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LOVE AND MONEY. A TALE.

At length Ralph was forced to obey his annt's summons to appear, and he came fully resolved for a bold stroke. Again he exercised his fascinating arts; again he roused Alice from her meditative mood; again there were gay parties at Mrs. Aylmer's house, and again Ralph Seymour and Alice Morton became topics of conversation. The change was observed by all.

Morton himself was totally ignorant of his daughter's proceedings. He saw ber very seldom. He knew she was constantly at Mrs. Aylmer's; and, though he did not wish it so, yet he teared to forbid her going there, as he had noticed a spirit of self-will in her, and he thought he might be disobeyed by her. Disobedience he was unaccustomed to, and could not tolerated; so he conceived it a wiser plan not to place him. self in the way of meeting with it. He knew nothing either of Raloh or his attentions, and concluded that this lady was the best companion Alice could have. Christmas near at hand, and great preparations were being made to celebrate its festivities by Mrs. Aylmer; but in Mr. Morton's house there was no notice taken of the pleasant season. He had never taken delight in seeing people very happy or mirthful; and if such a spectacle happened to come under his notice, he always frowned at it. He was a man who would cloud the brilliancy of the sum, were it in his power to do so, and his face was sufficient to check a hearty laugh from any one .-The only person that had ever dared to smile or look joyous in his presence was Robert Power, but he was an exception in many ways, in the mind of Henry Morton.

'The place looks very dull' said Alice to Mrs. Williams; 'very dull, when all streets and houses and shops are otherwise. Why, there's never any change here; it is all the same weartsome monotony. A wonder that you have lived se long here, isn't it ?'

'No, miss; I'm used to it, and I'm old, you see ?

But when you came you were not old.?

'I was young, but poor, and was very glad to get a situation; and necessity at first made me put up with everything, and now I like the quiet that is here.'

'It is too death-like a quiet.'

For you it may be, for you are a wild fairy by nature, but I am different; so was your mo-

But I never she was bere.

'You couldn't for she always strove to make it as agreeable as she could. She was very religious, too.

Was she?"

Very much so. She never thought this time of year sad, for she fixed her mind upon the great mercy that was done when the Lord of all consented to become a poor little baby to atone for sin. She often spoke beautiful words to me about this festival.'

'Did she ever mention to you a change in her faith?

'Oh, yes.'

'You're a Protestant.'

'No, miss; I was, but am not.' 'How singular you were also con-

'I was converted, miss; and I owe it in a great extent to your mother.3

Would it not have been better for you to have remained a member of that religion in which

you had been born? 'Is it because I was born in error, that I

. should remain in it? How could you be certain that you were not

in the true road to salvation?

'Your dear good mother first caused me to think and to look around me; and then, ardently wishing as I did to be enlightened, I was-for God looks upon those who are humble, and often makes things clear to them, when he refuses the her hand. same benefit to the proud and learned.

'That may be.' 'Is there a likelihood of your following in

your mother's footsteps ? 'Well, I can't say just now.'

Tickest.

' You ought to think about it, miss.'

'I feel no great uncertainty at present con-

cerning my faith; I believe I'm right. 'Ob, if you can believe you are, so much the

better. But, Mrs. Williams, you say you don't find it strange not to have any rejoicings at Christ-

the poor beggars that we see in the streets to rising morning scene, Alice did not evidently nomake them glad? And yet they can spend, and tice it. She was dwelling on the events of the

why should we not? Musta?t my father be a the house, and in a few seconds Alice was read-hardened man, not to be ever moved from the the same track? I am sure he has some good to his entreaties. I beg of you to forgive my traits; but the world has blunted his feelings ing herself, but it told little of what he was do-not asking your consent.

He is a good young mined iong since, sent my interest in my concerns, in the house, and in a few seconds Alice was read-lice training in the house, and in a few seconds Alice was read-lice training in the house, and in a few seconds Alice was read-lice training in the house, and in a few seconds Alice was read-lice training in the house, and in a few seconds Alice was read-lice training in the house, and in a few seconds Alice was read-lice training in the house, and in a few seconds Alice was read-lice training in the house, and in a few seconds Alice was read-lice training in the interest in my in why should we not? Mustn't my father be a the house, and in a few seconds Alice was read-

somewhat; and hasn't every one in the world ing, or of his prospects, though hinting of his me? Do, and tell me that you still consider me situation, as he did not forget that he had problunted feelings?

CATHOLIC

'No, thank God! All of us have different ways of acting with regard to the people around us, and your father's plan has been, as long as I take him again; but I'm sure he will not. It is have known him, to be cold, and apparently callous to every human grief and suffering.

Did you hear of his refusing to sell the corn he had stored, when asked by the relief com mittee ?

I did, and it was a wrong thing of him to do, very wrong; but, Miss Alice, you should not think of those things; you should love him like a daughter, and not be so cold to him in manner. I'm sure he notices you, for I have; and, in my opinion, he could be moved by a show of kind-

'I have striven to be warm in manner towards bim, but his frowning face has stopped my

'It ought not have been so easy to prevent

your doing your duty.' 'It was not my duty to force affection upon

one who repelled me always." 'You are wrong there, Miss Alice. It was your duty, begging your pardon, and you should have continued to act according to what your beart told you was right.3

'He won't miss me when I'm married, Mrs. Williams, that's one thing certain.'

I wouldn't say that, for I think he misses you when you're away at that lady's house up there at Sydney-place; but you won't be married for I won't say that I have of my own free will a long time yet, I suppose?

'I was only joking. Who knows if I'll ever be married? though my papa says I'm engaged by him to some one or other.?

'That Mr. Power that was below in the office seemed to be very fond of you, Miss Alice, and he was a good comely boy.'

Alice reddened at being thought suited only for a clerk, and she said-

I like him very well; a sister of his was at the same school as I; but as for marrying

'Why, wouldn't you, miss, if your papa con-

sented! He was a gentleman in all his ways. 'Ob, yes, he was, but all I wanted to know from you was, if you were not to have anything extra on Christmas day, or if any one was invited to dine here, it is so lonely to be by one- dent. Oh, yes.

' No. miss, we are to be as usual.'

pose of being made acquainted with her programme of her amusements during the holidays. Ralph was there, and this was about the third time she had seen him since his arrival from London. He asked her to go out with him for a walk. His auct, he said, was not very well, and she could not go with them. After a slight hesitation she agreed, and away they went, until they had gove some miles into the country. It was sharp bracing weather, and Ralph was quite enchanted with the warm glow that showed itself upon Alice's cheek. Adroitly he told her so; ay, and added many more compliments, too, then; spoke of the escapes he had from love snares set for him by wily papas and mammas, and upon a feeling that he had experienced of late .-He said, 'I have steeled myself for a long while against love; but after many successes I am vanquished.

Alice took, as she believed, a surreptitious glance at his face, but he saw her.'

'Yes, I own myself defeated.'

'Ab, Mr. Seymour!' Don't pain me by calling me Mr.,—say

Ralph, can't you?' Well, Ralph, I knew you would be caught at last. You were so self-confident, and railed

too much at female power. She soon heard from him a declaration of his love; but she gave him no reason to hope for

The next morning she was looking out of one of the drawing-room windows upon Merchant's Quay. The ground was white with frost; milkmen were going round the neighborhood; boys bound for school slid rather than walked, occasionally leaning across some frozen pool, or inverting their natural position upon the earth like young acrobats. Cheerily whistled the carter. clacking his whip over the heads of his smoking team. Up the rigging of the stips went the sailors, laughing and singing as they shook the cicles from the spars. Out shone the sun, pale and bright, adding to the whiteness of the house We can all rejoice in spirit, What have and chimney tops. But though it was a spiritoften do spend, a better Christmas than the previous day, and her head was hot and feverisb. A sharp, impatient sound at doors gradually But when we can have merry-makings, perring, and then - rat-tat.' It rang through

speedy return to Cork.

