone. Say but that one word to Him, "They will be done."

He knelt down, covered his face with his hands, and while Clara, calmed and soothed, knelt by his side, in a few simple words he commended the loved sick one to the care of the Most High, accepting for them and him all that God willed in His good providence to appoint.

'Now you must really go to bed at once,' said he, as he rose and she placed her hand in his with a look of grateful affection; 'there are plenty of people who will take care of your father. You have worn yourself out, and we shall have you quite ill to-morrow. I promise to wake you if he is any worse.'

Clara looked up imploringly. 'Must I?' said she.

'Yes, you must,' he replied, with a smile,—'good night.'

And Clara, without another word, moved away. She was utterly done up, and before half an hour had elapsed she had fallen into one of those deep, unbroken sleeps which only those can understand who know what it is to have been literally 'sleeping for sorrow.'

**CHAPTER X.—A BREAK-UP AT THE RECTORY.**

'We raised our heads to look on thee—Raised, and dropped them down again With a sudden shock of pain.'

Three were watching round the bed; One was leaning o'er his head, When the nurse arose, and said,

'He is dead! He is dead indeed; but we—'

*Aubrey de Vere.*

A touch and a gentle voice roused Clara the next morning. She started up, a kind of horror on her mind, and saw Mildred, sad and silent, standing by her side.

'We promised to wake you, Clara, said she, and now there is a change for the worse.'

Clara threw on her clothes—she did not speak—and hurried to the chamber of death. Even she could observe the change; death had placed his terrible signet on the features; all pain was

seemingly gone; he lay perfectly still, in an apathetic slumber. The breathing was strong and regular, but awfully distinct, and the countenance had assumed quite a different expression. There was something indescribable in it, which even a person who had never seen death would at once tell as the sure sign of his approach. Clara seated herself at the bed's head, and gazed in awe; even her sorrow was drowned in this new feeling. Her mind seemed stunned, feeling seemed gone, and she could gaze on, to her astonishment, as if without emotion. Mr. Wingfield presently softly entered, and stood silently and sadly by her side, looking at the dying man.—Clara rose, and ventured to ask in a whisper whether he was the least aware of his state.—It weighed heavy on her mind to think that he was not.

'We have just been speaking about this,' said Mr. Wingfield, 'and your brother begged me to try and break it to him as soon as he awoke, as he says, he feels himself unequal to it.'

Clara looked up gratefully through the tears that filled her eyes, and turned back to her father. She saw what a proof of friendship he was giving.

Some time elapsed, and then Mr. Leslie silently opened his eyes, and looked first at one and then at the other. There was an expression of half anxiety in his features as his eyes wandered over the sad faces beside him, and he whispered, 'Is the doctor come?'

'Not yet,' said Mr. Wingfield; 'for Clara shrank away to a position where she could see without being seen, for she could not trust herself to speak; it is not his hour yet. You have suffered much during the night, and you must feel much exhausted.'

'Yes,' said Mr. Leslie faintly; 'exhausted—weak—but no pain.' He closed his eyes, then said still more faintly 'Read.'

Mr. Wingfield immediately took out a small Prayer-Book, and began reading the 23rd Psalm stopping between each verse. Mr. Leslie seemed to enjoy it; and he repeated faintly the words, 'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil.'

'We must always be prepared to walk through that dark valley,' said Mr. Wingfield. Mr. Leslie opened his eyes and fixed them on Mr. Wingfield with an inquiring look. 'We know not when we may be called upon to tread it,' he proceeded, still more gently, taking the long thin hand that lay on the sheet on his. 'God alone knows what is in store for you, my dear sir; but we think it but right you should know what the doctors believe your hour is approaching.'

(To be continued.)

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVAL OF CARDINAL CUILLIN.**—Cardinal Cuillin arrived in Dublin on Wednesday morning. He was received at the Westland row terminus by a number of persons, amongst whom were several Church dignitaries. On leaving the station he drove off in a carriage which had been waiting his arrival to his residence in Eccles-street, amid the cheers of those assembled in the vicinity. A subsequent period of the day he presided at the ceremonies held in Marlborough-street Chapel on the occasion of the festival of the Assumption.

The priests and people of the parish of Mucknoe Castleblaney County, Monaghan, have erected a very handsome testimonial to the memory of their late lamented curate, Rev. Patrick Cunningham, who, it will be recollect, died a few years ago of fever. The testimonial (from Farrell's Glasnevin) consists of a pile of cut stone, surmounted by a beautiful cross of the same material. In the niche are placed a chalice and cross entwined with vine leaves and grapes, and underneath the name and age of deceased—a name which decorates the tomb far more than cost, or the skill of the artist, however great.

The annual concert and distribution of prizes at the Loretto Convent, Omagh, took place on the 26th of July. The grounds are now ornamented with flowers and shrubs, and under cultivation. In a field close by, workmen are busily completing a parochial house for the excellent pastor, the Very Rev. M. O'Kane, P.P., under whose auspices the chapel, the schools of the Christian Brothers and the Loretto Convent have arisen, to evidence the sincere esteem in which the worthy gentleman is held, and the piety and zeal of his parishioners of Drumraw and numerous friends elsewhere.

The consecration of the new Catholic Church of SS. Mary and Patrick, Anghiniduff, took place on the 3d of August. Rev. Dr. Slane, P.P., and V.G., Dungannon, officiating as acting bishop. A most eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Harbison. The attendance was very large.

On Monday morning, July 30, when the caretaker of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Waterford went to open the edifice, he found that the sacristy had been visited during the night by some party or parties, intent on burglary. On investigation, it appeared that the robbers got into the precincts of the building over a wall, next a small lane, at the right hand side, and thence by a ladder, through a window over the door, into the sacristy. Several doors leading from the sacristy to the body of the Cathedral, and other rooms, were forced open, in the diligent search that had been made for the plate, but the burglars were foiled in their design, and were obliged to decamp without any reward for their trouble. Strange to say, they overlooked one small folding door, which led into a recess, or closet, in which were deposited the whole plate, sacred vessels, &c., worth, it is estimated, at over £1,000. There was also in this room a large quantity of silver coin—the collection for the week.

**OPENING OF DOONYBROOK NEW CHURCH.**—On the 19th of August the beautiful Church of the Most Sacred Heart shall be solemnly opened by His Eminence Cardinal Cullen for its sacred purposes; and throughout all generations shall the gospel therein be preached, the sacraments administered, and the great sacrifice offered. Who would not assist at such a service? It shall be the first public function of our own Cardinal; the first popular preacher of our race shall worthily announce the august grandeur of the occasion, and the most eminent musicians, vocal and instrumental, amateurs and professionals, shall effectually render the magnificent *Messe Solemne de Gaudie*. Moreover Dean O'Donnell hopes to be enabled by the generosity of the public to pay off the heavy expenses he has incurred for the accommodation of the public and the decencies of Divine worship. Now, perhaps, in the whole world there is not a man who has a stronger claim on Catholics of every race and clime than the Very Rev. Monsignor Dean O'Connell, as, through his untiring zeal, as the prime mover of 'The Association for the Propagation of the Faith,' millions have been brought within the folds of Christ and the gospel preached to the poor from the rising to the setting of the sun. His has been a great and a holy ambition, and truly and nobly has he wrought it out. He has been the means of planting the cross in the desert, having the gospel preached to the heathen and savage, and having the comforts of religion borne to his exiled fellow-countrymen to the

remotest quarters of the globe. There are other deserts besides those of the uncultivated waste in which the cross has never been set up—deserts in the very midst of social life, in the hearts of populous cities, and even in the hearts of men. The good Dean now seeks to set up the cross in what has been but a short time since a moral desert. As rose above the ruins of a Pagan and brutal dispensation, the mild and holy sway of Christian faith, rose the new Church of Doonybrook. Where once the shout and revel of the insane crowd filled the air with blasphemy, and where profanity and drunkenness had their head quarters, the new church will not only be a place where God's creatures will worship Him in spirit and truth, but will also be an enduring monument of a nation's progress. Stones set up to show where God's people passed on their journey onward through the desert.' The people of Dublin and its vicinity shall, we are sure, on the 19th, prove by the manner in which they rally round the Dean their appreciation of his earnest services to religion.

**THE FRANCISCAN CHURCH, WATERFORD.**—There was a very interesting ceremony at the Franciscan Church, last Sunday. It was the unveiling of the magnificent new marble altar of Our Lady, erected for that church by Mr. Henry Kennedy, of the Irish and Italian Marble Works, Beresford-street. There was an extremely large congregation present at the High Mass. At Vespers, in the evening, there was a sermon by the Rev. F. Slattery, O.S.D. The Franciscan Church was crowded with the faithful for the greater part of Thursday, which was the Feast of St. Francis, or St. Mary of the Angels, one of the greatest of those observed by the Franciscans. First Mass was at six o'clock, and Masses were celebrated up to twelve, when there was a High Mass, at which a large number of secular clergy, as well as priests of the Franciscan and Dominican orders, attended. After Mass, the Rev. Father Farely superior, was occupied for more than an hour in visiting people of all ages and conditions with the scapular of Our Lady at Mount Carmel.

**CONFIRMATION IN THE DIOCESS OF RAPHOS.**—During the past few weeks the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan has been engaged in the visitation of the western division of his diocese, and administering to the children who were presented to him the sacred rite of Confirmation. He arrived in this town on Monday last from Ardara, where there was a large number of the clergy to meet him on his arrival. The number of children confirmed at Killybegs was near to 500. Next morning being favorable for an aquatic excursion, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, with a number of his priests, left for Kilcar, in the pleasure boat of Mr. Robert Coane, kindly given for the occasion which gave them an opportunity of seeing the Bay of Killybegs to advantage, and appreciating its adaptability for large commercial and naval purposes. They were also enabled to explore the coast scenery of this part of Donegal which is so attractive to tourists. The view of Finra, with its sandy beach, and of Cronrad (1,400 feet), with the little bite of sun-clouds chasing one another along its rugged sides, was very pretty. On arriving at Towlay Bay, near Kilcar, the bishop met with a gratifying reception from the noble-hearted peasantry of the parish, who crowded down to the shore in large numbers to meet him, and convey to him, in the true Celtic form of '*Cead mille faillte*' their congratulations. After confirming 450 children in the chapel of Kilcar, and receiving the generous hospitalities of the Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, P.P., the bishop accompanied by a large number of the clergy, left for Glencoinmill, a place so interesting to the archaeologist, and the admirer of natural scenery. A few years ago the late Dr. Petrie, Dr. Todd, of Trinity College, Sam Ferguson, and Dr. Stokes spent the greater part of a month exploring this most interesting portion of the Donegal Highlands. Sketches of the most striking features of the scenery, and the time-worn stone crosses since the days of St. Columbkille, were taken by Miss Stokes and Dr. Petrie. It is to be hoped that they will turn up in the posthumous works of Dr. Petrie, with the interesting details of their tour in Donegal. The bishop expressed himself much pleased with his visit to the wilds. During his stay in Glen about the same number of children as at Kilcar, were confirmed. The Rev. Chas. McNeely and the Rev. Mr. Madden exercised the usual hospitality. The bishop and the clergy, who accompanied him returned from Glencoomkill on Friday to Killybegs. He afterwards proceeded on his tour of confirmation to Killashandra and Donegal. The largest number confirmed was at Glenies, 700, and at Inver 590. It was very gratifying to both clergy and people to find, notwithstanding those heavy duties, the Most Rev. Prelate in such robust and excellent health, which, it is hoped, he will continue to enjoy. —*Derry Journal*.

**THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN BELFAST JAIL.**—During the Fenian agitation, more than half of the prisoners arrested in Ireland under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act were lodged in Belfast jail. There were at one time no fewer than 160 political prisoners in the county Antiriot prison. Since then, owing to a number having been discharged on giving security for the future, and others having left, the country on condition of getting out of prison, there are now only about fifty Fenian prisoners in custody in Belfast. —*Northern Whig*.

**TIPPERARY BLOUNT IN CLARE.**—Some alarm is beginning to be felt for the safety of this crop, owing to symptoms of the old hereditary blight having manifested itself on the stalks. Whole gardens are, undoubtedly seared, and the stalks are fast presenting a withered appearance. It is asserted that the growth of the bulb has been considerably checked in consequence of the disease coming on the stalk, but time alone can solve in the question, and it is hoped that the esculent itself will not be marred in its progress of development any more than it was during other seasons by the premature decay of their green crops. —*Limerick Chronicle*.

