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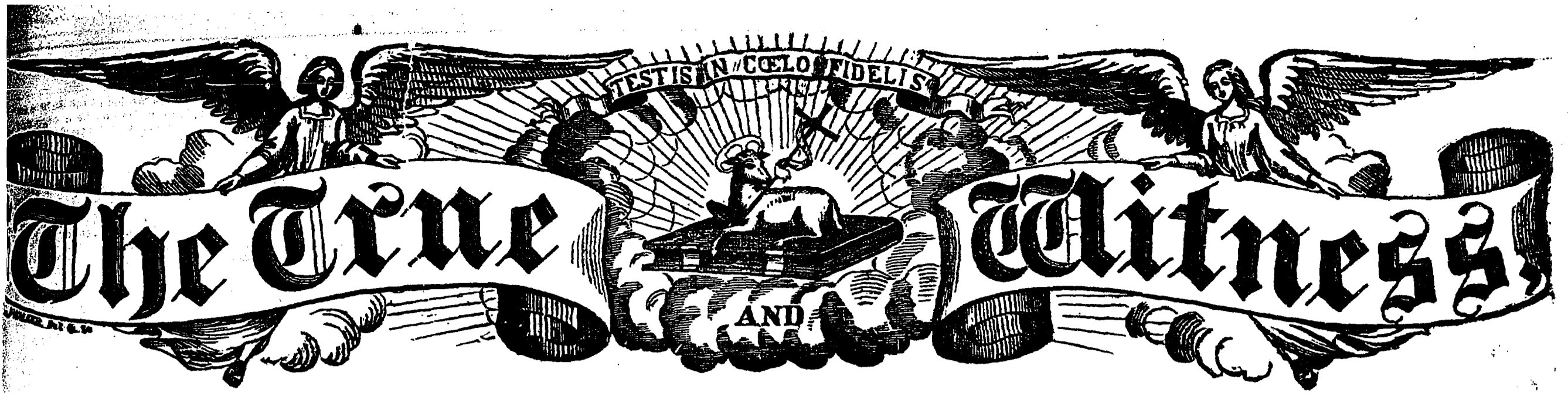
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1870.

No. 52.

AFTER THE LESSONS; OR, TRUE LOVE REQUIRED.

CHAPTER III.—(CONTINUED.)

She was beside me again, the lamp-light falling full upon her bright flushed face and thick dark hair. There was a delicate white rose behind her ear, and I remember looking at that, that only, as she stood there, while I felt how far apart we should be in a few minutes.

'Would they have made way for me, do you think, mademoiselle?'
'You used to do that for yourself,' she replied.

'I am older now, Miss Souve, and not so expectant.'

'I am sorry,' said she. 'Hope is a good companion for us all. How did I sing my song?'

'Better; you were more attentive to my instruction than in the old time.'

'Now, this is extraordinary!' said she. 'I expected you to be filled with remorse for having judged unfairly of my singing, and ready with abject apologies; and here you are attributing my success to a few angry words of your own.'

'You seem to be appreciating your success,' I said.

'I am revelling in the voice of public applause,' she replied. 'Do you think there will be anything in the newspapers about a certain talented young Frenchwoman? Don't you hate the French?'

'You are very happy to-night, mademoiselle,' I said, 'and very indifferent to your Fatherland.'

'The world is the fatherland I claim, monsieur. It seems to me,' she said, with her saucy smile, 'that it was made for me to enjoy.'

'Not more,' said I, as the cab drove up to the door, 'than for me to enjoy; and if that is harder to me for your sake, it is my own fault.'

As I went down the steps, I could hear that some one had sought and claimed her, and her soft rich voice was lost to me as I drove away in the darkness.

CHAPTER IV.

Christmas came, and I spent the usual two days at home, as I always called my mother's cottage; then the old life went on, with its daily work. I rose higher and higher in my profession, and I took my first voluntary rest—surely a painful one for the first—in order to be with my mother in her illness. She spent most of the spring in pain and suffering; but when the summer flowers blossomed, a father's hand closed the tired eyes. Then my sister came to me and brightened my lonely rooms until another summer had passed, and her soldier-cousin won her from me. I had watched the vessel out of sight hearing away all who loved me; and I turned away with a bitter cry in my heart—'Why do I work and work?—for whom? Who cares for my success or for my failure? Who will be glad if I am famous? I will leave the wearisome race, for the loneliness is too unbearable.'

Even as I cried, God took the power from me, in just punishment for my rebellion, and answered in His own time to my thankless question: For seven weeks from that day I lay in my lonely room, ill and helpless. They said that I had taken serious cold on that hasty night journey from Liverpool. When I look back upon those troubled hours, I think I see a plainer cause for those dreary pains that followed. Many and many a time I longed to die; but God was too pitiful to hear my discontented prayer. There were violets and snowdrops in my room when I could at last crawl down, and such a warm bright air of spring, that I felt glad and happy with the feeling of returning life.

So each day I came down and sat at my window, too ill to read, thinking, thinking of hopeless, far-away things, spite of my kind physician's warning.

One day as I sat thus, with my back to the door, looking out over the glistening rows of trees to the spring sky beyond, my servant quietly announced 'Miss Souve.'

In my bewilderment I fancied it was one of

the hallucinations of my illness, and I did not turn. Then the soft, rustling step gave it a reality: and my only feeling was that I dare not show the paleness of my face. The trailing dress swept by me, and some one passing me turned to look into my eyes; the bright, youthful face unchanged, yet saddened by something more than the sombre mourning bonnet.

'Invalids, I know, have a horror of bonnets,' she said, 'especially this shape; so, if you please, I will dispense with mine while I stay.'

The childish, unaffected greeting, the old frank shake of the hand, put me at my ease a little, though now the red had flushed in my cheeks, and made me long to hide my face, while I could not take my eyes from her.

'You are less handsome than you were, monsieur,' she continued.

I don't know whether she knew it, but if she had been tender and pitying in her words, I should have broken down in those first few moments; but when she came to me as the dear old pupil of six years ago, with the old, pretty, wilful ways, I met her on her own ground, and grew strong and happy in her presence. The look of sorrow that sometimes crossed her changing face was sympathy enough for me, and did not unman me as words would have done.

'You are less handsome than you were, monsieur,' she repeated.

'Yes, mademoiselle,' said I, 'that was the first thing I discovered when I began to think about myself again.'

'And what was the second?' she asked.

'That I was changed in nothing else,' was my reply.

'And so you have now begun to think about yourself again,' said Marie. 'Is there any one else to do that too?'

'Several kind friends came to see me,' I replied, 'and I am well taken care of—too well I have sometime thought.'

'But you do not think so now,' she said.

'No, not now,' I replied.

'Ah!' said she, 'your smile makes you look young again.'

'But take away the smile, and I am a very old looking man, mademoiselle.'

'I should grow very wan and haggard with a two months' illness, and bear it very badly, too,' she said, touching her smooth cheek with her little white hand. 'Bodily suffering pulls one down quicker than mental, does it not?'

'Do you know much of either?' I asked.

'More than you think, monsieur,' she replied; 'more than you will ever know.'

'It is very hard to believe this, Miss Souve; you have always seemed so gay and radiant.'

'Don't say "seemed," please, as if I hid a breaking heart behind a laughing face,' she replied; 'I never did that, believe me, I always had hope; and, as you say, Hope agrees with me. Why do you look so comical?'

'I was wondering how you managed to make her, or any one, agree with you so entirely.'

'Because I am provoking?' said she. 'Thank you, monsieur—complimentary as usual.'

'Miss Souve, tell me how to do it,' I said; 'how to make my life pleasant and bright like your own.'

Gently turning aside my question she touched her black dress.

'My life,' said she, 'has had a shadow too since I saw you.'

'But you looked up,' I said, 'and found the brightness then.'

'Yes, I hope so,' she replied; 'but my father's death was a sore trial, monsieur.'

'Your father?' I exclaimed.

'Yes, he died a few months after that concert. You remember?'

I did not interrupt her to say if I remembered.

'That is why I am in England again,' she continued.

'I am very, very sorry to hear this,' I said.—'Did it break up your home, mademoiselle?'

'Entirely,' she replied. 'The property was all entailed, and of course my step-mother took possession. I did not love his chosen wife; so, when he married, and brought her home, I came

away. My sunny France knows me no more, monsieur.'

'And—where—?'

'Where am I living?' she interpreted. 'With old friends at present—this is not long ago, you know—very happily; more happily than most penniless girls.'

'Oh, mademoiselle, that is not true!'

'That I am penniless,' said she. 'Indeed it is. Why not?'

'I cannot realize this,' I said.

'Is it so hard,' she asked.

My heart was beating with a wild joy that I could scarcely hide, and a trembling, thankful prayer went up.

'Sir Robert Winter is very kind to me,' she continued; 'though he is only my step-mother's father—my grandfather once removed, as I called him—and I shall be very sorry to leave him.'

'And when do you leave him,' I asked.

'Oh, I don't stop to think,' said Marie. 'Why should I distress myself by fears for the future. Time enough when it comes.'

'You will marry, I suppose, mademoiselle.'

'Perhaps I may.'

'They used to call you the heiress at Miss Berry's, if you remember.'

'Did they?' she laughed her old merry laugh; 'there is no dependence to be placed on human prospects. But I too always thought I was an heiress, and at this moment I am penniless. No, not that; I have a few small coins. How is the mighty Roman empire fallen! I dare say you will contradict me if I say I do not care; but I do not.'

I had risen, and was leaning against the window, looking down upon her, and I spoke at last.

'In a few minutes,' said I, 'when you have left me, and my room is dark and cheerless again, I will for ever put my dreams away, out of sight, through all the years to come. But now, Marie, while you are here beside me, I must speak at last. For so many years have I loved you with a deep, undying love; for so many years have I loved you in spite of sense and reason; for so many lonely years have I loved you as a man can never love but once; for so many long and hopeless years have I loved you only, as I must love you still through all the years to come; that—Marie, it has overpowered me at last—strong as I thought myself. Marie, look up and stop me, for I dare not tell you all the strength and passion of my love, though the thought that you are lonely too has drawn it from me. Pity me! dearest and best in all the world, look up and tell me you forgive me.'

But her head drooped lower and lower as I poured out my burning, passionate love. Quietly at last she covered her face with her hands, and remained so minute after minute—so pitiful; I thought, to see my hopeless, useless earnestness.

'Marie,' I said, very slowly, for each word was drawn from me in very pain, 'do not speak if you would rather not. I understand, and will not vex you more. The love I give to you cannot be thrown away, and I am only sorry I have pained you by telling you of it. I do not fear the life before me, though spent alone. Dear Marie, many men have suffered more than I.—Do not grieve for me. You have often said that men ought to be able to bear anything, and I am ready to bear this as a man should. I can stand my own, but not your sorrow, dearest.'

She was crying with low, stifled sobs, and I felt as if my heart would break to see her pitying me so.

'Miss Souve,' I said, in an unnatural trembling voice, 'there is a carriage at the door, waiting of course for you. Shall I send word you are coming presently?'

I left the room to prevent the servant from coming in, and crept in again slowly—wondering vaguely whether I really was growing strong, and well as I had thought; Marie had not stirred, and I stood beside her and gently laid my hand on hers; then she looked up, her eyes soft and bright through her tears.

'You wish me to go,' she said.

'Would I willingly shut out the sunshine,

Marie? Only in the darkness grief is easier to bear.'

'One question, monsieur; would you have told me this had I been rich?'

'Never,' I replied.

'Why,' said she; 'would it not have been in that case too?'

'Poverty is proud—and hopeless,' I replied.

'I am not proud nor hopeless,' she said; 'so of course I am not poor, because, dear monsieur, you have given me such a wealth of love. How can I give you wealth for poverty?'

She had risen and stood before me, most winning in her shy and gentle earnestness.

'Will the same gift satisfy you?' she said; 'the same love from me?'

I dared not answer, for I dared not believe.—I only gazed into her eyes with intense eagerness.

'If so,' she said you have it all; you have had it all for a long time.'

'Oh, Marie!' It was all I could say as I held her to me in a long and close embrace that gave me strength and hope and courage for a life to come. 'God sent you to me on this day, my love, and Him I thank.'

Some minutes after that the silence was broken by the impatient stamping of the horses below.

'Why don't you remind me that the horses are waiting?' said Marie, starting. 'I had forgotten them. I have been here a long time, and you have asked me nothing.'

'Nothing, Marie,' I said.

'No—nothing practical and sensible,' she replied.

'I will now,' said I. 'How did you know I was ill?'

'By the announcement made at St. James Hall, when you were too ill to play as advertised.' 'Go on.'

'When shall I see you again, dearest?'

'That is not practical,' said she, 'so I don't answer.'

'May I call upon Sir Robert?'

'Yes,' said she. 'Good-bye. I am afraid I have not forwarded your recovery.'

'More than that, darling,' I replied.

My first drive was to—Square, and I was ushered into the room where I had written in my loneliness that night that seemed so long ago. I told my story frankly and humbly to Sir Robert Winter. The change my darling's love had made in me must have been very evident, for he began to speak of it once or twice, then corrected himself. He heard me patiently, then warmly shook me by the hand.

'I have perfect faith in Marie's judgment and taste,' he said, 'and am confident of her happiness and your own.' After some further conversation he said, rather suddenly, 'You know of course that Mademoiselle Souve will be very rich.'

'I know how rich she will be,' I smiled. 'She told me her father left her penniless.'

'So he did, of course,' replied Sir Robert.—'Everybody knew he would; but she is my heiress, and will be a wealthy little woman at my death. Did she not tell you this?'

