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AFTER THE LESSONS;

OR, TRUE LOVE REQUITED.

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 behindher ear, and I remember looking at that, that only, as she stood there, while I felt how far spart we should be in a few minutes.

Would they have made way for me, do you think, mademouselle ?'

. 'You used to do that for yourself,' she re-"I am older now, Miss Souve, and not so ex- not take my eyes from ber.

pectant." '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 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 barder 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 ber, and her soft rich voice was lost to me as I drove away in the darkness."

### CHAPTER IV.

Caristmas 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 restsurely 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 bearing 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 weartsome 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 her black dress. 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 | You remember. and happy with the feeling of returning life.

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

One day as I sat thus, with my back to the door, looking out over the glistening rows of tiles to the spring sky beyond, my servant quietly

announced & Miss Souve.

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 penniless girls." more than the sombre mourning bonnet.

Invalids, 1 know, have a horror of bonnets. abe 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 bad flushed in my cheeks, and made me long to hide my face, while I could

'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 ber on her own ground, and grew strong and happy to 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 | do not.'

And so you have now began to think about yourself again,' said Marie. 'Is there any one last. 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.3

two months' illness, and bear it very badly, too,' loved you only, as I must love you still through she said, touching her smooth cheek with her little white band. Bodily suffering pulls one down quicker than mental, does it not?'

Da 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 re plied; '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, tel! me how to do it,' I said;

how to make my life pleasant and bright like

'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!' 1 exclaimed. 'Yes, be died a few months after that concert.

I did not interrupt her to say if I remem-

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-brother took possession. I did not love his chosen wife: so. In my bewilderment I fancied it was one of when he married, and brought her home, I came

the ballucinations of my illness, and I did not away. My sunny France knows me no more, Marie? Only in the darkness grief is easier to monsieur.

'And-where---?'

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

Ob, 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 bard,' she asked.

My ceart was beating with a wild joy that I could scarcely bide, 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 ness.

'Oh, I don't stop to think,' said Marie. 'Why

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

should I distress myself by fears for the future. Time enough when it comes.'

' You will marry, I suppose, mademoiselie.' 'Perhaps I may.'

'They used to call you the herress 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 beiress, and at this moment I am penniless. No. not that; I have a few small cours. How is the mighty Roman empire fallen! I dare say you will contradict me if I say I do not care; but I plied.

I had riseo, and was leaning against the window, looking down upon her, and I spoke at

'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 bave I loved you with a deep, undying love; for so many years have I loved you to spite of sense and reason; for so many lonely years have I loved you as a man can never love but once : 'I should grow very wan and haggard with a for so many long and hopeless years have I 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 remamed 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 Gently turning aside my question she touched Marie, many men have suffered more than I .-Do not grieve for me. You have often said that men ought to be able be hear anything, and I am ready to bear this as a man should. I can stand my own, but not your sorrow, dearest.3

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

' 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 ber and gently laid my hand on hers; then she looked up, her eyes sently to find all this a dream. soft and bright through her tears.

'You wish me to go,' she said.

'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?"

Sae had risen and stood before me, most winping 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 gozed into her eyes with intense eager-

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

'()b, Marie!' It was all I could say as I held ber to me in a long and close embrace that gave me strength and bope 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 bere a long time, and you have asked me nothing.'

'Nothing, Marie,' I said.

'No-nothing practical and sensible,' she re-

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

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

'When shall I see you again, dearest?' 'That is not practical,' said she, 'so I don't

'May I call upon Sir Robert ?'

'Yes.' said she. Good-bye. I am afraid 1 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,

'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 wil! be very

then warmly shook me by the hand.

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

'So be did, of course,' replied Sir Robert .-Everybody knew he would; but she is my death. Did she not tell you this?'

My heart had sunk as I replied, 'Indeed she did not.7

'The little jade!' said be. '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 exnectations, too,' said she; ' then let us both go.' 'Hush!' said I; 'this is cruel.'

'No,' said Marie, 'you are cruel to say 1 ought to be content with wealth, and leave the love for others.'

Dearest,' said I, ' I think I shall wake pre-

"Wake to your old hatred of the French," and said: said Marie.

. Would I willingly shut out the sunshine, I silenced the laughing lips.

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

'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 na. ture, as in those old times,' she replied.

But I made a fruitless effort then,' I replied; but hard words were my only saleguard, 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

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

The pretty little besitating 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

'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, mount. ed 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 borse, he speat his time in observing critically every little footpath which wound through the torest, 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 giant 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 'Hoechte,' a spot famous for being the highest cultivated land on the face of the globe. Down the opposite side of this hill be passed, when, finding himself herress, and will be a wealthy little woman at my within a few rods of a dilapidated building, standmg alone by the roadside, and bearing a weatherbeaten sign board, upon which were scrawled the 'Gasthous zum Hirech' (Deer Hotel), he drew rein as be said:

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

He thereupon dismounted and entered the parlor of the un, 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 bands goodhumoredly too, but somehow or other those anpendages played a trick upon him also, for in chafing each they gave the beholder an unpleasant sansation of choking in the throat. His face and bis hands belied bim, however, for nobody but an bonorable, upright unkeeper could bow so low, and with such becoming grace as he did when be entered the stranger's presence

'How can I serve you, meinheer?'

"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.'

The horse was attended to and the wine furnished. The landlord was turning to withdraw from the stranger's presence, when he stopped

Which way, membeer, do you travel?

To Naustadt, replied his guest. 'You will rest here to-night, I suppose ?' continued the landlord.

I will stay here for two or three hours, but I must then be off, so as to reach my destination in the morning. I am going there to purchase lumber for the market."

'And you have a large amount of money with you, no doubt ?' added the landlord innecently. Yes,' replied his guest, cipping at his wine

disinterestedly. 'Then, if you'll take my advice,' said the landlord, 'you'll remain here till morning.'

Why ? queried the stranger, looking up half

curiously. Because,' whispered the landlord, glancing round as it be were disclosing a great secret and was afraid of being heard by somebody else, every man who has passed over the road be tween this and Naustadt at night for the last ten years has been robbed or murdered under

very singular circumstance.' What were the singular circumstances? asked the stranger, laying down his glass empty, and preparing to fill it again.

Why, you see,' the landlord went on, while he approached his guest's table and took a seat. · 1 have spoken with several who has been robbed, and all I dould learn from them is, that they remember meeting in the loneliest part of the wood, a something which looked white and ghostly, and frightened their horses so that they either ran away or threw their riders; after that all was confusion with them; they felt a cheking sensation and a sort of smothering, and finally died, as they thought, but awoke in an hour or so to find themselves lying by the road side robbed of everything.

"Indeed?" ejaculated the stranger, looking abstractedly at the rafters in the ceiling as though he were more content upon counting them than he was interested in his landlord story.

The inn-keeper looked at him in amazement. Such perfect coolness he had not witnessed be

'You will remain then?' suggested the landlord, after waiting some time for his guest to

speak. 'Me?' cried the stranger, starting from his fit of abstraction as though he were not sure that he was the person addressed, 'Oh, most certainly not; I'm going straight ahead, ghost or no ghost, to-night."

'You'll need a guide, then ; it's a dark night, and always dark, you know, in the Black For-

· Very well,' said the stranger; 'if you can furnish me with one I'll pay him what he wants, provided he's reasonable."

'You shall have my son, Wilhelm,' responded the landlord, with an attempt at making a show at pride as he mentioned that worthy's name, other word of notice : now push on.' and a brighter lad never crossed a saddle .-Why, sir, there is scarcely a tree in this old forest that he does not know, nor a path that he cannot tell exactly where it leads to."

Have him ready, then, interrupted the stranger, at eleven to night. In the meantime I will rest if you show me to a room.

The landlord led his guest up a flight of creaking stairs, and ushered him into a large oldfashioned chamber.

When the stranger found himself alone, instead of going to bed, he took from his breastnocket a heavy double-barrelled pistol, examined | not go on !" the priming, and, being satisfied with it, put the weapon back, after which he paced up and down the room with his head bent upon his breast, and eyes fastened upon the door.

Thus he spent his time until the hour of his departure arrived, and with it Wilhelm, his me.' guide, who knocked at the door loudly enough to awaken the seven sleeners.

Half an bour later and the stranger and his a pretty round pace towards Naustadt. The moon had disappeared, leaving the great forest wrapped in pitchy darkness. A fresh wind threw in his horrid stricks as a chorus to the

We'll have a storm before many hours, meinheer,' said the guide, spurring his horse onward, so as to lead the way. 'Is your horse afraid of thunder and lightning?'

'No,' replied the stranger, as he gave his animal the rem, and was by the side of his companion in an instant.

Thus they rode on for about two miles, when the stranger, observing that his guide had left what he considered the main road, called out, as be slackened his pace:

'Hallo! my friend-baven't we left the main road?

' Yes, membeer,' was the reply.

Why?' demanded the first speaker, bringing his horse to a full stop. 'This road is parrow. dark as the bottomless pit, and so completely walled in with trees, that I should teke it to be a chosen place for assassins and robbers.'

the guide, following the movement of the strang- game while on the wing, haven't I?' er, by reining in his steed.

"Umph!' ejaculated the stranger, with just a touch of suspicion in the exclamation : ' proceed.

in the hoarse rumbling of the thunder, which be gan to threaten them with the near approach of the storm. Now and then the forked tongues him to the ground. of the lightning would penetrate the gloom which hung round them, disclosing with its flashes the lonely and unfrequented-looking appearance of the road, and the impenetrable foliage of the trees skirting it.

senved that his guide looked very uneasy about before he found breath to speak. omething, and was slackening his horse's pace, as though he intended to drop behind.

Lead on,' cried the stranger, 'I'm close at your heels, and well armed."

'I'm afraid I cannot,' replied the person addressed, continuing to hold back his horse until he now was at least a length behind his companion. 'My horse is cowardly, and becomes unmanageable in a thunder-storm. If you'll go on, though, I think I can make him follow close enough to point out the road."

The stranger pulled up instantly. A strange ight gleamed in his eyes, while his hand sought his breast nocket, from which he drew something. The guide saw the movement and stopped also. Guides should lead, not follow,' said the

stranger, quietly, but with a firmness which seemed to be exceedingly unpleasant for the person addressed. But,' faltered the guide, ' my horse won't go.'

' Won't he?' queried the stranger, with mock

sumplicity in his tone. The guide heard a sharp click, and saw something gleam in his companion's right hand. He seemed to understand what it meant perfectly, for he immediately drove his spur into his horse's flanks and shot ahead of his companion without another word. He had no sooner reached his old position, however, than the stranger saw him give a sharp turn to the right, and then disappear as though he had vanished through the thick foliage of the trees skirting the road. The stranger dashed up to the spot and saw that his guide had turned down a narrow lane leading from the road into the heart of the wood. He beard the clatter of his horse as he galloped off. We hout waiting another instant, he touched his horse lightly with the rowels, and off the noble animal started.