'He has not been successful,' said Alice; and he is coming back, thinking my father will very dreadful, indeed. I was the cause of his going to America, and now Le will come home to find himself in a worse condition than when he left. Poor fellow, I pity him sincerely. What will become of him? How I regret his leaving papa's office. He could always have remained there, and he need never have thrown himself upon the world. Poor fellow.'

Alice did pity Robert very sincerely; for, though not saying he was poorly off, yet she could not think of anything that would bring him home after such a short stay but want; and, with all her boasting about her contempt of riches, she dreaded poverty. There are few who do not. Poverty may be made romantic in novels, and we can read of it with a good deal of interest, but every one would like to be rich, if he could.

After breakfast Alice did not well know where to go. She summoned all her strength of mind in order that she might remain away, from Mrs. Aylmer's; but it was no use. She broke through all sense of honor to him who was in another land; but she excused herself - for it was her habit, as it is the habit of all-by saying,-

'I must explain to Ralph that my father wil not allow me to marry without his consent, and that he has decided upon my future husband .given my heart to another, as I might be forced to explain who that other is, and that would be very unpleasant; for Ralph would have such a sented to be the wife of one who had served in my father's office. No, 1 can't mention anything about Robert and my promise to him thut I will be very firm in not listening to his love protestations. Indeed, I will.

She had no doubt in her own power. She knew not of the net that was closing around her, and she wished to dally with Rulph, to play with the bait. She wished to be admired and told she was beautiful, entrancing, seraph-like. She wished all this, and went to Ralph, knowing he would lavish such epithets upon her; but she would still be independent of him, quite indepen-

Time had given birth to a new year, and the and the wing swept through the streets with fearful violence. Out pealed the bells; an anthem of poy, but the rushing of the winds carried sounds away. Brilliantly lighted were the houses in a burry. Sincu Robert had shown such kindof the opulent, and sounds of music were heard now and then, and light figures tripped to windows, and, looking through the curtains, laughed great many, if not all, conceived him a fool, and at the storm without, and then tripped again to join to the merry dance.

A lull in the wind, and the tone of the bells is heard distinctly, and it is borne to the gay and happy, and they say to themselves, Another year -- another year of feasting and joy! Another was year to be spent, how pleasant! 'Another sel. year,' said the rag covered beggar; 'another sly young misses. At last be dwelt strongly year. Well, thanks be to God for it. I may be better off this time twelve months.' Another year,' said the man of sin, and his boast grew more fierce and angry; 'another year to be spent. Well, here I am to spend it, and I'll do they're ringing. What beauteous music they Powers?

make.' In Mrs. Aylmer's house there was much brilliant light; there were many guests bringing in the New Year. Ralph and Alice had been dancing, and they withdrew from the rest of the company to a deep bay window, looking out of a relative of mine. Your birthplace is ---upon the garden. It was almost completely curlained, and there they sat and entered into con-

versation. The result of Ralph's earnest entreaties was the latal course of a private marriage between bim and Alice.

It was the first morning of the New Year .-Cold-bitterly so-with snow falling at intervals. Mr. Morton was sitting at breakfast, when a letter was brought him, the superscription of which was in his daughter's hand-writing. Taking it, he laid it on the table, not daring to open it, having had a strange forboding of some evil near. His meal finished, he went down-stairs, taking the letter with him and even in his office he dreaded to open the missive. Breaking the seal at least, he read as follows:-

'My Dear Father,—I have taken a step that

your fond daughter.

CHRONICLE.

ALICE SEYMOUR. After a half-hour of stupid astonishment, he rose from his seat, and falling upon his knees, he

Forgive her ? Call her daughter again ?-No. Most solemnly I swear, that while she bears the name of Seymour, I never will recognise her. Never give her one far'hing: no, even if she starved before my eyes.3

Again he sat upon his chair, slowly he regained his former composure; again he was ready to meet the world, and his frown was more unchequered. Yet there was boldness in his look, for he was prepared to chance all now. No more caution; it can be thrown overboard now. Sne no longer binds him. He can be either a co lossal Črœ:us or a beggar. Yes, his money may fly upon all sides.

Robert had intimated his intention of coming home, but not stating at the time the reason of his doing so. Upon his arrival in New York, as we have already made known, he entered as assistant into a large store. For his services he was renumerated amply, so that he never thought for an instant of becoming faint hearted. He boarded in one of those houses that are, one might almost say, indigenous to America, where every one can have everything at a charge that cannot be called exorbitant. He dined in the public room, and it was a source of much amusement to him to mark the different faces, different accents, different dialects, which congregated .-On the first day that he sat at the table, one gentleman particularly attracted his attention .-It was not because of his being a talker, for he low opinion of me were I to tell him I had con-scarcely ever spoke, and when he did it was in such a slow, measured way, that none listened to him. He was one evidently who had preserved his formal European manners, and though having made money by commercial pursuits away from is counter, he endeavored to prove blmself by demeanor a branch of an ancient stock. Not one of the Americans round understood the reason of his preserving such a silence; indeed, they attributed it to his want of the ability to speak on any of the topics started, but in reality this gentleman could have entertained twice the number with anecdotes. He was an old-world man. in more things than one, and though having been compelled to gain his bread by the profits arising from trade, yet he despised it. Robert was as elements seemed to have come forth to greet it civil as he could be to the old gratleman, and in Alice went off to Mrs. Aylmer's, for the pur- in bitter mockery. Wildly the ram beat, and the dinner scramble tried to help him, as it was easy to see he could gain little by his gentility.

All persons there were in a burry, and they ate in a hurry, carved in a hurry, and departed ness towards the very antiquated individual whom no one had thought worthy of consideration, a did not choose to show him much courtesy .--Therefore the two were thrown together for mutual support, and he of few words, but grand looks, condescended to be thawed out of his iceberg by the good humored young fellow, who it was plain wished to help him to get a nice mor-

".My dear young man," said the respectable elder, one day, that he had finished his dinner in less time than usual, 'your face recalls other scenes to my mind, and makes me ponder upon those years I spent in that land at the other side of the Atlantic-they were happy. Europe had something to-night to begin.' 'Another year,' an aristocracy, landed proprietors, sir, and the faintly whispered the dying Christian. 'How Powers were great people some centuries ago, good the blessed Lord is. Listen to the bells; and even less. Have you ever heard of the

'Ever heard of the Powers? Why my name

is Robert Power.' 'You startle me, my friend, you really do; but you cannot be one of the Powers, though, as I have said, your face strikingly resembles that

'There is something in this that must be inquired into. If the question is not considered by you inquisitive, perhaps you might tell me who was your father.

'Cork.'

Robert told all he knew concerning his genealogy, and after some explanations, the old gentleman clasped his young friend in his arms, wept a little, and told him to look at his uncle.-Robert had been looking at him, and easily saw the resemblance to his father, and remembered meeting with his son comforted him.

mised to return to Alice, the girl of his love. In a few weeks Charles Power had given up his business to another, and found himself a wealthier man than he or any one else had anticipated .--But sickness stopped him as he was about to set out for a tour of pleasure, and he had to remain in New York; but he was cheered by the solacing words of his nephew, and the kind attentions of his confessor, for he had changed his faith some years before this. Finding himself weaker each succeeding day, he made a will, bequeathing all to Robert. After this he rallied somewhat, but yet his death in a very short time was expected by himself as well as by those around him. His pride left bim, and he humbled himself as much as he could. Robert was a Protestant, but he sought to enter into the old man's feelings. He read religious books for him, and listened with much pleasure to the discourses of the priest attending his uncle. Thus matters were when he wrote his second letter to Alice. He knew that in a few months he would be master of a large sum of money, and he mtended, after he had paid the last good offices to his uncle, to return to Cork. But as we have seen he did not mention this to her, wishing to surprise her.