My heart had sunk as I replied, 'Indeed she did not.'

'The little jade!' said he. 'Still, it is but right that you should know; not, I'm sure, that either of you will wish to hasten the time of her inheritance. I will call her.'

He was kind to leave me then. My brain was throbbing, and I had hardly realized my position when Marie came gently up to me.

'Oh Marie,' said I, 'you should have told me this. I dared not have—'

'You dared not have taken my love, for fear that you should have had to take my great expectations, too,' said she; 'then let us both go.'

'Hush!' said I; 'this is cruel.'

'No,' said Marie, 'you are cruel to say I ought to be content with wealth, and leave the love for others.'

'Dearest,' said I, 'I think I shall wake presently to find all this a dream.'

'Wake to your old hatred of the French,' said Marie.

I silenced the laughing lips.

'We have got into our old quarrelsome ways again,' said I.

'You mean we have fallen out,' said Marie.

'Mademoiselle,' said I, 'I shall be calling you to your music lesson if you defy me so.'

'You will not inspire awe into my timid nature, as in those old times,' she replied.

'But I made a fruitless effort then,' I replied; 'but hard words were my only safeguard, Marie. You shall hear no more so long as we are spared to each other.'

I whispered the words in my deep thankfulness; but she answered quickly 'Never mind promising me that. With all this new happiness, I cannot afford to lose my dear old master—dear even then, monsieur.'

'Mademoiselle Souve is a long name,' I sighed.

'The old "monsieur" comes so naturally,' she laughed back at me. 'Anything else seems strange to me just yet, George.'

The pretty little hesitating lips were caught. 'If the "old monsieur" comes so naturally to you, Marie, you ought to come very naturally to the "old monsieur." Is he very old?'

'Just your old way of misinterpreting my words,' said Marie. 'Now I will confess you looked like about eighty-two when I came to you.'

'And now?'

She looked up at me quizzically.

'Well, not so ancient now; but they must have been very deluded when they said here that you had a beautiful face.'

I laughed a proud little laugh, for I knew that she did not care that they were wrong.

MARKHAM HOWARD.

THE TREACHEROUS GUIDE.

On a fine evening in spring, a stranger, mounted on a noble-looking horse, passed slowly over the snow-white lime-stone road leading through the Black Forest in Baden, from the village of Glasherete to Neustadt.

Although the horse champed his bit, and showed by the quick flashing of his eye that he was more than anxious to quicken his pace, his master held him to a slow walk. When the rider was not speaking to his horse, he spent his time in observing critically every little footpath which wound through the forest, and every rushing brook which swept by, and although he seemed to have a very sharp look-out for these things, it was noticeable that neither the great trees, nor the golden rays of the setting sun, attracted his attention.

As he rode along, he looked thoughtfully at the ground, but his meditations, judging from the expression of his face, were not brought about by the grandeur of the scene, or the strange and awful stillness of the place.

Just as the sun was going to rest, the stranger found himself on the summit of 'Hoehche,' a spot famous for being the highest cultivated land on the face of the globe. Down the opposite side of this hill he passed, when, finding himself within a few rods of a dilapidated building, standing alone by the roadside, and bearing a weather-beaten sign board, upon which were scrawled the 'Gasthaus zum Hirsch' (Deer Hotel), he drew rein as he said:

'This must be near the spot, surely, I'll stop here for a while, and see what I can learn from "wierth," (landlord).'

He thereupon dismounted and entered the parlor of the inn, where he sat down before a small table. He had no sooner taken his seat than the landlord made his appearance, with what was intended to be a bland smile upon his countenance. He rubbed his hands good-humoredly too, but somehow or other those appendages played a trick upon him also, for in chafing each they gave the beholder an unpleasant sensation of choking in the throat. His face and his hands belied him, however, for nobody but an honorable, upright innkeeper could bow so low, and with such becoming grace as he did when he entered the stranger's presence and said:

'How can I serve you, meinher?'

'See to my horse outside,' replied the guest

carelessly, but at the same time eyeing the landlord from head to foot, 'and let me have some wine—Rhine will do.'

During one of those flashes the stranger observed that his guide looked very uneasy about something, and was slackening his horse's pace, as though he intended to drop behind.

was handcuffed and stripped of his sagger and pistol before he found breath to speak.

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In Portadown, lighted in celebration of the July Anniversary, was on July 18 acquitted of the charge on which he was tried, namely, manslaughter.

FEDERALISM AND REPEAL.

(To the Editor of the Nation.)

It appears from a recent number of your journal that the "Home Rule Association of Ireland" is already a fact.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

NOMINATION OF COADJUTOR BISHOP FOR KILLALEA.—His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Feeney and the clergy of the entire diocese met in the cathedral at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of nominating a Coadjutor Bishop for Killalea.

At Upper Salthill, nearly opposite to the Eglinton Hotel, a man named James Kenny, while in a state of intoxication, ventured into the water for a bath.

purpose proceeded, accompanied by another young man to the lake side. Young Galligan and Kelly, who were both expert swimmers, jumped into the water and swam right across the lake, but on returning the young man on the bank observed John Galligan struggling in the water, and called out to his companion to go to his assistance. Kelly instantly obeyed the call, and succeeded in catching a hold of his cousin, who appeared to be completely exhausted at the time having, as is supposed, taken a cramp. Kelly next got the poor young man on his back, with his arms clasped round his body, and relying perhaps, too much on his own strength and expertise in the water, struck out for the opposite bank from whence they started. He made an alkank superhuman effort to reach the shore, and succeeded in getting into shallow water about three paces from the land, when he became completely exhausted, and succumbing to the fatigue, both sank beneath the water never more to rise alive.—Anglo-Celt.

On July 9, a melancholy accident occurred on the Midland Railway between the Crossodony and Ballywillan station, whereby a young lad named Hugh Smith the eldest son of a poor, but respectable, farmer residing on the townland of Cross-hall, was instantaneously killed, and his body mutilated in a shocking manner. It appears that the poor young fellow had been mowing along the slopes of the line, his father being tenant to the company for a mile of the land adjoining the road. At twelve o'clock he, together with his father, who was making hay on an adjoining 'island,' partook of some refreshment which was sent to them from home. After the repast both returned to their work, and in some short time it appeared that young Smith lay down on the line to rest himself, within about fourteen inches of the track, and fell asleep. The one p.m. train from Caran, came dashing up, and the engine driver, when within 50 yards of the spot where the boy was lying, saw him, and used every effort to stop the train without success. The poor fellow being startled by the noise of the train, made an effort to rise, but was instantly struck by the step of the third class carriage, and was then dragged under the train and mutilated in a shocking manner. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the poor father running to the spot, he beheld the shocking spectacle of his fine young son cut up into atoms.—Ibid.

The following is a full report of the observations made by Lord Granard in the House of Lords, on the occasion of the third reading of the Land Bill:—Lord Granard said—My lords, before this debate closes, not having addressed your lordships on the second reading of this bill, I hope I will not be deemed presumptuous if I wish to be allowed to trespass on your attention for a few minutes upon a subject so interesting, to record my sense of the deep obligation that those who wish well to Ireland are under to her Majesty's Government, both for the bill they have framed and for the firmness with which they have resisted amendments calculated, in their opinion, to impair the principles of a measure as important to Ireland as any which has ever been brought to the attention of Parliament.—My lords, I believe that the bill, in the form in which it first appeared upon your lordship's table, a great boon to the tenantry of Ireland and although my personal feeling would lead me to regret that the schemes for the extension of the Ulster custom, and for what is called permissive tenant right, did not find favor in the eyes of her Majesty's advisers, yet I believe most conscientiously that their measure would have been accepted and would have been proved to be, by the Irish people, a satisfactory settlement of the relations which in future should exist between landlord and tenant. My lords, whilst this bill, in my humble opinion, invaded none of the legitimate rights of property, for it merely recognised principles that have been freely conceded to the tenantry by some of the best of Irish landlords, the boon offered by it to the tenantry is very great, if we contrast their position before the passing of this bill and their position after it. Before the passing of the bill the tenants of Ulster and of other places, where an analogous custom existed, were liable to have their custom undermined or even extinguished. Now it is secured by being made the law of the land; and upwards of 200,000 of the tenantry of Ireland are now conscious that for all time they and their descendants will enjoy their holdings under this time-honoured and salutary custom, without the fear that it can even be tampered with or impaired. Well then, my lords, what was the position of those tenants who did not hold under the Ulster custom before the passing of the act? Why, they were liable to be turned out of their holdings without a sixpence compensation, and liable to those unfair and vexatious proceedings, of however rare occurrence, which have forced upon Parliament the conviction that it must deal with the question of the Irish land [hear, hear]. And now look at their position under the bill. They cannot be evicted without due compensation, and what is more valuable ever under the scale, although diminished, their right of occupancy, as distinct from the right of ownership, is recognised and legalised, their grievances and disputes will in future be adjudicated upon by competent tribunals (hear, hear). Ample provision was given for the building of workmen's cottages, and facilities provided whereby where a landlord wished to sell, a tenant might acquire his lands in perpetuity. Well, my lords, I believe that a measure containing all these great and true principles would have proved, in a great degree, to have been the permanent settlement of the question. And though I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that several amendments—such as those limiting con-acre, doing away with leases for the benefit of the laboring classes, the mitigation of the compensating power, and restriction of the court of taking cognizance of exorbitant rents—should have been introduced into the bill, yet, I ven think that, if it should become law with these effects, still it may be considered, if not quite the eminent settlement we would wish, at all events, most satisfactory instalment; and I trust that in his spirit it will be received by my countrymen, and that from it will date an era of prosperity, of confidence, and of contentment, such as has never been prior to the present recorded in the annals of Ireland [hear, hear].

SLIGO DISFRANCHISED.—It is no satisfaction to us find that we were correct in our view of the Disfranchisement Bill, and its results. Notwithstanding a Union point and Lord Cairns to boot, this recent Borough is deprived of the right to be represented in parliament; and this penalty has been flouted on the report of two Members of the Bar who were unknown to fame until their names appeared in the Royal Commission; and although two persons whose evidence would have been most sterling absented themselves and did not undergo examination. Captain Knox, and Thomas Brennan did not be found while the Commissioners were flag; but after the report was furnished to the use of Commons, Captain Knox makes his appearance in Dublin, and there is not a word of inquiry. It appears, then, that any witness may with impunity avoid service of summons to appear before Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of corrupt practices at Parliamentary elections. It has been so in the case of Sligo Borough, and we mention it for the information of all who may be concerned in such matters in the time come.

On Thursday night, the Borough of Sligo and shire, was read a third time and passed, without word of objection from Lord Cairns or any other member of the House.—*Sligo Champion.*

We have in our office two samples of luxuriant rice grown from English seed, by Mr John Gordon, Ballylennon, Raphoe, and measuring 50 inches; the other grown from Riga seed, by Mr Alexander, Tollyrapp, Raphoe, and measuring 54 inches.

The seed in both cases was purchased from Messrs William Wilson and Son, Raphoe. Derry Standard.

An inquest was held on Monday, at Lombard-street, Galway, on the body of a victualler named Michael Cunningham, who came by his death the previous day, from injuries sustained through the kick of a horse. Medical evidence went to prove that there was a large discolouration on the right side immediately over the region of the liver, evidently caused by the kick, which caused laceration of the liver and internal hemorrhage. This was the immediate cause of death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance.—*Freeman.*

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—In our last we illustrated the landlord power in this country by a reference to the case of "Owen Wynne v. Edward Kelly," and this week we have another instance of the landlord's requirements from his tenant. The latter must pay his rent punctually crop his land according to the conditions laid down by the landlord, and very generally has to expend labour and capital in necessary improvements on his farm; but all this does not make him a free man; after performing these duties, he is expected to have neither opinion nor will of his own on questions political; and should be able to vote for a candidate for a poor law guardianship or for parliament, according to the dictates of his conscience, he is visited with eviction. The case to which we have now to refer is that of "John Connell v. Captain Richard E. Peyton," which was brought to a close in the court of Queen's Bench on Saturday last. It was an action in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant damages on several grounds. First, for trespass; second, for breaking and entering plaintiff's house; third, for practising intimidation at an election; fourth, for having threatened to injure the plaintiff; fifth, for having threatened to evict the plaintiff out of his farm; sixth, for having evicted him out of his messuage and premises on account of his vote at an election; seventh, for having inflicted injuries in consequence of his having voted. The plaintiff's case was that he had been employed as bailiff by the defendant, and also held a yearly rent the tolls and customs of the town at Castle-carrigan. In the contested election of 1865 he voted for Dr Brady, whom the defendant did not wish to see returned, and this aroused the indignation of the defendant so much that he sent for him and told him to inform the tenants that he was no longer bailiff. He further told the plaintiff that he would take every shilling he possessed, and advised him to give up his leasehold interest and leave the country, for that a day's peace he would never let him have on the lands. This declaration of war was followed by the acts complained of, and which the action was brought. The defence was a denial of the allegations of the plaintiff and to the counts for intimidation, the defendant pleaded the statute of limitation. The plaintiff was examined, and deposed to the truth of the allegations contained in the indictment, and was corroborated by other witnesses. The landlord, Captain Peyton, was also examined in his own defence, and boldly admitted that he dismissed his land agent, Mr Kiernan—one of the most respectable solicitors in Ireland—as well as the plaintiff, because they disobeyed his orders in voting for Dr Brady at the election in 1865 for representatives of the County of Leitrim. Here is a portion of the landlord's evidence:—

I can never see of my tenants for Colonel Tension and Colonel Gore. All the tenants, with I believe, two exceptions, voted for Dr Brady. I think it was on the polling day that I dismissed Mr Kiernan, land agent, and also that I told Mr Kiernan that Connell would also be dismissed, because he did not obey my orders. I told Connell to go round to all my tenants and perform his last act in my behalf, and that was to tell them that he should not be my bailiff any longer. I also told him that I should take possession of any lands that he did not hold by lease.