The stranger's horse being much superior to the other's, the race was a short one, and terminated by the guide being nearly thrown from his saddle by a heavy hand which was laid upon his bridle, stopping him instantly.

He turned in his seat, beneld the stranger's face, dark and frowning, and trembled violently as he felt the smooth, cold barrel of a pistol pressed against his cheek.

· Ties cursed beast almost ran away with me, cried the guide, composing himself as well as he could under the circumstance.

'Yes, I know,' said his companion, dryly; but mark my words, young man: if your horse plays such tricks again he'll be the means of seriously injuring his master's health."

They both turned and cantered back to the road. When they reached it again, and turned the heads of their animals in the right direction. the stranger said to his guide, in a tone which must have convinced his hearer as to his earn

Now, friend Wilhelm, I hope we understand each other for the rest of this journey. You are to continue on ahead of me, in the right road, without swerving either to the right or to the left; if I see you do anything suspicious I will drive a brace of bullets through you without an-

The guide started on as directed, but it was evident from his movements and his mutterings that he was alarmed at something else besides the action of his follower.

For about a mile the two horsemen rode on in silence, the guide keeping up to his directions to the letter, while his follower watched his each province shall have its own Parliament for

Suddenly the guide stopped and looked bebind. Again he heard the click of the stranger's pistol, and saw his uplifted arm.

'Have mercy, meinheer,' he groaned, ' I dare

'I give you three seconds to go on,' replied the stranger, sternly, 'Oge?--

'In Heaven's name, spare!' implored the guide, almost overpowered with fear. Look cern asbefore me in the road, and you will not blame

The stranger looked. At first he saw something white standing motionless in the centre of the road, but presently a flash of lightning lit up guide, Wilhelm, were out on the road going at the scene, and he saw that the white figure was, indeed, ghastly and frightful enough looking to chill the blood in the veins of even the bravest man. If his blood chilled for a moment, thereswept through the trees, and the screech owl fore, it was not through any fear that he felt for his ghostly intercepter, for the next instant he dirge it made. It was not without considerable set his teeth bard, while he whispered between difficulty that they succeeded in keeping the them, just loud enough to be heard by his terror-

stricken guide: Be it man or fiend, ride it down-I'll follow. Two!

With a cry of despair upon his lips, the guide urged his horse forward at the top of his speed, quickly followed by the stranger, who held his pistol ready in his band.

Another second the guide would have swept by the dreaded spot, but at that instant the report of a pistol rang through the forest, and the stranger heard a borse gallop off through the wood riderless.

Finding himself alone, the stranger raised his pistol, took deliberate aim at the ghostly murderer, and pressed his finger upon the trigger. The apparition approached quickly, but in no

hostile attitude. The stranger stayed his hand. At length the ghost addressed bim in a voice that was anything but sepulchral:

Here, Wilhelm, out of your perch this min-'It is the shortest route, meinheer,' responded ute, and give me a helping hand! I've hit the

ligible and leaped to the ground. One word to his horse and the brave animal stood perfectly still .-Off they again started, while the clattering of the was noxt enabled to grope his way in the dark their horses' hoofs, as they were echoed from the holls and reliance are all our own to the start of the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such thing as a surplus can we have the such that no such the bills and valleys on all sides, were drowned over a black mass about the size of a man on the

As the tiger pounces upon his prey, the stranger leaped upon the stooping figure before him, and bore

'I arrest you in the king's name,' cried the stranger, grasping his prisoner by the throat and holding him tight. 'Stir hand or foot until I have you pro-

During one of those flashes the stranger ob- was bandouffed and stripped of his dagger and plated resources dependent on England for development, in Portadoun, lighted in celebration of the July any would be a fit picture of the relations between the piversary was by July 18 accounted for

The state of the s

gasped. No, landlord, replied the individual addressed, I'm not. But I'm an officer of the king, at your service, on special duty to do what I have to-night accomplished. Your precious son, Wilhelm, who thought he was leading a sheep to slaughter, lies

there in the road, killed by his father's hand.'
Two weeks later, at Bruchsale prison, in Baden, the landlord of the sign of the Deer, and the 'Ghost Robber of the Black Forest,' who was the same identical person, having been proved guilty of numerous findish murders and artfully contrived rob- theory. Now, under the federalism of a century beries, committed at different times in the Black Borest, paid the penalty of his crimes by letting fall his head before the executioner's axe.

W. M. L.

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. It is cheering indeed to observe that the Protestant gentry, who have kept aloof from previous national organisations, are the prime movers in the inauguration of the present association. It is an omen of good that the "Arch of peace," for the sight of which the patriarchs and prophete, the martyrs and the confessors, of Irish nationality have so long yearned, has at last appeared on the horizon of Irish politics; and let us hope that the grand object for which the union of all creeds and classes of Irishmen is so much needed will, in our day, be achieved. I refer to the Legislative Independence of Ireland It could be proved to demonstration that a united demand for this great, this essential boon, could not be disregarded in the present state of European and American politics. but I will not enter into the question here, as there is no coubt the propertion will be readily admitted. However, union is the first and most necessary step. And in order to cement that union and make it permanent, the aims of any association founded to give it effect should be such as would fully meet the very dangerous state of things at present existing. Let us glance for a moment at the facts of our present condition after seventy years of British rule, and what do we find? We see a country blessed by God with every natural capability - with resources that may be deemed vast, perishing and languishing, the best and bravest of her people flying from her shores at the rate of 80,000 or 100,000 a year with no trade, no manufactures, except, indeed, under appeal circumstances, in one small province; with her aristocracy absentees, luxuriating in London and other English and foreign cities, and spending there the wealth drawn, it may be said, from the expiring vitals of their country; with her revenue for the most part spent in England to Ireland's great detriment; with, in short, her very energy paralysed and her life-blood ebbing from her veins. Whilst nations having not one-half the resources and capability of Ireland, have gone forward rapidly in the path of prosperity, she has declined and languished. The reason is obvious -she has been ruled by the stranger, they by their own sons The picture of Ireland's misery is one that cannot, unfortunately, be easily over-drawn, and it is certainly time that all her sons should realise fully her actual condition and band together for the application of a suitable remedy. Those Conservative gentlemen, therefore, who have come forward so nobly to do something useful for their country, deserve, as they shall assuredly receive, the gratitude of the Irish people.

But sir, it is in no captions spirit, I would beg leave to point out that Federalism, which appears to be their panaces, is a very poor remedy for the existing state of things. To be sure, the association has " Home Rule" on its banner, by which we have been wont to understand "Repeal of the Union"otherwise a return to the Constitution of 1783: but such is not its signification in the present connection, for the committee explain that the arrangement they seek would be supported by many who would not concur in a proposal for "simple Repeal." They also state that the latest and most remarkable pre cedent for the plan they wish to have adopted is to be found in the statute of 1867, which consolidated in one Dominion the North American provinces of the British Crown, and by which it is provided that provincial affairs, whilst for the general the Dominion a Parliament is provided, composed of members from each province. In other words. the Home Rule Association desire to have an Irish Parliament for legislating on the "internal" affairs of Ireland; a British Parliament to deal with the "internal" affairs of Great Britain, or perhaps, an English Parliament for English local affairs; a Scotch Parliament for the local interests of Scotland; and, lestly an Imperial Parliament which would deal with such important subjects of imperial con-

1. Voting supplies for the army and navy.

2. Making all laws relative to navigation. 3. Deciding on the system of tariffs for the em-

4. Making all laws to affect the colonies and their trade. 5. Voting supplies to meet all imperial expenditure beyond the limits of England, Ireland, and

Scotland. 6 The right of making war and peace.7. The stationing of the army and navy.

8. The appointment of judges, efficers of state, foreign ambassadors, Colonial functionaries; in a word, disposing of almost all the patronage of the empire.

The first thing that strikes one here is the very little power over our affairs which a Federal Parlia. ment would give us, whilst it would take very little, if anything, from the control which England now exercises over us. The Imperial Parliament as constituted by the proposed arrangement would necessarily have a preponderance of English and Scotch members, and so Imperial questions would be invariably decided in England's favour ; in fact, whatever has been made the subject of injurious legislation in past times would still continue to be dealt with by the Imperial Parliament. The proposed arrangement would not have the effect of bringing back the absentees, for whilet the seat of the Imperial Legislature would, as at present, be in London, to that metropolis would they continue to gravitate Consequently the absentee drain would not be stopped. In like manner the three and a helf mil lions of Imperial taxation which we bear at present, and which goes to the English Exchequer, would continue to be spent out of the country. The ab centee and the Imperial drains are two of the worst evils we have to bear, and it is plain that a Federal Legislature would not remedy either. It could not give us the disposal of our own texes, for every acre of the land of Ireland is mortgaged equally with game while on the wing, haven't I? England for her huge National Debt, and it is

The stranger was nonplussed for a moment, but
recovering bimself, he grumbled something unintelin an Imperial Parliament, would not still have the power to squeeze as much from us as we can possibly bear, or as he can see his way to impose; and ment would be worthless. There are many systems of Federalism, to be sure. Sweden and Norway present one form ; Germany, Switzerland, the United States, and Canada another; Ireland's Parliament before 1782 was another type of Federalism. But the relation of Ireland to England is different to that of Norway to Sweden, and is in no important respect at all like to the relation of one of the States

would be a fit picture of the relations between the And you are not my Wilhelm? he at length latter and Ireland. Hence there is an inherent error in the precedents which the association has proposed to itself, namely, the relation of the Canadian provinces to the Dominion; for England can never be to Ireland what the Dominion of Canada is to the different component parts thereof. The subservient Irish Parliament of the period precedent to 1782 had powers far greater than the Federal one we are now considering could enjoy-i. e., the Federalism of more than a century ago would be preferable to that now proposed. One argument, we are told, derived from political experience is worth a thousand in ago the country groaned under the weight of extreme poverty and misery as it does to-day, and, such being the case, we cannot expect that the arrangement now proposed, even if adopted, will have any good effect on our condition. If the power of our Parliament previous to '82 was so limited as to be almost useless, where shall we be under a far worse one? I desire to show that the Federal Parliament contemplated by the " Home Rule Association" is not worth an agitation in its favour. Nay more, it is almost impossible of attainment, whilst "simple Repeal" is the "simplest" and best remedy for our condition, besides being comparatively easy to obtain. To succeed in getting the former will necessitate a radical change in the Constitution of England, which it is manifest we cannot of ourselves effect. Is there any reason to suppose that England wants such a change in her Parliamentary system at present? Not the slightest. Still less would the English people seek for a Federal Parliament, simply to suit our political notions, and which they must do, before we can succeed. So that, as things stand at present, a Federal Parliament, which many good people look upon as nearly an accom plished fact, is far more difficult of attainment than Repeal of the Union, which would not necessitate any change in the English Constitution, would not require a long and perhaps bitter conflict of opinion in England, and would not affect the integrity and atability of the empire in any way. Let this be always remembered :- We know exactly what the Constitution of 1782 did for the trade, commerce, and general prosperity of the country; we see the effects of the unjust and iniquitous removal of that Constitution, and we cannot but feel assured that a return to it again, would bring all the blessings which our Legislative Independence in so short a period gave ; why, then, not struggle for that independence, and that alone? It is our inslienable right, basely filched from us. It alone can give us prosperity. It is fitly represented by '20s in the pound"-why should we be content to look for 7a. 6d or 5s., especially when seeking for these small sums is surrounded with difficulties which prove insurmountable? What does Ireland want? is very often asked by those who sneer at her demands Ireland's need could not be more appropriately surmised than in the words of the immortal declaration of the Dungannon Volunteers :-"Resolved - That a claim of any body of men, other than the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, to make laws to bind this kingdom, is unconstitutional,

illegal, and a grievance" Yes, we want our laws made by our Queen, who shall be also Queen of England, but in that capacity and by our Commons sitting once more in College Green. We have seen that this system gave us, while it was in operation, unwonted prosperity; we have seen that without it we were poor, wretched, be at all worth looking for as the goal of an agitation. Those, therefore, of our countrymen who would not concur in seeking for "simple Repeal," but who would join in a demand for Federalism, appear to be as unaware of the facts of our modern bistory as of the gigantic difficulties surrounding the nostrum called Federalism.