**THE PORATO BLIGHT IN CLARE.**—Some alarm is beginning to be felt for the safety of this crop, owing to symptoms of the old hereditary blight having manifested itself on the stalks. Whole gardens are, undoubtedly seared, and the stalks are fast presenting a withered appearance. It is asserted that the growth of the bulb has been considerably checked in consequence of the disease coming on the stalk, but time alone can solve in the question, and it is hoped that the esculent itself will not be marred in its progress of development any more than it was during other seasons by the premature decay of their green crops. —*Limerick Chronicle*.

**ON THE SCENERY OF CONNEMARA.**—There is not to be seen grandeur natural scenery than what may be viewed in Eris, Achil, and Ballycroy. In these localities nature displays her mighty hand and reveals the awful majesty of her works in all the grandeur of magnificence and primitiveness. The contemplation of the numerous and varied objects contained in the fossil, mineral, and animal kingdoms, may here be indulged in by the scientific tourist or antiquary to the fulness of his heart's content. —*Irish Examiner*.

**ON THE SCENERY OF CONNEMARA.**—There is not to be seen grandeur natural scenery than what may be viewed in Eris, Achil, and Ballycroy. In these localities nature displays her mighty hand and reveals the awful majesty of her works in all the grandeur of magnificence and primitiveness. The contemplation of the numerous and varied objects contained in the fossil, mineral, and animal kingdoms, may here be indulged in by the scientific tourist or antiquary to the fulness of his heart's content. —*Irish Examiner*.

**ON THE SCENERY OF CONNEMARA.**—There is not to be seen grandeur natural scenery than what may be viewed in Eris, Achil, and Ballycroy. In these localities nature displays her mighty hand and reveals the awful majesty of her works in all the grandeur of magnificence and primitiveness. The contemplation of the numerous and varied objects contained in the fossil, mineral, and animal kingdoms, may here be indulged in by the scientific tourist or antiquary to the fulness of his heart's content. —*Irish Examiner*.

**ON THE SCENERY OF CONNEMARA.**—There is not to be seen grandeur natural scenery than what may be viewed in Eris, Achil, and Ballycroy. In these localities nature displays her mighty hand and reveals the awful majesty of her works in all the grandeur of magnificence and primitiveness. The contemplation of the numerous and varied objects contained in the fossil, mineral, and animal kingdoms, may here be indulged in by the scientific tourist or antiquary to the fulness of his heart's content. —*Irish Examiner*.

**ON THE SCENERY OF CONNEMARA.**—There is not to be seen grandeur natural scenery than what may be viewed in Eris, Achil, and Ballycroy. In these localities nature displays her mighty hand and reveals the awful majesty of her works in all the grandeur of magnificence and primitiveness. The contemplation of the numerous and varied objects contained in the fossil, mineral, and animal kingdoms, may here be indulged in by the scientific tourist or antiquary to the fulness of his heart's content. —*Irish Examiner*.

**ON THE SCENERY OF CONNEMARA.**—There is not to be seen grandeur natural scenery than what may be viewed in Eris, Achil, and Ballycroy. In these localities nature displays her mighty hand and reveals the awful majesty of her works in all the grandeur of magnificence and primitiveness. The contemplation of the numerous and varied objects contained in the fossil, mineral, and animal kingdoms, may here be indulged in by the scientific tourist or antiquary to the fulness of his heart's content. —*Irish Examiner*.

**ON THE SCENERY OF CONNEMARA.**—There is not to be seen grandeur natural scenery than what may be viewed in Eris, Achil, and Ballycroy. In these localities nature displays her mighty hand and reveals the awful majesty of her works in all the grandeur of magnificence and primitiveness. The contemplation of the numerous and varied objects contained in the fossil, mineral, and animal kingdoms, may here be indulged in by the scientific tourist or antiquary to the fulness of his heart's content. —*Irish Examiner*.

**ON THE SCENERY OF CONNEMARA.**—There is not to be seen grandeur natural scenery than what may be viewed in Eris, Achil, and Ballycroy. In these localities

Ballykilty House, the fine residence of Mrs. Blood, was destroyed by fire on Aug. 4. Some bedding and sheets, placed before a fire which had been lighted for the purpose of airing the articles, ignited, and before help was obtained the flames spread, bursting out in every direction. The police stations at Quin and Ennis were immediately communicated with, and a force of men, under the command of Mr. Corrigan, S. I., at once proceeded to the scene. The alarm also reached Clare Castle Barracks, and the company of the 73d stationed there instantly set out, taking with them a distance of eight miles, the barrack engine. However, notwithstanding every effort, the fine house was burned to the ground. The out-offices, kitchen, and a small portion of the furniture were saved; and insurance will go far to cover the direct loss sustained.—*Munster News*.

On the night of the 31st July, an old man, named White, a shoemaker, residing near the Girls' Blue-school, Lady Lane, Waterford, was murdered by the paramour of his daughter, a broughamaker, named Garberry, living in Patrick street. White's daughter was married to a sailor, named Donoghue; and it was for remonstrating with her on her sinful course that Garberry struck and killed the old man. The homicide is in custody.

**RAISSES OF MR. J. O'C. O'CALLAGHAN, AN ALLEGED FENIAN.**—Amongst the numerous arrests which were made in this city, on the suspicion of the Habeas Corpus Act, was that of Mr. J. O'C. O'Callaghan, accountant in one of the large establishments in the city. He was confined in the city jail up to about six weeks ago, when, with several others who had been undergoing imprisonment in the same establishment, he was removed to Mountjoy. Previous to his removal Mr. O'Callaghan was offered his liberty on the understanding that he should leave the country, but these terms he would not accept, probably thinking that at the termination of the six months over which term the Habeas Corpus Act was then to extend, he would be set free without any stipulation. By the passing of the recent contumacious measure in Parliament, however, the release of prisoners arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act is further delayed, and Mr. O'Callaghan has accepted the terms of the Government, consenting, in order to get his liberty, to leave the country. He arrived yesterday from Dublin, and, as usual in all cases where an alleged Fenian is discharged, he is in charge of two policemen, who will accompany him on board the steamer Queen, which sails to-day (Thursday), and by which Mr. O'Callaghan leaves for America.—*Cork Examiner*.

The Sligo *Independent* says.—The weather during the week may be described as having been stormy and wet, though there have been sufficient intervals of fine weather to allow the operations of the harvest to be proceeded with. Although rumors prevail as to potato blight spreading, we are not apprehensive of its doing so to any extent likely to create alarm.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

New ROMAN CATHOLIC BISCU.—It is officially announced that the Rev. Canon Eyre, of St. Mary's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been appointed Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle. He succeeds Bishop Hogarth, who died on the 7th of February last.

**FUNERAL OF A Nun AT SUNDERLAND.**—On August 6 a Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Convent Chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, Sunderland, on the body of Miss Taylor, a nun of good family in the county of Durham, who for a period of three years had been one of the Sisters of the Convent in the name of Sister Mary Evangelist, and who died of consumption at the early age of 20. The handsome chapel was draped in black for the occasion, and there was a large attendance. The coffin containing the body lay in the centre of the chapel. One of the Franciscan Fathers was celebrant, assisted by Father Markland, and Rev. Taylor Smith, a cousin of the deceased; the master of the ceremonies being the Rev. L. Vere. The Rev. M. Gisbor, of Monkwearmouth, preached the sermon, after which the body was removed to the Bishop's earthenware Cemetery, and interred in the portion of ground allotted to Catholics.—*Newcastle Journal*.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* draws the following gloomy picture of the uselessness of England's present navy: If we are to form our conclusions from the recent trial undergone by the iron-clad under Admiral Yelverton in the Channel, our naval supremacy is a matter of history. The account in the *Times* says the gallant Admiral put to sea from Portland on the morning of Friday, the 3rd of August, in H.M.S. Caledonia, accompanied by the Hector and Pallas, and by a small two-turreted steamer called the Helicon, with a projecting bow like that of the ill-fated Amazon, and that he was joined outside of the Achilles. The wind was fresh, and there was one reef down in the topsails. After boating to windward for twenty-four hours, Admiral Yelverton's fleet found itself on Saturday morning exactly at the point whence it had started on Friday, with the exception of the Pallas, which had fallen a long way to leeward. On Saturday the wind had increased. The signal was made to drop targets overboard and to fire at them in succession under steam. The practice is said to have been "pretty fair," considering that the gunners could not see the targets! The ships carried all plain sail, and used steam "to enable them to keep their station, and for the purpose of going about, tacking, or wearing, as the case might be." The result was that after two days' beating to the westward the iron-clad squadron found itself ten miles to the eastward of the Bill of Portland whence it had started; "all the iron-clads could float and sail like heavily laden merchant ships, and they could have used all their guns by keeping a good look-out for the rolls;" but as nobody could see the targets, of course no gunner could be expected to hit them. A frigate of average sailing qualities would have been 150 miles to the westward by Sunday morning. In fact the Liverpool, which had accompanied the iron-clad in case of accident, easily kept her station with the fleet under little more than her topsails. On Monday morning the admiral inquired of the captain of the iron-clad, being still off the everlasting Bill of Portland, whether they thought they could cast their guns loose and fire them, and received a reply in the affirmative, nevertheless he did not think it advisable to order the experiment to be made; he also signified to the Hector to ask how she was getting on, and was informed that she was shipping large quantities of water. On learning this Admiral Yelverton steamed towards the south for a few miles, and then prudently went round and anchored in Torbay, mindful probably of the fate of the London. Thus it is that Britannia rules the waves in the year of our Lord 1867.

**SUSPICIOUS VESSELS OFF CAITHNESS.**—We learn through Captain Macdonald, of the Princess Royal Fishery cutter, that on Monday last a large bark, deeply laden, appeared off Noss Head, sailing very slowly, and with few sails set. The vessel dodged off the coast till dark, and next morning Captain Macdonald was surprised to find that she was still pretty nearly in the same locality. He immediately set off in the direction of the bark, and sailing round her, signalled, but received no signalling response. The Princess Royal was near enough for the crew to observe that the name of the vessel had been either recently obliterated or changed. Tuesday passed, and on Wednesday morning the bark was still in the offing, though the wind had changed in the interval so as to admit of her passing through the Pentland Firth. On Wednesday evening she was still dodging off the coast, between the Old Man of Hoy and Noss Head at times almost under bare poles; and on Thursday morning she was again seen sailing off and on till the forenoon, when a low wooden steamer appeared from the offing, and came alongside the bark, soon after which both proceeded to sea, in a north easterly direction, and neither has been seen since.—*Northern Ensign*.

The Argyllshire (Scotland) authorities are decidedly taking the cattle plague by the horns. They have advertised in the public papers that no sportsman is to bring or send into the county of Argyll any dogs without a license from the Central Committee, which will be granted to all persons about to shoot in that country, provided the applicant states the place at which he proposes to reside and the period he means to remain there, the conveyance by which his dogs are to be sent and their description and names, and remits one shilling in postage stamps to defray the cost of disinfecting each dog. The importation of forage into Argyllshire having also been forbidden, southerners are warned not to pack their wines and their stores in hay or straw. Goods thus packed will be seized by the police and returned to the quarter from which they have been sent.

The Glasgow authorities are now proposing to expend £1,250,000 in buying up the worst parts of the city and improving it.

**EXCISE REFORM BILL.**—London, August 27.—John Bright delivered a speech last night, at Birmingham, before a mass meeting of the people, favorable to the Reform movement, which exceeded all his former eloquent efforts, and created the most enthusiastic excitement among the immense audience which had assembled to hear him. The meeting was the largest held of late years, and the interest manifested by the people exceeded that of any former demonstration in favor of reform since 1832.

**LOSS OF THE MONARCH OF THE SEAS.**—A paper taken out of a bottle picked up at Devonport contains the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

The Dundee *Advertiser* says that a heavy fall of snow took place on the northern Grampians on Monday, August 6, which, on the elevated crests of Ben-a-bourn, Ben Aan, and Ben Macduff, amounted to a steady and close eddying snowdrift.

It appears from the *Judicial Statistics of England and Wales*, issued recently, that the total number of murders reported last year was 135, exceeding by one the number in the preceding year. Seventy-six were reported from the counties, 31 from boroughs, and 8 by the metropolitan police.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says a monster gun has been successfully cast which will throw a shot weighing 11 cwt., with a charge of about 140 lbs. of powder.

In Warwick Castle there is a rifle with six revolving chambers, made in the time of Elizabeth the Queen! With the exception that these chambers have to be turned by the hand, this revolver is as good and as sound as any made by Colonel Colt.

London at present is labouring under a plague of criminals so accurately known to the police that the commissioners have actually reported their numbers to amount to 107 burglars, 110 housebreakers, 38 highway robbers, 733 pickpockets, 7,657 sneakmen or common thieves, 11 horsestealers, 141 dogtakers besides a whole host of other offenders, but not habitually using violence, which swell the number of criminals in the metropolis to 16,000 known to the police.