The Captain did not put cap or cloak upon the matter; his 'orders' were disobeyed, and out the tenant should go. The result of the action is thus reported:—

The jury found that the defendant had entered illegally into possession of a shed, and on that count they found for the plaintiff £15. On the second count they found that the acceptance of rent up to November 1868, renewed the plaintiff's tenancy of the lands of Galway, and on this count they found for the plaintiff £25. They disagreed on the third count under which the penalty was claimed, on the ground as alleged that the defendant had threatened to injure plaintiff in consequence of his vote at the election. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in respect of the third count, the plaintiff's counsel accepting the verdict on the other two.

In this case the landlord has been made to "pay for his whistle," but how many cases have there been of landlord dictation, in which the tenant had not the means of trying conclusions with his landlord, who therefore escaped the penalty of his wrong doing. The Tory journals, amongst other objections against the Irish Land Bill, have stated that it would have the effect of creating dissension between landlord and tenant, the tricky scribes being well aware that dissension is the rule at present, and that the passing of the Bill, which lessens the power of the landlord for evil, must ultimately have the effect of bringing both classes into more friendly relations.—*Sligo Champion.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—The Times, the Pall Mall Gazette, and the Saturday Review have been indulging in some very venomous epithets in connection with the name of the Archbishop of Westminster. To crib their rhetoric as well as their assertion from the Augsburg Gazette, the Nation, and one or two French liberal papers, is hardly creditable to journals which profess to gather news from original sources, and to serve up to their readers a home-made commentary. We shall be satisfied with setting before our readers an extract from the Roman Letter of the Union Catholic [July 9]. It gives the estimate, we believe the correct estimate, formed of this illustrious Prelate, not by the enemies of the Church, but by the immense majority of the Bishops in Rome, and by the Catholic party. The writer says:—"You will have noted the bilious temperament of the Gallian and Jewish press against the illustrious Archbishop of Westminster. He has been the foremost champion of infallibility, and therefore his enemies do not spare him for his triumph. But every Catholic heart owes a debt of gratitude to this learned, pious, and modest Prelate, who wins the respect of all who approach him. His name will live and be glorious in the annals of Holy Church; and the insults of the secularists do him honor."—*Tablet.*

The 'Rock' repeats that the only son of the Hon Edward Kenyon, of Maccles, Shropshire, has been received into the Church of Rome.

A new Industrial School for girls has been established in Salisbury, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, by the zeal and generosity of Lady Herbert of Lea.

Hugh Rose, plasterer London, has come into possession of a snug little fortune of £130,000 by the decease of a relative in Scotland.

During the past year there were built in England 477 sailing and steam vessels, of 202,510 tons; in Scotland, 211 vessels worth built, of 135,351 tons; and in Ireland, 19 vessels, of 9,201 tons.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO INDIA.—It is stated in Bombay that the Prince and Princess of Wales are to pay a visit to India at the end of next year.

EMIGRATION FROM LONDON.—On Saturday the 11th a party of emigrants assisted to Canada by the committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund

embarked for Quebec on board the steamship Atlas. The steamer left the Victoria Dock soon after seven o'clock. Since March last the committee have assisted close upon 5,000 persons in emigrating.

The *Globe* has authority for stating that there is no foundation for the assertion of the *Weekly Register* that Lord Schomberg Kerr, who has just succeeded his brother as Marquis of Lothian, is a member of the Church of Rome.

The brothers of the present Marquis came over to the Catholic Church with their mother, but Lord Schomberg remains a member of the Church of England.

A SINGULAR SPEECH.—An English Judge—Baron Pigot—late addressed a meeting in London, convened for the purpose of securing to the laity greater power in church matters. He said, in conclusion:—"The great evil was, that the Church of England, of which he was a member, although he held his objections, went sturdily on its own way, and would not allow the people to have their own way in congregations. He verily believed that was a glaring, startling, and enormous absurdity. The Dissenters had seen it long ago, and so had Churchmen.—Again, he asked, when did a Church of England man find it convenient to speak to his neighbor of the name of Christ? His own friends had never found it convenient to do so, but coming out of Church he had often been asked by his dissenters, are you going to hunt to-morrow? Have you any money in the funds? Upon this last matter the London 'Citizen's' adds:—"As to the last point we would say, judging from the Protestant clerical wills we read, that it is not the laity alone that seems anxious about 'money in the funds'."

SALARIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. N. G. Lambert, the Liberal member for Bucks. has given notice of a motion that the present salary of the First Lord of the Treasury is inadequate, and that it ought to be increased to eight thousand pounds per annum. The Premier's allowance, like that of each of the five Secretaries of State, and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is now five thousand pounds a year. The salary of the Speaker is five thousand pounds, and that of the First Lord of the Admiralty four thousand five hundred pounds, each with a furnished residence. The Chief Secretary for Ireland is allowed four thousand pounds a year, the Postmaster General two thousand five hundred pounds, and the Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, President of the Board of Trade and Poor-law Board, Vice-President of the Council, First Commissioner of Works, Secretary to the Treasury, each two thousand pounds. Each Parliamentary Under Secretary of State receives one thousand five hundred, and the Junior Lord of the Treasury and the Civil Lord of the Admiralty each one thousand. The Lord Chancellor gets ten thousand pounds a year, viz. six thousand pounds as a Judge of Appeal in Chancery, and four thousand as Speaker of the House of Lords.

RAILWAY CALAMITY.—Before we had well recovered from the shock of the disaster at Newark another comes to renew the horror. This time we have the pain of recording the sudden and violent death of a Catholic gentleman holding an official position amongst us, and deservedly esteemed and respected in his discharge. On Sunday morning, soon after midnight, near to the Citadel of Carlisle, a passenger train was run into by a goods' train, and seven carriages were wrecked. Five of their occupants, viz. two men, two women, and a little boy were killed on the spot, and twenty more very seriously injured. Of the five fatal cases one was, we deeply regret to say, that of Mr. Lynch, her Majesty's Inspector of Catholic Schools. His death is supposed to have been instantaneous. He was accompanied by his wife, who was also seriously hurt, but it is hoped, not fatally, and by his son, who has provisionally escaped injury. Mr. Lynch was on his return from the Continent, where he had been taking a short respite from hard work.—*Tablet.*

ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN LIVERPOOL.—The great festival of St. William III was observed with special devotion—and drunkenness—by the Liverpool Orangemen. As early as Sunday indications of the approaching commemoration were supplied in the number of orange lilies visible in buttonholes, and the hundreds of drunken apprentices staggering through the streets. Some of our local Orange ministers of peace (?) preached special sermons on Sunday against Ritualism and Romish practices, and in the most respectful manner appeared vested in broad Orange stoles and other insignia of their unauthorised Orange ritual. The eyes of the glorious Twelfth was spent in becoming basiliasty. The low beerhouses throughout the town did a roaring trade, and something much stronger than the Boyce water was imbibed, the revellers, long after midnight, making night hideous with their cries. As early as four a.m. next morning thousands were astir, preparing by liberal potations for the arduous duties of the day. Buses and carts conveyed the Orangemen in their glory to the rendezvous at the Dingle, whence the procession was to start. A great feature among the inevitable wooden Bibles, and Orange flags and insignia was a living effigy of the Prince of Orange, riding on a white cart horse, with a sword in one royal hand, a bible in the other, and a bob-wig on his head. This representative, however, carried out the character too exactly, for early in the morning it was found he had, like a true Dutchman, drunk so deeply that he had to be lifted down from his charger, placed in a cab, and replaced by another horseman. One regulation among those laid down for the guidance of the partakers in the procession is very significant. It was "That the Committee of each district stands at each public house on the route until their district has passed." The Orangemen, however, had taken precautions against this rule. Bottles and flasks passed freely in the ranks; and, worse than all, the committee men took advantage of their official position at the 'public' to stand in a vulgar sense for each other. The result has been well described by a local Protestant contemporary:—"A stranger's first impression might reasonably have been that a brewer, in order to make known the strength of his liquor, kept open house; and that those who had participated in the strong ale had become, what is not uncommon, so lightheaded in their cups, and were wandering about the streets proclaiming their piety. Orangemen may or may not be a very excellent organisation; but why the institution, or many of its members, should devote the 12th of July to the consuming of drink, wearing yellow favors, shouting out their Protestantism, causing a general disturbance in the town, and insulting their Catholic neighbors, is difficult of explanation, more especially as the Orangemen profess to be so eminently pious. It may be that the 'glorious 12th' is regarded somewhat in the

light of a safety-valve for the escape of pent-up ultra-Protestant enthusiasm, and to show the quiet, jogging English public how disinterestedly watchful a few Irish parsons and Orange demagogues are of our institutions in Church and State.

In the evening there was a grand Orange ball at St. George's Hall, this being the centre of the many attractions provided throughout the town. The scene of riot, drunkenness, and debauchery, which was presented in the exterior of the hall and especially in the underground cellars and corridors, baffles description. Even the Orange clergymen could not for decency sake patronise the disgraceful proceedings. These had a grand meeting at the Concert Hall, but it was a failure, as even the Orange organ, the Courier, acknowledge. It says that notwithstanding that placards had been plentifully posted about the town inviting Protestants to attend in their thousands to show their adherence to the Protestant principles they had been handed down from the Reformation, not more than 300 or 400 persons were present. One rev. gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Carson thus spoke of the Orange celebrations elsewhere:—"He could not conscientiously as a clergyman and a Christian celebrate the glorious victory their fathers had achieved in a ball. Besides, he knew and was sorry to say that the results of their balls in Liverpool had not tended to their credit hitherto. He, as an individual, felt that it would be incongruous with his position as a clergyman to be associated with them. He thought there was a tendency to gather into their dancing assemblies those whose moral character was not such as it ought to be, and he said it without fear of rebuke, that the association of Orangemen with persons of that description threw mud and mire on the glorious order to which they belonged."

Another rev. speaker Mr. Yonge lamented that as yet no persons of respectability or social status could be prevailed upon to join the order. The manner in which the Orange festival was wound up was significantly shown by the hundreds of inebriated revellers home in broad daylight next morning, and the increase of drunk and disorderly cases in the police court. With pardonable pride we may point to the testimony for some years given by magistrates, the police, and the press, as to the absence of extra cases after the celebration of St. Patrick's day in Liverpool.—*Catholic Times.*

TERRIBLE STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—A terrific thunder-storm, followed by heavy floods in the rivers, swept over Lancashire on Saturday afternoon, and caused extensive damage to property and the loss of several lives. The storm travelled southwards, and in the northern district of the county the ravages it caused were chiefly confined to the immediate beds of the rivers, and the flooding of low lying lands. Almost incalculable damage has been done to the mills built on the banks of the stream and supplied from it. In one or two cases dwelling-houses were partly washed away. Two castles were flooded up in Dalegate. At Bacup there was also a shock, a large amount of property being submerged to an average depth of seven feet. The amount of damage done at Bacup is estimated at between eighty and one hundred thousand pounds. The town of Rhymney was also visited by a terrific thunderstorm on Saturday, and a reservoir, which is situated about two miles from the town and supplied the district with water, overflowed. The embankment gave way, and the whole body of water rushed down the valley, sweeping everything before it; a farmhouse was washed away, and all the farm buildings and stock. A man and two children were drowned. The houses two miles distant from the reservoir were flooded and damaged. The amount of property destroyed is very considerable.—*Tablet, July 16th.*

THE ANGLICAN CONVOCATION.—The Anglican Convocation has had presented to it a "gravamen" or statement of grievance, signed by Dr. McKenzie, the Protestant Bishop of Nottingham, complaining about a matter in which we fear the Anglican Synod can afford no effectual redress. The point is that certain persons have "convened a Council calling itself Ecumenical," which "is now in session at the Vatican," and that "the Church of England is not recognized by it as a portion of the Catholic Church of Christ." The language of this document seems to ignore the important fact that the Church of England has no official knowledge either of that Council which the Bishop says is holding the said Council, or of any such place as the Vatican. Internationally, which in an Anglican sense is the same thing as canonically—the English Establishment is represented by the Sovereign. Now the Queen of England has no official knowledge of the Pope, either in her temporal or spiritual capacity; nor does she hold any relations with him whatsoever. Neither does it seem reasonable to complain of the Pope not recognizing us as Catholic the Anglican hierarchy. He indeed originally founded it, and for a thousand years appointed its prelates, but after it had cast off his authority, lost the Apostolical succession, and separated itself from all the ancient Churches of Christendom for three centuries, rejected the ancient faith, and persecuted to death, so long as it possessed temporal power, the small remnant of those who refused to follow its example, he at length, in the year of grace 1850, formally abolished it by a solemn act, which was accepted by the whole of the Catholic world. How then can it be reasonable to complain of the Pope and those who think with him not recognizing the Anglican Protestant Establishment? We present very respectfully, a dilemma to Dr. Henry Mackenzie: Either the Churches of the 900 Bishops composing the Ecumenical Council are true portions of the Catholic Church of Christ, or they are not. If they are, then both he himself is an intruder into the See of Nottingham and the Anglican Communion and the Anglican doctrines, so far as they are antagonistic to Rome, are condemned by those 900 Bishops and all in communion with them—a serious fact, one would think, for Anglicanism. If they are not, then where is the reasonableness of the complaint that they do not recognize Anglicanism? What advantage could it be for Anglicans to be recognized by those who are themselves not Catholics, or perhaps, as one great section of Anglicans would say, not even Christians? The fact that the complaint was equalled by the impracticalness of the demand for action on the part of the Convocation. It was desired that the Anglican Synod should take measures to watch the proceedings of the Council, and measures for fully exonerating the Province of Canterbury from any share or complicity in the acts of the Council.—*Tablet.*