I am afraid, sir, I have already trespassed too largely on your space; my object being a good one shall be my excuse with you; and as I may again have to trouble you, I shall halt for the present, and remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

NOMINATION OF COADJUTOR BISHUP FOR KILLALA -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 Condnt r Bishop for Killala; and after Solema Mass de Spiritu Sancio proceeded with the scrutinium The following was the result :- Very Rev. Dr. MacHale, of Paris, dignissimus (8); Rev. Hugh Conway, P.P., of Skreen, dignior (7). And three others, viz., Rev. B Costello, P P, Rev P. Malone, and Rev. Peter Nolan, of Sligo, who got one vote each. The necessary documents in connection with the nomination were immediately afterwards forwarded to Rome His Lordship and his faithful clergy dined together at the Seminary in the evening. All were pleased to see his Lordship look so well, and expressed a hope that when he shall have been relieved of the onerous duties connected with the episcopate by the appointment of his successor he may long conthe appointment of his accessor as many long time among them to promote that spirit of religion ment, which is simply historical truth, from a com-which during his long career as Bishop of this dir-munication to an Irish Conservative and Protestant case he has been successful in disseminating throughout its length and breadth .- Mayo Examiner .

The Roman Catholic inhabitants of Fivemiletown and its neighbourhood are about to supply a want which has long been felt in that populous district. by the erection of a new and costly chapel in that town. Up to the present time the Roman Catholic congregation residing in Fivemiletown have been forced, by the want of a chapel in their town, to go a distance of about two-and-a-half miles to a place of worship. The site for the new edifice will be given by the Hoo. Mr. Montgomery, of Fivemile town, and it is expected that the building will be nearly completed this summer.

The Very Rev. Michael Fi zgerald, D D. V. G. is translated from St. John's, Limerick to the Parish of St. Mary; and the Rev. Michael Malone appointed to the Administration of St. John's.

Edward J. Synan, Esq., M. P., D.L., has been appointed a Governor of the Limerick Lunatic Asylum.

On the recommendation of Colonel Bernard, Lieutenant of the county, John Lyster, Eiq, Banraven, was, on July 9, sworn in as a magistrate of the King's Connty.

THE LATE J PERSON THOMP ON (DARRAGE) -We are authorised to state that a communication from the Home Office was received on Saturday by Sir John Gray, in reply to a communication forwarded from Dublin, stating that the Home Office had issued an order for having the remains of the late Mr. Thompson (Darragh) disinterred, and forwarded to his friends for interment in the family burial ground in Ireland. This intimation by the Home Office has been made on a distinct pledge having been given by all the parties who are interested in having the dying wish of Thompson, that his remains should be interred in his native land, folfilled. The brothers of the deceased, Mr. Hienrick, Mr. Hogan, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, were mainly instrumental, by the distinctness and frankness of their undertaking that no demonstration would be made, in securing this result. -Freeman.

Sub-Inspector Nanau, charged at Dundalk Assizes perly secured, and I'll send your soul to eternity!'

This was such an unexpected turn of affairs that or of one of the provinces of Canada to the Dominthe would-be ghost could not believe his senses, and ion. Canada ruled from London, or America's vast fire on a crowd who had assembled around a bonfire bath in the waters of the Green Lake, and for this

niversary, was on July 18 acquitted of the charge on which he was tried, namely, manslaughter. The trial had lasted three days.

STATUS OF THOMAS DAVIS .- There is a double interest -artistic and national -in a photograph which has been produced for Mr. Ralph Varian, of Oork, and copies of which may be had fron him. It is taken from the marble statue by Hogan which surmounts the last resting place of Thomas Davis, at Mount Jerome Cemetry. The statue itself is a noble specimen of the sculptor's skill, and it reflects admirably, in the lineaments of the dead patriot, the loftiness and sweetness of character which made him at once so admired and beloved. Some excellent verses by an anonymous writer are appended to the picture, - Cork Examiner.

With much pleasure we chronicle another exhibition in Carlow Lay College, the seventy-fifth since its foundation. Seventy-seven years ago, when Catholics as yet hardly dared to breathe after long years of persecution and sorrow, was laid the foundation of this venerable college and each year adds new names to the head roll of fame which its books record in letters of gold. The present year exhibits a large increase in the number of students, and a warked improvement in their studies .- Dublin

DECREASE OF THE POPULATION. The number of births registered during the quarter ending 31st Warch last being 39,803; the deaths, 28,200; and the number of emigrants, 12,273-faccording to the returns obtained by the enumerators at the several seaports]: a decrease of 1,120 would therefore, appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during that period.

There was a very imposing scene at Mr. D' Arcy Irvine's funeral. Upwards of sixty stand of arms were borne at it; and many mourning flags. Mourning flags were also placed on the tower of the church of lrvinestown. The Rev. Messrs. Verschoyle and Evans officiated at the funeral. Among the chief mourners were William D'Arcy, Esq., Major Francis D'Arcy, Captain John D'Arcy, John O. Bloomfield, and B Bloomfield, Regrs. At ove 5,000 of the tenantry and others attended. After the interment the Orangemen adjourned to Carn, where 15000 persons were addressed by Captain Charles Barton and the Rev S. Evans. Gladstone, Fortescue and Bright were severely denounced and volleys were fired

All who take an interest in the preservation of our national monuments (says the Kilkenny Moderator) will be glad to find a movement set on font to protect from further injury and defacement the far famed and much admired, but hitherto sadly neglected ruivs of the succent ecclesiastical city of St. Kevin. From an admirable report n the condition of Glendalough and the proper means to be taken for its preservation, read before the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland, by Dr J E. Puretoy Colles, we learn the determination of that body to make an effort for carrying out Mr. Colles's auggestion.

A STRONG CHARGE. - The following passage occurs in a letter written in the Nation in 1851, by Charles Gavan Duffy, and addressed to Lord Clarendon, then Viceroy of Ireland :- 'I charge upon you that you carried into the generous contest of gentlea different political personage, by our own Lords men the weapons of bravoes and stabbers. I charge upon you that you systematically arrayed a gang of false witnesses in the newspapers, and paid for their slanders with money or with places. I charge upon you that you indicted your prisoners, in your assasand discontented. Nothing short of it will meet sin journals for crimes which you dare not impute our present necessities. And it is equally clear to them in a Court of Justice. I charge upon you that anything less cannot remedy our ovils, and, that you plotted, through your agents or the press though perhaps worth taking if offered, would not and the police, to falsity the character of your antagonists, and that you have succeeded in falsifying them to a multitude of people. . . When it is known that the Queen's Viceroy, girt by thirty thousand bayonets, opposed to men who did not skulk in the dark, but with the gallows of England on one hand, and the perils of war on the other, staked their heads for their country-when it is known that against men like these be could not fight fair, but to his bayonets and batons to his obsequious judges and convenient juries, must needs add a battalion of salaried slanderers, there are not many generous hearts in the three nations but will cry shame.

> At Upper Salthill, nearly opposite to the Eglinton Hotel, a man named James Kenny, while in a tate of intoxication, ventured into the water for a bath. The strange spectacle attracted a considerable crowd, when it was quickly perceived that the unfortunate man was quite unable to take care of bimself, and having swam out to some distance, was in imminent danger of drowning. Mr. Denis Mullins, without even delaying to undress, at once with great gallantry plunged into the water, and swimming vigorously to the sinking man, just arrived in time to support him. In the meantime a young man named Edward Conneely, having undressed himself, bravely swam out to relieve Mr. Mullins, who, encumbered by his clothes, was with great difficulty bearing his charge to shore. On arriving on shore, the rescued man was simost inanimate. Fortunately, however, the proper means were speedily taken to revive him, and under the skilful directions of Dr. O'Donnell, he was restored. The gallant conduct of Connelly is about being brought under the notice of the Humane Society.

We [Catholic Opinion] copy the following stateorgan, Saunders' News Letter :

"Not by Saxon or Anglo-Saxon blood, assuredly, and I trust you will allow it to be stated, hardly more by Protestant blood was the Boyne won. There is no doubt whatever, that William's army, composed of Dutob, French Irish, and also of Brandenburghers, of Danes, and other foreigners, contained a large portion of Catholics. It has even been stated that as many Catholics fought in King William's army as in King James's, so that allowing that the battle of the Boyne was won by foreigners, one may demur to the assertion of its having been gained by Protestant blood. Burnet relates that the officer who commanded the Dutch guard placed over James at Whiteball, and half the men were Catholics. One of them, when the King asked how he, a Catholic, could aid a Protestant prince to dethrone a Catholic, on account of his religion, replied, 'that his soul was God's but his sword the Prince of Orange's.' The number of Catholics in William's army was estimated by Rinsby at 4,000; others supposed the proportion much greater. In Schomberg's camp, near Dundalk, 8,000 English soldiers died of fever and dysentery in a few months, a greater loss, in proportion to the numbers of the army, than of the English before Sebastopol. This loss was replaced by foreigners under Wirtemberg. The well known 'Spare my English subjects,' uttered by King James at the battle of the Boyne, meant that his troops should fall on the foreigners of King William's army. Many of these were Catholics. Although not quite to the immediate point; it may be added that Pore Innocent XI. was an ally of William of Orange, and privy to his expedition to England. Jack Wilkes protested that he had never been a 'Wilkite.' William of Orange, perhaps, may not have been, or would not have been, an Orangeman."