Precisely four months after Alice's marriage with Ralph Seymour, Charles Power died, and then Robert was free to return. But we must see how the happy couple were getting on, and what they were doing since. In London Ralph Seymour took a furnished house and hired a suite of servants, introduced his wife to a few lady friends, and then, believing he had done everything to insure her comfort, he sought only how he could best amuse bimself. He could not refram from gambling, and for some short time it. proved very lucrative, so that he said to himself. it was the best means of keeping his wife and himself in a respectable position. She knew not how he derived his income, -of course, she believed honestly; but, though she lived in elegance, we may say magnificence, yet she did not experience true or unalloyed happiness. Her husband made an effort to appear fond, but she saw that it was an effort on his part, and she often wondered at the change from his former conduct.

One night she had been waiting until Ralph would come in. She sat reading, and counted the hours as they passed. She did not blame him for his absence: and she framed many excuses for him. At last there was a noise of leavy foot-falls on the stairs and a push at the door, and Ralph stood with a flushed countenance and rudely repulsed Alice, who had come for him to greet him.

Why are you up controry to my express order ? he asked. 'You did not order me not to wait for you,

Ralph.

'I did not order. Well, I desired, I wished that you should not; and allow me to tell you, madam, I'm not to be thwarted. I did not marry you because I loved you; I married you because it suited my purpose."

Ralph, Ralph,' gasped Alice, 'do not kill me by such words. Oh, did I ever think I'd hear them.

Well, you have heard them; you know now what my feelings towards you are. It is as well that you should know what will be the result if you don't write to your wretched old father for money, and make him send it to you. I'll be ruined. I owe money, and I must pay some of it. I won't be supporting you as a lady if you're disinclined to assist me.'

He left, and Alice, stupified, fell upon her knees. Her entire past life came before her as a panorama, and, sobbing, she prayed to the God whom she had forgotten for the world. She prayed as only those steeped to the very lips of affliction pray,-tearfully, earnestly, a prayer of anguish. She had not prayed truly since that time when, by her mother's side, she spoke sweet, simple words of homage to her Creator, -words which she but understood by half; yet imagined more than in reality they were. She had not communed with him who, though the Master of all that is unknown, yet listens eagerly to the tender voice of childhood with pleasure, in those days when she conceived the world was paying her court. But, nowethat she was wounded, cast down by a heavy blow, now that how he had often heard the latter speak of his he whose affections she had never doubted had brother who had gone travelling and never re- declared he did not love her, but the money that turned. It was a shock to Charles Power to he might gain through her, she cried to the God bear of his brother's death, but the pleasure of of heaven and earth; she asked Him to look upon her with a merciful and pitying glance; she You see, my dear nephew, he said, I am in begged Him to soften berghard lotis she called business. The family I sprang from were pos on Him imploringly. Earth's children seldom. you may not deem prudent; but one which it is sessors of broad acres. I have been anxious to look up to heaven when happy and unitroubled. impossible for me to retrace. I am married.— return home. True, I have no home now since Sometimes they do turn upwards with a smiling. My husband is nephew to Mrs. Aylmer, and a your father has died, but I will, as I have deter but cottener, much oftener, with a weeping and heutenant in the army. He is a good young mined long since, sell my interest in my concerns, care-worn one. This but proves that in the

above our heads, we fly to the sure refuge, we wards him. All said to him, I knew how it ask the patronage of the Great and Powerful, we would end Ithad no doubt of its coming to ask the patronage of the Great and Powerful; we beg his assistance, and see the small value of the weak and ephemeral.

Poor Alice now saw all her brilliant pictures faded, her dreums dissipated, her hei oic thoughts vanished. Tears gave place to words, until, fatigued, she lapsed into a sleep from which she | Morton continued in the house while the sale did not awaken till late the following morning -When Ralph met her, he appeared to wish to repair in a little the grief he had caused her.

You must forgive me, Alice, be said, 'for any rudeness I may have been guilty of. I believe I have reason to apologish for my conduct. and I must tell you. My ill homor arose from some losses I met with at play, after which I drank too freely.

Ralph,' she answered, 'I am not angry. I . am pained to think that I have made such a mis-

'I beg you not to speak thus, Alice; and now, as I have gone so far, perhaps I may as well inform you that I want money. I have lost con asylum. There he still proved himself mad, but siderable sums, and I rely upon your getting it not to such a pitch as beio. and though his from your father. Write to him this very day.' case was hopeless, yet he became quieter, and

I intend to do su. Well, that's a good girl. And now don't mind anything I might have said in a passion.' In an hour the letter was written to her father, entreating him to send a couple of hundred pounds; but not without many a tear from Alice, for she felt ashamed at having to ask him for a favor such a short while after her marriage.

A few days passed, and she, as well as Ralph, was anxiously expecting a reply, which came in the shape of a blank envelope enclosing her letter unopened. This was a terrible blow to both .-Ralph grew furious, and Alice almost lost her reason. The idea of having to be dependent for his distinguished guests. her daily subsistence upon one who despised her, and of having to submit to his taunts. She lost all hope, all courage. She looked like one vi sited by great misfartune.

Again she wrote a letter full of her wild despairings to her father, and again it came back, the seal unbroken. Ralph showed himself more neglectful of her every day, and he did not even strive to conceal it.

Her feelings, as she saw this, cannot be described. She wished to go to Cork to her fa ther, to go and tell him all, weep at his feet, ask his forgiveness, beg of him an asylom; but the walk them for ever, and not go to that hated house. Longingly she looked forward to death, belief." but no signs of disease appeared. Her body was strong and robust, though the blush had left her cheek and her heart was full of sorrow. She had written to Mrs. Aylmer, and had exposed all the indignities she had received to that good men—the enemies of our faith—to submerge in the lady, whom she could not believe a party in waters of beresy the vessel that was carrying salva-Ralph's conspiracy. She begged her to go and see her father, and ask him for money; but Mrs. Aylmer would not do so. She knew that she union with a man who loved none but himself—

ay, and not that properly. She wrote—'He'll now dearer to him than death, and, therefore, like a lion in action, he redoubled his exertions and improve in some time; he is young; he'll sow his wild oats; take no notice of his fits of pas sion; he has a true regard for you.' But what has the happiness of seeing to-day his labours crowngood were those phrases ?- they meant nothing. To her nephew she advised more circumspection, and pointed out that, in the natural course of events, Henry Morton would die in a few years -she thought him an older man than he wasand then that he would of necessity have all his money. But Ralph had cast away all shame. - Gambling had destroyed any little regard he might have had for decency, and money was his cry to Alice every hour.

Robert was just setting out for Europe when an unexpected law quibble detained him in New York for some months, before the expiration of which he received a letter from his sister, con taining what she well knew would be sad tidings for him,-the marriage of Alice with Ralph Seymour, a lieutenant in the army. Robert was filled with surprise. He could not conceive that -she could be base enough to have broken her promise; but then he bore quietly with her want of faith, and even formed many excuses for her. As soon as he was able he sailed for Ireland, and ever." the ship putting into Galway, he went on to Dublin to see Mary. Coming to Miss Borein's school, old memories and recollections almost mastered him, and it was a soul laden with these that going up the avenue he had so often trodden with Alice Morton he knocked at the door. It was opened. He went into the parlor, and asked to see Miss Power.

'Ah, sir,' said the servant, 'are you a friend of hers?