DEBATES ON EDUCATION.—In a long discussion in Committee on Friday and Monday the subject of compulsory education for the poor received a thoroughly exhaustive treatment, so far as a British House of Commons can exhaust it. There were the advocates of general compulsion, and there were those who demanded absolute freedom to the poor to educate their children, or not, as they please. If the House remained as unconvinced by the arguments of Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Mundella in the one extreme, as by those of Lord Montagu and Mr. Leatham on the other, it is not on that account to be supposed to have taken up a position of absolute equilibrium between the two. It has in fact inclined much more to one side than to the other; it has affirmed by large majorities the principle of permissive compulsion. For the present indeed it has declined to adopt the principle of general compulsion on the Prussian or American model, but has adopted a modified compulsion, and has wisely relieved itself of any possible odium that may accrue in the practical application of the principle. By the judicious expedient of School Boards throughout the country, it leaves the

decision to local influences as to where and to what degree compulsion shall be enforced. It is however to be remarked that there is no pretence of finality about this part of the measure. The arrangements of the Bill in regard to the enforced attendance of children are declared by the Government to be tentative and experimental only, and preparatory—as at present intended—to the adoption of general compulsion. One very substantial reason for the delay, doubtless is, that, as yet, the schools do not exist; and it would be manifestly absurd to compel the attendance of children at schools we have yet to build and appoint. No doubt as has been stated officially, there is already provided a large amount of school accommodation of which the working classes have not as yet availed themselves. We are told that there is in existing schools vacant room for nearly 400,000 children; and that in the East of London within one square mile there are 20,000 children not attending school, though the schools are not filled; and no doubt there does exist both amongst the decent working classes, and much more in the 'lower stratum' of society, a culpable and lamentable indifference to the education of their children; but, on the other hand, there are numerous localities inhabited by dense populations to whom educational facilities can hardly be said to have been offered.—*Tablet.*

SR. PATRICK'S, LIVERPOOL-STREET, MANCHESTER.—There has been a mission going on in this church since the 19th June, by the Dominican Fathers, which closed on Sunday night with an explanation of the Commandments by two of the Fathers, after which there was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the renewal of the baptismal vows, followed by the Papal Benediction. The scene in the church at this time was grand in the extreme, every person in the immense congregation holding a lighted wax taper, and bowing their heads in token of the great spiritual advantages they were at that moment receiving. The confessionals were crowded from early morning until late at night, and during last week there were priests assisting from various other districts. Still numbers had to go without being heard, but from the zeal manifested we are sure they will even now make their peace with their good God, who sent them the blessings of the mission to revive the light of divine faith in their souls. We understand there have been a large number of our dissenting brethren received into the one true fold during the three weeks, and it will be a long time before the mission of 1870 will be forgotten by those who had the happiness of attending it.—*Catholic Times.*

UNITED STATES.

NEW CHURCH IN PATERSON, N. J.—On Sunday, July 31st, the magnificent new church which has been in process of erection in Paterson, N. J., since the summer of 1865, at the corner of Main and Grand streets, was dedicated with solemn and imposing services, in presence of an immense congregation which filled the large building to its utmost capacity. The various Catholic societies formed in procession at the old church in Oliver street, and escorted thence the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia. The procession moved round the church, the Bishop sprinkling the holy water on the way, and entered the building by the Main street entrance at 9:45 o'clock, a.m. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Senex of Jersey City, assisted by Father Heeneys, of Bergen, and Father Garvey. The dedicatory ceremonies were conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. Corrigan, of Seton Hall College, Administrator of the diocese, assisted by the clergy present and others. The music and choral accompaniments were artistically and sweetly rendered.—*The Right Rev. Bishop Wood delivered the dedication sermon. In the evening solemn vespers were chanted by the Rev. Dr. Corrigan, assisted by a number of other priests.*

The idleness of American ship yards has driven a very important class of mechanics into other employments, and there are no apprentices to take their place. For seven years writes Mr. McKay, there is not a ship-carpen-ter that has had work enough to teach a young man the business; and it is now a fact that it is almost an impossibility to get any first class ship-carpen-ters. We have, therefore, not only protected the shipping interest out of existence, but have almost extinguished the skill which alone can make industry available for the construction of more ships.

An official copy has been received at the Department of State, at Washington, of a decree issued by the Mexican Government, permitting the free importation of corn into the port of Campeachy, and also conceding the importation, free of duty, of 600 pounds of flour for each 10,000 pounds of corn introduced. This concession is made in consequence of the loss of crops in the State of Campeachy, and the introduction of these supplies into any other State will not be permitted.

The 'Territorial Enterprise' gives an account of a remarkable spring, said to exist in the State of Nevada:—"About one mile from Elko," says that paper, "on the old White Pine road, are a number of curious hot springs, the property of Messrs. Laumaster & Groepper. One of these springs is really a great natural curiosity—a spring the like of which is, perhaps, nowhere else to be found in the whole world. It is a hot spring of considerable size, the water of which, when properly seasoned with pepper and salt, cannot be distinguished from the best chicken soup. Of the hundreds who have partaken of it, all agree that it has precisely the taste of chicken soup or broth. The proprietors have made many experiments with the water of this spring, and find it to be both wholesome and nutritious. Three pounds of beef boiled in the water of the spring yields as much soup as could be obtained from twelve pounds of the same meat cooked in common water."

COURAGE A BULLET OUT OF HIS HEAD.—Th. Greenville (S. O.) *Mountaineer* chronicles a singular case. Mr. William Beattie, a young gentleman of that town, was shot in the eye during the war, the bullet lodging in his head—internally. The most eminent surgical skill failed to extract this ball, and Mr. Beattie has, from time to time, suffered much from it. A few months ago Mr. B. was seized with a violent fit of coughing, during which he felt something fall into his mouth. It proved to be the bullet which had been hidden in his head five or six years. This bullet, which weighs half an ounce had worked its way slowly into the channel of the larynx, and the convulsive effort of coughing releasing its hold, it fell, by its own gravity, through the said channel.

New York was shocked on Friday last with the report of a horrible and mysterious murder committed in the heart of the fashionable quarter of this city. The victim was Mr. Benjamin Nathan, a well known stock broker, a gentleman of very large wealth and high social position, and brother in law of Judge Cardozo. He was found lying dead in his bed room in his residence, at No. 12 West Twenty-third street, near Fifth avenue. His head was beaten by a terrible iron bar, known by ship carpenters as a dog. Mr. Nathan had retired in perfect health on Thursday night, and the murder was not discovered until six o'clock next morning. The most remarkable feature of the tragedy is that, though two sons of Mr. Nathan, with his housekeeper and her son slept in the house, they heard no unusual noises during the night. Mr. Nathan's watch and jewelry were missing and his safe was found open. The theory of the murder is that the assassin was concealed in the house, and after killing and robbing the old gentleman, quietly made his way into the street. Two police and detective force of the city are making every effort to track the assassin.—*Irish American, Aug. 6th.*

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1870.
Friday, 12—St. Clara, V.
Saturday, 13—Vigil of the Assumption.
Sunday, 14—Tenth after Pentecost.
Monday, 15—Assumption of the B. V. M.
Tuesday, 16—St. Roch, C.
Wednesday, 17—Octave of St. Laurence.
Thursday, 18—St. Hyacinth, G.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

At this season a large number of subscriptions
become due. We shall deem it as a favour if
mail subscribers in arrears will settle their ac-
counts as soon as possible convenient. Our city
subscribers will be waited on, and we hope they
will be prompt in settling. To those who can
call at the office we would be very grateful.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Senate and Corps Le-
gislatif has been summoned to meet on Thurs-
day the 11th.

A despatch from the Emperor announcing
MacMahon's defeat and separation from the
main army has caused the utmost consternation.
According to the Emperor, however, all may
yet be retrieved.

The Prussians have crossed the frontier and
are advancing on Paris.

The French speak of a great battle as im-
minent.

La Liberte bids the people of France to rise
en masse and repel the invaders.

The despatch from the Emperor is dated
8 30 a.m. Sunday, and says communication with
MacMahon having been severed nothing was
received from him till last evening. General
Ligle then announced that MacMahon's loss was
great in the battle but his retirement was effected
in good order. On the left the action began at
about one in the morning but was not serious
until several masses of the enemy had concen-
trated, before which the Second Corps momen-
tarily held its ground. Between six and seven in
the evening the masses of the enemy became
compact, and the Second Corps retired on the
heights. To night, all quiet, I go to the centre
of the position.

La Liberte has the following from official
sources. MacMahon fought near Neiderbron.
His headquarters were at Hagenu and he has
fallen back to St. Averce. Thus Strasbourg is
menaced.

A private despatch is said to have been re-
ceived announcing that a corps of Baden troops
had crossed the Rhine above Basle.

The following despatch is received:—The
general head quarters, Metz, Aug. 7, 8:30 a.m.
That we may hold our position here it is neces-
sary that Paris and France should consent to
great efforts of patriotism, here we lose neither
our coolness nor our confidence, but the trial is
hard.

MacMahon, after the battle of Kirchbollen,
retired at the same time covering the road to
Nancy. The corps of General Frossard which
suffered severely is taking energetic measures for
defence. The Major General is in the front.
General head quarters, Metz, 7, 11 a.m. The
concentration of the troops continues without
obstacle. All active hostilities seem to have
ceased.

Metz, August 7.—During the fighting yester-
day, the Prussians fired upon the ambulances
at Forbach, and set fire to the town. The third
corps was engaged at Forbach, supported by
only two divisions from other corps. The corps
of Muntz, Admiral and Faily were not in the
fight. The combat commenced at one o'clock,
and at first appeared of little importance, but
soon large masses of troops, hidden in the woods,
attempted to turn our position. At five o'clock
the Prussians appeared as if they had been re-
pulsed and given up the attack, but a fresh corps
arriving to the assistance of the Prussians from
Werenden, Gen. Frossard was obliged to retire.
To-day, the troops which got separated yester-
day are concentrating around Metz. In the
battle near Aretchmeilen, Marshal MacMahon
had the support of five divisions of Gen. Faily's
corps. After the battle these divisions were

unable to join the corps. The details of this
battle are still very vague. It is said many
cavalry charges were made, but the Prussians
had Mattheleers, "Kugeleyutzen," which did
us much harm.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Journal Official*
says: The defense of Paris is assured. It would
require an army of half a million to invest the
fortifications, while 30 000 would suffice to de-
fend them, and there are troops enough in and
around the city to furnish the necessary garriso-
n; then with the sailors from the fleet which
could be procured, the Garde Nationale; the
Guard Municipal, and firemen, would make up a
solid army of 100,000 men. Paris is free from
danger.

A special cable despatch to the New York
Herald dated London 7 says: From official
news received here the situation may be summed
up as follows: The Crown Prince has driven
MacMahon's army from Wissembourg, Lauten-
bourg and the North, and probably compelled
the evacuation of Hagenu and Strasburg. The
victory of General Goebin at Saarbruck and
Spiehren, and the advance from Humberg has
driven General Frossard's corps from Forbach
and St. Avolt, and probably rendered Bitsche
untenable. MacMahon's corps is at present cut
off at Metz. The prisoners taken by the Crown
Prince and General Goebin number 8,000.—
Large Prussian armies are gathered at Saar-
louis and in the southern part of Baden.

The Empress has issued the following pro-
clamation:—"Frenchmen, the opening of the
war has not been favorable to us. Be firm un-
der this reverse and let us hasten to repair it.—
Let there be but one party in the land—that of
France. A single flag, that of the National
honor. I come among you faithful to my mis-
sion and duty. You will see me the first in
danger to defend the flag of France. I adjure
all good citizens to maintain order, to agitate
would be to conspire with our enemies."

Done at the Palace of the Tuilleries, 7th
August, 1870, at 11 a.m.
(Signed)

EMPERESS EUGENIE.

La Liberte says a special train was at the
station at half-past five this evening to bring
back the Prince Imperial. We have strenuously
urged his return, and are glad it has been de-
cided upon. In the grave crisis through which
we are passing the enemy should find opposed to
him the breasts of the men. The camp should
no longer resemble a court out of place. *La
Liberte* says 100,000 Italians will be fighting
with us in a few days, under a treaty of alliance
offensive and defensive. As for Austria, she
remains the Austria of 1811. She has sold her-
self to her enemy, King William, for the Ger-
man subjects left her by the treaty of Prague.
If victory should crown our arms, France will
remember Italy, and she will not forget Austria.

BERLIN, 7th.—General Steinmetz telegraphed
to Gen. Hammerfeldt, chief of the Staff at Ber-
lin, as follows:—"The conflict between Saar-
bruck and Forbach was a bloody one, and closed
only with nightfall. It was opened by the 14th
division, which was reinforced successfully by
six battalions, three batteries and some cavalry.
We took, by assaults, the heights of Spiehren,
and flung the enemy back upon Forbach. At
the same time the 13th division advanced on
Vocklingen, took Fossers, and with its advanced
guard reached Forbach towards evening."

PARIS, August 7.—The Parisians were hoaxed
to-day by the report of victory for the French,
and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested. The
author of the hoax has been arrested.