The O'Brien, recently electrified his congregation by telling them that would be his last Sunday with them and that it was a great grief to him to leave the parish, but before this we believe the rev. gentleman gave no explanation, or adverted to the step he must long have meditated. We believe we are correct in stating that Mr. O'Brien has since joined the Romish Church, and was admitted a priest of that communion on the following Sunday.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.

**THE FRENCH NAVVIES AT TUNBRIDGE.**—None of the English navvies who attacked last week the foreign labourers on the Surrey and Sussex line have been brought before the Tunbridge beach, and five of them have been committed for trial at the Maidstone Sessions. Messrs. Waring Brothers write to the papers to deny that they pay their foreign workmen lower wages than they pay to Englishmen; they say that, being in want of more labour than they can get, they are biting all able-bodied men who present themselves, without respect to nationality. Most of their foreign navvies are Belgians, who after paying their expenses in this country, find that they can lay by as much money as the whole of the wages they would receive in Belgium would amount to.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**FRANCE NAVVIES IN ENGLAND.**—There are few European countries in which English capital has not familiarized with English engineers, English contractors, and English navvies; and wherever Englishmen have gone they have usually been well received by the native population, and have met with all reasonable protection and countenance from the local authorities. Bearing this in mind, we record with feelings of shame a riot which took place last week in the vicinity of the village of Cowden, where some French labourers are employed in the construction of the Surrey and Sussex line of railway. The wages of an English navvy are rather more than six shillings a day, those of a French navy rather less than four shillings: and in consequence of the difference Messrs. Waring Brothers have engaged some 500 Frenchmen to labor on their works. The English navvies appear to have resented the introduction of these foreign laborers, and late on Saturday night they went in a body to the Frenchmen's quarters, roused them out of bed, and turned them and their families naked into the streets. One poor woman, who had been confined but a fortnight previously, pleaded hard to be allowed to remain with her babe, but she was brutally ejected with the rest of her compatriots. No further damage than the destruction of several huts which had been erected for the foreigners took place on Saturday night, but on Monday morning the English navvies returned in force, armed with bludgeons, and drove the Frenchmen in herds before them to the Ebenezer station, where they were fortunately met by about 60 police; for the Frenchmen had armed themselves with knives, and were preparing to use them. An account of what had occurred was sent to the Home-office, and we hope to hear that Mr. Walpole has dealt vigorously with the ruffians.

**REVOLVING IRONCLAD FARMS.**—The recent gunnery experiments upon the turret of the Royal Sovereign and the recent engagement with the Spanish ironclad squadron at Callao have proved almost beyond a doubt that the system of revolving turrets is one which merits great attention. Such being the case, it remains yet to be determined whether the system cannot be developed on a much more extended scale than its most sanguine supporters ever expected. A plan has been recently submitted to the authorities of the Admiralty and War Department which, although bold in idea to the very extreme, commends itself for its simplicity. It is proposed by a civil engineer in Portsmouth that revolving ironclad forts should be erected on the foundations now in course of construction on the No Man's Land Shoal and the Spit and Horse Sands, the fort upon which are intended to defend the roadstead known as Spithead. It is perfectly clear that if three men can turn with ease one of the turrets of the Royal Sovereign, although weighing 130 tons, a revolving ironclad fort could be turned with equal ease by powerful hydraulic machinery, even though weighing as much as 4,000 or 5,000 tons. At all events the scheme is worthy of the consideration of the authorities, and might fairly be left to the turret committee or to the Chief Engineer at Portsmouth dockyard to report upon its practica-

bility. It is proposed that the diameter of these forts should be 213ft, being the same as that of the top course of the present foundations, having a double curvilinear sectional form, such form being, it is believed, preferable to that of a quadrilateral or that of an angle 45 degrees. The forts will have two tiers of 600-pounders mounted on an upper and lower tiers each containing 16 guns, or 32 in all, and will revolve on three lines of rails with conical wheels, the wheels themselves being connected in the most powerful manner with the platform above, which, in reality, will form the foundation upon which the whole of the ironclad superstructure of the fort will rest. The guns will stand one immediately over the other upon an iron gallery, each two being separated from the others by iron divisions to avoid the possibility of accidents. The approximate weights would be as follows:—Wrought iron casting, 1,000; hacking, framing, &c., 1,500; 32 600-pounders, 1,000 tons; total weight to be turned by hydraulic power, 4,500 tons. Ample space will be provided within the fort for barracks, magazines, &c., but it is intended that a staircase should be erected in the centre, with an iron clad look-out tower forming its roof. The time for providing ourselves with old-fashioned batteries is gone by. We must now avail ourselves of iron, steel, or if there be any other harder and more durable metal known to keep out the ponderous shot and shell which are about to come into use.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's states that Mrs. Johnston, mother of Johnston who was on board the Monarch of the Seas, has identified the handwriting on the paper as being that of her son.

**THE SUSPENDED PRIVATEERS.**—The Tornado, after lying in the Roads for 14 days, has cleared out at the Custom house for South America. She took on board the following:—Monarch of the Seas left Liverpool on the 19th of March, May 2nd, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. Dismasted in a gale 3rd April, at 25°23' N., long. 47°8' W.—William Johnston, passenger: A letter of Tuesday from the Admiralty, addressed to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's

**The True Witness.**  
AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At No. 698, Craig Street, by  
J. GILLIES.  
G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

ECCLÉSIAS TICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1866.

Friday, 7—Of the Feria.  
Saturday, 8—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.  
Sunday, 9—Sixteenth after Pentecost. Holy Name of Mary.

Monday, 10—St. Nicholas Tollentine, C.  
Tuesday, 11—Of the Octave.  
Wednesday, 12—Of the Octave.  
Thursday, 13—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The political events of Europe during the past week are of but trifling interest. The Roman question is, of course, that which now mostly attracts public attention; and for its solution the Catholic, who believes that God is willing and able to protect His own, and to take care of His own Church, can wait in confidence and with impatience.

The Great Eastern has succeeded in picking up the end of the cable that parted last year. Having made the splice, the captain proceeded, paying out at the usual rate, toward Heart's Content, which we expect every moment to hear that he has reached in safety.

In anticipation of fresh attempts upon Canada by that section of U. States citizens known as Fenians, the British Government is sending out reinforcements of infantry, cavalry, and artillery: these may be expected shortly.

M. Murphy, and four of his fellow-prisoners confined in Cornwall jail have escaped, or perhaps have been allowed to make their escape.—In one respect we are inclined to look upon this as a good deliverance, and regret only that the authorities should ever have wasted so much powder and shot, on such very poor game, as this Murphy and his comrades.

The long continued rains must have somewhat damaged the crops in respect both of quantity and of quality: but on the whole the yield will be a good average.

DECLINE OF RELIGION AND INCREASE OF PROTESTANTISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—For some time the Protestant press has been complaining of what it calls the "Decline of Religion" in the United States. The sign of this decline, as cited by our contemporaries, consists in the numbers of vacant pulpits, in the numbers of Protestant ministers out of work, and loafing about the country in search of employment; and in the low salaries paid to the remainder who have had the good luck to keep their situations. Of this state of things we find a vivid picture in a late number of the New York Independent:

"By investigation I find that the Congregational Clergymen in Connecticut are really being driven from their posts of usefulness by want. Over one-fifth of all the pastors in the State were dismissed during the past year, while only eleven young men were ordained."

The same writer then goes on to show that this general discharge of their preachers, or ministers, by the Protestant congregations of Connecticut, is not the consequence of the poverty of the latter, because the State is revealing in material prosperity; nevertheless, in one sect alone, there are no less than seventy vacant pulpits, or meeting-houses shut up. In fact, to make use of a term in vogue during the recent disputes betwixt the English iron-masters and their bands, the Protestant congregations of Connecticut have agreed upon a "lock-out" of their ministers, though hardly can it be said that the latter are out upon a "strike." These phenomena are universal throughout the United States.

From these signs the evangelical press concludes to a great falling off in Godliness, or "Decline of Religion" in the Yankee world; with better reason might it have concluded to the general spread of Protestantism, and to the more logical carrying out of sound Protestant principles, particularly of those religious principles upon which the great majority of the early Protestants of New England puffed themselves, and from which they acquired their particular name of "Congregationalists."

This name was given to, or assumed by, them

to distinguish them from other Calvinistic sects, from whom they differed originally, not upon doctrine—for at first all, like the Presbyterians, accepted the Westminster Confession of Faith—but upon questions of ecclesiastical discipline, or church government. According to the Presbyterian idea there is, or should be a regular gradation of Church Courts—General Assembly, Synods, Presbyteries, &c.—by which the National Church is, or should be governed, and through which the several congregations are united together into one visible, organic whole. The Congregationalists, on the contrary, as the children of the English Independents, asserted that every separate Congregation was in itself a Church, whole and complete, subject to no higher jurisdiction than that of its own members. Hence their name of Congregationalists, to distinguish them from their brother Calvinists, the Presbyterians; and though for the most part, the intellectual members of the Protestant world in the Northern States have passed from Calvinism, to Pelagianism; thence by an easy transition to Arianism, Unitarianism, Universalism, and Lord knows how many otherisms, culminating in Theodore Parkerism, they have still retained the peculiar form of Church organisation from whence they took their name, based upon the idea that every particular Congregation is a complete Church in itself.

Now just as Anglicanism was a logical application of the Protestant disintegrating theory, that every nation or political community constitutes a Church by itself; just as the first Protestants proposed to themselves to break up the One Catholic Church, which embraced all nations, all peoples, all languages, into a number of distinct independent national churches—the Church of England to wit, and the Church of Scotland; just as following up the same idea, the English Protestants of the seventeenth century proceeded to break up the National Church into a lot of distinct independent Congregational Churches, each an entire and perfect Church in itself—so, to-day, do the people of the United States applying the same principles, and carrying them out a little further towards their logical terminus, propose to break up the several Congregational churches, into a number of separate, distinct and independent Individual Churches, in which every individual shall be a Church whole and complete in himself: shall be his own minister, teacher, or pastor, his own congregation or hearer. This is the ultimate and logical development of the principle of private judgment, and of the disintegrating process which commenced with the great apostacy of the sixteenth century, by breaking up the One Catholic Church into a lot of independent National Churches. Now we have got down to individual churches, in which every man, exercising to the full, his right of private judgment, is his own teacher, his own hearer, &c., and acknowledges no authority in any other ecclesiastical tribunal on earth.

Of course in this last phase of Protestantism, there is no need for ministers, or salaried preachers; no place for meeting-houses or pulpits, for these imply the Congregational phase—which, to-day is rejected even as the National, and Catholic theories of the Church had previously been rejected. The first or National Churches threw off the restraints of Pope and General Councils, proclaimed their autonomy, and became a law unto themselves. So, in process of time, the Congregational churches threw off the shackles of Nationalism, the yoke of Bishops, Dioceses, Synods, Presbyteries and General Assemblies; each congregation set up on its own hook, and proclaimed its own autonomy or self sufficiency. And now, in the fullness of time, the individual Protestant carries out the process to its ultimate stage. He throws off the yoke or restraints of the minister or church session: he proclaims his own autonomy, and self sufficiency, and asserts his natural and inalienable right, according to Protestant principles, to do all his own religious thinking, and in all religious matters, to be a law unto himself. This process, then, indicates not a "Decline of Religion," but simply an "Increase of Protestantism," and the logical development of the principles of the Reformation.

Nor do we see why in the Protestant world, this should cause any trouble or consternation. True: at first, it may work badly for the ministers, whom it will throw out of employment, just as the introduction of machinery threw numbers of hand-weavers out of employment, and caused much partial suffering for a season. But so it is with all great social changes; nor have the discarded or "locked-out" ministers any right to complain, for as they did unto others, so only is it being done unto them. They, if they will but consult history, throw for a season the national bishops of the Anglican Church out of employment, just as the latter had previously attempted to throw the Pope out of employment, by rejecting the office of the Papacy.—Now if they will but summon up a little modesty, and look matters fairly and impartially in the face, they will see that their hearers really stand as little in need of their services, as do Congregationalist ministers of those of Bishop or Pope; that if the services of the latter can be

dispensed with, so also can the services of the Protestant minister, of the preacher and expounder of Scripture, in a community which asserts, as one of its fundamental principles, that the Scriptures alone, without note or comment, are sufficient to salvation, and intelligible to the dullest intellect, so that even the wayfaring man though a fool, shall not err therein; are of themselves amply sufficient to make all men wise unto salvation, and therefore need no commenting upon, or expounding!