'Yes,' be answered. 'I hope she's well; and

I'd wish to have her called to me.' 'I beg pardon, sir, I'll call down Miss Borem.' He saw that the girl was greatly confused, and that her eyes filled. Taking no great heed

of this he sat down and made calculations as to the place he would live in with Mary. Miss Borem entered, rigid as ever, and seating herself opposite Robert, she told him with un feigned regret of the death of his sister, how, catching cold, she was carried off by a week's

illness, her general health not having been good for some time before. 'No wonder that you feel her loss deeply,' said Miss Borem; 'no wonder, indeed, for she

was so affectionate, - such a dear good girl.' Out upon the sea, with the wild waves dashing round the ship that bore from Ireland, he felt more at ease. There was something in the unceasing restlessness of the ocean that suited his

spirit more than the greatest calm. We have said that upon hearing of Alice's marriage Henry Morton became desperate in all his ventures. She had acted as a break to his seordinate wish of mingling in every moneymaking speculation, however rash. Now this was removed, and he rushed along what proved to be an inclined plane leading to rum. He became a sharebolder in banks, the managers of which robbed him.

In two years from his daughter's marriage be

this. Inventories of his household goods were taken, and bills telling their number and variety. wish the drawing every success, and hope that the were placarded on the walls. The doors were friends of the Catholic education in Eng and and shut, but a throng of creditors were always in Scotland, as well as in Ireland, will give it generous the office, seeing to their several interests. Mr. support. The other prizes are numerous, and many was going on, and he kept up bravely, except that when a portrait of his wife was put up for Gerald Griffin's works complete, beautifully bound sale he groaned loudly, but though the biddings for it were low, it not being of much use to any outside the family, yet no one purchased it for him, though his anguish at parting with it was | Ca holic education throughout the Three Kingdoms. seen by all assembled. Mis. Williams took a lodging for bim, and arranged his little sittingan hour when his gestures and frantic talking indicated a high state of mental excitement. He angues. Soon he became unmanageable, and it has so long straggled in vain. The Mayor, having received the following letter from Sir John Grey, to was found necessary to remove him to a lunatic 'You need not repeat the command, Rulph. | sought to raise himself in the estimation of his keepers by showing them the gold piece, waich no strength or artifice could cause him to give

(To be Continued)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

VISIT OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TOAM TO NEWPORT. - The illustrious Archbishop of Tusm, accompanied by the Very Rev. Thomas MacHale, D.D. Rev. James Mazee, and Canon McManus, arrived on Sunday, the 27th ultimo, at the residence of the esteemed and venerable the Rev. Richard Prenderwast, P.P., of Newport, and were for that evening

The next day (Monday) his Grace, with the foregoing very rev. gentlemen, started at an early hour for the Island of Achil, and on his arrival was greeted with the most joyous expressions of welcome, making the wild mountains about echo with their repeated peals of " cead mille fuilthe." It would be vain attempting to depict the joy, delight, and satisfaction that those good people felt on beholding their venerated pastor moving amongst them, who, if he did not look as full and as fresh as he did the first years of his episcopacy, at least laboured with the same strength and energy, not only unabated, but, to all appearance, rising and becoming more deve loped as the work progressed. What source of joy to His Grace was the fact, that not a single vestige of Souperism is to be found in this Island, which was fear of his shurting his door against her deterred once imagined, when imagination with the enemies her. Often, when passing through the thronged of our boly faith ran high, would become, as it were, streets of London, she felt as though she would a " bee hive," whence apostates would issue forth to no end, and in which they would imbibe "the impure air which worketh upon the children of un-

It we contrast the present peaceful entrance of his Grace to this time honoured territory with those of other days, it brings us an additional source of joy. A decade of years has scarcely passed when a f-ar tion to the good people of Achil. Though at this time to "free-thinkers" her cordage may seem to crack, ber mast to bend, and still more, her rudder may seem to groan, yet she was too well piloted to was the one who had snared his daughter into a sink. The Pilot of the West was nothing danned watchfulness, and thus saved his flock from the noxious waters of heresy that surrounded them, and ed with success by the tenacity with which this people cling to the good old faith. For to day the joyous welcomes that are heard on every side clearly prove the fervour with which they are animated, and the futility of any attempt to bribe them out of the chief anchor of their hope - the dear, old, neverchanging, unternished faith of St. Patrick. Now the malignant blast is passed, and Achil is exempt from the impotent attacks of organised proselytism.

An Inisu Benerice.-The Bishop of Cashel bas collated the Rev. Thomas Bothwell, M. A. curate of Thurles, to the vicarage of Derrygrath in the dio cese of Lismore. The benefice, which is worth 1721. a year, has in it a population of 787, of whom 13 a e members of the Church of England, and 774 Catho-

The recretary of the Irish National Association, Dr. Whire, supposed to be writing by authority, declares that " in no shape or under no circumstances, will the Catholic clergy of Ireland accept a state endowment, as suggested by Lord Russell. His object in seeking to perpetuate injustice by attempting to involve the victim in the same odium as the spailer is sufficiently transparent, and will be defeated by the simple process of declining any partnership what

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. - Since the first relaxation of the penal laws in Ireland, which took place in the year 1703, Catholic education has advanced, and is advancing with giant strides. During the long and dreary night of persecution that preceded the passing of the 23rd of George III., the first Act of Parliament by which Catholics were permitted to become teachers in Ireland, the few who had means were obliged to send their children into foreign lands in order to enable them to receive that education craelly denied them by the aws at home; whilst the great bulk of the people, who were reduced to poverty, were doomed in addition to the still greater curse of ignorance. Such a state of things has now, happily, disappeared, all classes of the Irish people are devoting themselves with energy to the extending of schools and colleges, and the acquisition of sound knowledge; and the Catholic poor in Dublie, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, and other cities and large towns throughout the kingdom, are blessed with a sound and generous system of education in schools presided over by the Christian Brothers, who devote their lives to the literary, moral, and religious training of youth. Among those schools which now abound in Ireland, none are more deserving of encouraging support than those of the Christian Brothers, situate in North Richmond-street, Dublio. At the head of these schools stands Brother J. A. Grace, an unpratending man, whose extensive learning and colid piety, judicious management and watchful care of this great and self-growing establishment, are to be traced in the proficiency of the hundreds of pupils dally assembled within its walls, and in the good proffered services of such volunteers during the reconduct and advancement in life of thousands of cent Fenian excitement. Had arms been put into others thence sent forth into the world . The founddation-stone of these schools was laid immediately utmost to clear the country of any formidable parbefore the passing of Catholic Emancipation, won by Ireland's greatest son, the immortal O'Connell. The plan was drawn so as to accomodate 500 boys which was then deemed to be of sufficient size; but the fame of the schools, and the increasing thirst for good education, have already led to the necessity of extending their proportions so as to accommodate 800. To complete this desirable addition, and to renew the original floorings a fund is required by

ber, and it is most gratifying to see that the first prize and that a magnificent one -13 supplied by some of he former pupils It is a solid silver fea service, weighing eighty ounces, and value 501.5 We ficent suit of drawing-room furniture in walnut, gold watch, case of fine sparkling champagee in morocoo; gold earrings, Irish poplin dress, with several bundreds of other prizes. Again, we ex press the hope that this drawing may prove a success, and that it will be supported by the friends of - Westminister Gazette.

A REMARKABLE DAY IN KILKENNY .-- On last Thurs. room as well as she could; but he was not there day the festival of the Assumption Kilkenny, colebrated the triumph of a great priociple, the uprooting of ascendancy in Ireland. The passing of the Oaths and Offices Bill, which received the Royal askept a sovereign constantly in his hand, and to sent last Monday night, is "the beginning of the this he would deliver strange incoherent har- end," the precursor of that freedom for which Ireland whose indefatigable exertions I cland is indebted for the repeal of those penal laws, resolved at once upon carrying out his suggestion :-

House of Commons Library, 12th April, 1867. MY DEAR MAYOR. - The Oaths and Offices Bill received the Royal assent this evening. It is now the law of the land, and you and your Catholic brethren are free to attend the Uatholic Cathedral in the full robes of office with your officers, on Thursday nextwhich will be, I understand, a holiday of obligation. The Mayor and Corporation of Kilkenny ought to attend at the Cathedral, and avail themseives of the new law, as the first Corporation in Ireland to do sc. As I have taken a prominent part in this question, I hope the Kilkenny Corporation will be the first to take advantage of it. - Yours faithfully,

JOHN GRAY.