It becomes our melancholy duty to record a sad and deplorable accident, which occurred on the Green Lake, convenient to Cavan, on July 12, by which two fine young men in the bloom of life, named John Galligan, Kilnaleck (brother to the Very Rev. Peter Galligan, Cavan), and Bernard Reilly, Curlnrgan lost their lives. It appears that on the evening above named the two young men purpose proceeded, accompanied by another young min to the lake side. Young Galligan and Bellly, water and swam right across the lake, but on re-Gilligan struggling in the water, and called out to his companion to go to his assistance. Belly instartly obeyed the call, and succeeded in catching a hold of his cousin, who appeared to be completely arhausted at the time baving, as is supposed taken s cramp Rellly 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 expertness in the water, struck out for the opposite bank from whence they started. He made an almost superhuman effort to reach the shore, and succeeded in getting into shallow water "bout three perches from the land, when he became completels exhausted, and succumbing to the fetigue, both sank beneath the water never more to rise alive. - Anglo-

On July 3, a melancholy accident occurred on the Midland Railway between the Crossdoney and Ballywillan station, whereby a young lad named Hugh Smith the eldest son of a poor, but respectable, farmer residing on the townland of Grouse-hell, was instantaneously killed, and his body mutilated in a shocking manner. It appeared 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 refrestment which was sent to them from home. After the re past both returned to their work, and in some short time it appeared that young Smith lay down on the line to rest bimself, within about fourteen inches of the track, and fell asleep. The one p.m. train from Cavan, came dathing 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 so rise, but was ir stantly struck by the step of the third class carriage, and was then dragged under the train and mutilated in a shocking meaner. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and oc 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 H. use 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 lotdships 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 lew 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 I believe to freland as any which has ever been brought to the attention of Parliament -My lords. I believe that the bill was, 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 eys of her Majesty's advises, yet I believe most conscientiously that their me sure 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 prin ciples 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 p-seing 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 paired. Well then, my lords, what was the position count under which the penalty was claimed, on train was tun into by a goods' train, and seven cartifies tenants who did not hold under the Ulster the ground as alleged that the defendant had riages were wrecked. Five of their occupants, viz. customs 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 verstions proceedings, of however rare occurrence, which have forced upon Parliament the convicting 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 even 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, iear). Ample provision was given for the building of workmen's cottages, and facilities provided whereby where a landlord wished to sell, a tenant night acquire his lands in perpetuity. Well, my ords, I believe that a measure containing all these reat and true principles would have proved, in a reat degree, to have been the permanent settle. nent of the question. And though I cannot retrain rom expressing my regret that several amendments -such as those limiting con-acre, doing away with lauses for the benefit of the laboring classes, the mitation of the compensating power, and restriction a the court of taking cognizance of exorbitant rents -should have been introduced into the bill, yer, I ven think that, if it should become law with those efects, still it may be considered, if not quite the ermanent 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 nat from it will date an era of prosperity, of confience, and of contentment, such as has never been p to the present recorded in the annals of Ireland iear, hea.].

SLIGO DISPRANCHISED .- It is no satisfaction to us find that we were correct in our view of the Disanchisement Bill, and its results. Notwithstanding ie Union 'point' and Lord Cairns to boot, this scient Berough is deprived of the right to be reesented in parliament; and this penalty has been flioted on the report of two Members of the Bar ho were unknown to fame until their names apared in the Royal Commission; and although two the persons whose evidence would have been most stertal absented themselves and did not undergo amination. Captain Knox and Thomas Brennan uld not be found while the Commissioners were ting; but after the report was furnished to the 1086 of Commons, Captain Kuox makes his aparance in Dublin, and there is not a word of iniry. It appears, then, that any witness may with punity avoid service of summons to appear before loyal Commission appointed to inquire into the stance of corrupt practices at Parliamentary ctions. It has been so in the case of Sligo Borgh, and we mention it for the information of all o may be concerned in such matters in the time

In Thursday night, the Borough of Sligo and shel, was read a third time and passed, without ford of objection from Lord Cairns or any other mber of the House. - Sligo Champion.

We have in our office two samples of luxuriant :-one grown from English seed, by Mr John rdon, Ballylennon, Raphoe, and measuring 50 lay, Tollyrapp, Raphor, and measuring 54 inches. | mittee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund the 'glorious 12th' is regarded scmewhat in the School Boards throughout the country, it leaves the American, Aug. 6th. hes; the other grown from Riga seed, by Mr Alex.

The seed in both cases was purchased from Messre embarked for Quebec on board the steamship Atlas,

An inquest was held on Mondasy, at Lombardsires, 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 kick of a horse. Medical evidence went to prove for that Lord Schomberg Kerr, who has just aucthat there was a large discoloration on the right side | ceeded his brother as Marquis of Lothian, is a memimmediately 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 THEART. - In our last we illusrated 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 land ord's requirements from his tenant. The latter must pay his rent punctually crop his land according to the conditions laid down by the land. lord, and very gererally has to expend labour and capital in necessary improvements on his farm; but all this does not make him a free man; after per forming these duties, he is expected to have neither opinion nor will of his own on questions political; and should be date 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 new to refer is that of "John Council 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 bouse; third, for practising intimidation at an election; fourth for having threatened to in jure the plaintiff; fifth, for having threatened to wict the plaintiff out of his farm; sixth, for having evicted him out of his messuage and premises on ac count of his vote at an election; seventh, for having inflicted injuries in consequence of his baving voted. The plaintiff's case was that be bad been employed as bailiff by the defendant, and also held at a yearly rent the tolls and customs of the town at Castle carrigan In the contested election of 1865 be 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 end 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 This declaration of war was followed by the acts complained of, and which the action was The defence was a denial of the allegations brought. 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 deence, and boldly admitted that be 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 Leiteim. Here is a portion of the landlord's evi-

I canvasses some of my tenants for Colonel Tenison and Colonel Gore. All the tenants, with, I believe, two exceptions, voted for Dr Bridy. I thing it was on the polling day that I dismissed Mr Kiernao, land agent, and pisintiff as bailiff I told Mr Ki rnan 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 b-iliff any longer. I also told him that I should take possession of any lands that he did not hold by IBABA.

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 possesson 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 Gawley, and on this count they found in its discharge. On Sunday morning, soon after for the plaintiff £25. They disagreed on the third | midnight, near to the Citadel of Carlisle, a passenger threatened to injure plantiff in consequence of his two men, two women, and a little boy were killed vote at the election. A nolle presequi was entered on the spot and twenty more very seriously injured. 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 " Day 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 tennot, 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 mare friendly re lations - Sligo Champion.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER. - The Times. the Pall Mall Gazette, and the Saturday Review have been indulging in some very venemous epithets in connection with the name of the Archbishop of Westminster. To crib their rhetoric as well as their as sertion from the Augsburg Gazette, the Nazione, 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 Unita Cattolics [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 sars :- 'You will have noted the bilious temtemper of the Gallican and Jewish press against the illustrious Archbishop of Westminster He has been the foremost champion of Infallibility, and therefore its enemies do not spare him for its triumph. But every Catholic heart owes a debt of gratitude to this learned, plous, 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 sectaries do him honor.'-Tablet.

The 'Rock' repeats ' that the only son of the Hon Edward Kenyon, of Macefen, Shropsbire, has been received late 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 pos session of a soug little fortune of \$130,000 by the decease of a relative in Scotland.

During the past year there were built in England 177 sailing and steam vessels, of 202 510 tons; in Scotland, 211 vessels were built, of 135,354 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 of explanation, more especially as the Orangemen party of emigrants assisted to Canada by the com- profess to be so eminently pious. It may be that fion of the principle. By the judicious expedient of making every effort to track the assassin. - Irish

William Wilson and Son, Raphoe. Derry Standard. The steamer left the Victoria Dock soon after seven o'clock. Since March last the committee have assisted close upon \$,000 persons in emigrating.

The Globe has authority for stating that there is no foundation for the assertion of the Weekly Regis. ber of the Church of Rome.

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

At the Carmarthen Assizes, Mr. Justice Hannen, charging the grand jury [of which Sir John Mausel Bart,, was foreman], referred to the case of Evan and Hannah Jacob, charged with the mazelaughte: of their daughter, the Welsh fasting girl. After going at great length into the facts, his Lordehip said the question they had to consider was whether a prima facie case had been made out against the parents of causing the death of the girl by wilful neglect or negligence. They have since been sentenced to imprisonment.

It appears from recent statistics that 26 888 shops and public-houses are open in London on Sundays a number which, if placed aids by side, would extend a distance of 80 miles 100,000 railway servaots, 20,961 post office officials, 24,000 cabmen and omnibus m-s [in London alone], 260,000 publicans and beer-shop keepers, and many other classes of men are required to work on Sandays. The few must always suffer for the good of the many, and the evil would not be so great could this Sunday labour be given to the unfortunates who cannot earn bread during the week days.

A SINGULAR SPERCH -An English Judge-Baron Pigot-lately -diressed a meeting in London, convened for the purpose of securing to the laity greater pewer 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 obections, 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, be 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 to his disgust, are you going to hunt to-morrow?' Have you any morey in the funds?' Upon this last matter the Loudon 'Universe' adds: -' As to the last point we should say, judging from the Protestant clerical wills we read, that it is not the laity alone that seems anxious about 'money in the funds'

SALABIES 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 Ohancellor of the Exchequer, is now five thou sand 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, Presidents 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 Chancel lor 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 en official position amongst us, and deservedly esteemed and respected Of the five fatal cases one was, we deeply regret to say, that of Mr. Lynch, her M-jesty's Inspector of Catholic Schools. His death is supposed to have been instantaneous. He was accompanied by his wite, who was also seriously hurt, but it is hoped, not fatally, and by his son, who has providentially escaped injury Mr Lynch was on his return from the Continent, where he had been taking a short respite from hard work. - Tablet.

OBANGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN LIVERPOOL .- The great festival of St. William III was observed with special devotion-and drunkenness-ty the Livercool Orangemon. As early as Sunday indications of the approaching commemoration were supplied in the number of orange liltes visible in buttonboles. and the hundreds of dranken 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 consistent manner appeared vested in broad Orange stoles and other insignia of their unauthorised Orange ritual. The eve of the glorious Twelfth was spent in becoming beastiality. The low beerhouses throughout the town did a roaring trade, and something much stronger than the Boyne water was imbibed, the revellers, long after mid-night, making night bideous 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. Busies 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 s 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 guidence 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 Orange. men, 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 'publics' 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, ra ligious in their cups, and were wandering about the streets proclaiming their plety. Orangelsm may or may not be a very excellent organisation; but wby the institution, or many of its members, should devote the 12th of July to the consuming of drink, wearing yellow favors, shouting out their Protest-actism, causing a general disturbance in the town, and insulting their Catholic neighbors, is difficult

light of a safety-valve for the escape of pent-up nitra-Protestant enthusissm, and to show the quiet, jog-along English public how disinterestedly watchful a few Irlib 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 held 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 adhesion to the Protestant principles as they had been banded down from the Reformation, not more than 300 or 400 persons were present.' One rev. gentleman, the Rer Mr. Cataon thus spoke of the Orange celebra. tions elsewhere :- He could not conscientiously as a clergyman and a Christian celebrate the glorious victory their fathers had ashieved 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 inconsistent 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 ret no persons of respectability or social status could be prevaied upon to join the order. The manner in which the Orange festival was wound up was significantly shown by the hundreds of inebriates reeling 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 terribld thunder-storm, followed by heavy floods in the rivers. sweept 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 disdistrict 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 in calculable 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 cosl pits are blocked up in Dalesgate At Bacup there was also a flood, 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 thouand pounds The town of Rhymney was also visted 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 AEGLICAN CONVOCATION .- The Anglican Convocation has had presented to it a "gravamer" or etatement of grievance, eigned by Dr. McKenzie, the Protestant Bisbop of Nottingham, complaining about | number of other priests. a matter in which we fear the Anglican Synod can afford no effectual redress. The plaint is that certain persons have "convened a Council calling itself Œcumenical," 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 Church 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 ·toe English astablishment 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 ho'd any relations with him whatsoever. Neither does it seem reasonable to complain of the Pope not recognizing 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 ment? We present very respectfully, a dilemma to Dr. Heary 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 autagonistic to Rome, are con demned 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 Ohristians? The fullity of the complaint was equalled by the unpracticalness of the demand for action on from it. A few nights ago Mr B. was seized with the part of the Convocation. It was desired that the Auglican 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.' Many Anglicans we are sure will share in our opinion. that their exist dangers for their church much more real and certainly more urgently demanding the vigilance of her members than the risk of 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. Fawcott and Mr Mundelia in the one extreme, as have taken up a position of absolute equilibrium betwixt the two. It has in fact inclined much more to one eide 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 possi-

decision to local influence as to where and to wist 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 attendence of the children are declared by the Government to be tentative ond experimental only, and preparatoryas 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 absurb 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 vecant rooms 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.

St. Patrick's, Livesey-Street, Manchester. There has been a mission going on in this church since the 19th June, by the Dominican Fathers, which closed on Sanday 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 e 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 essisting 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 Sanday, 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 solumn 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 Philadelphis. 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 cele-brated by Rev. Father Senez, of Jersey City. assisted by Father Hennessy, of Bergen, and Father Garrey. The dedicatory ceremonies were conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. Corrigan, of Seton Hall College, Administrator of the diocese, assisted by the clergy The music and choral accompresent and others. paniments 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

The idleness of American ship fards has driven a very important class of mechanics into other employments, and there are no apprentices to take their places. 'For saven years' writes Mr. McKay, 'there is not a ship-carpenter 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-carpenters' We have, therefore, not only protected the shipping interest out of existence, but have almost extinguished the skill which slone 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 10 900 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 recount of a remarkable apring, said to exist in the State of Navada: "About one mile from Eiko," says that paper, "on the old White Pine road, are a number of curious hot springs, the property of Mesers. Laumister & 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 papper 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. 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."

COUGHING A BULLET OUT OF HIS HEAD. - Th. Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer chronicles a singular case Mr. William Beattle, 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 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 ball an ounce had worked its way slowly into the changel 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 borrble 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 Twentythird street, near Fifth avenue. His head was beaten in with five terrible blows the instrument of murder being a beavy iron bar, known by ship carpenters as a dog. Mr. Nathan had retired in perfect health by those of Lord Montagu and Mr. Leatham on the on Thursday night, and the murder was not discovother, it is not on that account to be supposed to ered 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 ppen. 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 ble odium that may accrue in the practical applical street. Toe police and detective force of the city are

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

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST-1870.

Friday, 12-St Clars, V. Saturday, 13-Vigil of the Assumption. Sonday, 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, C.

#### 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 accounts as soon as possibly 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 Legislatif has been summoned to meet on Thursday the 11th.

A despatch from the Emperor appropring 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 bad concentrated, before which the Second Corps moment arily 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 pear Neiderbron. His beadquarters were at Hagenau and he has fallen back to St. Averce. Thus Strasbourg is menaced.

A private despatch is said to have been received announcing that a corps of Baden troops bad crossed the Rhine above Basle.

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

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 ceased.

at Forbach, and set fire to the town. The third spread the configuration by throwing hot shot corps was engaged at Forbach, supported by into it. only two divisions from other corps. The corps of Munts, Admiral and Failly were not in the bruck has been just retaken by the first Prussian fight. The combat commenced at one o'clock, army corps, under command of General Steinand at first appeared of little importance, but metz. soon large masses of troops, hidden in the woods, attempted to turn our position. At five o'clock sian columns approached the Saar on the 5th.

unable to join the corps. The details of this cers and Colonel Reutem are among the versy, long raging in the Protestant world, as to once the associations of their birth, and becomes battle are still very vague. It is said many cavalry charges were made, but the Prussians us much barm.

PARIS, August 7 .- The Journal Officiel 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 defend them, and there are troops enough in and around the city to furnish the necessary garrison : then with the sailors from the fleet which could be procured, the Garde Nationale; the are heavy. Guard Municipal, and firemen, would make up a solid army of 100,000 men. Paris is free from

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 bus driven MacMahon's army from Wissembourg, Lautenbourg and the North, and probably compelled the evacuation of Hagenau and Strasbourg. The victory of General Goebin at Saarbruck and Spiebren, and the advance from Humbourg bas 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 Saarlouis and in the southern part of Baden.

The Empress has issued the following proclamation :-- " Frenchmen, the opening of the war has not been favorable to us. Be firm under 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 mission 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.

EMPRESS EUGENIE.

(Signed)

La Liberte says a special train was at the station at half-past five this evening to bring back the Prioce Imperial. We have strepuous. ly urged his return, and are glad it has been decided 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 herself to her enemy, King William, for the German 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 Steinmelz telegraphed to Gen. Hammerseldt, chief of the Staff at Ber lin, as follows :- " The conflict between Saarbruck 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 beights of Spichern, and flung the enemy back upon Forbich. At the same time the 13th division advanced on Vocklingen, took Fossern, and with its advanced guard reached Forbach towards evening."

PARIS, August 7 .- The Parisians were boaxed to-day by the report of victory for the French, ard the wildest enthusiasm was manifested. The author of the boak has been arrested.

The Orleans family give 90,000 france 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 Charp-MacMakon, after the battle of Kirchshoften, garnier again asks employment from the French the Word of God in which men of every shade government. Rothschild and other bankers deny of opinion in the Protestant community were having sent gold to Prussia.

" Mayence, Aug. 6 .- The entire French line has been driven back, and has commenced to re- morally impossible. In a Commission so comtreat towards the interior of France. The French had commenced an advance from Saar. obstacle. All active hostilities seem to have bruck, which they had held since the battle of three divisions against three companies of Prus-METZ, August 7 .- During the fighting yes- sians ; but having to fall back, they burned that terday, the Prussians fired upon the ambulances rich and unprotected town, and in withdrawing Bible implies not merely a new and more scholar-

"Saarbruck, Aug 6 .- The town of Saar-

the Prussians appeared as if they had been re- This morning General Kamers found the enemy phrase?—things which learned scholars are com- towns there may be some little difference, but it is pulsed and given up the attack, but a fresh corps to the west of Saarbrucken in a strong position petent to do: but they would have first of all to very slight indeed. To hardy Irish emigrants, arriving to the assistance of the Prussians from in the mountains near Spishren, and commenced establish or lay down a Canon of Scripture, to to stardy English farmers, or to keen but honest Werenden, Gen. Frossard was obliged to retire. immediately to attack them. Following the ascertain what books are divinely inspired; to Scots, Canada holds out hands of welcome, and To-day, the troops which got seperated yester- sound of the cannon, portions of the divisions of determine the text; to distinguish betwixt the if they take her as they find her, and treat her day are concentrating around Metz. In the Barnakow and Stupnagel came up. General original and the genuine on the one hand, and as she deserves, they will find in her a kind and battle near Aretchmeilen, Marshal MacMahon Gochen took command, and a very severe fight interpolations and corrupt additions on the other. | bounteous foster-mother. had the support of five divisions of Gen. Failly's ensued. The position occupied by General In their revision of the Old Testament for in-

BERLIN, Aug. 7 .- King William sends the had Matthelleurs, "Kugeleyatzen," which did following despatch to the Queen :- "Good news. A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for his mercy. We captured 4.060 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

> Berlin, August 6. - The French Emperor bas 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 Spithren Hills. Gen. Kamers commenced the attack supported by Generals Barnakow and Stuppagel. 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 Hagensu.

REVISION OF THE PROTESTANT "WORD OF Gop "-The Word of God, as it has obtained 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 Bisbop of Bath and Wells is reported in the Loudon Times as having frankly admitted that "it was useless for them to contend 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 revelation to the great majority of English speaking Protestants, is that "authorised version" it is a self evident proposition that the majority of Protestants bave nothing better to rely upon than words of fallible men.

But how in this nineteenth century, in this era of general enlightenment, and intellectual freedom so to revise the Bible as to produce a version which shall obtain as general an acceptance amongst English speaking non-Catholics as does the actual " authorized version" is a very difficult 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; ore for use in Great Britain and her dependencies, another for the Yankees. In the seventeenth contury 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 bad 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 " authorised 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 narrowest of the adherents of Calvinism, it is also morally certain that its revised Word of God would be rejected as incomplete, and untrustworthy by some of the Protestant sects even within the British islands. But can any man for an instant suppose that a Commission to revise fairly represented, would ever bring the labor 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 "authorised version" of the Canon of Scripture. For a revision of the Protestant grammatical significance of such or such a

the work of the Apostle, and whether the Apocalypse 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 respectively bear. These are the questionsquestions which distract the intelligent and enquiring 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 faithful: for if tradition and general belief be sufficient to prove the truth of the tradition-or thing believed, that is to say, inspiration of certain Scriptures-it suffices to establish the truth may be transferred to this country where their of many other things which all Protestants deny. No: to be logical and consistent with the fundamental principle of Protestantism, every Protestant must determine the Canon of Scripture for himself, by the exercise of his private judgment. The Protestant who accepts the authority 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 recreant 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 Canonicity of the several 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 therefore 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 prudence 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 is his life, for himself upon religious matters, to examine 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 momenta Protestant begins to reason in this wise he is on a road which leads inevitably either to Romanism or Authority or else to Infidelity or the rejection of all Revelation from

PROTESTANT RIOTS IN BELGIUM. - The recent elections in Belgium which resulted favorably for the Catholic party elicited a strong display of genuine Protestant feeling amongst the liberals or anti-Catholic party. They attacked and pillaged the convents and numeries, 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 committed to it to a conclusion? The thing is 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 cettlers 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 populike translation of a universally received ori- lation which throngs the crowded cities of Engginal: but the fixing of the Canon of Scripture land. Canada has need of those men, women, itself. The members of the Commission charged and children, whose very existence in the home with the task of revision, would have to deter countries, is a difficulty for the State, and almost it, and to reduce its portentous dimensions, that mine, not merely " what is the meaning of this a misery for themselves. But we want them word or that word? what the proper rendering | pure, honest and industrious. We want neither "Mayence, Aug. 6.—The heads of the Pruss of such or such a passage? what the exact Criminals nor Paupers! Between the confirmed to our feelings as men, and as Catholics. Of criminal and the confirmed pauper of English those 25,000 waifs of the streets how many