We have always, all the days of our life, looked upon a Protestant minister as an anomaly, as an excrescence upon the Protestant system, as a moral monstrosity, as a living abnegation of, or protest against the fundamental principle of Protestantism—that is to say, the all sufficiency and facile intelligibility of the Scriptures, and the right of private judgment. Never could we bring ourselves to see why Protestants should go to church at all; least of all could we ever understand how the man, who professed himself fully competent to find the way to heaven without a guide, who denied that God had appointed such a guide, and who insisted that every man was not only able, and free, but bound to find the road for himself—should, in glaring discrepancy with these principles, deliberately, in the very warmest of weather, and when the temperature was most provocative to slumber, doom himself and others to sit for long weary hours, listening to the dreary outpourings of a fellow mortal, no better instructed than himself on the matter under discussion, as it were an oracle, as if he had some right to set himself up as a teacher, and a spiritual guide to others. The only plausible explanation of this phenomenon of stolid patience on the one hand, and of impudent presumption on the other, that ever suggested itself to our intelligence was this: That these Sabbath Day exercises, this voluntary renunciation of the bright sun, of the balmy air, of the sweet singing of the birds, and the murmuring brooks, for the somewhat frouzy atmosphere of the meeting-house, and the sleep provoking bumming of the minister, who from his bad eminence seemed to take cruel note of all somniferous tendencies on the part of the much enduring congregation, was part of a penitential system, which in spite of its protest against Popery, and in obedience to an instinct in the heart of man, the Protestant Church had still retained. We knew that all religions enjoined austerities upon their devotees: we had heard of the dreadful self-inflicted tortures of the idolators of India, and the servants of Juggernaut: and we thought that these Sabbath Day exercises, that these awful preachings, which provoked the appetite for that slumber which the laws of the meeting-house denied to the tantalised sufferer, were part and parcel of a similar system. By a pleasant fiction, we knew that these "exercises," were styled "worship;" and we supposed that, as the wretch over whose mangled carcass the car of the hideous Indian idol slowly passes, deems his self immolation worship: that as the priests of Baal who hacked and stabbed and gashed themselves with knives in honor of their foul God, deemed their self-inflicted mutilations and lacerations worship: so also, in equal good faith, though in equal ignorance, did our good sedate Protestants whilst undergoing the penance of their hebdomadal acts of mortification, deem themselves to be worshipping their God. It was in our eyes a great and grievous penance, hardly to be borne by flesh and blood.

This is what the Protestants of New England are discarding; and who shall say that in so doing they are not acting Protestantly and most consistently? Broken up into individual Churches, each such Church, as Sabbath comes round, will be able to do for himself all his own religious exercises; he will be able to commune with his own heart, to hearken to his own thoughts; and if these be not enough, he will still have the same Bible, as he had whilst he was only a fraction of a Church. Now this Bible is either enough of itself, or it is not enough. If the first, then is there no need of preachers, Gospel exponents, or ministers; if not enough, then Protestantism itself must be a snare and a delusion.

What is the good of ministers? this is the question that Protestants should ask themselves. And if to that question the answer is, as it must be, that ministers are no good; that they can do nothing that every individual Protestant is not fully competent to do for himself; that as teachers and Gospel exponents they are impudent pretenders, since God, if teachers were necessary, would have appointed them Himself; that they are unnecessary, since the Scriptures are so clear that the most illiterate can understand them, or notes and comments explanatory of the text would be necessary; if this be the answer to the question, it follows necessarily that Protestants will no longer be so silly as to pay large sums annually to men of whose services they have no need, and who, in fact, are incapable of rendering any services whatsoever.

We would direct our readers' attention to the advertisement, which will be found in another column, of the Pic-Nic in aid of the St. Ann's Church and Schools. The weather not having been favorable on the two previous occasions, it has been determined to hold another; and we hope that there will be nothing to interfere with the enjoyments of the large number, who, we have no doubt, will attend this picnic, and join by their presence, in the charitable purpose for which it is held.

We beg to call attention to the advertisement of the Masson College, Terrebonne, which will be found in another column. This is one of the best educational establishments in Canada, and well adapted for the training of Catholic youth being under the personal direction and superintendence of the Clergy.

The spirit of God and the spirit of the world are, and will ever be, antagonistic. The spirit of God can alone inspire highly educated and tenderly nurtured young woman to bid farewell to the world forever, just when it is budding forth for them, with its deceitful charms, and induce them to consecrate their thoughts, their acts, themselves absolutely and entirely to the service of their Creator. "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus," says the Apostle. "Let the dead bury the dead. If thou wilt be perfect, go sell what thou hast and give to the poor, and come follow me. He that loveth father or mother more than Me is not worthy of Me." This, the spirit of their Divine Master, cannot but be deeply infused in the hearts of the young when they determine themselves to have no other object in life, no other thought than of Jesus Christ and His interests.

To do their share by the means of imparting a religious education to incite others so to love and serve their Creator in the days of their youth, that He may not forsake them in old age; or utter the sentence of departure when life, as we mortals term it, has ceased, and a never ending state of existence is to begin. Such was the object of the sacrifice made by so many in the chapel of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame last week—a notice of which the crowded state of our columns prevented from obtaining a place in our last issue.

The Rt. Rev. J. Conroy, of Albany, N. Y., U. S., presided at the ceremony, receiving the vows and admitting to the reception of the religious habit the following young ladies:—Misses M'Donald, in religion Sister St. Peter Chrysoloquius; McLaughlin, Sister St. Wilibrod; McGowan, Sister St. Veator; Lahey, Sister St. Urban; Poneau, Sister St. German; Bisson, Sister St. Casimire; Pion, Sister Saint Faloise.

Invested with the Holy Habit:—Misses Byrne, Sister St. Mary Johu; Kelly, Sister St. Mary Dunstan; Kennedy, Sister St. Mary Isabella; Spalding, Sister St. Mary Elmira; Sheridan, Sister St. Mary Alice; Kearney, Sister St. Mary Bernard; Montchamp, Sister Ste. Constant; Catelher, Sister Ste. Marie de l'Esperance; Drouin, Sister Ste. Jean Clemage; Brunette, Sister Ste. Florentin; Lefebvre, Sister du Ste. nom de Jesus; Cormier, Sister St. Antoine de Padoue; Fournier, Sister Saint Leandre; Bussiere, Sister Ste. Marie Cliopehi; Fortin, Sister Ste. Marie des l'Ephaphis; Lebeau, Sister du St. nom de Marie; Caron, Sister St. Fortunat; Bernier, Sister St. Philippe Benet; Brunelle, Sister St. Tibura; Vellandry, Sister St. Stanislas de Jesus. "Audi filia, et vide, et iocha aarem tuam; et obvrisere populum tuum, et domum patris tuu, quoniam epse est Dominus Deus tuus."

A MAN SHOT.—Acting sergeant Burke reports that John S. Burrows, No. 2 Montrrose Terrace, Drummond street, came to the Chaboillez Square station, and informed him that he shot a man who was entering his house at 2 o'clock this morning (Aug. 31) for the purpose of robbing as he thought. Dr. Leprohon was immediately summoned and proceeded to Mr. Burrows's, and found that the man was dead, he was lying near the fence outside the door. The body was removed to the Chaboillez Square station where an inquest is now being held.

We would earnestly deprecate all attempts to stir up either national or religious animosity, because of a late most melancholy occurrence.—We allude to the shooting of Felix Prior, by J. G. Burrows of Drummond Street, on the night of Thursday last, or rather early on Friday morning.

That when Mr. Burrows fired the fatal shot he had any, the slightest, idea of the nationality, or the religion, of the man on whom his shot took fatal effect, there is not the shadow of a reason for suspecting; as little reason therefore is there for suspecting him of criminal motives. He may have been nervous, over excited, and sadly deficient in pluck and prudence; but beyond this we do not see that he can be taxed with any moral or legal guilt. We are sure also that he must himself deeply regret the consequences of his own act.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury, on which we give the comments of the Evening Telegraph, seems to us to be far from harmonious with the evidence adduced before it. That verdict absolves Mr. Burrows from all blame, on the grounds that he, in shooting Prior, was acting in defence of his own life and property. The truth is that, according to the evidence, neither the life nor the property of Mr. Burrows was menaced; and the verdict would have been more in accordance with the evidence, and, we think, more satisfactory to the public, had it found that Mr. Burrows had committed homicide, whilst acting under the erroneous, though in the circumstances pardonable belief that his life and property were in danger. We intend to cast no slur on the jurors, who may well have given their verdict conscientiously; and our sole object is, as we said at first, to deprecate all attempts to stir up national or religious strife, because of this most melancholy occurrence.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—We understand that at the monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening last, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Hon. G. E. Cortier, Attorney Gen., in relation to the unsatisfactory circumstances connected with the Coroner's inquest held on the body of the late Felix Prior, and to urge that a thorough investigation of all the proceedings had therein take place without delay.

THE SHOOTING CASE.  
(From the Evening Telegraph.)

The mortal shooting of the unfortunate man Prior by John Geering Burrows on Friday morning, has created as we indicated at the time, intense feeling throughout the city. That feeling, it is scarcely necessary to remark, has in no degree been allayed by the result of the investigation of the circumstances by which so grave and deplorable an act was committed. The facts so far as elicited at the inquest before Coroner Jones are already sufficiently in possession of the public. Those facts we need not relate are at once painful and such as to arouse comment of greater or less asperity. Society ever jealous of her rights, is not slow in detecting an apparent infringement of them however trivial, or delicate in uttering conclusions in the premises. The present case is no exception. Disguise it as we may an unfortunate feeling of dissatisfaction exists in connection with the inquest of Friday, and a perhaps still more unfortunate conclusion has seized the public that a fair investigation has not been had—that all has not been severely correct—that the trial was pushed through with undue haste, and that justice has thereby been foiled and the public robbed of its due measure of satisfaction—that, in short, means for a second investigation into the circumstances of Prior's death should be forthwith devised and carried out. This is the serious, solemn, we had almost said, religious character in which the matter is viewed. Nor will impartial men, we think, on calm reflection pronounce the view altogether unjust. With the immediate merits of the case, whether the subject of the present disagreeable notoriety, Burrows, discharged the fatal shot in defense of his own life and property as alleged, we do not propose now to discuss. But with regard to the construction of the court of inquest, the means adopted as well as neglected thereat to elicit the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in a case of life and death, and in which the whole bond of society is involved, there is so much room for cavil and disappointment that a word on one or two of the most unjustifiable points becomes imperative.

The Common Law of England and the practice laid down for the guidance of coroners in selecting jurors, is to take at least twelve householders in the vicinity of where the crime has been committed; in the absence of any law of our own, this law is held to govern coroners in Lower Canada, and by it the inquest on the body of Prior is supposed to have been conducted. We find, however, no householders in the vicinity were selected, but they were procured for the most part as far from the scene as would appear to be necessary to the interests of the accused. Again, the law says that the jury shall visit the spot where the body was found, examine the position in which it was found, and from personal inspection ascertain the locality, measure distances in yards, rooms, windows and doorways, &c., as to their bearing upon the crime. This most important point was neglected in the inquest on Friday. It would seem that in the extreme hurry to get over the case, legal duty scrupulously insisted upon in all places where the English law obtains, was for the time set at defiance. The illegal selection of the jury before referred to, together with the slovenly neglect of persons visiting Burrows' house by the jury and judicial officers charged with the conduct of the case, lends the entire proceedings, we say, an air of illegality apart from anything else.

But these causes of dissatisfaction are trifling as compared with others which involve no illegality, but at the same time betray a series of "peculiar circumstances" so strong taken together that the public have found no difficulty in arriving at its present conclusion, that the inquest on Prior was imperfect if not a failure. Burrows was a sergeant in a Volunteer Corps. In his difficulty we had that the Colonel of the corps who resides at Lachine, happened to be in town and was selected by the coroner to act as foreman. His late captain was also sent to act on the Jury. Others of the jury were selected whose feelings and influence were well known to be in sympathy with the accused. No council was appointed to watch the case on behalf of the crown, while Burrows was defended by the best legal talent of the city. The want of a crown council is apparent at every point in the evidence. We are aware that strictly speaking the inquest of a coroner is not a trial, and counsel are very often not allowed to be present, but where there are council on one side there ought to be on the other side. And while here it may be well to remark that admitting Prior's culpability in being at the house of Burrows at an unseasonable hour, what was there in the evidence to justify his being shot as a robber? That Prior entered the house was not shown nor had he weapons that would denote him to be there with evil intention, or with a purpose that would justify Burrows in abruptly using firearms. These were points for a crown counsel to have fully elucidated, and the absence of such is counted a grave omission.