His Worship accordingly summoned a special meeting of the Council on Wednesday even ug; and having previously waited on the Lord Bishop of O. sory, his lordship warmly approved of the proceeding, and on leaving home directed that every facility should be given for celebrating the occasion with due solemnity. His Worship having intimated to the Council his intention to attend at the Cathedral on Thursday in the robes of office, with the sword and mace bearers, the following members assembled in the Tholsel, at half-pist eleven o'clock, to take part in the procession :- D. Cullen, J. P., High Sheriff; John Feeban, T. C., ex-Mayor; John Calianan, T. C.; W. Kenealy, T. C.; Andrew Dowling, T. C. (in their robes); Alderman Meagher D. McCarthy, T. O.; William Kealy, T. C.; M. Shortall, T C The procession, beaded by the sword and mace bearers, moved from the Tholsel at a quarter to twelve c'clock, escorted by a large assemblage who seemed fully impressed with the importance of the occasion, and delighted that at least a Catholic Mayor and a Catholic high sheriff could attend at their place of worship with a full insignia of their office without being subjected to the penalties imposed by the barbarous laws of a bygone day. On reaching the Uathedral they were met at the porch by the Rev. M. Kavanagh, Adm., and the other clerge, who warmly congratulated them on the privileges accorded to them, and then conducted them to the seats reserved for them, immediately in front of the sanctuary special places being appointed for the Mayor and High Sheriff as the authorities of the city. At the termination of High Mass, a Te Deum was performed on the organ in honor of the occasion after which the procession left the Cathedral and proceeded to the Tholsel. On arriving there and after divesting themselves of their robes, Mr. Feeban ex Maror, rose and said that he had great pleasure in expressing his thanks to the Mayor and High Sheriff for so promptly taking advantage of the privilege so recently accorded to them, and that it was only right and just that the very first opportunity should be seized on the celebrate the great Catholic triumph. (Applause.) The Mayor, in reply, said it was to Sir John Gray that the thanks were due, and that Kilkenny might well feel proud of its representative, who bad achieved such a victory for the Catholics of Ireland (Renewed applause.) His Worship then invited the Corporation and burgesses present to a splendid lunch .- Kilkenny Journal.

Donus Sept 5th. - Oriminal prosecutions have been commenced in the Courts against several persons who are known to be biter Orangemen, and with narticinating in the hours charged disorderly procession of Orangemen, and with being parties to the disturbances which occurred on those

Another beich of suspected Fenians left on Thursday, Angust 15, by the outgoing Inman steamer, City of Autwerp, having been discharged from Mountjoy prison in the beginning of the week. The were young men, their ages varying from about twenty-three to twenty-seven. Two had been arrested under the Habens Corpus Suspension Act and the others were originally arrested on suspicion of taking a part in the late rising, bu who, from want of evidence to support that charge, or some other cause, were detained under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. Their names were-Pat. Hayter, Wexford; Pat. Wm. Keogh, King's County; Francis Barry, filigo ; and John Donovan, Cork City .- Cork Herald.

Appret 21 .- No further disturbances have occurred in the north The reinforcements of constabulary have returned to their own districts, and the people have resumed their ordinary avocations. The encounter at Island Bog appears to have been a rather serious affair. There is a natural indisposition or the part of those who suffered in it to seek medicaladrics where it can possibly be avoided. They begin to see the legal consequences to which they have exposed themselves, and wish to conceal the evidences of their participation in the riots. Several persons whose names cannot be ascertained are believed to have received slight wounds, and many are missing from their homes, who are supposed to have fled to escape arrest. It is a significant fact that the wounded are all Roman Catholics. In justice to the Orange party it is right to say that a characteristic, if not ingenious, apology has been offered for them by the correspondent of the Belfust Newsletter, who

" Many of the Protestants regard Roman Catholics so assembled as Fenians; and, knowing the de termination of the Government to suppress the system, they do not accupie at asselling them when as sembled in what they regard as formidable narties." Nothing can be more satisfactory. It was, in fact, an error on the right side, arising from a loyal zeal on the part of the assailants. They are slways ready to assist the constituted authorities, and it was very ungrateful of the Government to decline the their hands they would not have eccupied to do their ties. It happily illustrates alike the charity and intelligence of the loyalists of Rathfriland !

The authorities do not appear to entertain the same sense of their meritorious service which they have themselves. Instead of being rewarded for their alacrity, some of them are likely to come to grief. Informations have been sworn against seven of the Protestant party who are charged with being concerned in the afray. Their names are - John David-son and Charles Davidson cousins, farmers' sons, the 'Brothers,' who are dependant on the voluntary aid of their friends, and the supporters of a sound. belonging to Grailagh; Robert Pyper, small farmer, moral, religious, and literary education for the Oat- residing at Lesize; John Devenport, weaver. of bolio poor. For this laudable purpose the Brothers | Aughnavallagh ; James Cantley, farmer's son, Tier. In responding to the toast of The Lord Lieutenant

bian Astregards than iter intia allege is that the countriare occoraging that its wealth is increasing was actually at drill in the barracks at Newry at the and the crime is decreasing. Some distress had been time of the riot. On Sainrday the accused, were one slowed by the acceptionally severe winter, and

We have been informed, on the most reliable authority, that William Johnston, Eig., of Ballykilbeg, has been already summoned to appear at Bangor Petty Sessions on Wednesday next, to answer a complaint charging him with a breach of the Party Processions Act at Bangor on the 12th July last .-Newry Telegraph.

The report that the Government have given direc-

tions to the Sessional Crown solicitor to prosecute the leaders of the Orange procession on the 12th of July has excited a feeling of disquietude in the North, and the probability of such an intention being serionely entertained is freely discussed. An impression so lorg unnoticed a prosecution now would only tend to stimulate angry passions and convert into warm sympathizers many Protestants who now heartily disapprove the conduct of the processionists A fresh grievance would be added to those of which the Orange party complain. A new incentive would be afforded to the botheaded youth of Ulster to resist the law, and the course would be hallowed by what would be regarded as the martyrdom of their chiefs. Another circumstance makes them think it unlikely that proceedings will be taken against those who took part in the display at Bangor. The object of the monster meeting purported to be to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Party Processions Act, and a memorial was actually drawn up and forwarded to the Earl of Derby, who has sent a reply to it, and so recognized, as they contend, the legiti mate purpose of the assembly. How, then, can the Government, with any degree of consistency, prosccute those with whom the Premier bimself has entered into correspondence? The memorial professed to come from a Protestant meeting, and there was no reference in express terms to the Orange institution, but it was subscribed with the name of ' Wm. Beer, Chairman,' and this might have been thought sufficient to stamp its character. The memorialists recall Lord Darby's recollection to the fact that processions on a gigantic scale have more than once taken place in Dublin; one to celebrate the funeral obsequies of a traitor, the other in honour of the memory of O'Connell.' They were accommonied by banners green hadges, and bands playing music suitable to the objects commemorated, and vet 'the then Law Officers of the Crown declared that the demonstrations were not illegal.' They quote the declaration of Lord Cairns in the House of Commone, that 'be could hardly understand any country that boasts of its freedom being content to be told that it is to be deprived of the liberty of using bar-ners, flags music &c., of any kind' and that a bigher end would be attained by accustoming the people of freland to tolerate on the one side and the other matters which in England are looked upon as indifferent Mr Whiteside's opinion, to the same effect, was also referred to, and the Premier was urged to secure for Iteland, as had been successfully done in Canada, the repeal of an Act which had been a source of irritation and annoyance in Ulater Lord Derby's reply was as follows:-

' 10, Do - ning-street, Whitehall. Aug. 2 1867.