But there is another class of immigrants, who, corps. After the battle these divisions were Frossard was taken by assault. General Fran- stance, they would have to settle the contro- coming here in early youth, forget almost at the undertaking he comes to inaugurate both de-

the genuineness, and inspiration of the Penta- real children of Canada. A movement has been teuch; to distinguish betwixt what is of Moses, for some time a foot, bringing over to us young and what is the product of a laterage when boys, and girls, from the cities and workhouses there were Judges and Kings in Israel. In the of England, before they have learnt to feel the same manner would they have to deal with the blighting taint of pauperism, or to taste the fruits New Testament; they would have to agree as of crime. The promoters of this organisation to whether the Gospel called of St. John were are ladies with no other means of securing success, 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 ber fellow laborers, have how. ever one drawback, which as far as Catholics of the New Testament, were really inspired, are concerned, vitiates much of the zood we and the work of the authors whose names they might otherwise expect from them. They deal only with Protestants; or what is even more detrimental 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 announcing that an accredited envoy will shortly arrive from Liverpool empowered to treat with the Catholics of Carada, 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 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 noor. 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 considered as that of an apostle of charity and we cannot refrain from congratulating our Liverpool co-religionists on the happy choice they made in nominating him as their commissioner in this matter. The efforts of Miss Rye praiseworthy though they are, cannot be for a moment compared with the constant labors of Father Nugent in behalf of the poor, whither 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 slso the great boon of a good education. To maintain this institution the good Father founded "The Association of Providence," 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 education. 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-whiist 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, unbealthy 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 character. The extent of Infant destitution in Eugland is almost incredible. To confine our remarks to the one town of Liverpool-a census taken in it four years ago shewed that there were 47,000 children between the ages of 5 and 14 attending no school, and ignorant of both religion 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 Father Nugent is about to come amongst us .-His errand is one that must appeal most forcibly thousands are the children of honest Irish Catholic parents struck down by misfortune and disease in an almost hopeless struggle for existence. Each and every one of them has a claim on us as being bound together in race and in region. We hope and trust that Father Nugent will receive that welcome, that large hearted aid which his zeal, his charity, and the magnitude of

mand and deserve. To say to the Catholics of our midst, this esteemed gentleman, besides enfellow countrymen, and knowing them look forhope with perfect confidence. - Com.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal arrived | his days .- Quebec Morning Chronicle. 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

(To the Editor of the True Wilness.)

full and complete account of all the institutions that Coursh everywhere, their examinations, distributions of prizes, entertainments, &c., you can now find room for a few remarks on one of the although all such institutions conducted by the hopes are entertained of their recovery. acknowledged ability of the Sisters of Notre I may claim for the Convent of Peterboro many advantages, that should recommend it to the admiration and patronage of the communitywhich others do not possess the an equal extent. Indeed the house, its location and surroundings. prosperous town.

ing 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 assembly so well knows how to do.

At the close of this successful exhibition of taste and talent the young ladies were addressed joists sustaining it were canted over on to their by a few speakers; but none appeared to have sides and the immense weight upon them, in admade 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 they had upon the brick work. In an instant 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 them the five men at work on the windlass. As approbation, even the less favoured amongst us soon as it was ascertained what had happened given, was the judgment of a man most compe- to witness a scene which beggars description .tent to render it. After having adverted to the Blood lay in pools at the bottom of the cellar, different performances and unmistakeably culo- and the stones and broken planks also bore tergised some favourite pieces a little more than rible marks of the fatal disaster. One of the the rest, he congratulated the denizens of Peterboro of every persuasion on their having in their crushed, and when taken up life was found to be midst an institution where the children of all re- extinct, and he was at once conveyed to the ceived equal attention-their feelings, however General Hospital. Another named Joseph Ladescrepant on religious or other subjects, belle, who had only commenced work on the jeniously regarded and respected - and the health | building yesterday morning, was also badly and morals of their little ones so well cared for jammed, and had a learful gash in the head leav under the unremitting and anxious supervision ing the brain quite open. He was taken to the of the worthy Sisters of Notre Dame! He Hotel Dieu, where he died at half past two in very feelingly pointed out to us the advantages the afternoon. 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 hesi tate to illustrate this portion of his address by reference to his first parting with his own daughter-when sending her to a distant Acadamy-the fears he entertained when she parted with a parent's care and surveillance, the anxiety he telt lest her health might give way and be disguised from him, &c., and con cluded 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.

audience separated, highly delighted and by no uttering expressions of deep sympathy and heartmeans envying the lot of those whose attendance | felt regret. was impeded by the rain which that night fell most provokingly.

Yours, &cc.,

Peterborough, Oat., Aug. 2nd, 1870.

connection with the Christian Brothers' Academy will regret to learn that he has been obliged to travel Southwards for the purpose of recruiting J. M. Papineau, cabinet maker; Hilaire Guerin, his health which had given way under the arduous duties of his calling. During his stay in

Carada that in furthering the transfer of poor dearing himself to his pupils by the liveliest in-Catholic children from England to our own land testest be took in all that concerned their welthey will in reality further their own interest fare, bad, by his ripe attainments as a scholar, would be to use an argument strictly true in- and his open hearted generous disposition, gained deed, but very derogatory to their faith as Ca- the confidence and esteem of all who had the tholics, or charity as men. We know our pleasure of knowing bim. While regretting that his enfeebled besith should compel him to leave ward to the completion of Father Nugent's us, perhaps for ever, we can only wish that a mission amongst them with something more than 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

HORRIBLE ACCIDENTS IN SAINT JAMES STREET.-Two Men Killed.-On Wednesday morning, 3rd metant, about 11 o'clock, the new building in course of erection at the southeast corper of St. John and St. James Streets was the scene of one of the most sad and melanthrough which he passed on his way to his palace. | choly 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 Sir. - As you and others, interested in the scarcely a minute's warning were precipitated Catholic education of the country, have given a from a scaffolding about thirty feet high and lay crushed and mangled amid a beap 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 most promising, if not the most prosperous, edu- men also fell from the scaffolding at the same cational establishments in the Province. For | time, but though they are very seriously injured

The cause of the accident as nearly as we can Dame (their system, acquirements and zeal, learn is as follows :- The place where the five being everywhere the same) are identical; still 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 have attracted the attention of all visitors to our each end of perhaps six inches. Upon these joists thus placed with no fastening to the brick The children of the Convent at the annual wall on either side, a loose scaffolding was distribution of prizes, accompanied that interest- placed and on it a large beavy windlass, used in conjunction with a block and tackle for raising stones and other material on to the building .-To keep this windless secure in its proper place a large beap 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 pur demand for it perceptible in a manner a delighted pose 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 dition to the fall proved sufficient to break some of them and displace others from the short hold the whole scaffolding, stones, and windlass were precipitated to the cellar below carrying with were satisfied that the approval, so gracefully the crowd from the streets gathered in hundreds men named Juteau had bis bead dreadfully

> The other three men, whose names are Micheau, Beameur and Robert, were severely bruised and cut, but were quite sensible, and at their own request were conveyed to their pri-

> Juteau and Labelle are both married men with families, the latter, who lived at St. Jean Baptiste Village, was attended to during bis 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

During the day large crowds of people continued to gather round the scene of the terrible disaster, and after viewing the place and en quiring as to the cause of the accident, turned After the National Anthem being sing the away with saddened countenances, many of them

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 ver dict in the inquest holden on the bodies of Joseph Labelle and Alfred Juteau, are of opinion that DEPARTURE. The many friends of Brother | the said deceased Joseph Labelle and Alfred Ju-Anthony, so favorably known to our citizens in teau, came to their death in an accidental and unforseen manner.

dry goods merchan!; Napoleon Prefontaine, merchant; Joseph Soulliere, grocer; E. H. Charles Lionais, architect and sur-

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 of 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 SACCENAY FIRES .- Great as bas ocen the calamity which has fallen on the Bagnenay country, we question much whether the farmers of Rimonski will not suffer severer privations this win . There are six y 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 bay barvest 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 farm after farm 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 stanted 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 efford adequate relief. New Brunewick 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 BALL .- Duncan McGillivray, who is accused of causing the death of J. Bte Clairmont, at Point Fortune, as formerly reported, was yesterday brought before Mr. Justice Bedgley on a writ of kabeas corpus and admitted to bail. McGillivray, who has always borns an excellent character hitherto, was bound over, bimself in £250 and two sureties in £125 each, to stand his triale at the approaching term of the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal on 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 Dobbins, were totally consumed. Mr. Tay tor 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 though! to have been the work of an incendiary. It is reported a man was seen coming out of the pump actory a few minutes before the are 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. — Chron-

We have much regret in recording the death at 4t. Ours yesterday evening of the Houble. Alexander &dward Kierzkowski, M. P. St. Hyscinthe, the news of which only reached us at a late hour last night. Mr. Kierzkowski 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 5.

# REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Kenmore, T Gillesse, \$2; Berthier J D O McBean, 4; Jarvis, J McAvery, 2; Portsmouth, P Wha'en, 1; Monteno, Ill., U.S., Rev P Paradis, 2; Oil Springe, J Malloy, 2; River Beaudette, T Rodgers, 2; Mer-cickville, P Kyle, 4; Westport, D Foley, 4; Pointe Oleire, L McNab, 2; St Jean Chrysostem, J Stewart 2; Rockwood, J D Murphy 2; l'Assomption, Rev J M Legare 2; Earldly, J Magee 2; London, J M Keary 2; Prospect, T Leonard 2; Barriefield, J Ryan, 2,50; Clayton, F X Lelonde 2; Hastings, M Mooney 2; Arthur, P Drake 2; Mount St Patrick, Rev J McCormac 4; West Huntly, Rev A O'Malley, ; Dickinsons Landing, T F Shields 2; Perth, B

Per Rev H Bilthezard, Granby - T McKee. W Harris, 2.
Per C Donovan, Hamilton-J McDonnell 2.

Per P Hackett, Chambly Canton - Self 4; H O'Hara 2; T Kenca 2; M Mullarky, 2. Per J O'Regan, Oshawa — Self 2; Rev J J Shea, D Dullea, 2; J P Johnston, 2; P Wall 2; C Allan, 2

# Died

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

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, August 10, 1870: Fleur-Pollards, \$2,60 to \$0.00; Middlings \$4.50 \$0,00; Fine, \$5,25 to \$0,00; Super., No. 2 \$5,60 to \$0,00; Superfine \$5,75 \$0,00; Fancy \$6,25 to \$0,00 ; Extra, \$6,75 to \$0,00 ; Superior Extra \$0,00

to 0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,50 to \$0,00 per 100 lbs.

Gatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4,25 to 4,60.

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, \$0,00 to \$5,05; Thirds, \$0,00 to 4,20.-

First Pearls, 7,10 to 7.15. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, 27,50 to 28,00;— Thin Mess \$25,00; Prime, \$00,00 to 00,00. BUTTER, 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 1b .- 14 to 15c.

LARD, per lb .- 14c.

Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about | GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS. PRASE, per 66 lbs. - \$0,84.

# MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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Flour, country, po Oatmeal. Indian Meal, Rye-Flour,	er quintal do do do		17 11	6	to to	12 9	6
	DAIRY PR	CDUCE.					
Butter, fresh, per 1	,		1	0	to	1	3

Dranger tress her r			7	U	ro.		3
Do, Balt	do (inferior)		0	9	to	0	10
Cheese,	ďo '		0	9	to	0	:0
	MEAT	3.					
Beef, per 1b			0	5	to	€	8
Pork, do			θ	7	to	0	8
Muttor, do			0	5	to	0	6
Lamb, do			0	5	to	Đ	6
Yeal, per lb			0	6	to	0	7
Beef, per 100	lbs		38	.00	to		10
Pork, fresh d	0		\$8	.00	to		9.50
	GRAIN	i					

		GSAI	N					
Barler,	do	(new)		2	6	to	2	9
Pess,	ďО	. ,		4	G	to	5	0
Oats,	ďo			2	6	10	2	9
Buckwheat,	ďо			2	6	to	3	0
Indian Corn,	do			3	6	to	3	9
Rye,	ďο			0	0	to	0	0
Flax Seed,	do			7	8	to	7	6
Timotby,	ďο			12	6	to	13	0
	F	IKA ELWI	GAMR.					
Chickens,	d	0		e	0	to	0	0
Pigeons (tame	), d	lo		1	C	to	1	6
Partridges,	ď	lo		3	9	to	4	6
Hares,		la		1	6	to	2	6
Rubbits, (live)	ā	0		0	0	to	0	0
Woodcock,	d	io		0	0	to	0	0

Partridges,	do		3	9	to	4	6			
Hares,	dо		1	6	to	2	6			
Rubbits, (live)	đο		0	0	to	0	0			
Woodcock,	фo		0	0	to	0	0			
Spipe,	ob;		0	0	to	0	0			
Plover,	do		0	0	to	0	0			
Turkeys (old), per		10	0		17	6				
Do (young),	go.		0	0	to	0	0			
Geese,	do	• • • •	6	0	to	10	0			
Ducks,	do		4	0	to	6	0			
Do (wild),	do		0	θ	to	0	0			
Fowle,	do	• • • •	3	0	to	4	0			
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Potstoes per bag		3	9	to	4	6				
Turnips do		0	0	to	0	0				
Onions, per mino		0	0	to	0	0				
Maple Syrup per		0	0	to	0	0				
Honey		0	0	to	0	0				
Lard, per 1b		0	11	to	1	0				
Eggs, fresh, per d	•	0	9	to	0	10				

#### WANTED

0 3 to 0 4

0 6 to 0 8

\$4,50 to \$5.

.... \$7.00 to \$8.00

.... \$4,00 to \$5,00

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. Lynon, Secretary.

# NOTICE.

Belleville, Ont., July 19th, 1870.

Haddock

Straw

Maple Sugar, per 1b

Apples, per barrel

Hay, per 100 bundles,

To the Gentlemen of the Clergy and the Religious Communitiee.

WE, the undersigned take the liberty of inform g the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Com-munities, 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 adguages, 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. Ad-

### MONTH OF JUNE.

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

### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the SUPERIOR COURT. PRO. OF QUEERC, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE & CO., and ANDREW MACFARLANE, individually,

ON Saturday the Seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned, individually and as a member of said Firm of Andrew Macfarlace & Co, will apply

ANDREW MACFARLANE, By his Attorneys ad litem, BETHUNE & BETHUNE.

to the said Court for a discharge under the said

Montreal, 8th August, 1870.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEERO, VENT AOT OF 1869.
District of Montreal, 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. GARAULT. Attorney ad litem,

Montreal, 28th July, 1870.

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864 AND 1869.

Canada. Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. [In the Superior Court]

In the matter of Frangui; Fabien Ferland,

On Saturday, the neventeenth day of September naxi, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said acts of 1854 and 1869 respectively.

FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND. Per Vallie & Benoit, His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 22nd July, 1870.

TO THE BENEFACTORS OF THE

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, OF WIND. SOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ON-TARIO, CANADA.

To take place in the Town Hall of Windsor, Out., on Thursday, the 1st day of December, A D. 1870. ANY ONE CONTRIBUTING \$1 00 WILL HE CONSIDERED 4 BENEFACTOR.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS. 1 Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his Holiness Pope Plus IX

2 A number of most beautiful Steel Engrivings [valued at \$300]. The gift of His Majesty Napolecu 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. Viucent de Paul Society, at Lyons 4 A Mossic of Marble [valued at \$100]. The gift

of the Marquis de Bonneville, 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 Mossics of the principal Roman Basilicas.

[valued at \$100 ] The gift of Chevalier de Rossi the Pope's Antiquarian. 7 An ECCE HOMO [valued at \$100. The gift of the Rector of the French Church of St. Louis at

8 The gift of the Roy I Family at Naples, comprising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$60.] 9 Several small Oil Paintings, presented by seve ral Roman Artis's [valued at about \$250 ] 10 A large Haydoch 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. Pinsonanit, D.D., Bishop of Birtha 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 Houpert, a member of several learned societies

14 The gift of the Rev Sisters of the Holy Names of J sus and Mary, of Windsor, Ont., (valued at 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, e'C. BUILDING COMMITTER OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, WINDSOR, ONT.

Patrick Couway, Merchant. D. K. Butler, Merchant. Vital Onellette, Eaq Daniel Goreau Esq Edward Hanrahan, Esq. Rev. J. H Wagner, Pastor, of Windsor. John O'Concor, Member of Parliament, Essex. Francis Caron, Police Justice, Windsor. Alexander H. Wagner, Postmaster, Windsor. Charles E. Casgrain, M. D. Pierre Langlois, Esc. John Montreull, Ecq. James Cotter, Esq Alexander Marentette Eco. Achille H. Oaellette, Erq.

#### V ALUABLE FARM FOR

SALE.

LGT No. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 scres, 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 141 miles from from the city of London, and 124 miles from the important town of St Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Lucan, 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 effice, two good stores, a blacksmith shop and a tavern ; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic church, Presbytery, and Separte School; in Lucan 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 McIlbargy, St Mary's Road, Elginfield, P. O. Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

# WANTED

By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young childran. No objection to travel or to the country .-Unexceptionable references. Address-J. R., Trux WITHES Office, Montreal.

GURY'S THEOLOGY.

COMPENDUM THEOLOGIÆ MORALIS,

P. J. P. GURY, S. J.

New Edition with the complete notes of Bellarini;

bound, marble edge, \$3.00.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

# F CALLAHAN, JOB PRINTER,

28 ST. JOHN STREET, Corner of Notre Dame,

(Over J. M'Entyre's Clothing Store,) MONTREAL.

# BRUNO LEDOUX,

CARRIAGE MAKER,

MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL RINDS, 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,

### FORRIGH INTELLIGRACE,

THE PRANCO PRUSSIAN WAR.

Geo. Diney dropped dead from apoplexy on the

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes, on Tuesday, that the enthusiasm for war has dis appeared. It is now orident that war with Germany means a prelonged struggle against one million armed combatants, determined to defend their own country, and, utpossible to give the Erench 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 fright has lost its effect.

Paris, Aug 3. - A division of the French army, under Boutille, captured the town of Saarbruck and took three thousand Prussian prisoners. The Mitrailleur did wonders. A ball from a Prussian cannon fell near the Pricos Imperial. The Chassepots carried I 300 yards effectively, and the Mitrailleurs over 2,000 yards

Paris, August 4th -The heights taken by the French at Saarbrucken form a key to the railway approaches to Treves, hence the importance of the

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

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

The ' Gaulois" says the Emperor will issue a deoree making the Marseillaise benceforth the national air of France. During the fight at Saarbruck it was played by the bands.

A cable special to the Herald, of Strasbourg, yeaterday, says after council of war, Marshal McMahon who is chief of staff to General Coulsen, surveyed the Rhine from Kiehl bridge upwards. They visited Orumuth, 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 Roine and dash rapidly by way of Carlaube and Heidelberg to Frankfort, thence he will endeavor to cut the railroad communicating between Berlin and the Rhine. It is believed be will leave Mayence on the left, while the main army pushes on through the Lower Rhine Province to Mayence and Coblentz

New York, Aug. 4 .- A Berlin despatch says an. other fight has taken place at the town of Geraweller. 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 Saarbruck. 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 Prossian plan of attack is to concentrate at Mayence, Cobleniz Darmstadt, and Laubern, and merch at once into France through Laubern-this the Journal thinks explains the assault on Wessem-

Parts, August 5 .- The 'Moniteur du Soir' in an extra, reports that a combat took place to-day at the Village of Nice-Chanterbach, near the junction of

the Hauter and the Rhino. No particulars given. The French say that the Prussian needle-gan recoils so badly that the markamen are soon compelled

to fire from the shoulder. It is now understood that Saarbruck was never an outpost, and so long as the Prussians occupy

Saarlouis it is not an important military position. The fifty departments at first exempted from the

must immediately furnish their contingents. Paris, Aug 5 .- At the Camp at Chalons last evening the Garde Mobils had a grand illumination in honour of the capture of Saarbrucken There had been previously some slight insubordination

among the Garde, but the favourable news ended it at once. French Gen. Durque made a reconnoissance on the 3rd between Saarbrucken and Saarlonis, to observe the movements of the Prossians. They were

found not to be in any force in that neighbourheod London, Aug.5tb. - The report that Saarlouis was taken by the French proves unfounded, The report came from Paris and is contradicted by later despalches, 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 Donay'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 Pigeannier, an eminence which commands the line of railroad to Bitsche. Gen. Danay was killed. One piece of artillery the horses having been killed

Marshal MoMahon is concentrating the forces under his command at Weissemburg.

Prussians.

and the carriage broken, fell into the bands of the

London, Aug. 5 .- The fight at Saarbrucken 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 Prussian victory at Weissemburg 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 Orown Prices in person. The French force consisted of Dousy's division of McMabon's corps. Wrasenbourg and Geisbill, in rear of that town were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet, after obstinate resist-The general who commanded the French in the absence of Gen. Dousy was killed, with two officers of his staff. The French encampment, one piece of artillery and 500 wounded prisoners, icoluding many Turcos, fell into the hands of the Prussian or German side. Gen. Kirobbach is wounded. The Grenadier Guards and the 50th regiment suffered se-

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

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.