The Orleans family give 90,000 francs for the
wounded, Count Chambord has given 10,000.

The Garde Mobile will be sent from camp.
Belgium is not protected by the Treaty of 1839.
The government has provided provisions for
fifteen days for 40,000 men. General Char-
nagier again asks employment from the French
government. Rothschild and other bankers deny
having sent gold to Prussia.

Mayence, Aug. 6.—The entire French line
has been driven back, and has commenced to re-
treat towards the interior of France. The
French had commenced an advance from Saar-
bruck, which they had held since the battle of
three divisions against three companies of Prus-
sians; but having to fall back, they burned that
rich and unprotected town, and in withdrawing
spread the conflagration by throwing hot shot
into it.

Saarbruck, Aug 6.—The town of Saar-
bruck has been just retaken by the first Prussian
army corps, under command of General Stein-
metz.

Mayence, Aug. 6.—The heads of the Prus-
sian columns approached the Saar on the 5th.
This morning General Kamers found the enemy
to the west of Saarbrucken in a strong position
in the mountains near Spiehren, and commenced
immediately to attack them. Following the
sound of the cannon, portions of the divisions of
Barnakow and Stupnagel came up. General
Goeben took command, and a very severe fight
ensued. The position occupied by General
Frossard was taken by assault. General Fran-

cers and Colonel Reutem are among the
wounded.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—King William sends the
following despatch to the Queen:—"Good news.
A great victory has been won by our Fritz.
God be praised for his mercy. We captured
4,000 prisoners, thirty guns, two standards, and
six mitrailleurs. MacMahon during the fight was
heavily reinforced from the main army. The
contest was very severe, and lasted from 11 in
the morning until 9 at p.m., when the French
retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses
are heavy.

BERLIN, August 6.—The French Emperor
has withdrawn his entire defence of Paris (sic).
His losses have been enormous. The Prussians
overtook the retreating French forces early on
Saturday morning, west of Saarbruck, near the
Spiehren Hills. Gen. Kamers commenced the
attack supported by Generals Barnakow and
Stupnagel. General Von Goebin ultimately
assumed command. The action was severe.
A position at which the French endeavoured to
make a stand during their retreat was carried
by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet.
This battle is known as that of Hagenu.

REVISION OF THE PROTESTANT "WORD
OF GOD"—The Word of God, as it has ob-
tained hitherto amongst Protestants since the
days of King James, is to be revised: that is a
fixed fact. How? by whom? and in what di-
rection? are matters not so easily determined.

That Protestants have not got the Word of
God, at present, is a fact universally admitted,
and even the State appointed officials of the
Established Church are the first to acknowledge
it. Thus the Bishop of Bath and Wells is re-
ported in the London *Times* as having frankly
admitted that "it was useless for them to con-
tend that the authorized version was an inspired
production when they knew that it was not."—
This settles the question; for if no one pretends
now-a-days, that that version is "an inspired
production;" and as the only medium of reve-
lation to the great majority of English speaking
Protestants, is that "authorized version" it is a
self evident proposition that the majority of Pro-
testants have nothing better to rely upon than
words of fallible men.

But how in this nineteenth century, in this era
of general enlightenment, and intellectual free-
dom so to revise the Bible as to produce a ver-
sion which shall obtain as general an acceptance
amongst English speaking non-Catholics as does
the actual "authorized version" is a very diffi-
cult problem indeed. It would never do to have
five or six different Protestant "Words of
God;" one Word for the Episcopalians, another
for the Presbyterians; one for the Calvinist, an-
other for the Unitarian; one for use in Great
Britain and her dependencies, another for the
Yankees. In the seventeenth century indeed it
was possible, when as yet the English speaking
Protestant community was confined within the
British islands, when the inherent disintegrating
forces of Protestantism had not fully manifested
themselves, and whilst a vague sort of respect
for authority still lingered amongst the people, to
make by Act of Parliament a State Church, and
over the Royal sign manual to set forth an "au-
thorized version of the Word of God." But
times have greatly changed since the days of
King James. A revised Word of God, the
product of a Royal Commission, would find little
acceptance except amongst the subjects of
Queen Victoria: and unless that Commission
were to include men of all shades of opinion,
from those of Bishop Colenso, and the authors
of *Essays and Reviews*, to those of the narrow-
est of the adherents of Calvinism, it is also
morally certain that its revised Word of God
would be rejected as incomplete, and untrust-
worthy by some of the Protestant sects even
within the British islands. But can any man for
an instant suppose that a Commission to revise
the Word of God in which men of every shade
of opinion in the Protestant community were
fairly represented, would ever bring the labor
committed to it to a conclusion? The thing is
morally impossible. In a Commission so com-
posed there would be some for striking out not
passages merely but whole books, both from the
New and Old Testaments, which are included in
the present "authorized version" of the Canon
of Scripture. For a revision of the Protestant
Bible implies not merely a new and more scholar-
like translation of a universally received origi-
nal: but the fixing of the Canon of Scripture
itself. The members of the Commission charged
with the task of revision, would have to deter-
mine, not merely "what is the meaning of this
word or that word? what the proper rendering
of such or such a passage? what the exact
grammatical significance of such or such a
phrase?"—things which learned scholars are com-
petent to do: but they would have first of all to
establish or lay down a Canon of Scripture, to
ascertain what books are divinely inspired; to
determine the text; to distinguish betwixt the
original and the genuine on the one hand, and
interpolations and corrupt additions on the other.
In their revision of the Old Testament for in-
stance, they would have to settle the contro-

very, long raging in the Protestant world, as to
the genuineness, and inspiration of the Penta-
teuch; to distinguish betwixt what is of Moses,
and what is the product of a later age when
there were Judges and Kings in Israel. In the
same manner would they have to deal with the
New Testament; they would have to agree as
to whether the Gospel called of St. John were
the work of the Apostle, and whether the Apo-
callyps were the work of his pen; whether the
Epistle, called of St. James, that known as the
Epistle to the Hebrews, and many other writings
which stand in the "authorized version" as part
of the New Testament, were really inspired,
and the work of the authors whose names they
respectively bear. These are the questions—
questions which distract the intelligent and en-
quiring portion of the Protestant world, with
which a Royal Commission appointed to revise
the Bible would have to deal.

And how deal with it? Upon what principle
shall it be determined whether a certain writing
is inspired by the Holy Ghost, and therefore en-
titled to a place in the Canon of Scripture?—
Not upon the Catholic principle of constant
tradition and the common consent of the faith-
ful: for if tradition and general belief be suffi-
cient to prove the truth of the tradition—or
thing believed, that is to say, inspiration of cer-
tain Scriptures—it suffices to establish the truth
of many other things which all Protestants deny.
No: to be logical and consistent with the fun-
damental principle of Protestantism, every Pro-
testant must determine the Canon of Scripture
for himself, by the exercise of his private judg-
ment. The Protestant who accepts the authori-
ty of other men upon this matter, who takes the
inspiration say of the Gospel of St. Luke upon
trust, and not as the result of careful independent
enquiries instituted and carried out by himself, is
recrudent to his professed principles. No! Even
a Royal Commission would be incompetent to
settle the vexed question of Inspiration—its
nature, its extent—and the Canonicy of the ser-
eral books of which the "authorized version" of
the Bible is composed.

And it is mainly because of these difficulties
that the long talked of revision of the Protestant
Bible has been put off from day to day. That
book is the "religion of Protestants:" to revise
it—is to revise their religion, to confess there-
fore that it is an imperfect—inadequate religion.
But what assurance will the Protestant whose
faith in his present religion is thus unsettled have
that the revised bible or religion with which a
Royal Commission is to supply him, will be a
whit more trustworthy?

The projected revision is a most dangerous
experiment, one from which imitating the pru-
dence of the Knight of La Mancha who forebore
to expose his helmet to too severe a test, they
would, if wise shrink. If carried out it will
cause many a Protestant to think, for once in
his life, for himself upon religious matters, to ex-
amine into the foundations of his faith and to
ask himself "Do I really upon my own private
judgment, as the result of my own intellectual
labors and not on the word of others! believe
this book to be the Inspired Word of God?"—
The moment a Protestant begins to reason in
this wise he is on a road which leads inevitably
either to Romanism or Authority or else to In-
fidelity or the rejection of all Revelation from
without.

PROTESTANT RIOTS IN BELGIUM.—The
recent elections in Belgium which resulted favor-
ably for the Catholic party elicited a strong dis-
play of genuine Protestant feeling amongst the
liberals or anti-Catholic party. They attacked
and pillaged the convents and nunneries, and
otherwise comported themselves in a manner
worthy of a Yankee Protestant mob, and of the
burners of the Charleston convent.

WORK FOR CATHOLIC CANADA.

Of late years strenuous efforts have been put
forth in various parts of the Dominion to attract
to Canadian shores some portion of the tide of
Emigration constantly flowing from the old
countries of Europe. Some degree of success
has attended these efforts; and in consequence
of them, the facilities and advantages which
Canada offers to settlers are now understood and
recognised both in England and Ireland. But
there is yet abundance of room on our Continent
for a far greater proportion of that surplus popu-
lation which through the crowded cities of Eng-
land, Canada has need of those men, women,
and children, whose very existence in the home
countries, is a difficulty for the State, and almost
a misery for themselves. But we want neither
Criminals nor Paupers! Between the confirmed
criminal and the confirmed pauper of English
towns there may be some little difference, but it is
very slight indeed. To hardy Irish emigrants,
to starry English farmers, or to keen but honest
Scots, Canada holds out hands of welcome, and
if they take her as they find her, and treat her
as she deserves, they will find in her a kind and
bounteous foster-mother.

But there is another class of immigrants, who,
coming here in early youth, forget almost at

once the associations of their birth, and becomes
real children of Canada. A movement has been
for some time a-foot, bringing over to us young
boys, and girls, from the cities and workhouses
of England, before they have learnt to feel the
blighting taint of pauperism, or to taste the fruits
of crime. The promoters of this organisation
are ladies with no other means of securing suc-
cess, but strong minds and earnest hearts. They
have made a beginning, and have so far reaped
almost unexpected success. The projects of
Miss Rye, and her fellow laborers, have how-
ever one drawback, which as far as Catholics
are concerned, vitiates much of the good we
might otherwise expect from them. They deal
only with Protestants; or what is even more de-
trimental in our eyes, they refuse to recognise
any religion but Protestantism in subjects of
their charitable efforts. But this defect can be
remedied—our Catholic brethren on the other
side of the Atlantic are determined not to be
outdone in provision for their poor, and their
orphans, and we have great pleasure in announc-
ing that an accredited envoy will shortly arrive
from Liverpool empowered to treat with the
Catholics of Canada, and United States, in order
to devise a system whereby the Catholic and
Irish children who would be exposed in England
to the dangers of the workhouses and the streets
may be transferred to this country where their
services will be valuable, and where they may
find homes and careers of honest usefulness
awaiting them.

The Rev. Father Nugent is no Tyro in mat-
ters affecting the interests of the children of the
poor. In the town of Liverpool even those
most opposed to our religion and their ministers
speak of him with respect as of a model priest.
In all grades of society his name is there con-
sidered as that of an apostle of charity and we
cannot refrain from congratulating our Liver-
pool co-religionists on the happy choice they
made in nominating him as their commissioner in
this matter. The efforts of Miss Rye praise-
worthy though they are, cannot be for a moment
compared with the constant labors of Father
Nugent in behalf of the poor, whether criminal
or innocent. To forward their interests both
spiritual and temporal he spares himself no labor,
shrinks before no difficulties however great. We
feel ourselves constrained to refer to one of his
undertakings:—a work which in after years will
probably be the great achievement of his life.
Alone, unaided, but trusting in God and his
own zeal, Father Nugent opened an asylum for
destitute and homeless boys. In this Refuge the
poor neglected children received not only food
and shelter, but also the great boon of a good
education. To maintain this institution the good
Father founded "The Association of Provi-
dence," with what success may be gathered
from the following short account of the work
done by "The Refuge" up to the end of last
year. In 1866, 106 boys were permanently
provided for, and 950 casually supplied with
food. In 1867, 115 boys were permanently
provided for, and 2913 nights lodging, and
48 205 suppers given to destitute boys. In
1868, 155 boys were permanently dealt with
and an average of 43 casual applicants daily fed
and taught in the schools. In 1869 the number
permanently dealt with rose to 170 whilst a daily
average of 24 casuals received food and educa-
tion. It is Father Nugent's intention to extend
the institution until he can provide within its
walls permanent accommodation for 200 boys,
with 50 additional beds in the night asylum and
also to erect in connection with it a large day
and night Ragged School. The steady progress
which the Refuge has made is a guarantee for its
stability and its permanent usefulness—whilst
from the short account we have here given of it,
our readers will be able to judge what manner
of man it is who comes to plead with us the cause
of the poor Irish Catholic children left destitute
in the crowded, unhealthy towns of England;
and those children may be well satisfied with the
advocate God has raised up for them. But the
work which Father Nugent is now preparing
himself is neither easy nor of a temporary char-
acter. The extent of Infant destitution in Eng-
land is almost incredible. To confine our re-
marks to the one town of Liverpool—a census
taken in it four years ago showed that there
were 47,000 children between the ages of 5 and
14 attending no school, and ignorant of both re-
ligion and morality. In 1869 there were more
than 25,000 street children in that one town
alone; and we may rest assured the evil has not
ceased to grow. It is to obtain our help to curb
it, and to reduce its portentous dimensions, that
Father Nugent is about to come amongst us.—
His errand is one that must appeal most forcibly
to our feelings as men, and as Catholics. Of
those 25,000 waifs of the streets how many
thousands are the children of honest Irish Ca-
tholic parents struck down by misfortune and
disease in an almost hopeless struggle for exist-
ence. Each and every one of them has a claim
on us as being bound together in race and in re-
gion. We hope and trust that Father Nugent
will receive that welcome, that large hearted aid
which his zeal, his charity, and the magnitude of
the undertaking he comes to inaugurate both de-

mand and deserve. To say to the Catholics of Canada that in furthering the transfer of poor Catholic children from England to our own land they will in reality further their own interest would be to use an argument strictly true indeed, but very derogatory to their faith as Catholics, or charity as men. We know our fellow-countrymen, and knowing them look forward to the completion of Father Nugent's mission amongst them with something more than hope with perfect confidence.—Com.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal arrived in town on Tuesday last from Rome, and was met at Vercheres by a large number of friends and escorted to this city.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Three Rivers arrived from Rome on the 9th inst. Arches and green trees were planted in the streets through which he passed on his way to his palace.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR.—As you and others, interested in the Catholic education of the country, have given a full and complete account of all the institutions that flourish everywhere, their examinations, distributions of prizes, entertainments, &c., you can now find room for a few remarks on one of the most promising, if not the most prosperous, educational establishments in the Province. For although all such institutions conducted by the acknowledged ability of the Sisters of Notre Dame (their system, acquisitions and zeal, being everywhere the same) are identical; still I may claim for the Convent of Peterboro many advantages, that should recommend it to the admiration and patronage of the community—whilst others do not possess an equal extent. Indeed the house, its location and surroundings, have attracted the attention of all visitors to our prosperous town.