'Sir, - I am directed by Lord Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult, enclosing a memorial from the Protestants of Ulater, assembled in public meeting at Bangor on the 12th ult., on the eubject of the Party Processions Act His Lordship desires me to state that it is his wish and that of the Government, that as long of the Act continues in force it should be impartially applied; but, in the present state of Ireland, he is not prepared to recommend its repeal. 'I am, Sir your obedient servant, HERBERT MUBRAY.

William Johnston, Esq.

Recent events are not calcu ated to alter his Lord ship's opinion of the impolicy of repealing the Act, but the expression of his wish and that of the Goverement that it should be impartially enforced has given satisfaction to the moderate men of both parties. It would however, in their judgment, be a step of questionable wisdom to prosecute the leaders after holding communication with them.

When we are taunted with our inability to deal with the Irish question, this is a point of view which ought to be taken into account. When we are asked to satisfy the (rish, the question arises, Which Irish? We have to deal with a nation divided against itself, and so divided that one half is ready to destroy the quarter did not reach an annual proportion of 1 in other half. If Ireland is ever to be a prosperous 80 of the population, and in eight districts the ancountry, Catholics and Protestants must make up

their minds to abstain from killing each other. To this plain consideration we must add another equally plain but, as it seems, equally far from the conception of Irishmen. If the two factions are to live in peace, not only must they resolve to abandou the old warfare, but one of the two must take the initiative. The present outbreek is remarkably in . structive on this point. The Orange anniversaries last month passed off, as we have said, without bloodshed, but this was due only to the forbearance or to the indecision of their antagonists The Orangemen had their procession—one of the largest. it is said, ever seen; and they openly boasted that they had with impunity at onc. broken the law and insulted the Roman Catholics. The unhappy occurrences of last week are, it appears, the immediate consequence of this challenge The R man Catholics resolved, at the time, that they would have a counter demorstration, and if violence has ensued it is only because the Orangemen knew their force and were determined to use it. In a word so long as one party persists in provoking the other, the provocation will certainly be accepted. That party processions are a provocation is perfectly well known on both sides. Under any circumstances, processions of Orangemen commemorating the establishment of Protestant ascendancy could not be otherwise then galling to the Roman Catholics. But it is not the question whether each processions can be justified on reasonable grounds. As a matter of fact, they are now accepted as a provocation on both sides, and if civil peace is to be established in place of civil war, they must be abacdoned. Toe Government, it is said, intends to prosecute the lending Orangemen who took part in the monster procession of last month Any Government, indeed, must abandon its office altogether if it tolerates either open violence or open provocation to violence. But if we could rely only upon the interference of the constabulary, or upon legal prosecutions, the prospects of Ireland would be gloomy indeed. We appeal to the common sense and good feeling of our fellow-sub would become if the r example were generally followed. Above all, we appeal to their leaders. Gentlemen of position and education ought to be ashamed of lending the least countenance to these fatal feuds. The know perfectly well that the circumstances which may have rendered Orangeism excu sable have long passed away, and that the annual proceedings of the Society, if not the Society itself are but a mischievous reminiscence of evil times. If they continue to belong to such an association they ought to insist on the absolute abandonment of these obnoxious customs. One side, we repeat, must make a beginning, in a better order of things, and the initiative would surely come with the best grace from the Orangemen, who by their own boast, bave long ago achieved so many "glorious' victories .-London Times.

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY .- At the banguet of the Agricultural Society, the Lord-Lieut, was recaived with the warmest demonstrations of respect. Was a bankrupt. Now there was no reserve to grand drawing of prizes on the 22nd of next Septem- Robert Perry a pensioner, be longing to Ballyang- statistical returns to show that the prospects of the parts of Ireland.

time of the riot. On Saturday the accused were occasioned by the interpolar powers winter, and brought before the magistrates, who held a private in February last the number receiving Poor Law inquiry and required the prisoners to give bail for relief was 78.000, the average for the preceding four their appearance at Petty Sessions on Friday next.—

Times Cor.

The stock in the Bank; of Ireland at the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of Juce last was £18.900,000; being up the most reliable and the end of the en wards of £170,000 more than the return of the whole year 1866. In Post-cffice Baringe bank deposits there had been an increase in the tast half-year of £40,000 a larger amount than the whole year's return for 1866. This showed the mcrease of wealth, and an indisposition to apply it owing partly to political disturbances. It showed that the insane and unmeaning, Fenian outbreak did not diminish the country's wealth, hough it stopped the issues of it. There is a decrease of 60,000 acres under crops, and an increase of 500 000 cattle and 1,500, 000 sheep . The increase of cartle and the decrease in the means of feeding them was a question for prevails that the matter having been allowed to rest practical men to consider. The export of cattle in 1863 amounted to 345,000; last year, to 519,000 giving an increase of £3,000,000 in value. In the flax crop there had been a total decrease of 10,000 acres, chiefly in Ulster, showing a return to a bealthy state of trade. The emigration is the first six months of this year compared with that of last year showed a diminution of 18,000, or in other words, was nearly. one-third less. The number of indictable offences in 1864 was 10,800; in 1865, 9,800; in 1866 9,000, His Excellency expressed his satisfaction that no such cold blooded atrocities had been committed in Ireland as the Sheffield outrages. Lord Talbot de Malahido stated that no such ill feeling as is represented exists in Ireland, and said the condition of the Irish tenant is as good and, in some respects, bet. ter than, that of the English tenant. THE IRICH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN. - The

number of deaths registered in Ireland in the second quarter of the present year was 24 234; and assuming that all the deaths were registered, the annual mor, tality of the season was at the rate of 17 4 per 1000 of population. Comparing the deaths (24,763) of the corresponding quarter of last year with these now returned, the state of the public health may be said to be satisfactory. Diseases of the respiratory organs, induced by inclemency of the weather, proved very fetal but with some few exceptions there was a comparative freedom from diseases assuming an epidemic form. Fever prevailed in some districts, and one form excited much alarm in consequence of the unhappy misnomer applied to it This disease is reported to be rapidly declining, and many recoveries from it have occurred, so that, the Registrar-General observes, it is not entitled to the featful name of 'black death.' The number of deaths reported from March, 1866, to June 39, 1867, certified as ' febrie nigra,' ' purpura maligna,' ' purpuric fever,' and ' cerebrc-spinal arachnitis', &c., did not amount to more than 70. Some deaths fron purpura maligna' and 'cerebro-spinal aracheitis' have been returned from 18 of the country districts, Measles, scarlatina, and whooping-congh were fatal in certain localities. The Registrar of the Carney district, Sligo, reports the death of a woman from uterine inflammation after parturition, caused by the unskilful management of a midwife, and adds that the brutal treatment to which the poor are subjected at the hands of the mid wives is most lamentable; he recommends that a return should be made of these cases so paipably attributable to the want of trained mid wives. No death from smallpox has been mentioned in the Registrar's notes for the past quarter. The mean temperature of the nir at Dublin during the three months ending June 30 was 53.2 deg. The rais-fall measured 5.17in The births registered during the quarter were 40 030, or 29 per 1,000 of the population sas the annual birth-rate of the season. The excess of births over deaths was 15,805; the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter was 34 889 being 6 235 less than the number who emigrated in the corresponding quarter of 1866 - a decrease of 19,084 would, theretore, appear to have taken place in population. There were 12816 marriages registered during the first three months of 1867, or 802 in excess of the number recorded in the March quarter of 1866, 10 656 of the marriges were betw en Roman Catholics, and 2,160 were between Protestants. The prices of provisions with the exception of beef, were much higher in the June quarter of 1867 than they were in the corresponding period of last year, and there was a consider ble increase in the number of persons receiving Poor Law relief. It is much to be regretted that registration is so neglected in Ireland; the Registrar-General directs attention to many districts in which the deaths registered during the nual rate of mortality for the quarter was less than one per cent of the population. By such sad neglect of registration the vital statistics of Ireland are rendered useless for purposes of comparison with the other portions of the United Kingdom. In England and in Scotland the local registrars are responsible officers. Are not the local registrars responsible in Ireland. — Times.