Had the coroner and jury been as anxious to have proven the slaying of Prior unjustifiable as they were to get an excuse to justify such a verdict, the question is asked, "was there not ample material to have done so?" Painful as an answer in the affirmative may be, we are not altogether sure that justice has already pronounced it. Nor can the public imagine what excuse the jury can find for incorporating in their verdict the words "in defence of his life and property."

Take all together we believe that in order to rescue the inquisition of Friday from the slur of judicial farce which already too widely attaches to it in the city, another tribunal possessing none of the fallacies of its predecessors (if such can by any possibility be obtained) must be forthwith summoned. That such will be done we are assured on tangible authority, and that the servant girl, in the attempt doubtless to visit whom Prior lost his life, will again be brought forward and compelled to throw additional light suspected to be in her possession, on the subject. Such it is hoped will not either be too long delayed.—Justice to the dead as well as the living demands impartial administration of our laws at the hands of those charged with its dispensation, be they judges, juries or coroners. This it behoves society in its own best interests to see to. It matters not to us that Burrows is connected with what social conventionality dub "the upper class," nor is he therefore to be exonerated from blame. It appears that he should at least not have been permitted to escape without a judicial reprimand, and if one court has proved itself incompetent to do justice let us in the name of truth ever sacred have another.

RETURN FROM EUROPE.—The Very Rev. Vicar-General Dollard reached Kingston by the afternoon train on Friday, and was met at the station by a great number of his parishioners, who heartily welcomed him back to the Diocese. Father Dollard was escorted to the city by the Boys' Band of the Christian Brothers' Schools, followed in procession by a long concourse of carriages. He resumes his spiritual duties in

**ORDINATION.**—On Friday morning last His Lordship Bishop Lynch conferred the holy order of Priesthood on the Rev. Thomas J. Morris, Rev. Francis J. Heyden and Revd. Michael McCarron O'Reilly. The interesting and imposing ceremony took place in St. Basil's Church, the very Rev. and Rev. Clergy of the diocese and College assisting.—*Canadian Freeman.*

**ROMAN LOAN.**

Subscriptions for the Roman Loan will be received at the "City & District Savings Bank," Great St. James Street, No. 6, every day between ten and three o'clock, by the undersigned, and temporary receipts delivered; in exchange for which debentures, bearing interest from the 1st October next, will be given on or before that day.

ALF. LAROCQUE,  
Agent for the Roman Loan.  
Montreal, 16th Aug., 1866.

**ROMAN LOAN.**

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th April 1866 decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 66 dollars (gold) will give more than 7% per cent. interest on the investment. From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will command itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of its Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and Coupons paid at the following Banking Houses.

Messrs. EDWARD BLOUNT & Co., Paris, France.  
Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., Nassau street, corner Pine, New York.

Messrs. DREXEL & Co., 34 South 3d street, Philadelphia.  
Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York,

AND IN MONTREAL, BY  
Mr. ALFRED LAROCQUE, or Mr. E. J. BARBEAU, at the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank.

Apostolical Nunciature  
in France.

PARIS, May 20th, 1866.

Mr. Robert Murphy, Paris:

Sis—Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., entrusted with the emission of the new loan that the Holy Father has just ordered by his Sovereign decree of the 11th of last April, have apprised me of the offers that you made them to place the bonds of the aforementioned loan in America, and of the motives that they have for believing in the success of your efforts.

Receiving this intelligence with great satisfaction, I myself desire, Sir, to encourage you in your good intentions and to entreat you to omit nothing that may facilitate your attainment of so just and useful an object to the Government of the Holy Father as that you propose. To this end you are specially invited to call, above all, on our Most Rev. and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops, and on the venerable members of the Clergy, whose moral support is indispensable in order to obtain numerous subscribers among the faithful. And I by these letters, which you may exhibit to the Most Reverend Prelates and to all Ecclesiastics, myself earnestly entreat them to have the goodness to receive you with all kindness and to lend you all the aid that circumstances may require for the more successful accomplishment of the enterprise. For this purpose I declare to them that you are, under the orders of Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., alone authorized to negotiate the bonds of the Pontifical loan in America, and I add thereto that the subscription is for the immediate account of the Government of the Holy Father.

It would, Sir, be especially agreeable to me to earn the names of those persons who have either subscribed the loan or aided the subscription.

With the hope that your efforts may speedily be crowned by the most ample success, I am happy to assure you, Sir, of my sentiments of the most distinguished consideration.

The Apostolical Nunciature in France.

(Signed),  
FLAVIO, Archbishop of Myre.

**ADVERTISMENT.**

**WANTED.**  
A Teacher; one who possesses a sufficient amount of education to be able to impart to the mind of the pupil some little knowledge of the commandments of God. Patience and forbearance are absolute requisites in the applicant, as the person to be instructed, though well advanced in years, seems as yet unable to appreciate some of the first principles of the natural law. A fact lamentable as extraordinary, since he is, if not the editor, at least the avowed publisher of a daily paper of "semi-religious character."

That there is a God, Who will eternally punish those who grievously transgress his commandments; that this God has made a law forbidding evil-speaking, lying and slandering; and that this commandment of God is disobeyed by those who circulate, as by those who originate calumnies on the truth, the teacher will be expected to impress on the mind of the pupil.

Any one who will undertake to inspire the publisher of the *Daily Witness* with the slightest idea of the heinousness of the sin of calumny, and cause him to observe the eighth commandment for a certain length of time, can obtain the situation by making application to the advertiser.

N. B. — Examples of the pupil's inveterate hatred of truth and justice, evidencing the difficulties to be encountered in the task of essaying his reformation, will be shown, if desired.

**PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT.**—On Wednesday evening 29th ult. Lieut.-Col. Devilu entertained the officers of the 1st or Prince of Wales' Regiment at dinner at Tara Hall on the occasion of his formally taking leave of them as Colonel of the Regiment. The band was present, and the evening passed off most pleasantly.

**RESIGNATION OF LT.-COL. COURSOL.**—It is stated that Judge Coursol has resigned the command of the Chasseurs in consequence of the pressure of judicial duties. We believe the Colonel has always been a most popular officer.

On Tuesday evening, 28th ult., before John S. Honey, Esq., one of the prothonotaries of the Superior Court, and a Commissioner, *per ded. postestate*, Hon. Wm. Badgley took the oath as a puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and Mr. Assistant-Judge Monk as a Judge of the Superior Court, on the 1st inst., before the same official, Hon. William Collis Meredith took the oath of office as Chief Justice of the Superior Court in and for Lower Canada.

**THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.**—We are glad to learn that the forthcoming exhibition promises to be most successful. Already the number of applications for space are larger than on any previous occasion, so that we may expect a remarkably fine display. A large amount is offered in prizes for flowers, fruits, vegetables, agricultural products, poultry, &c., and the exhibition is open to all Canada. Everyone who has it in his power to assist towards rendering the display attractive, should lend their aid, as these competitive shows do much to encourage and cultivate the taste of those engaged in the beautiful pursuit of Horticulture. The exhibition opens on the 12th September in the Skating Rink, Drummond Street, which will be arranged in the usual manner for the reception of the articles sent in. Entries may be made with Mr. J. E. Pelt, 91 St. Antoine Street.

The Receiver General acknowledges, through the Ottawa papers, the receipt of one hundred and sixty dollars from Conscience, being money that should have been paid to the Government several years ago, as duty on goods imported, and now sent to Mr. Howland, Finance Minister, under date of the 21st instant.

Mr. Bridges, of the Grand Trunk Railway, has with his usual liberality, accorded passes to Bishop Bacon of Portland, and his Grand Vicar, Mr. Muller, enabling them to travel gratuitously throughout Canada, for the purpose of soliciting help for the churches and schools destroyed in the great fire.

By the last official Gazette we learn that His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to associate Edward McKeon, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, in the Commission of the Peace in and for the District of Montreal.

**RIFLE BURSTING.**—On Saturday afternoon a detachment of Obusiers, under Capt. Bourrat, went out to Point St. Charles for the purpose of rifle practice. Several rounds were fired, when one of the rifles fired by Pte. Groteau burst. The stock was shivered to pieces and broken off at the small. The screw breech was completely blown out, a portion of the spring passing near the face of the officer in command. The barrel was split up three inches on one side and two inches on the other. The date of the arm was 1858, with which we understand many of our volunteers are armed. Fortunately the man sustained no serious injury.

QUEEN EMMA.—Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands arrived in Montreal from Quebec on Thursday morning, 29th ult., and went to the St. Lawrence Hall. Her Majesty was accompanied by Major Hopkins, Miss Hurgin, and others. In consequence of having received intelligence of the death of her mother, Queen Emma had to take her departure much earlier than was expected. The party left by rail to New York the same afternoon, en route home. We regret that Her Majesty was thus prevented from receiving the hospitality of the city.—*Herald.*

**THE FENIAN PRISONERS.**—CORNWALL, 2nd Sept., 1866.—Six out of the nine Toronto Fenians broke goal last evening and are now at large. It appears they had access to a passage adjoining their cells, from which, by lifting a plank, they gained access to the foundation of the building. Their work was then accomplished by breaking through the foundation wall, by no means difficult, and then mining to the surface of the ground, about two and a half feet. The work, however, must have occupied some time to execute, and it is difficult to see how it could be done without the complicity of some of the prison authorities. A suspicious circumstance is that a pile of cordwood which stood immediately over their mining operation, was sometime ago removed, not for use, but merely thrown back as if for the occasion. There are other circumstances equally as suspicious and they will no doubt be investigated. It is now ascertained that the prisoners left the goal between 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening, during a heavy rainstorm. There was a sentry within 40 or 50 feet of their exit from the prison, but he could easily have been avoided on such a night. They proceeded to the river, took a boat from a boat house, and rowed over to St. Regis, and yesterday they were seen in Hogansburgh. The three now in prison are said to have failed escaping from the fact that before they had time to do it, the sentry was changed, and the weather clearing up suddenly, the new sentry continued to walk his beat past their place of escape.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Cessaire, Rev Mr Desnoyers, \$1; Moore, Chas Rielly, \$2.50; Pinnacle, B Harvey, \$2; Charlotteville, Hon D Brennan, \$3; Vienna, T J Appleton, \$2.50; Bolton, J McGee, \$1; Forrest, W Meagher, \$1; Cornwall, D A McDonald, \$2; Ottawa, J Martin, \$1; Matilda, W Driscoll, \$1; Pakenham, D Smith, \$4; Nichol, T Farrell, \$2; Fontaine, T Doyle, \$4; St. Eustachine, B Flynn, \$2; Stoneham, J Earle, \$2; Beauharnois, M & J Martin, \$10; Kingston, N B Rev J C Murray, \$2; Three Rivers, E Barraud, \$4; Lennoxville, Mr McCurdy, \$1; River St Denis, N S, Alex Chisholm, \$4; Kingsbridge, Rev A Wasserman, \$2; St Anicet, Rev F Ruchette, \$2; Rockburn, Rev F Woods, \$2; St Regis, Rev Mr Marcoux, \$2; Quebec, J O Nolan, \$4; St John, J Brennan, \$2; Black Point, Mrs C Hayes, \$2; Bedford, P McCalvey, \$2; Huntingdon, J Fee, \$2; St Sophie, G McKenna, \$2; St Anicet, P Curran, \$1; Douglastown, J O'Brien, \$2; Belleville, J O B Scully, \$2; Richmond Hill, M Teefy, \$2; South Hinckinborough, P Brady, \$4; Brockville, J M Kelly, \$2; Tamworth, J Byrnes, \$1.25; Madrid, J Gallagher, \$2; Quebec, Rev L'Abbe Mainguay, \$2; Pointe Claire, M McNabb, \$2; Holy Cross, Worcester, U S, Rev J O Moore, \$2; Eganiy, Rev J McCormack, \$2; Westport, M Murphy, \$1; St Anicet, J McGowan, \$2.

Per Rev J Pelletier, Richelieu, N B—Self, \$2; D O'Leary, \$2; Mrs Sutton, \$2; P Quilty, \$2; M Mooney, \$2; Cain Spillane, \$2.

Per Rev H Gagnon, Frampton—J Codd, \$2.50; others, \$6.75.

Per T Hackett, Milton—Self, \$2; W Reynolds, \$1.

Per D Pheian, Cornwall—Self, \$2; D A McDowell, \$2.

Per J Phelan, St Columban—Self, \$2; Rev Mr Falvey, \$2.

Per W Martin, Pomona—Rev F X Grannan, \$4.