The children of the Convent at the annual distribution of prizes, accompanied that interesting proceeding by a most charming entertainment that delighted the immense crowd that had the happiness of witnessing it. The acting of those sweet little artists approached so near perfection that almost every piece would have been encored if time were allowed. There was one, however, so irresistible that had it not been re-acted the audience would have made their demand for it perceptible in a manner a delighted assembly so well knows how to do.

At the close of this successful exhibition of taste and talent the young ladies were addressed by a few speakers; but none appeared to have made so great an impression as William Cluxton, Esq. For here the old saying "to be praised by a man himself so well praised is culminating praise" had its full effect. We all were familiar with the good taste and acquirements of his well cultivated mind, and when every piece met his approbation, even the less favoured amongst us were satisfied that the approval, so gracefully given, was the judgment of a man most competent to render it. After having adverted to the different performances and unmistakably eulogised some favourite pieces a little more than the rest, he congratulated the denizens of Peterboro of every persuasion on their having in their midst an institution where the children of all received equal attention—their feelings, however discrepant on religious or other subjects, jealously regarded and respected—and the health and morals of their little ones so well cared for under the unremitting and anxious supervision of the worthy Sisters of Notre Dame! He very feelingly pointed out to us the advantages this locality now enjoyed, in contrast with the time when parents were obliged to see their children but imperfectly educated or forced to send them to a great distance to acquire those accomplishments which their means could afford and their affections prompted. He did not hesitate to illustrate this portion of his address by reference to his first parting with his own daughter—when sending her to a distant Academy—the fears he entertained when she parted with a parent's care and surveillance, the anxiety he felt lest her health might give way and be disguised from him, &c., and concluded with the hope that the people of town and country, irrespective of every other consideration, would appreciate the boon and avail themselves of an opportunity so much within their reach, to give their daughters a sound and complete education.

After the National Anthem being sung the audience separated, highly delighted and by no means envying the lot of those whose attendance was impeded by the rain which that night fell most provokingly.

Yours, &c.,
CIVIS.

Peterborough, Ont., Aug. 2nd, 1870.

DEPARTURE.—The many friends of Brother Anthony, so favorably known to our citizens in connection with the Christian Brothers' Academy will regret to learn that he has been obliged to travel Southwards for the purpose of recruiting his health which had given way under the arduous duties of his calling. During his stay in

our midst, this esteemed gentleman, besides endeavoring himself to his pupils by the liveliest interest be took in all that concerned their welfare, had, by his ripe attainments as a scholar, and his open hearted generous disposition, gained the confidence and esteem of all who had the pleasure of knowing him. While regretting that his enfeebled health should compel him to leave us, perhaps for ever, we can only wish that a more genial climate may soon restore him, if not to his Quebec friends, at least to the pupils to whom he has vowed to devote the remainder of his days.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENTS IN SAINT JAMES STREET.—TWO MEN KILLED.—On Wednesday morning, 3rd inst., about 11 o'clock, the new building in course of erection at the southeast corner of St. John and St. James Streets was the scene of one of the most sad and melancholy events that have occurred in the city for a long time. Two men who had left their homes in the morning full of health and vigor with scarcely a minute's warning were precipitated from a scaffolding about thirty feet high and lay crushed and mangled amid a heap of stones and broken timbers. One was killed instantaneously, and the other only lived a few hours to suffer the most excruciating torture. Three other men also fell from the scaffolding at the same time, but though they are very seriously injured hopes are entertained of their recovery.

The cause of the accident as nearly as we can learn is as follows:—The place where the five men were working was on a platform raised above the joisting of the flooring of the second story and near the gable wall which they were building. The joists upon which the flooring rested were about four inches wide by 10 inches in depth and had a hold upon the brick work at each end of perhaps six inches. Upon these joists thus placed with no fastening to the brick wall on either side, a loose scaffolding was placed and on it a large heavy windlass, used in conjunction with a block and tackle for raising stones and other material on to the building.—To keep this windlass secure in its proper place a large heap of stones was placed around it and on planks, the ends of which were laid on the windlass. At the time the accident occurred the five unfortunate men were on the platform and engaged in turning the windlass for the purpose of raising a very heavy stone. All at once the windlass was drawn slightly from its position giving a sudden jerk to the scaffolding when the joists sustaining it were canted over on to their sides and the immense weight upon them, in addition to the fall proved sufficient to break some of them and displace others from the short hold they had upon the brick work. In an instant the whole scaffolding, stones, and windlass were precipitated to the cellar below carrying with them the five men at work on the windlass. As soon as it was ascertained what had happened the crowd from the streets gathered in hundreds to witness a scene which beggars description.—Blood lay in pools at the bottom of the cellar, and the stones and broken planks also bore terrible marks of the fatal disaster. One of the men named Juteau had his head dreadfully crushed, and when taken up life was found to be extinct, and he was at once conveyed to the General Hospital. Another named Joseph Labelle, who had only commenced work on the building yesterday morning, was also badly jammed, and had a fearful gash in the head leaving the brain quite open. He was taken to the Hotel Dieu, where he died at half past two in the afternoon.

The other three men, whose names are Mischeau, Beameur and Robert, were severely bruised and cut, but were quite sensible, and at their own request were conveyed to their private dwellings.

Juteau and Labelle are both married men with families, the latter, who lived at St. Jean Baptiste Village, was attended to during his last moments by his wife, to whom the sad tidings had been communicated. Two priests also attended the dying man and administered to him the last rites of the Church. Inquests will be held on the bodies of both men this morning, and a rigid investigation made as to the cause of the accident.

During the day large crowds of people continued to gather round the scene of the terrible disaster, and after viewing the place and enquiring as to the cause of the accident, turned away with saddened countenances, many of them uttering expressions of deep sympathy and heartfelt regret.

The Inquest lasted several days. The jury, after being together two hours, failed to agree, and gave the following findings:—

The undersigned jurors sworn to render a verdict in the inquest holden on the bodies of Joseph Labelle and Alfred Juteau, are of opinion that the said deceased Joseph Labelle and Alfred Juteau, came to their death in an accidental and unforeseen manner.

(Signed)
J. M. Papineau, cabinet maker; Hilaire Guerin, dry goods merchant; Napoleon Prefontaine, merchant; Joseph Soulliere, grocer;

E. H. Charles Lionais, architect and surveyor.

The undersigned jurors sworn to render a verdict on the inquest held on the bodies of Joseph Labelle and Alfred Juteau, are of opinion that Elie Plante and Hyacinthe Bourgoin, did on the 3rd day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, feloniously kill and slay the said Joseph Labelle and Alfred Juteau, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and our Sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

(Signed)
Ferdinand David, foreman; L. Pariseau, cabinet maker; Dominique Ducharme, carpenter and contractor; P. H. Morin, assessor; J. A. Desautel; Bazile Plessis Bellair, P. P. Lachapelle.

The Coroner, we understand, has deposited the papers in the matter with the crown authorities, and it is to be hoped they will take action in the matter.

THE SAGUENAY FIRES.—Great as has been the calamity which has fallen on the Saguenay country, we question much whether the farmers of Rimouski will not suffer severe privations this winter. There are six miles, stretching from below Green Island along the south shore of the St. Lawrence, known as the Rimouski country where until the other day, not a drop of rain fell for months. Hay crop there is none. This is the hay harvest but the stalks are not five inches high in fact it is almost impossible to mow the hay, as the scythe has no hold. The price at present is \$18 per 100 bundles—not much in barn and little to put in. The grain crops have equally suffered—it is lamentable to see farms after farms with the oats ripening a few inches from the surface. In New Brunswick the same state of things exists on a larger scale—cattle actually perished for want of water—and farmers in many sections were forced to pull down their fences and turn their cattle into the stunted crops in order to save them from starvation. The calamity is so wide-spread, and includes such thousands of families, that private or even public charity would fail to afford adequate relief. New Brunswick and Rimouski farmers are if anything in a worse plight than our farmers on the north shore were in 1868, when hay rose to \$60 per ton, and cattle were sold in thousands for merely nominal prices to prevent their starving on the owners' hands. The Saguenay country can boast of plenty of potatoes and forage—so that it is better able to get through the winter than New Brunswick or Rimouski.—Daily News.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Duncan McGillivray, who is accused of causing the death of J. Ste Clairmont, at Point Fortune, as formerly reported, was yesterday brought before Mr. Justice Badgley on a writ of *habeas corpus* and admitted to bail. McGillivray, who has always borne an excellent character hitherto, was bound over, himself in £250 and two sureties in £125 each, to stand his trial at the approaching term of the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal on a charge of manslaughter.

PETERBORO, August 4.—About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Taylor's Pump factory and Furniture shop, Simcoe street, by which the building and contents and the adjoining two story double dwelling, and a dwelling and stable of Mr. A. Dobbin, were totally consumed. Mr. Taylor is insured in the Hartford for \$800; Mr. Dobbin £1,000, in the Commercial Union and some other company. The contents of Mr. Dobbin's building and the dwelling were saved. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. It is reported a man was seen coming out of the pump factory a few minutes before the fire broke out.

NEW INSECT.—The farmers residing in the vicinity of Quebec, report a new insect this year, which is making great ravages in the oat crop. The bug or insect differs entirely from that of last year.—Chronicle.

We have much regret in recording the death of St. Ours yesterday evening of the Houle. Alexander Edward Kierszkowski, M. P. St. Hyacinthe, the news of which only reached us at a late hour last night. Mr. Kierszkowski had been for some time past in a precarious state, and for the past few days had not been expected to recover. His death deprives his party of a faithful and earnest adherent as well as a parliamentary advocate.—Gazette, Aug 6.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Kemore, T Gillespie, \$2; Berthier J D O McBean, 4; Jarvis, J McAvery, 2; Portsmouth, P Whelan, 1; Montreal, Ill. U.S., Rev P Paradis, 2; Oil Springs, J Malloy, 2; River Beaudette, T Rodgers, 2; Merrickville, P Kyle, 4; Westport, D Foley, 4; Pointe Claire, L McNab, 2; St Jean Chrysostom, J Stewart, 2; Rockwood, J D Murphy, 2; Assumption, Rev J M Legare, 2; Earldy, J Megee, 2; London, J M Keary, 2; Prospect, T Leonard, 2; Barrieheld, J Ryan, 2,50; Olanton, F X Lalonde, 2; Hastings, M Gormley, 1; Fontenoy, T Doyle, 2; Narrows, M Mooney, 2; Arthur, P Drake, 2; Mount St Patrick, Rev J McCormac, 4; West Huntly, Rev A O'Malley, 4; Dickinsons Landing, T F Shields, 2; Perth, B Collins, 2.
Per Rev H Blitzzard, Granby—T McKee, W Harris, 2.
Per O Donovan, Hamilton—J McDonnell, 2.
Per P Hackett, Chambly Canton—Self, 4; H O'Hara, 2; T Kocca, 2; M Mullarky, 2.
Per J O'Regan, Oshawa—Self, 2; Rev J J Shea, D Dulles, 2; J P Johnston, 2; P Wall, 2; C Allan, 2

Died

In this city, on the 4th inst., Patrick James, aged 3 months, youngest child of Mr. Patrick Corrigan.
On the 19th July last, at Killshandra, County of Cavan, Ireland, at the age of 81 years, Harriet Henev, mother of Alderman Henev, Ottawa.—R.I.P.
Of consumption, on the 24th July, at her brother's residence, Point Fortune, Ursula McDonnell, wife of Anthony Callan, Esq., J.P., East Templeton.—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, August 10, 1870.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.60 to \$3.00; Middlings \$4.50 to \$5.00; Fine, \$5.25 to \$5.00; Super., No. 2 \$5.60 to \$6.00; Superfine \$5.75 to \$6.00; Fancy \$6.25 to \$6.00; Extra, \$6.75 to \$6.00; Superior Extra \$6.00 to \$6.00; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.25 to 4.50.
Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.20.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Thirds, \$4.00 to 4.20.—First Pearls, 7 to 15.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.50 to 28.00;—Thin Mess \$25.00; Prime, \$30.00 to 30.00.
Butters, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c.—good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c.
Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c.
Lard, per lb.—14c.

Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50.
FRASE, per 66 lbs.—\$0.84.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

August 10, 1870.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal	17	0	17	6
Oatmeal, do	11	6	12	6
Indian Meal, do	8	0	9	0
Rye-Flour, do	00	0	00	00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	0	1	3
Do, salt do (inferior)	0	9	0	10
Cheese, do	0	9	0	10

MEATS.

Beef, per lb	0	5	0	8
Pork, do	0	7	0	8
Mutton, do	0	5	0	6
Lamb, do	0	5	0	6
Veal, per lb	0	6	0	7
Beef, per 100 lbs	8	0	0	10
Pork, fresh do	8	0	0	10

GRAIN

Barley, do (new)	2	6	2	9
Peas, do	4	6	5	0
Oats, do	2	6	2	9
Buckwheat, do	2	6	3	0
Indian Corn, do	3	6	3	9
Rye, do	0	0	0	0
Flax Seed, do	7	3	7	6
Timothy, do	12	6	13	0

FOWLS AND GAME.

Chickens, do	0	0	0	0
Pigeons (tame), do	1	0	1	6
Partridges, do	3	9	4	6
Hares, do	1	6	2	6
Rabbits (live) do	0	0	0	0
Woodcock, do	0	0	0	0
Suip, do	0	0	0	0
Plover, do	0	0	0	0
Turkeys (old), per couple	10	0	17	6
Do (young), do	0	0	0	0
Geese, do	6	0	10	0
Ducks, do	4	0	6	0
Do (wild), do	0	0	0	0
Fowls, do	3	0	4	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Potatoes per bag	3	9	4	6
Turnips do	0	0	0	0
Onions, per minot	0	0	0	0
Maple Syrup per gallon	0	0	0	0
Honey do	0	0	0	0
Lard, per lb	0	11	1	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	9	0	10
Haddock do	0	3	0	4
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	6	0	8
Apples, per barrel	4	50	5	50
Hay, per 100 bundles,	27	00	28	00
Straw do	24	00	25	00

WANTED

Immediately for the R. C. Male Separate school of Belleville, a first class male teacher, (a Normal school teacher preferred.) Salary liberal. Application to be made stating terms on or before the 8th prox.—if by letter postpaid—to P. P. LYON, Secretary. Belleville, Ont., July 19th, 1870.

NOTICE.

To the Gentlemen of the Clergy and the Religious Communities.

WE, the undersigned take the liberty of informing the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that the balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles in use for the Catholic Worship, will be sold, without reserve, by Public Auction, at the store of Jos Beaudry, 268 Notre Dame Street, on the 7th September next.

By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

SITUATION WANTED

A YOUNG MAN good at figures, of pleasant address, speaking fluently the English and French languages, and who has travelled extensively through the United States, wishes to get a situation as Grocery Clerk or Bar-Tender, or any position of trust where he could make himself generally useful. Address this office.

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burg's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price—45c. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA
PROV. OF QUEBEC,
Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO., and ANDREW MACFARLANE, individually, Insolvents.

ON Saturday the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned, individually and as a member of said Firm of Andrew Macfarlane & Co., will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ANDREW MACFARLANE,
By his Attorneys ad litem,
BETHUNE & BETHUNE.
Montreal, 8th August, 1870. 6w

CANADA,
PROV. OF QUEBEC,
Dist. of Montreal.

In virtue of the INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, in the SUPERIOR COURT, en re AMABLE DUHAMEL, Insolvent.

On Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will ask his discharge, in the said Court, in virtue of Insolvent Acts of 1864 and 1869 respectively.

AMABLE DUHAMEL,
by M. GARAU, Attorney ad litem,
Montreal, 28th July, 1870. 4-51

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864 AND 1869.

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

In the matter of Francois Fabien Ferland, Insolvent.

On Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said acts of 1864 and 1869 respectively.

FRANCOIS FABIAN FERLAND,
Per V-ille & Benoit,
His Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 2nd July, 1870.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS:

TO THE BENEFACTORS OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, OF WINDSOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA.

To take place in the Town Hall of Windsor, Ont., on Thursday, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1870.

ANY ONE CONTRIBUTING \$1.00 WILL BE CONSIDERED A BENEFACTOR.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS.

- 1 Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his Holiness Pope Pius IX
- 2 A number of most beautiful Steel Engravings [valued at \$300]. The gift of His Majesty Napoleon III, Emperor of the French
- 3 An Oil Painting of St. John the Baptist [valued at \$300] The gift of Banker Guerin, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Lyons
- 4 A Mosaic of Marble [valued at \$100]. The gift of the Marquis de Bonnevillle, French Ambassador at the Papal Court.
- 5 An Oil Painting of Pope Pius IX [valued at \$100]. The gift of a Roman Artist
- 6 A number of Coloured Steel Engravings, representing the Mosaics of the principal Roman Basilicas. [valued at \$100] The gift of Chevalier de Rossi, the Pope's Antiquarian
- 7 An ECOLE HOMO [valued at \$100]. The gift of the Rector of the French Church of St. Louis at Rome.
- 8 The gift of the Royal Family at Naples, comprising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$60.]
- 9 Several small Oil Paintings, presented by several Roman Artists [valued at about \$50]
- 10 A large Haydock Bible, magnificently bound [valued at \$30] The gift of the Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Canada.
- 11 The gift of the Right Rev. P. A. Pisonanlt, D.D., Bishop of Birtina at Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50].
- 12 The gift of the Right Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D., Bishop of Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50.]
- 13 An Alabaster Statue of the Blessed Virgin [valued at \$50] The gift of Canon Houper, a member of several learned societies
- 14 The gift of the Rev Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, of Windsor, Ont., [valued at \$80]
- 15 A beautiful Arm Chair [valued at \$100.] The gift of Mrs. Wm. G. Hall, of Windsor, Ont.

Besides a large number of other valuable gifts, consisting of Cameos, Bracelets of Precious Stones, Coral Necklaces, &c.

BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, WINDSOR, ONT.

Patrick Conway, Merchant.
D. K. Suter, Merchant.
Vital Ouellette, Esq.
Daniel Goyeau Esq.
Edward Hamrahn, Esq.
Rev. J. H. Wagner, Pastor, of Windsor.
John O'Connor, Member of Parliament, Essex.
Francis Caron, Police Justice, Windsor.
Alexander H. Wagner, Postmaster, Windsor.
Charles E. Casgrain, M. D.
Pierre Langlois, Esq.
John Monro, Esq.
James O'nter, Esq.
Alexander Marenzetta Esq.
Achille H. Ouellette, Esq.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new.—Said farm is situate on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 14 1/2 miles from the city of London, and 12 1/2 miles from the important town of St. Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Leano, and three and a half from the village of Granton—the three last named places are important produce markets on the G.T.R.R. It is within three-fourths of a mile of a post office, two good stores, a blacksmith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic church, Presbytery, and Separate School; in Leano there are three Protestant churches—namely, English, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with three Schools, and all these places are approached by a first class gravel road.—Terms moderate. For further information apply to John McIlhargy, of the premises, or, by letter, to Patrick McIlhargy, St. Mary's Road, Elginfield, P. O. Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

WANTED

By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young children. No objection to travel or to the country.—Unexceptionable references. Address—J. R. TRUM WRIGHTS OFFICE, Montreal.

GURY'S THEOLOGY.

COMPENDIUM THEOLOGIE MORALIS,
BY
P. J. P. GURY, S. J.
New Edition with the complete notes of Bellarini; bound, marble edge, \$3.00.
D. & J. SADLER & CO.,
Montreal.

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Corner of Notre Dame,
(Over J. McEntyre's Clothing Store),
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AND
MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS,
125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET,
MONTREAL.
At the above establishment will always be found a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds. Repairs done on the shortest notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Gen. Douay dropped dead from apoplexy on the 11th inst. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes, on Tuesday, that the enthusiasm for war has disappeared. It is now evident that war with Germany means a prolonged struggle against an million-armed combatants, determined to defend their own country, and, if possible, to give the French such a lesson that hereafter the Emperor's peculiar mode of making his reign an area of peace by attacking his neighbours will be rendered impossible.

The announcement that the fortifications of Paris are to be placed in a condition of defence, and the Emperor's admission that the war will be long has singularly dampened the ardor of those who imagined that within a fortnight a glorious peace, which would re-establish the supremacy of France would be signed in Berlin.

We are still told that the Germans are trembling at the idea of encountering Mitrailleurs and Turcos, but the fight has lost its effect.

Paris, Aug. 3.—A division of the French army, under Bontal, captured the town of Saarbrück and took three thousand Prussian prisoners. The Mitrailleur did wonders. A ball from a Prussian cannon fell near the Princes Imperial. The Obusiers carried 1300 yards effectively, and the Mitrailleurs over 2000 yards.

Paris, August 4th.—The heights taken by the French at Saarbrück form a key to the railway approaches to Treves, hence the importance of the conquest.

Rations for five hundred thousand leave Paris daily for the French army.

Paris, Aug. 4th.—The Empress came to the Tuileries to-day, accompanied by the President of the Council and Ministers.

The 'Gaulois' says the Emperor will issue a decree making the Marseillaise henceforth the national air of France. During the fight at Saarbrück it was played by the bands.

A cable special to the Herald, of Strasbourg, yesterday, says after council of war, Marshal McMahon who is chief of staff to General Cousin, surveyed the Rhine from Kiehl bridge upwards. They visited Orumut, 20 miles north of here, where a cavalry division and part of the first division of infantry are encamped; from their movements, it is conjectured McMahon, with the African army, is about to cross the Rhine and dash rapidly by way of Carlsruhe and Heidelberg to Frankfurt, thence he will endeavor to cut the railroad communicating between Berlin and the Rhine. It is believed he will leave Mayence on the left, while the main army pushes on through the Lower Rhine Province to Mayence and Obolenz.

New York, Aug. 4.—A Berlin despatch says an other fight has taken place at the town of Geraweler. A detachment of French crossed the line and took possession of the village. The Prussians then attacked the French and dislodged them from their position in the village, when they retired with the loss of nine killed.

A Paris special of Wednesday evening says:—The French very reluctantly admit they do not occupy the town of Saarbrück. They simply preserve their position on the heights, on which they had erected batteries a week before the attack.

The 'Journal du Soir' has reason to believe that the Prussian plan of attack is to concentrate at Mayence, Obolenz, Darmstadt, and Laubach, and march at once into France through Laubach—this the Journal thinks explains the assault on Weissenbourg.

Paris, August 5.—The 'Moniteur du Soir' in an extra, reports that a combat took place to-day at the Village of Nieu-Chateaubach, near the junction of the Hauter and the Rhine. No particulars given.

The French say that the Prussian needle-gun recoils so badly that the marksmen are soon compelled to fire from the shoulder.

It is now understood that Saarbrück was never an outpost, and so long as the Prussians occupy Saarbrück it is not an important military position.

The fifty departments at first exempted from the Garde Mobile service have been warned that they must immediately furnish their contingents.

Paris, Aug. 5.—At the Camp at Chalons last evening the Garde Mobile had a grand illumination in honour of the capture of Saarbrück. There had been previously some slight insubordination among the Garde, but the favourable news ended it at once.

French Gen. Durque made a reconnaissance on the 3rd between Saarbrücken and Saarbrücken to observe the movements of the Prussians. They were found not to be in any force in that neighbourhood.

London, Aug. 5th.—The report that Saarbrücken was taken by the French proves unfounded. The report came from Paris and is contradicted by later despatches, which says that no fighting as yet has taken place at that point.

PARIS, Aug. 5th.—At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the three regiments of Gen. Douay's division and a brigade of light cavalry were attacked at Weissenburg by very considerable forces of the enemy, which had been massed in the woods skirting the Lanter River. Our troops resisted for several hours the enemy, and then retired to the summit of Pigeonnier, an eminence which commands the line of railroad to Bitche. Gen. Douay was killed. One piece of artillery the horses having been killed and the carriage broken, fell into the hands of the Prussians.

Marshall McMahon is concentrating the forces under his command at Weissenburg.

London, Aug. 5.—The fight at Saarbrücken on Saturday lasted six hours and on both sides 600 men were placed 'hors de combat.' Judging from the French account the mitrailleurs have already decided the war.

The Prussian victory at Weissenburg was decisive. The troops engaged were regiments of the 5th and 11th corps of the Prussian Army Corps, and Second Army Corps of Bavaria, led by the Crown Prince in person. The French force consisted of Douay's division of McMahon's corps. Weissenburg and Geisbill, in rear of that town were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet, after obstinate resistance. The general who commanded the French in the absence of Gen. Douay was killed, with two officers of his staff. The French encampment, one piece of artillery and 500 wounded prisoners, including many Turcos, fell into the hands of the Prussian or German side. Gen. Kirchbach is wounded. The Grenadier Guards and the 5th regiment suffered severely.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—M. Maréchal, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived here. It is asserted that he is on a special mission to the French Government.

Since six o'clock great crowds collected before the shops of certain money changers who were suspected of having sent money to Prussia. The people made threatening demonstrations, but the police protected the shops from harm. An immense assemblage on the Boulevards were singing patriotic songs. No disorders occurred.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Presse judges from the movements now being made by the enemy's troops that Belgian territory will be violated by the Prussians.

By order of the Prefect of Police, all persons now in Paris who are natives of countries at war with France are summoned to appear before a commis-

sary of peace, and procure papers or leave the country.