THE CLANSICARDS FAMILY. - Lord Hubert de Burgh Cauning, son of Lord Clauricarde, will not assume the vitle of his lamented brother, Lord Don-kellir, but that of Viscount Burke of Clanmories - a title of nearly a century later date then that of Dankellin, and which has not been borne since the death of the original grantes, but which reverted to the main brarch of the family by the terms of the patent. The new Lord Burke will be brought forward for the County Galway, in the room of Lord Dunkellin, and will give " an independent support to Liberal mea-

Uneasiness is felt at the reappearance of cholers in Belfast. Twelve or 14 cases have been reported within the last few days, and some of them have proved fatal. The sanitary committee of the town are aroused to action, and measures are being adopted to check the evil, which might probably have been averted altogether had timely precautions been taken. If the disease travel southward Dublin has good reason so be alarmed, while the Liffey nuisances remain unabated and the heated atmosphere is impregnated with noisome exhalations from uncleansed streets and houses. - Times Cor.

The Belfast Morning News of a late date says :- On Friday last, a man named Maxwell, residing in Millfield, was admitted into the Union Hospital, suffering, as was supposed, from an attack of Asiatic cholera. On the evening of the same day a man named Michael Reid, residing at Saintfield, wes brought to the gate of the General Hospital, suffering from an attack of the same disease. On the horse surgeon being called on, he refused him admission in that institution, as it was against the rules jects. We ask them to reflect what these islands of the establishment to admit such cases. He, however, administered the proper medicine to the sufferer and ordered his instant removal to the Union Hospital. On being taken thither, every thing that medical skill could devise was done for him, but without effect, as death terminated his sufferings on Saturday evening. Maxwell, however, was soon in so satisfactory a state that he was considered out of danger.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by the Muil and Freeman at the omission of the name of any Catholic Judge from the Queen's letter which has been received appointing commissioners to act in the absence of the Lord Chanceller, who is about to leave Ireland in a few days to try his hand at the grouse, as the Freeman slyly observes in allusion to an incident which befel his lordship last year. The commissioners named are the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Justice of Appeal, Baron Ritzgerald, Judge

Keatinge, Master Burke and Master Fingiobon. Irish Hoad Constable Talbot has been praised by the Tipperary grand jury for his courage. For two and prosperity to Ireland his Excellency quoted years past he has attended Fenian meetings in all

from the port since the lat of July, which is the turning point of the season shows that there is still a great increase in the vitality in the exodus at a period when, during previous years, there was a marked and decided falling off. Every week for the last two months the average number of steamers calling at Queenstown for passengers on their outward voyage has been four, and sometimes five, while for the corresponding period in the previous year the num ber scarcely ever exceeded three. This week, which does not appear to be the only exception to the rule, there have been six steamers since Monday; and people will scarcely credit the fact that in these four days 1,000 souls have left their homes in this country to seek their fortunes in a distant land. Lest this statement may in the slightest degree be questioned we give the following figures, which are derived from the most authentic sources. On Monday the Inman extra steamer sailed from here having em barked 440 passengers; the same day the Cunard extra steamer Aleppo embarked 170; on Wednesday the Guion steame: Manhattan took on board 170, and yesterday there proceeded in the Inman steamer City of Boston, 55; in the National steamer Virginia 140, and in the Worcester, of the Baltimore line, 25-total, 1.000 persons. From 3rd July up to yesterday, a period of seven weeks, thirty three trans-Atlantic steamers, exclusive of the Cunard mail boats, suiled from Queenstown for Americe, and during the same interval 5,200 passengers were transported across the Atlantic That would leave an average per week of about 743 souls, which at a time when labour is at a premium here, seems almost Ireland .- Corle Herald.

The Irish Protestant Bishops foresee the storm which is about to burst on the head of the Venerable Monopoly, from which they and their subordinates derive such immense revenues. The Bishop of Killaloe (Dr. Fitzgera'd) in a charge just delivered refers to the Irish church question and the issuing of a Royal Commission. He warns his clergy against supposing that anything that can be done in the way of altering the management of the Church property will stop the outcry for the overthrow of the Church. No manipulation of the revenues would affect the principal cause of danger and fresh sacrifices would be useless. The unbappy revival of certain vestments, ceremonies, and ornaments in the Church, the innovations of Dr. Pusey, would not conciliate Rome so long as there was not a full and unconditional surrender to the Papacy, while they naturally excited a great deal of alarm among the members of their own Church.' He was not of opinion that changes should never be made. Metrical hymns have been introduced within his memory, and were denounced at first as Methodistical, but few now doubted their propriety. The people formerly sat while singing. But old-fashioned dresses were neither good nor necessary, and strange ornaments and ceremonies gave offence. present ritualist movement was the unwholesome reaction from a previous state of supincuess, and led men to attach themselves to the material rather than to the immaterial and spiritual.

On Saturday Aug. 17, an accident occurred at Queenstown harbor, by which the lives of some twenty persons were imperilled but fortunately not sacrificed The accident was caused by the colliding of government screw troopship Tamar, which had just returned from Quebec, and a large whaleboat contain ing twenty one persons. The collision was very severe, and the whalehoat was completely capsized. all its occupants being pitched into the water. A scene of the greatest excitement prevailed while the passengers, the majority of whom were women and children, struggled in the water for their lives. Some of the male passengers made very praiseworthy exertions to save the helpless women and children by giving them cars to hold on, which they did, and to this is to be attributed mainly their preservation. They had not been a minute in the water when several boats from the troop ships, a gunboat which was close by and the railway steamer were on the spot and rescued the people one by one. Amongst the boats which put out from the shore was that belonging to Mr. Cooper; the Governor of Haulbowline. This boat had a crew of four men and was steered by Mrs. Cooper, and she was about one of the first on the spot. Three or four persons were picked up by this boat, and the courage and presence of mind displayed by Mrs. Cooper on this occasion was something extraordinary. Temporary aid was also given to the persons in the water, by a large number of life-buoys being thrown to them from the troopships In about five minutes after the accident occurred every one of the passengers had been rescued, none appearing to have suffered anything beyond mere fright.—Cork Examiner.

THE IRISH HARPER.-Long before the lyre was known in Rome or Greece, the Gael of Ireland had attained a high degree of perfection in the form and management of the harp. The Irish barper made use of two kinds of instruments-the cruit and the clairseach. The latter is supposed to have been cinplayed in producing martial strains, and used in banquet halls; the former thrilled from its chords the softer breathings of love and sorrow. The pagan Gael would listen to no instruction of Druid and Ollay (priest and professor) that was not wedded to verse; their systems of physics and metaphysics, the precepts of their religion and their laws, were en-shrined in poetical compositions set to music, and so conveyed and preserved from generation to generation; and thus the art and science of music were not only religiously cultivated by them, but were at all times esteemed the most polite branches of educa-tion; and even when the Obristian dispensation had supplanted Druidism, they continued to be in equal repute. In rank, the minstrels were the coequals of the nobles, and at the festive boards to them were sioners 'to make diligent inquiry into all and every assigned seats of the highest honour ; extensive land | the matters aforesaid, and to report thereupon from estates were settled upon them; many of them as late as the seventeenth century occupied stately cas-The legal records of that period show that the to the said Rubrics, Orders, and Directions contained annual restal of one of this class was equivalent to in the said Book of Common Prayer, but also to any annual reutal of one of this class was equivalent to 50001. of our present money. Their persons and other laws or customs relating to the matters afore-properties were held inviolable by all classes; the said, with power to suggest any ulterations, imeric or compensation, levied under the brehon-law, for the killing of a chief professor was next in amount to that exacted for a prince or a king .-From Notes and Queries.