Per G F Frasier, Brockville—W Harvey, Audited, \$3.75; J Donegan, \$1.

Per J M Keary, London—Self, \$2; J Geraghty, \$2.

Per J O'Kegan, Oshawa—Self, \$2; Rev J J Shee, \$2; D Riordan, \$2; D McMahon, \$1.50; D Dales, \$2; C Allan, \$2; J Scanlan, \$2; T Mulcahy, \$2; J Johnston, \$2.

Per Rev J Chisholm, Margerie, N S—John Fraser, Fraser Grant, \$2; D McLeod, Broad Cove Marsh, \$2; John McDonald, \$2.

Per J Feeney, Brantford—J O'Connell, \$1.

Per M McCormack, East Point, P. E. I.—J J Beaton, \$1.

Per J O'Brien, Quebec—T McGreevy, \$2.50; Hon Judge Maguire, \$2.50; D Salmon, \$2.50; Hon G Alleyns, \$2; Rev Mr. Mailloux, \$2; J Sheridan, \$2; Rev Mr. Murphy, \$2; J Rockett, \$2; W Stuart, \$2.50; J Leonard, \$2; J Archer, \$2; Stoneham W. Corrigan, \$2.

Per T Nangle, Elginfield—Subscribers, \$2.

Per P Hackett, Granby—Self, \$2; L Tinen, \$2.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the report of the Adjutant-General of Militia, has appointed Dr. Girdwood, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, but now a resident of Montreal, to act under Dr. Muir, the able Head of the Medical Staff of the Army in Canada, as Medical Staff Officer of the Militia, for the purpose of providing medical stores and appliances, and regulating all other matters connected with the Medical Department of the Militia Service.

We understand that Dr. Girdwood is an officer of ability and experience, and has been strongly recommended by Dr. Muir. His appointment will be hailed with satisfaction as another evidence of the determination to render the Militia Service of the Province as effective as possible.—*Ottawa Times.*

**A MAN BURIED ALIVE IN A WELL.**—As Mr. John R. Morden, cousin to Dr. Morden of this city, was cleaning out a well at the school at Lambeth, he attempted to remove the curb, which was rotten, when the surrounding earth caved in and entombed him alive. Every effort was made to extricate him, but it was of no avail. We learn from Mr. Jackson, who was at the junction, that great excitement exists there with regard to the accident. From 200 to 300 are assembled and carriages are being sunk to keep back the earth and recover the body. At latest accounts every effort had been unsuccessful. Deceased was a farmer living in that vicinity, a widower, and thirty-eight years of age.—*London Prototype.*

**ONE CAUSE OF THE VOLUNTEER TROUBLES.**—The Montreal Herald says:—It appears that Assistant Adjutant General Brown has left the Province, and it is said that the cause is a deficiency in his accounts—which accounts for some of the Volunteers not having received their pay.

**ARRESTED.**—Two jail birds, fresh from Montreal, were arrested at Granby a few days ago, for stealing a watch and some money from a hotel-keeper in St. Johns, and also for stealing at West Farham. They were lodged in the St. Johns jail, and are committed for trial at next term.

**FIELD LABOR.**—The Commander of the Forces has given permission that the men of the Royal Canadian Rifles may assist in harvesting the crops, which may now be in full suffering injury for the want of agriculture laborers. All that is necessary is that the commanding officer shall be applied to, to procure the assistance the farmers may need.

**THE OTTAWA TIMES OF TUESDAY** says: On every hand we hear complaints both loud and deep of the weather in reference to the crops. Every farmer has something out which the weather prevents him from getting in, and something that are so damaged as to render them almost worthless. This is an old story, and has been repeated every season, 'Since when the memory of man runneth not the contrary.' Let us hope that we may survive a few more annual famines to laugh at these lugubrious jeremiads.

We understand that one of the regiments now under orders for Canada will be stationed at Quebec, and the other at London: and that the regiment of cavalry will be quartered in both provinces—the greater portion being billeted at Laprairie and in the Eastern Townships. No 'reliefs' will take place this year. The regiment which the 23rd should have relieved, as also the regiment which the 100th should relieve, both remaining in the province.—*Gazette.*

**THE LATE IMPORTANT SEIZURE AT MONTREAL.**—Our Montreal friends are much given to sneering at Quebec and all connected with it. For instance, we were lately informed that a number of boxes of carpets and other valuable goods, worth £800, were entered at the Quebec Custom House, as rage, but were subsequently seized through the vigilance of a Montreal Custom House officer. Now, the truth is, that the goods seized were not entered at the Quebec Custom House at all, but were passed in a hurry by a subordinate at Point Levi, as passengers' baggage belonging to four quasi respectable, Montreal merchants, returning from England by the steamer *Pennine*, and the seizure was made by Mr. Thomas Barry, an officer who graduated at Quebec under our able collector, Mr. Dunscomb, and who since his removal to Montreal, had charge of the protection of the revenue at the Bonaventure Station there. The important seizure is another proof of the efficiency with which he discharges the trust reposed in him. We are further informed that one of the four gentlemen? who were caught defrauding the revenue, by Mr. Barry, is an old offender, and we regret to learn by a correspondence in a Montreal paper that he and the others have been allowed to get possession of their goods merely by paying the duty. Such conduct on the part of those in authority does not hold out any encouragement either to fair dealing or to the efficient performances of their duty by such officers as Mr. Barry.—*Quebec Daily News.*

**REMITTANCES RECEIVED.**—  
St. Cessaire, Rev Mr Desnoyers, \$1; Moore, Chas Rielly, \$2.50; Pinnacle, B Harvey, \$2; Charlotteville, Hon D Brennan, \$3; Vienna, T J Appleton, \$2.50; Bolton, J McGee, \$1; Forrest, W Meagher, \$1; Cornwall, D A McDonald, \$2; Ottawa, J Martin, \$1; Matilda, W Driscoll, \$1; Pakenham, D Smith, \$4; Nichol, T Farrell, \$2; Fontaine, T Doyle, \$4; St. Eustachine, B Flynn, \$2; Stoneham, J Earle, \$2; Beauharnois, M & J Martin, \$10; Kingston, N B Rev J C Murray, \$2; Three Rivers, E Barraud, \$4; Lennoxville, Mr McCurdy, \$1; River St Denis, N S, Alex Chisholm, \$4; Kingsbridge, Rev A Wasserman, \$2; St Anicet, Rev F Ruchette, \$2; Rockburn, Rev F Woods, \$2; St Regis, Rev Mr Marcoux, \$2; Quebec, J O Nolan, \$4; St John, J Brennan, \$2; Black Point, Mrs C Hayes, \$2; Bedford, P McCalvey, \$2; Huntingdon, J Fee, \$2; St Sophie, G McKenna, \$2; St Anicet, P Curran, \$1; Douglastown, J O'Brien, \$2; Belleville, J O B Scully, \$2; Richmond Hill, M Teefy, \$2; South Hinckinborough, P Brady, \$4; Brockville, J M Kelly, \$2; Tamworth, J Byrnes, \$1.25; Madrid, J Gallagher, \$2; Quebec, Rev L'Abbe Mainguay, \$2; Pointe Claire, M McNabb, \$2; Holy Cross, Worcester, U S, Rev J O Moore, \$2; Eganiy, Rev J McCormack, \$2; Westport, M Murphy, \$1; St Anicet, J McGowan, \$2.

Per Rev J Pelletier, Richelieu, N B—Self, \$2; D O'Leary, \$2; Mrs Sutton, \$2; P Quilty, \$2; M Mooney, \$2; Cain Spillane, \$2.

Per Rev H Gagnon, Frampton—J Codd, \$2.50; others, \$6.75.

Per T Hackett, Milton—Self, \$2; W Reynolds, \$1.

Per D Pheian, Cornwall—Self, \$2; D A McDowell, \$2.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 11.—Yesterday at two o'clock, the Empress Eugenie came in from St. Cloud to pay a visit to the Empress of Mexico, who is lodged at the Grand Hotel. Crowds of people, attracted by the appearance of the Imperial carriage and liveries, gathered round the entrance and remained there about an hour, when the Empress Eugenie took her departure.

The riflemen of the Vosges having offered, through the Prefect of the Department, the post of honorary president of their society to the Prince Imperial, the Emperor has accepted it in the name of the Prince, and has charged the Prefect to inform the society that it will be permitted in the month of November next, on the return of the Court to Paris, to offer to the Prince the uniform of a riflemen, which it desires to present to him.

The Moniteur publishes a circular, extending over six columns of the official journal, from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of Departments, explaining at great length the enlarged powers of the Councils-General, in virtue of the Bill which received the Emperor's sanction on the 18th of July last.

The Imperial Commission is occupied in arranging the plan of the catalogue for the Universal Exhibition of 1867. The plan has been conceived with the double object of placing all the necessary information at the disposal of the public at the lowest possible price and procuring to the exhibitors a great publicity. The catalogue will be composed of 11 parts. The first, containing the plans, tables, and other general documents, will form the introduction; the second will treat of the exhibition of objects characterizing the great epochs of the history of labour; and the ten others will correspond to the ten groups of the general system of classification.—This catalogue, like former ones, can be obtained in one volume, but each portion will also be sold separately.

A melancholy incident occurred yesterday in the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. A barrister named Pilon was pleading, when his language suddenly became confused, and he fell to the ground insensible from an attack of apoplexy. He was conveyed to his home, but, according to the latest accounts, although still living, he was in a most dangerous state.

The Constitutionnel of to day says:—The Empress Charlotte of Mexico went yesterday to St. Cloud, where she had a long conversation with the Emperor and Empress. Public opinion has not mistaken in ascribing to the journey of this courageous Sovereign a lofty object worthy of her character.

Paris, August 13.—The Moniteur du Soir says:—“The Times believes it discovers warlike intentions on the part of France in the purchase of cavalry horses and saltpetre. The Government hastened the annual remount because it had to expect the competition of foreign Governments, which during the war bought more than 30,000 horses in France. A full supply of powder already exists, and there is no necessity, therefore, to buy saltpetre. The best proof of the pacific intentions of the Emperor is that he signed on the 10th of August the anticipatory dismission of the class of 1859. Marshal MacMahon has visited France solely on account of family affairs, and has not yet been received by the Emperor.”

*La France* of this evening says:—The Emperor was expected on the 14th instant to visit the camp at Châlons, but if the bad weather continues His Majesty's journey may possibly be deferred.

The opinion gains ground here that France and Prussia will, sooner or later, and by the force of circumstances, come into collision on the question of ‘the rectification of frontiers’—in other words, territorial aggrandizements. *La Presse*, which speaks more strongly than any other of the Paris journals on the aggressive policy of Prussia, recapitulates the events that have occurred since the quarrel about the Elbe-Duchies. From the very beginning of these complications France, without any contestation on the part of Prussia or Austria, and with the acquiescence of the other parties to the Treaties of Vienna, laid down the principle that none of the great Powers could be aggrandized without all the others having the right to claim equivalents. That declaration, which was repeated by the representative of France on every fitting occasion, has been the rule of policy; and it is the only explanation of the present situation of affairs. When war became imminent between Prussia and Austria, the two rivals, equally desirous of seeing the other Great Powers maintain an impartial neutrality, gave timely information respecting their ulterior views in case of success, and assurances of maintaining the equilibrium of Europe. Austria announced her intention of ceding Venetia to Italy for a pecuniary indemnity; of demanding from Prussia the cession of the county of Glatz, which is an enclave of the Austrian territory, and of certain parts of Silesia as a ‘rectification of frontier.’ She was also willing to make an arrangement with Prussia, in virtue of which the latter should take from the duchies of the Elbe an equivalent for what she might lose in Silesia.

The explanations of Prussia were not less reassuring. They repudiated all idea of claiming from Austria any territorial cession, or, indeed, any other sacrifice than that of her rights as co-proprietor of the Duchies and the abandonment of her supremacy in Germany. Prussia also announced her intention of claiming such rectification of territory as would give her a better defined frontier and easier communication between her different provinces; but these pretensions contained nothing which could cause the slightest apprehension to other Powers.

France herself had at all times looked forward to the eventual restitution of the districts taken from her in 1815, and the re-establishment of her frontiers as they existed in 1789, without apparently giving the slightest umbrage to any one.