The city is greatly excited to-night, and much indignation is manifested at the repulse of the French troops at Weissenburg.

A special from Frankfurt on Tuesday says:—It is still generally believed that a great battle will be fought near Mayence. The number of men now massed between Mayence and the front is enormous.

The citizens of Frankfurt who are supposed to be hostile to the Prussian rule show lavish hospitality to the troops. If they do not love the Prussians they at least detest the French. This war in aid of detaching Frankfurt from Prussia has developed a sincere attachment to Fatherland.

The story which recently originated in France of the naval engagement at Cuxhaven, in which a Prussian war vessel was reported to be sunk, is false; there has been no collision at sea between the French and Prussians thus far.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—A dense crowd assembled to-day in front of the Royal Palace, and the King's despatch announcing the victory at Weissenburg was read by order of the Queen amidst great enthusiasm. The buildings were generally covered with flags and will be illuminated to night.

London, Aug. 5.—The Times, this morning, says the plan of the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Moltke, has been recently changed from a defensive to an offensive one. An advance into France is threatened.

It is possible that Prince Frederick Charles will push forward and attack Meur.

The Prussian batteries passing through here are observed to be much lighter and more serviceable than in 1866. The German officers believe that the Prussians will bring into the field a gun superior to Napoleon's pet artillery, and that the French mitrailleurs will find their match.

The Prussians carry old horse pistols, while the French have the long range carbines, and admit of aim. The fifth corps of the Prussians are mainly composed of Poles.

Brest, Aug. 5.—The North German three masted schooner 'Laura' was captured by a French man of war, and brought into this port to-day.

London, Aug. 5.—It is understood that England has determined to make the invasion of Belgium a *casus belli*.

The King of Belgium will summon the powers who guaranteed her neutrality to her assistance as soon as her territory is invaded, and England will respond.

London, Aug. 5.—The statement reiterated that Russia's relation to belligerent powers depend on the action of Austria. If the latter maintains neutrality, Russia will also remain neutral. The only event that could alter this situation would be the rising of the Poles.

St. Petersburg journals repeat that Russia has no designs on the Danubian principalities.

A despatch from Antwerp represents the fatal effects of the war on commerce as fully felt there. Money is extremely scarce, and business is at a stand.

A despatch from Constantinople reports that the French Minister was warmly received by the Sultan, who expressed a strong sympathy with France in the present war.

London July 5.—The English fleet, including several iron-clads has sailed for Gibraltar.

Pesth, Aug. 4.—The diet of Hungary yesterday emphatically declared in favor of Austrian neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war.

London, Aug. 5.—A French corps is said to have moved last night on Saarbrücken, where a battle was expected.

It is said that a cavalry skirmish occurred near Leutenburg, yesterday, in which 15 French defeated 150 Prussians.

The first levy of the Garde Cinq probably will be mobilized, and the regular army raised to 200,000 men.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.—The Danish Government still struggles hard to preserve neutrality, but the popular excitement is intense, and perhaps un-governable. The sympathy for France among all classes is very marked.

A circular has lately appeared from Gen. Gazeta defending Spain as innocent of the trouble between France and Prussia. This document is well received.

Lisbon, Aug. 4.—It is reported that Don Fernando has accepted the proffer of the crown of Spain.

Sweden is utterly unprepared for war. She has but 53,000 Remington rifles, and but five millions of ball cartridge, instead of ten million, which is absolutely required according to the Minister of War for service. The field artillery is still worse off, and includes only 35 batteries and 150 guns. Not one fortress can withstand a siege.

But one Norwegian paper advocates taking part in the war.

BELGIUM

London, Aug. 3.—Violent political and religious disturbances occurred in Brussels and Ghent. The mob held the streets for some hours, and ransacked convents and other buildings. The troops were called out and the riots were suppressed.

Our correspondent in Brussels writes, last Tuesday that the defeat of the Liberals was partly due to unpopular measures of internal administration, such as taxes on spirits and salt. The principal cause, however, was a discussion among the Liberal party themselves. The Radicals supported the Clerical party rather than compromise with modern Liberal leaders, but the Liberal opposition in the Chamber will be strong enough to control the Clerical party.

New York, Aug. 5.—The Tribune's Brussels correspondent writes on Wednesday. The final result of the election gives the Senate 28 Liberals and 34 Clericals, and the House of Representatives 50 Liberals and 74 Clericals. All of the late Cabinet were re-elected. Whatever party discussions there may be, all Belgians agree that their independence must be maintained at any price. The new Clerical Cabinet may, nevertheless, do great mischief in home affairs, and it may take years to reconstruct the old Liberal majority. The Clerical party promised a fifteen years' prolongation of the gambling bill at Spa as the price of success while all the Clerical party, as such, favour France rather than Prussia.

The Chambers will be convoked on the 8th of August.

ROME.

The Pope has written a letter to the Emperor in which he expresses dissatisfaction at the removal of the French troops from Rome.

Negotiations at Florence for the preservation of the neutrality of the Pontifical States was successful.

UNITED STATES.

A movement is being organized by the best women of America against the horrible chignon, which has all our sympathies. Women have discovered that the chignon cannot be worn during the summer without entailing upon the wearer the most serious consequences. Aside from the uncleanness of the abomination, headaches, constant and severe, follow naturally, and aberrations of the mind have been traced to the leading down of the head with masses of the heaviest kind of material. A number of ladies of Toledo have within the week discarded the chignon, and cut their hair short, as Anna Dickinson, Laura Hallway, Florence Nightingale and Gail

Hamilton wear theirs, and not one of these could be induced to go back to the old style.

St. LAZARE DE MONTMORENCY, District of Montmorency, O. E. 13th Aug. 1864.

Edmond Giroux, Esq., Druggist, No. 47 St. Peter Street, corner of Vieux Marché, Lower Town, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify, that I have been, during eighteen months, sick and obliged to keep my bed, unable to walk a single step. After having tried the remedies prescribed by physicians, and many others, without success, I decided to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and took five bottles. To-day I walk perfectly well, and I am able to attend to my business. One of the most able physicians, after bleeding me, declared that my sickness was severe Rheumatic affection.

I am, respectfully, yours, JOHN BURL.

Sworn to before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montmorency, Aug., 13, 1864.

J. BURL Justice of the Peace.

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

Few people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup [a protoxide of iron] supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Through-out Spanish America, from Northern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most exquisite of all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perfume, but habitually in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. By the way, we would hint to gentlemen, that when used in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the 'bearded sex' who have tender skins will also find it a real luxury after shaving.

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.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

INDIGESTION OR DYSPEPSIA!

The rules for treating this complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over the organs, to be found? Dyspepsia, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty-Fourth street, New York city, says: "For eighteen months I have used Bristol's Sugar-Catrated Pills as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels." Dr. L. Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal earnestness. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *me plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior. In proof of this we call attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great superiority of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith in another column.

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Aque Care that expelled the freezing ague or barning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all?—Bangor Times.

TEACHER WANTED

To teach French and English. Salary liberal. Address Prepaid. M. GAACE, Sec. & Treas., St. Canute, P. Q.

WANTED.

A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "E. L." True Witness Office.

WANTED

A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred. Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Ellen Green, maiden name Toole. When last heard of, was at Ottawa, is partially insane, about 37 years of age, fair complexion, and about 5 feet 8, or 10 inches in height. When leaving home on the 11th of May wore a brown dress. Took two others, one green and the other muslin, also a light blue jacket. Any person knowing where she is, will confer a favor on her husband, Maurice Green, by writing. Direct to Eganville, Ontario.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MAURICE GRANEY, aged 22 years, who left Montreal about 5 years ago for New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his Father and Mother, James and Ellen Graney, Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. PICAUT & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

MONTREAL, C. E., July 31, 1868.

Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son:

Sirs,—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart.

I was constantly under the influence of a chill fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried every thing—sought medical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another man; I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit as I have.

(Signed) ANGLE DANIEL, Wife of CELESTIN COURTOIS, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth. CELESTIN COURTOIS.

Sworn before me this thirty-first day of July, 1868. J. BOULANGET, Justice of the Peace.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always.

It never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. Given in the most judicious manner, it cures upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither cathartic nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them over fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Little-Axe, Loss of Appetite, they should be taken, moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Colic, and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Diuretic Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often administered where a serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot catalogue here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Cough, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is a incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. It is the most powerful and the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Cherry Pectoral is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Province, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned, I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher, Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages of the Railway and Steam Boat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY: Dominion of Canada Subscribers, \$12 Cy. United States do 12 Gold. Great Britain and Ireland do £3 Stg. France, Germany, &c. do £3 Stg.

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES: Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71, \$4 00. Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71, 4 00. Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71, 3 00. Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71, 3 00. Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71, 2 00. Province of Prince Edward Island Directory, 1870-71, 2 00.

No Money to be paid until each book is delivered. Rates of Advertising will be made known on application to JOHN LOVELL, Publisher, Montreal, March 16, 1870.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!

FACILITIES for the production of Musical Instruments consists of Well-chosen Materials, Labor-saving Machinery, Musical Knowledge and Experience, Refined Taste in Decoration, Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital.

The Messrs. SMITH, believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price, as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum BY ANY HOUSE WHATSOEVER.

The Messrs. Smith mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that a discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elegant in appearance, thoroughly constructed, with powerful and steady bellows,—with exquisitely-voiced reeds,—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED.

An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application. Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use!

GET THE BEST. S. D & H W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

For sale by LAURENT, LAFORCE & CO., 225 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, C.E. June 3, 1870

BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE, OF W. B. BOWIE & CO'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES AT 395 NOTRE DAME STREET. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Montreal, May 13, 1870.

WANTED. Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teaching French and English, the other English—for the Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late partners and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BERRIES, DRIED FRUIT, DRIED APPLES, SALT BRAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER. The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will bear something to their advantage by addressing B. M. Pennington, Albany, Lin. Co., Oregon. Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blacksmith by profession. He has a daughter who, if living, is some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WEDNESDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES. 1st SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd year.—Grammar Classes. MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax; 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation; 4th Different styles of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION 3rd year.—Business Class This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" in current events, commerce, &c.

3rd AND LAST SECTION. 4th year.—Class of Politic Literature. MATTERS: 1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (Flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and Instrumental Music. TERMS: Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum Half-Boarders..... 20.00 Day-Scholars..... 10.00 Bed and Bedding..... 6.00 Washing and Mending of Linen..... 2.00 Use of Library..... 1.00

CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!! AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Catholic Young Folks. Thirty-two large double column pages each number at \$1.00 per annum. For particulars address: YOUNG CRUSADER, 12, West Street, Boston, Mass.

TO LET, AS A Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Street. For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

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

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits. Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7.00 " For Boarders..... 15.00 Books and Stationary Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup" (No. 1) blown in the glass of the 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. D'ARNAUD, Proprietor, 38 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

SLIPPER PATTERNS! TEA COSIES! SOFA CUSHIONS! A choice assortment in Beaded, Wool and Raised Work, of the newest styles. F. B. WRIGHT, 326 Notre Dame St. 2m12

WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS! BERLIN WOOL, SHEPHERD WOOL, FINGERING WOOL, FLEECY WOOL. In every variety of Shades and Color, at F. B. WRIGHT'S, 326 Notre Dame St.

GEO. A. CONSITT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. PERTE, Co. LANARK, OST.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of the composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them, containing neither color, nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their regular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:— For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fever, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of drastic purgation. For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

WANTED. A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of Joseph Maurice, of the Parish of St. Laurent, An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an assignment to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at St. Laurent, in his domicile, on the twenty-third day of May instant, at one o'clock p.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Lachine, 7th May, 1870.

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

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 43 ST. JOHN STREET #3, Between Gros S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S. EDUCATION. MR. AND MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & FRENCH, DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, NO. 115 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET. N.B.—Evening lessons all the year round for young gentlemen and ladies.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS. PROMISSOR OF QUEREBO? Dist. of Montreal. Superior COURT. In Re, Nestor Turgeon, Insolvent. Andrew P. Stewart, Official Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem, will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thereto. Montreal 1st March 1870. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Avocat du Failli. 2m30.

PUBLIC NOTICE. JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of St. Lin, gives notice by these presents, that he is duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Rivest, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of St. Lin, Farmer. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file them without delay. T. GARAUDE, N.P. St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

AGENTS! READ THIS! WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address: M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 3m17

GRAY'S UMBRA. A new preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle. GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN, A delicate and lasting perfume.—Price 50 cts. per bottle. GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionnee). This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1859.) Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city. Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 400 NOTRE DAME STREET. THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first-class article and a fair honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathists, Homoeopaths, Sclerotics, Thompsonians, &c., with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As a certain interested party has circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he remains Their obedient servant, J. A. HART, Druggist, Glasgow Drug Hall 400 Notre Dame St. Montreal, May, 1870.

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIGHTING) FOR THE POCKET. A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the completest and speediest contrivance ever invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours. Send One Dollar Bill to Sears & Co., Opticians Montreal, for a sample.

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

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART, COTE-DES-NEIGES NEAR MONTREAL.

This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants—is located on the well-known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north side of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overlooking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada, besides its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without much inconvenience.

Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nurtured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age, unremitting attention will be given to the Physical intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents.

The Course of Studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz: Reading, Spelling Writing the elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity of the Pupils.

TERMS: 1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition (\$30.00) per month payable Quarterly in advance (Bankable money) 4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table furniture will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$2.00 per month. 5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes. 6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra. 7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required. 9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children. O.E. VILLANDRE, Superior. Nov. 5th 1869. 2m12

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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