Panis, Aug 5. - The Presse judges from the move-Belgian territory will be violated by the Prussians,

The city is greatly excited to-night, and much in-dignation is manifested at the repulse of the French troops at Wessembourge, 18 - edf 6th ray mass

A special from Frankfort 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 Frankfort who are supposed to be

bostile 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 ins ead of detaching Frankfort from Prussia has developed a sincere attachment to Patherland.

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 Wessenbourg was read by order of the Queen amidet 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 Molike 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 Maury.

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 Prossians carry old borse pistols, while the French have the long range carabines, and admit of sim. The fifth corps of the Prussians are mainly omposed 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.

Lordon, Aug 5.-It is understood that England has determined to make the invasion of Belgium a casus belli. The King of Belgiam will summon the powers

who guaranteed her neutrality to her assistance us soon as her territory is invedbd, and England will respond. London, Aug 5 .- The statement reiterated that

Russia's relation to belligerant powers depend othe action of Austria. If the latter maintains neutrality, Bussia will also remain neutral. The only event that could after this situation would be the rising of the Poles.

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

A despatch from Antwerp represents the fafal effects of the war on commerce as fully felt there. Money is extremely acarca, 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 eailed 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 Saarlouis, where a battle was expected. It is said that a cavalry skirmish occurred near

Lauterburg, yesterday, in which 15 French defeated 150 Prussians, The first lavy of the Garle Cinq probably will be mobilized, and the regular army raised to 200,000

Copenhagen, Aug. 4 - The Danish Government still atruggles hard to preserve neutrality, but the popular excitement is intense, and perhaps ungovernable. The sympathy for France among all

classes is very marked. A circular has lately appeared from Senor Gazasta defending Spain as innecent of the trouble between France and Prussia. This document is well re-

Liebon, Aug. 4-It is reported that Don Fernando

has accepted the profer of the crown of Spain. Sweden is utterly unprepared for war. She has but 52,000 Reminton 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 25 batteries and 150 guns. Not one fortress can withstand a siege.

But one Netwegian 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 a 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 both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe 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' prolougation of the gambling hell at Spa as the price of success while all the Olerical party, as such, favour France rather than Prussiu.

The Chambers will be convoked on the 8th of

# ROME.

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

Negctiations at Florence for the preservation of the neutrality of the Pontifical States was success-

# 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 enteiling upon the wearer the most serious consequences. Aside from the uncleavilness of the abonination, herdaches, constant and severe, follow naturally, and aberrations of the mind have been ments now being made by the enemy's troops that traced to the leading down of the head with masses of the bottest kind of material. A number of ladies By order of the Prefect of Police, all persons now of To edo have within the week discarded the chig- jacket. Any person knowing where she is, will conin Parls who are natives of countries at war with non, and cut their bair thort, as Anna Dickinson, for a favor on her husband. Maurice Green, by writ-France are summoned to appear le ore a commis- Laura Hallaway, Florence Nightingale and Gail ing. Direct to Eganville, Ontario.

sary of peace and procure papers or leave the come Hamilton wear theirs and not one of these could be INFORMATION WANTED

da teo Mundono d<del>el</del> ST. LAZARE DE BELLECHASSE, District of Kontmorency, C. B. 13th Aug., 1864.

Edmund Giroux, Beq , Druggiet, No. 47 St. Peter Street, corner of Vieux Marche, 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 baving tried the remedies prescribed by physicians, and many others, without success, I decided to try Bristol's S-resparile, 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 Rush.

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

J. Ruel Justice of the Peace.

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

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

MUSEAY & LANKIN'S FLORIDA WATER -Throughout Spanish America, from N rthern 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 month 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 be fomes of the strongest Havana Those of the bearded sex' who bave tender skins will also find it a real luxury after shaving. 198.

Agents for Montreal - Devine & 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, pre pared 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 stomech, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the suff rer : How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over the organs, to be found? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians Dr. Wells, of Thirty-first street, New York city, says: "For eighteen months I have used Bristol's Sugar Conted Pills as an alterative and toule, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspensis, 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 Pitls with equal earnestness. In all cases arising Or humors. Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp lough & 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

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

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies :- his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Oberry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Oure that expelled the freezing ague or burning 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. GRACE, Sec. & Tress., 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," TREE WITHES

# 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 Breen, maiden name Toole. When last beard 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 fer a favor on her hasband, Maurice Green, by writ-

OF MAURICE GRANEY, aged 22 years, who left Montreal about 5 years ago for New Glasgow, Neva Scotia. Any information concerning bim will be most thankfully received by bis Fa her and Mother. James and Blien Graney, Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

# REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

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

MONTBEAL, C. E., July 31, 1868.

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 chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried

Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son:

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 woman; 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.

ANGILE DANIEL Wife of CELESTIN COURTOR, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth. CELESTIN COURTOIS.

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

# Aver's Cathartic Fals,

For all the purposes of a Laxatire Med-



(Signed)

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 uny other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that the tried them; those who have that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, 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 culorated or 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 barm 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 stonach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and

into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs 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 Hyspepsia or Indigention, Listlesamess, Languor and 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 Headdache, Sick Headdache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious 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 Dysentery or Diurrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

ose is generally required. For Rhenmatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain is the Side, Back and Loim, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints dismans.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they

for **Bropsy** and **Bropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drustic purge.

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. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this **Pill** are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ. public no longer doubt what to employ

#### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping

Cough, Bronchitis, Asthmu, 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 inciplent consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Group, 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 thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the discase seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of then 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.

Asthum is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis 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.

0 Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. LOVELLE

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC. TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE. - Learning that my name has been unwar. NOTION. - Learning time may make the own unwar-rantably need in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely disbeing them my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would reducer those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing them. salves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOYELL, 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, out 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 off the Bailway 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 Ed. ward 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.

BURSCRIPTION 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 06 Province of Prince Edward Island Directory,

1876-71...... 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.

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FACILIPIES

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 Massas. 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 disentisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.

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

# THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elegant in appearance, - thoroughly constructed, with powerful and steady ballows, - with exquisitely-voiced reads, - 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, contains descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application. Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use!

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For sale by

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# BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT

# BANKRUPT SALE.

OF

W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES

AT

NOTRE DAME STREET.

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P. MCLAUGHLIN & CO.

Montreal, May 13, 1870.

WANTED. 1so Female Teachers one mubt be capable of teachin French and Foglish, the other English for the Jatholie Schools in the Municipality of the Town-ships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Becretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

#### CIRCULAR.

MONTERAL, May, 1867.

HE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, of messers. A. C. Duannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and or the purposes, would respectfully inform his late process and the public, that he has opened the Store, patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann' Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, where is not of France Commissions in part of France Commissions. Comprising in part of Flour, Catheal, Cornebal, Spirite, Cheese, Pore, Haws, Lard, Herrings, Dried full Daied Apples, Sair Barad, and every article onnected 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 u from his extensive connections in the country, he sill thus be enabled to offer inducements to the piblic unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt repring will be made. Cash advances made equal to wo thirds of the market price. References kindly printed to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and lessre. Tifin Brothers.

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June 14th, 1869.

TO THE BEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

the Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

Merciar was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or est Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blackmith by profession. He has a daughter who, if live ing, is some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this saughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL ' LOCK,

> NG. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

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PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

IST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

MATTERS :

lst Simple reading, accentration and declining; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and Eng-

3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcula-

Ath Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts;

6th Rudiments of book-keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION

3rd year - Rusiness Class

This department is provided with all the mechansm necessary or initiating the business students to be practice of the various branches - counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, draughts, &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 arnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class"

in corrent events, commerce, &c.

NB—This class forms a distinct and complete ourse, and may be followed without going through my of the other classes.

# MATTERS.

lat. Book-keeping in its various systems; the most imple as well as the most complicated ;

and Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondance;

4th Caligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing;
7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom core-

missions): Sib Insurance; 9th Stenography

10th History of Canada (for students who follow he entire course).

ard and last section.

4ia year .- Class of Polite Literature,

MATTERS.

1st Belies Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composion; 2nd Contemporary History;

3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History; 5th Harticulture (flowers, trees, &.);

6th Architecture ;

7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy 5th year .- Class of Science.

MATTERS.

ist Course of moral Philosophy; 2.d Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of le Dominion of Canada;

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5th Chemistry; 8th Practical Geometry.

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PROSPECTUS.

THIS Coilege 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, p fter adding a course o 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

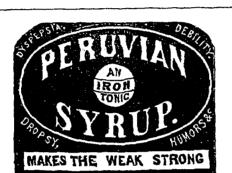
The former embraces the Greek, Latin, Frenchand English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. in the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for

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 Sciencee.

Mosic 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..... \$ 3.60 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 700 

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



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and Color, at F. E. WRIGHT'S, 356 Notre Dams St.

GEO. A. CONSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. PERTH, Co. LANARE, ONT.

# Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medi-

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 thas mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is amore reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it trough any fault or neglect of its 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. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. If 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 viscers to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of tho 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 Byspepsia or Indigestion, Liatlessness, Languor and Loss of Appette, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

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For Inventer or or one action which cause it.

For Dysentery or Discretely Pilors or entity of the Heart,

for Bysenersy or Distribute, out one made dose is generally required.

For Rhenmatism, 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

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 a drastic purge.

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 howels 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,

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

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

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,

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMENDMENTS. PRONINGS OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT.

In Re. Nestor Turgeon,

And

Andrew B. 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 thrreto. Montreal 1st March 1870 LEBLANC & CASSIDY. Avocat du Failli.

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 fyle them without delay.

T. GARAULT, 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 commissions to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Addres M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

Insolvent.

2m30.

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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.

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J. A. HARTE, Druggist Glasgow Drug Hall 400 Notre Dame i 1 Montreal, May, 1870.

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Plans of Puildings prenared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

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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 wellknown Site of the Bellevue Hatel, on the north eide of Mount Reyal 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 risit their children without much inconvenience.

Parents and gnardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nutured 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

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 arrious 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 Papils.

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 (\$1000) per month payable Quarterly in advance (Bankable money)
4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table

furnitures 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 **aboes** 

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 re-

9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children OH. VILLANDRE

Nov. 5th 1869.

BURNS & MARKUM,

(Successors to Kearney & Bro.,) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675,

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GAS-FITTER, &C. Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.



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THE FIRST PRIZE Was awarded to J D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition beld is Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEW ING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of

Canada. The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to anuounce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and style, in various Bindings, from \$3 50 to \$7 pe Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having copy.

The latest improvements and attachments, Bar Barly orders, from the Most Rev. Archbishop and others

Among which are—
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Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Re-

ligious Institutions
Principal Office - 365 Notes Dame street. Factory-48 Nazareth street, Montreal. Branch Offices-23 St. John Street Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B,; and 18 Prince street,

Halifax, N.S. All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth size of; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office.

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charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State o Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book, EF Such a smay feel an interest in d'aseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions,

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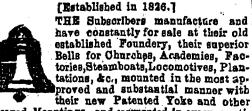
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