I have more precise information as to the object of the Empress Charlotte's visit to Paris. It is to obtain a release, for the present, from the obligation of paying what is due to France out of the proceeds of the Mexican Custom-houses. The invasions of the insurgent bands have greatly reduced their proceeds which are now confined to the port of Vera Cruz.—The Mexican Government requires, even with the strictest economy, 500,000 piasters monthly for its indispensable expenses; and for some time past it has not been in the receipt of more than two-fifths of that sum from the Customs. The financial condition of the Mexican Government is thus reduced to the lowest ebb, and it is to seek relief from its generous creditor that Her Majesty has braved the dangers of pestilence and of the ocean. It is said that should her solicitations prove ineffectual (which is not likely), the Empress Charlotte will not hesitate to place in the Emperor's hands as her ultimatum her husband's abdication of the throne of Mexico. It is in this extremity that one of the most ingenuous members of the Cabinet is directed to invent some combination. The matter is not an easy one, for the sums due from Mexico figure as an item of receipt in the French Budget, and the deficiency caused by this non-payment must be made up from other sources.—

As Baron Brennan and M. von Haimerle, a Counsellor of Legation, went to Prague yesterday, it may reasonably be supposed that the negotiations for a definitive peace between Austria and Prussia have already begun. The speech of the King of Prussia has made a very agreeable impression on the Austrians, who feared that His Majesty would be self glorious at their expense. None of the Vienna papers speak unfavourably of the speech, and some of them even praise it, because it goes far to prove that the victorious monarch really and sincerely wishes to come to an amicable understanding with the representatives of the people. The *Neue Freie Presse*, which is one of the most violent opponents of Count Bismarck and his system, to-day candidly acknowledges that the Prussian Government not only knows how to conquer, but also how to take advantage of its victories. ‘In short,’ says the paper in question, ‘Count Bismarck has well-defined political ideas, and he perfectly well knows how to make use of them.’ The agitation in favour of a union with Prussia continues in Southern Germany, and more

against Bavaria may be renewed at the expiration of the armistice on the 22d instant, unless a change shall have taken place in the present aspect of affairs.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—In to day's sitting of the Upper House of the Diet the Minister of Commerce brought in a regulation respecting the suspension of the Usury Laws.

The debate upon the Address coming on, Herr Hobrecht brought forward a different draught of Address to that proposed by the Committee. On being put to the vote, it was rejected, and the draught of the Committee was adopted. The minority had only 10 votes.

To-day, in the Lower Chamber, the Minister of the Interior brought in the Bill settling the Electoral Law for the Parliament of the North German Union. The clauses of the Bill provide for universal direct voting by ballot. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of 21.

The House then discussed the draught of the Address. Herr Waldeck, one of the chiefs of the party of progress, expressed his thanks to the army and the King, as its leader, for the decisive battle, the results of which are of such importance, since they have led to the dissolution of the former German Federal Constitution, the diminution of the evils arising from the old system of petty States, the extension of the ground upon which rests the power of Prussia, and the prospect for the unity of Germany. These fruits of victory can only be secured by the co-operation of the national representation with the Government. Herr Waldeck continued:—

We respectfully accept the declaration made in the speech of the King relative to the questions of the Budget. We shall examine the financial Bills submitted to us, and also the Bill upon the national representation of Germany.

In conclusion, the speaker pointed out the necessity for the observance of the Constitution.

Herr Grabow, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, and member of the party of progress, expressed his readiness to vote the supplies requested by the Government, and his thanks for the magnanimous words of the King in reference to the Bill of indemnity. He hoped that the conflict between the Government and the Chamber would be permanently settled.

In conclusion, Herr Grabow said:—

At the beginning of the present century up to 1815 the victorious struggle against the threatened foreign rule and the extension of the power of Prussia were coincident with the re-invigoration of the inner life of the State, and with the firm establishment of popular rights under the advice of men of universal reputation for justice in Prussia. Now also do we wish that His Majesty should similarly become the author of German regeneration upon a larger scale.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* of to day says:—

“The treaty of alliance forwarded by Prussia to the German Governments with which she is on terms of friendship has already been partly signed by the Plenipotentiaries of those Powers, and will be completed by the remainder in a very few days. The preparations for the contemplated annexations are based upon good authority to be progressing rapidly. The apprehension that obstacles threatened their accomplishment from various quarters is entirely unfounded. The necessary Bills upon this subject will be laid before the Diet at an early date.”

A Committee has been appointed by the Prussian Government, consisting of officials from the Ministries of Commerce and Finance, to report upon the Frankfort war contribution question.

In the Chamber of Deputies to day a letter was read from Herr von Patow, requesting leave of absence on account of his having been intrusted by the Government with the chief direction of the civil Administration of Nassau, Frankfort on the Main, and Upper Hesse.

The Minister of Finance subsequently introduced a bill of indemnity for the financial administration of the Government from the commencement of the year 1862 to the present time. He also asked the House to authorise an expenditure for the current year of 154 millions. The estimates for 1867 will be made known before the close of the present year.—The Finance Minister further demanded a credit of 60 million thalers. He stated that the Government was of opinion that the issue of Treasury notes would be the most expedient means for meeting the expenditure. They had abandoned all idea of negotiating a loan, but did not lose sight of the fact that fuller powers for financial purposes might be required, as by the signature of the armistice peace had not actually been concluded.

Vienna, Aug. 7.—The high military authorities ardently wish that the war with Italy may be concluded, and I am told the Emperor is almost as hellecose as his Generalissimo. For two reasons His Majesty is desirous again to try conclusions with his Italian foe. One is he wished to prove to the world that he is able to hold his own against any force that King Victor Emmanuel can bring into the field; the other, to prove to the Italian Generals that they would have failed to obtain a footing in the Southern Tyrol and in Friuli had Austria not been at war with Prussia. The Imperial Government, as I am credibly informed, is determined not to allow the Italians to retain possession of any part of the Tyrol, and it will not withdraw its garrisons from the Venetian fortresses until it has obtained an adequate pecuniary indemnification for them. Austria also demands that Italy shall take on herself that part of the national debt which falls to the share of Venetia. Military men are of opinion that the line of the Isonzo is totally indefensible, and if such be the case the Imperial Government may, perhaps, consent to let the Italians have the passes in the mountains at Val-sugana, Valtellina, Valcamonica, and Val di Chiese if the Florence Cabinet will agree to let Austria have the river Tagliamento as her boundary line towards the west. The negotiations for peace are carried on at Paris by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Prince Metternich, and M. Nigray; the negotiations for an armistice between Austria and Italy at the small town called Cormons, which lies on the Isonzo. General Morin and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppler are said to be representatives of Austria at Cormons, and if such be the case the legions may be well content, for they are men of great intelligence. The former, whom I have known for a long series of years, has the reputation of being one of the most scientific officers in the army. Yesterday it by chance came to my knowledge that Venetia was ceded by France during the absence of Count Mensdorff, and that Count Maurice Esternay was the person who advised the Emperor to have recourse to such an extreme measure as being of opinion that the Italians would not venture to invade a province belonging to their powerful friend and protector. They did invade it, and, as you are well aware, the Emperor of the French took no steps to prevent their doing so.

As Baron Brennan and M. von Haimerle, a Counsellor of Legation, went to Prague yesterday, it may reasonably be supposed that the negotiations for a definitive peace between Austria and Prussia have already begun. The speech of the King of Prussia has made a very agreeable impression on the Austrians, who feared that His Majesty would be self glorious at their expense. None of the Vienna papers speak unfavourably of the speech, and some of them even praise it, because it goes far to prove that the victorious monarch really and sincerely wishes to come to an amicable understanding with the representatives of the people. The *Neue Freie Presse*, which is one of the most violent opponents of Count Bismarck and his system, to-day candidly acknowledges that the Prussian Government not only knows how to conquer, but also how to take advantage of its victories. ‘In short,’ says the paper in question, ‘Count Bismarck has well-defined political ideas, and he perfectly well knows how to make use of them.’ The agitation in favour of a union with Prussia continues in Southern Germany, and more

particularly in Wurtemberg. As the Grand-Duke of Baden has withdrawn his Minister from Augsburg, the ‘rump’ of the German Bund is at present composed of Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Hesse-Darmstadt. We were of opinion that the Emperor, after having signed the preliminaries of peace, had ceased to be a member of the Germanic Confederation, but the *Abend Post* has given us to understand that we are in error. The Bund and the Federal Diet, says the semi-official paper, will continue to exist until peace has been definitely concluded, and in a few days Baron Kubbeck, the President of the Germanic Confederation, will return to Augsburg. The English, French, Spanish, and Belgian Ministers to the Bund have already left Augsburg, but the representative of Russia is said to have received orders to stand by the dying man to the very last. The King of Hanover is somewhat less violent against Prussia than he was a few days ago, and I am told that he is likely to return to his capital if he can manage to come to terms with King William I.

The Berlin Government is wonderfully prompt in its measures, for it has already informed General von dem Knesebeck, the Hanoverian Minister at this Court, that no salary will be paid to him after the end of this month. Though the territorial integrity of Saxony will be maintained, King John will be obliged to pay a large sum towards the expenses of Prussia during the war, and also to recognize her supremacy in Germany. Baron von der Pförtner is daily losing ground in Bavaria, as the nation is inclined to attribute to him and his half measures its present isolation. The Commissariat Department must have been sadly neglected in Bavaria, for some of the soldiers were half-starved. “It frequently happened,” says a Munich paper, “that the men got nothing but dry bread to eat, and on one occasion the only rations received by 100 soldiers were six loaves. He who had no money of his own was obliged to beg of his wealthier comrades. However, the employees in the Commissariat Department and the General Staff always had everything in abundance. The line of demarcation for the Prussian Army of the Main extends from Staldorf, by way of Gossmannsdorf, Heidingsfeld, Gerbrunn, Ober-Dürnbach, Veitshöchheim, Karlstadt, Baumbach, and Gemunden, to the frontier of the Electorate of Hesse.

Vienna, Aug. 11.—The Italian Government having consented to withdraw its troops from all those Austrian towns and districts which are on this side of the frontiers of Venetia, an armistice, during which the Preliminaries of Peace will be discussed, and, if possible, settled, has to-day been concluded. The Florence Cabinet wishes the negotiations to be carried on at Prague; but this Government is of opinion that Paris is a more suitable place. France having acquired positive rights in Venetia. The troops under General Medici have already evacuated the Southern Tyrol, and it is here expected that the Tagliamento will form the Italian line of demarcation while the negotiations for peace are going on.—

It is probable that as long as the armistice lasts the districts between the Tagliamento and the Isonzo will be considered neutral ground. The report in circulation at Milan relative to the taking of Palma Nuova—to which your Florence correspondent refers in his letter of the 2d inst.—is unfounded.—The citadel at that place is in the hands of the Austrians, and its communication with the corps d'armée under General von Marochich has never been interrupted, though a large body of Italian troops was for a time in its immediate neighbourhood. Had hostilities been resumed this morning, the Italians would to a certainty have been repulsed at all points for the Austrian army in Friuli and the Tyrol is now extremely powerful. It is said to consist of 200,000 fighting men, and I do not doubt the correctness of the estimate, as very large bodies of troops have been sent to the south during the last fortnight. If the information given me on the subject be correct, Italy will not obtain possession of the fortresses in Venetia until she has consented to pay an ‘adequate’ part of the National Debt. As Austria, with a population of 34,700,000 souls, has a debt of 2,530,000 florins, the sum which falls to the share of Venetia, which has 2,450,000 inhabitants, is somewhat more than 188,000,000 florins. In addition to this there is a separate debt of 65,000,000 florins, for the payment of which the so-called ‘Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom’ is responsible. Should the Italian Cabinet insist on its inability to pay the interest of such large sums as those last mentioned, the Austrian Government will not fail to demand full pecuniary indemnification for the fortresses. This claim cannot well be set aside, but if an attempt should be made to do so peace will hardly be soon concluded between Austria and Italy. Rather than let the Italians have the fortresses for nothing, or for a ‘mere song,’ the Austrians would refuse them to heaps of shapeless ruins. Baron von Hubner was summoned to this city from Rome because the Imperial Government is of opinion that for the moment his presence there is not ‘necessary.’ Perhaps, ‘desirable’ would be a more appropriate word, as Baron Hubner is a very influential member of that party which is desirous to uphold the temporal authority of the Papal See.

Vienna, Aug. 13.—The Convention for the Armistice concluded between the Italian and Austrian Governments has been published to-day.

General Petitti obtained from the Imperial Austrian Commissioner that the inhabitants of the Trent district and other places re-occupied by the Austrian troops should not be molested for their acts and opinions during the Italian occupation. Neither were the fortresses for nothing, or for a ‘mere song,’ the Austrians would refuse them to heaps of shapeless ruins. Baron von Hubner was summoned to this city from Rome because the Imperial Government is of opinion that for the moment his presence there is not ‘necessary.’

Several accomplices in the attempt have been arrested and have confessed their guilt. Their names will shortly be made public.

Two societies founded on the principles of Socialism and hostility to the Government existed at Moscow under the names ‘Organization’ and ‘Heil.’ These societies were in connexion with the European Revolutionary Committee.

A number of Poles who supplied the members with poison belonged to these societies.

The object of the attempt on the life of the Czar was to bring about a general rising and revolution in Russia.

A Polish agency for the introduction of forged Russian bank notes in the Empire has also been discovered.

SWITZERLAND.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—The official *Northern Post* of to day publishes the following:—

The investigation into the late attempt to assassinate the Czar has terminated.

Several accomplices in the attempt have been arrested and have confessed their guilt. Their names will shortly be made public.

Are you a preacher? said the Judge to one of them.

‘Yes, sir,’ replied the culprit.

‘To what denomination do you belong?’

‘I am a Christian, sir.’ [With dignity.]

‘A Christian! What do you mean by that? Are not all preachers Christians?’

‘I belong to the sect usually called, but wrongfully called, Campbellites.’ [Not so much dignity.]

‘Ah! Then you believe in baptizing people, in order that they may be born again, do you?’

‘I do, sir.’ [Defiantly.]

‘Mr. Sheriff, discharge that man! He is an ignorant man! He is indicted for preaching the Gospel, and there isn't a word of Gospel in the stuff he preaches; it's only some of Alexander Campbell's nonsense. Discharge the man!’

‘Are you a preacher?’ said the Judge, addressing the next criminal.

‘I am, sir,’ said the miscreant.

‘Of what denomination are you?’

‘I am Methodist, sir.’ [His looks showed it.]

‘Do you believe in falling from grace?’

‘I do, sir.’ [Without hesitation.]

‘Do you believe in baptizing people instead of baptizing them?’

‘I believe that people can be baptized by sprinkling.’ [Much offended.]

‘Do you believe in baptizing babes?’

‘It is my opinion, sir, that infants ought to be baptized.’ [Indignantly.]

‘Not a word of scripture for anything of the kind sir,’ shouted his Honor. ‘Mr. Sheriff, turn that man loose! He is no preacher of the Gospel! The Gospel is the truth, and there isn't a word of truth in what the man teaches. Turn him loose! It's ridiculous to indict men on such trifling pretences! Turn him loose!’

Methodist disappears, not at all hurt in his feelings by the judicial abuse he had received.

‘What are you, sir?’ said the Judge to the third felon.

‘Some people call me a preacher, sir.’ [Meekly.]

‘What is

**GOOD WORDS COST NOTHING, BUT ARE WORTH MUCH.** — Rev. Jno. E. Robie, Buffalo, N.Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbasanum are the best preparations I have ever known. They have restored my gray hair to its original color." Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich St., N.Y.

**New York, Aug. 27.—**Nelson Title, employed by the Hoboken Ferry Co., was killed in a quarrel with two Italian musicians this a.m. The Italians were arrested.

**A MUCH ABUSED SENSE.** — No one of the five senses is so frequently outraged as the sense of smell; for under pretence of ministering to its gratification charlatans abuse it infamously. They pretend, for instance, to imitate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLO RIDA WATER, the finest perfume of the present century, and disgust society with their unwholesome and disagreeable imitations. The public is requested to beware of these impositions which follow in the wake of this standard perfume, but are as unlike it as the miasma of a swamp is unlike the perfumed atmosphere of a tropic valley.

**53<sup>rd</sup>** Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York" are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine.

**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.

#### FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

**PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS** will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in medicine.

September, 1866. 2m

#### L'ÉCHO DE LA FRANCE.

*Revue Étrangère de Science et de Littérature.*

*E pluribus unum.*

Made up of every creature's best.

Realizer le bien et contempler le beau.

The object of this Publication is to reproduce, in convenient form, the choice extracts which are now spread out in Reviews, Newspapers and Periodicals published in Europe, and particularly in France, as is indicated by our title, and to furnish this valuable collection to the Public of Canada, at a very moderate price.

It is believed there is in Canada a vacancy for such a Publication; and that a compilation affording a collection of the literary beauties and discussions of many subjects, which now appear in the Old World in the French tongue, would be acceptable as well to the English as French speaking portions of our population.

Certainly to all that part of the English speaking population to whom it is an object to cultivate acquaintance with the French language, or the polite literature of France, the projected publication will be in an especial manner valuable.

We purpose to give to our Review as wide a latitude as possible (even to affording to Romance a small space), and to furnish extracts from the speeches and writings of the Thiers, the Berryers, the Montebertis, of Pere Felix, of Kolb-Bernard, Monseigneur Dupanloup, Michel Chevalier, Vuillot, De Laguerrière, &c. &c., also sometimes from Figaro, and the Charivari. It will thus be

Various, that the mind

Of desultory men, studious of change

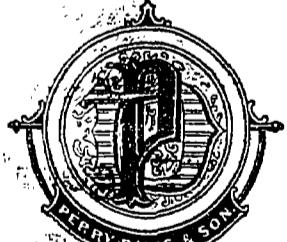
And pleased with novelty, may be indulged.

Young people especially will find it very advantageous in their studies of the French language, as it will give them the best and safest illustrations of what they learn; adorning at the same time their memory and intelligence with some of the best productions in the world. And we can repeat that it will be the most desirable means of initiating French Scholars into the beauties of the diplomatic tongue of Europe.

**L'ÉCHO DE LA FRANCE** is published fortnightly and contains 64 pages—forming three vols., of over five hundred pages each at the end of the year.

Terms, \$4 per annum—apply, if by letter post-paid, to Louis Ricard, Editor, Montreal, C.E.

Subscriptions to the above will also be received at the True Witness Office.



#### PAIN KILLER!

IT IS A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND.  
PERRY DAVIS'

**VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.**  
We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivaled

#### FAMILY MEDICINE.

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

Taken internally, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea and Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painters' colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

#### SORE THROAT, SUDDEN COLDS, COUGHS, &c.

Taken externally it cures Boils, Cuts, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Felons, &c.

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

Beware of Counterfeits.  
Sold by all Druggists and others.

Prices 15 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents per bottle.

**PERRY DAVIS & SON,**  
Manufacturers and Proprietors,  
378 St. Paul Street Montreal, C.E.

July 19, 1866. 12m.

**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 the 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 antiphilous 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.

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.

**DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.** — It is said that two-thirds of the civilized inhabitants of the world are afflicted, more or less, with disorders of the kidneys and the liver. Unquestionably kidney diseases have of late years become more frequent and unmanageable, especially in hot climates. Nothing seems to produce such a marked effect upon them as BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. When the uric and lithic acids are in excess in the urinary secretion (and this is the cause of most of the class of diseases in question), the alkaline properties of the Sarsaparilla quickly stop the progress of the trouble, while its tonic operation strengthens the relaxed organs and restores their natural action. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS should be used at same time with the Sarsaparilla, so that the bowels may assist the kidneys in carrying off the vitiated matter set free in system by the latter medicine.

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

**A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.** Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homoeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and, suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

September, 1866. 2m

#### CONVENT

#### VILLA - ANNA,

LACHINE,  
(NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).

This Institution contains in its plan of education everything required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to the study of the French language, or the politeness of France, the projected publication will be in an especial manner valuable.

We purpose to give to our Review as wide a latitude as possible (even to affording to Romance a small space) and to furnish extracts from the speeches and writings of the Thiers, the Berryers, the Montebertis, of Pere Felix, of Kolb-Bernard, Monseigneur Dupanloup, Michel Chevalier, Vuillot, De Laguerrière, &c. &c., also sometimes from Figaro, and the Charivari. It will thus be

Various, that the mind

Of desultory men, studious of change

And pleased with novelty, may be indulged.

Young people especially will find it very advantageous in their studies of the French language, as it will give them the best and safest illustrations of what they learn; adorning at the same time their memory and intelligence with some of the best productions in the world. And we can repeat that it will be the most desirable means of initiating French Scholars into the beauties of the diplomatic tongue of Europe.

**L'ÉCHO DE LA FRANCE** is published fortnightly and contains 64 pages—forming three vols., of over five hundred pages each at the end of the year.

Terms, \$4 per annum—apply, if by letter post-paid, to Louis Ricard, Editor, Montreal, C.E.

Subscriptions to the above will also be received at the True Witness Office.

September, 1866. 2m

**PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.** Contains no sediment.

**PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.** Will prevent hair from falling off.

**PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.** Cleanses the scalp and prevents headache.

**PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.** Does not stain the skin.

**PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.** Restores hair to its youthful condition.

**PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.** Makes the hair soft, glossy and beautiful.

**PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.** Is clear, translucent and fragrant.

**PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.** Will not tarnish linen or jewelry.

**PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.** May be used at any time without injury.

**PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.** Is sold everywhere.

**BARNES, HENRY & CO., AGENTS,** Montreal, C.E.

**TERMS.**

(PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE).

Board, per annum.....\$60.00  
Washing.....10.00  
Music—Piano.....20.00  
" Harp.....Extra.

Drawing.....10.00  
Bedstead, Desk.....1.00  
Bed and Bedding.....6.00

The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months.

No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible reasons.

**UNIFORM.**

In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. One plain White Dress, with Cape.

In Winter, Dark Blue Dress, with Cape.

July 5, 1866. 12m.

**G. & J. MOORE,** IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

June 22, 1866. 12m.

**FIRST CLASS STORAGE FOR GOODS IN BOND OR FREE.**

BY REFRIGERATION:

Messrs. H. L. Routh & Co., Messrs. Mulholland & Hon. L. Holton, Baker,

Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore; J. Donnelly, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made.

**FIRST CLASS STORAGE FOR GOODS IN BOND OR FREE.**

BY REFRIGERATION:

Messrs. H. L. Routh & Co., Messrs. Mulholland &

Hon. L. Holton, Baker,

Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore; J. Donnelly, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made.

**FIRST CLASS STORAGE FOR GOODS IN BOND OR FREE.**

BY REFRIGERATION:

Messrs. H. L. Routh & Co., Messrs. Mulholland &

Hon. L. Holton, Baker,

Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore; J. Donnelly, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made.

**FIRST CLASS STORAGE FOR GOODS IN BOND OR FREE.**

BY REFRIGERATION:

Messrs. H. L. Routh & Co., Messrs. Mulholland &

Hon. L. Holton, Baker,

Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore; J. Donnelly, Esq.

MONTREAL.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made.

**FIRST CLASS STORAGE FOR GOODS IN BOND OR FREE.**

BY REFRIGERATION:

Messrs. H. L. Routh & Co., Messrs. Mulholland &

Hon. L. Holton, Baker,

WILLIAM H. HODSON,  
ARCHITECT,  
No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at  
moderate charges.  
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.  
Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

KEARNEY BROTHER,  
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,  
TIN-SMITHS,  
IRON, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS  
DOLLARD STREET,  
(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the  
Recollet Church)  
MONTREAL,  
AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT  
PREMIUM  
GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.  
It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to  
40 per cent. with an equal amount of light.  
Jobbing punctually attended to.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE  
CITY OF MONTREAL.

## DIRECTORS:

BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.  
Hubert Paré, Esq. Louis Comte, Esq.  
Alexis Dubord, " Michel Lefebvre, "  
L. A. H. Latour, " Joseph Laramée, "  
André Lapierre, " F. J. Durand, "

The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this  
City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally  
half less than those of other Companies with all de-  
sirable security to parties insured. The sole object  
of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insurance  
on properties to the lowest rates possible, for  
the interest of the whole community. The citizens  
should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing  
Company.

OFFICE—No. 2 St. SACRAMENT STREET.  
A. COMTE, Secretary.

Montreal, May 4, 1865. 12m.

ROYAL  
INSURANCE COMPANY.  
FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurer.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of  
the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this  
branch:  
1st. Security unquestionable.  
2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.  
3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-  
derate rates.

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.

5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances es-  
timated for a term of years.
The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advan-  
tages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:
1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and  
Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-  
ship.

2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

interpretation.

6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured

amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount,

every five years, to Policies then two entire years in

existence.

H. L. ROUTH,  
Agent, Montreal.

February 1, 1864. 12m.

GET THE BEST.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S  
FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Faintness, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting a clear, pearly appearance, which all ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite fashion it has, for

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,  
THE TOILET AND THE BATH.  
FOR THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL  
PERFUMES.

Devin & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by Devin & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Pincott & Son, H. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.

April 1866. 12m.

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, Angoules, &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 unrivaled. 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. 12m.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &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. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap- proved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other im- proved Mountings, and warranted in every par- ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen- sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir- cular Address E. A. & G. R. MENTFELD West Troy, N. Y.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

<div data-bbox="221 894 383 9