The privileges obtained by the passing of the Offices and Oaths Bill will not be suffered to fall into absyance by the Corporation of Dublin. On Saturday the Finance Committee moved a report recommending that application be made to have seats set apart in Marlborough-street Roman Catholic Cathedral for the accommodation of the Lord Mayor and the members of the municipal body, who will'appear on the first opportunity in their robes of office.

The increased importance of Dublin as a commercial port is evidenced by the demand for shipping accommodation. It has now become so pressing received that the Ballast Board have issued a report, from their engineer, in which the damage likely to arise from the want of berth-room experienced by large ships is pointed out, and numerous instances of inconvenience are mentioned.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writes :-The Irish Peasantry Society of London has placed at the disposal of the Enniscorthy Union Farming Society and the South Wexford Farming Society the sum of £15 each, to be expended by them in the encouragement of neat cottage dwellings and cottage gardens in those unions. These, I understand, are the first of those awarded to county Wexford so-

Nor Dog CHEAP. - The public expenditure incurred in the administration of the Dogs Regulation Act.in

EMERATION. The statistical return of emigrants interest. Never but there been a brighter promise of an early and abundant harvest. The sunshine we continue to enjoy has completely dispersed the the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province gloomy fears and misgivings which were beginning of Canterbury, and the resolutions passed by the to form in the minds of the farming classes, and they now regard the prospect with an wonted confidence. In some few places slight traces of blight in the potato crop may be found, but these are quite exceptional; the general character of the crop is testified by the quantities sold, and the prices obtained in the provincial markets are highly satisfactory. Thun-deratorms have been reported in Waterford, Athlone, and other parts of the country, which have inflicted some injury, but the effects have been very partial.—

Some corn has been cut in this county during the past week, and the golden hue visible in the fields, particulary in the early districts, indicates that ceaping will be general in the first week in September. The genial heat and occasional showers have done much fervice to the crops, and except in poor land, wheat, oats, and barley will be a fair average. The potato crop has been slightly attacked by the old disease, but will mrz out a very good one. Turnips have much improved within the last fortnight, and as they have a long time to grow, we think the crop will be far better than was expected some weeks since. The flax crap—nearly 4,000 acres in Louth-is a very fair one and hundreds of caris laden with it have been taken already to the scutch mills. It will pay the farmers well, and we hope they will go on cultivating it till Louth grows 10,000 acres aunually. A good crop of flax may be expected in this climate nine vears out of every ten unprecedented in the annels of emigration from and it will pay the farmer better than any corn crop.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND. - A travellor through the South of Ireland, during the last few days, supplies the following general statement of the crops - From Dublin to Cork it was very gratifying to observe the rich and luxuriant appearance of ' the fruits of the earth, though it might have been expected that, in 'the sunny South,' the bay harvest would have been in a more advanced state. In many fields the mowers were only at work cutting down meadow lands, and in their places the labourers were busily engaged putting it into cocks. Coming from the North, where the bay crop had been nearly all stacked, it was something extraordinary to see the South so far behind. Potatoes and green crops of all description seem most healthy and in abundance. It is a general remark that this year the potato is nausually good, having recovered the flavour and floury character for which this wholesome esculent was so much prized before the blight. The cereal crops have a promising appearance. The reapers are cutting away at the wheat, whose full ears will amply rumenerate the husbandman. The oat crop is much (urther advanced in ripeness than in the North, and reaping had commenced in several parts during the week. The yield of the straw is not all that might be desired but the produce of the grain will be large. - Belfart Newsletter.

FLAX CULTIVATION IN IRRLAND. - A public meeting has been held in Belfast to discuss the desirability of forming an association for the extension of the growth of flux in Ireland, Various communications were read at the opening of the proceedings. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:-1 That the formation of an association in Belfast for the purpose of improving the quality of the flax grown in Ulster, and extending the cultivation of the crop elsewhere, is calculated to be productive of much benefit, not only to the trade in general, but contended that the wonderful and horrible thing now also to the agricultural community.' 2. That for the promotion of the general sime of this association, it should co-operate as much as possible with landloids, ag icultural societies, and all organizations which have taken, or may beceafter take, practical steps for the extension and improvement of flax culture. 3. That as one of the chief obstacles to the growth of flax has hitherto been the difficulty of sale in outlying districts, this association abould take such steps as would enable the farmers in those dis ricts to dispose of their crop to the best advantage.' 4. 'That in order to facilitate the preparation of the flax for sale, this association should afford such encouragement as might be in its power for the erection of scutching machinery in new districts,' 5. That while encouraging the saving of home grown seed, chiefly for feeding purposes, the association should afford all possible assistance to landlords and farmers in procuring a supply of the best description of foreign seeds for sowing on the most favourable Various details were agreed upon, and the terms.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

meeting broke up with strong anticipations of future

success.

RITUALISM. - The Commission upon the Ritual of the Church of England have agreed upon the following Report: To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty :

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to issue a Commission reciting that 'differences of practice have arisen from varying interpretations put upon the Rubrics, Orders, and Directions for regulating the course and conduct of public worship the administration of the Sacrament, and other services contained in the Book of Common Prayer according to the use of the United Church of England and Ireland, and more especially with reference to the ornaments used in the churches and chapels of the United Church and the vestments worn by the ministers thereof at the time of their ministration,'and that 'it is expedient that a full and impartial inquiry should be made into the matters aforesaid with the view of explaining or amending the said Rubrics, Orders and Directions, so as to secure general uniformity of practice in such matters as may be deemed essential,'-and enjoining your Commistime to time as to them, 'or any ten of them, 'may appear to be most expedient, having regard not only said, with power to suggest any ulterations, im-provements, or amendments with respect to such matters, or any of them, as they 'or any ten or more of them, may think fit to recommend.'

We your Majesty's Commissioners have in accordance with the terms of your Mejesty's Commission, directed our first attention to the question of the vestments worn by the ministers of the said United Church at the time of their ministration, and especially to those the use of which has been lately introduced into certain churches.

" We find that while these vestments are regarded by some witnesses as symbolical of doctrine, and hy others as a distinctive vesture whereby they desire to do honor to the Holy Communion as the highest act of Christian worship, they are by none regarded as essential, and they give grave offence to many.

"We are of opinion that it is expedient to restrain in the public services of the United Church of England and Ireland all variations in respect of vesture from that which has so long been the established usage of the said United Church, and we think that this may be best secured by providing aggrieved parisbioners with an easy and effectual process for complaint and redress.

" We are not yet prepared to recommend to your Majesty the best mode of giving effect to those conclusions, with a view at once to secure the objects proposed and to premote the pence of the Church; but we have thought it our duty, in a matter to which great interest is attached, not to delay the communication to your Majesty of the results at which we have already arrived ..

the report on the subject made by the committee of the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province Upper as well as the Lower House of the Convocation, and the resolutions passed by the Convocation of the Province of York.

"All which we bumbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty. " 19 Aug., 1867."

FATHER IGNATION ON SOCIAL VICES .- Father Ignatius, like the Marquis of Weatmeath is of opinion that the reporters are a bad set. In his sermon of last Sunday week he called upon upon them, if any were present, to note carefully every word he was about to utter, but he doubted if they would; it would not suit the devil to let them do that. Per haps there were some Christian editors in the the church-editors of some dissenting papers-it did not matter; perhaps all the batter. Let them publish to the world what he was about to say. Mr. Lyne, then, in very p'ain language, attacked the morality of public schools. Did perents, he asked know what they were paying £80, £100, aye, even £200 a year for. Why of course it was for the eduextion of their sons. Education! It was nothing of that sort. Our public schools, without exception, were hotbeds of the worst kinds of infamy and vice. They were abodes of horrible sin and filth, and boys were being brought up straight for hell-fire; young ladies' schools too were just as bad. It would never do in this colightened nineteenth century to attempt to teach religion in our schools. The man who did so would be laughed at and put down as a fool, --Schoolmasters advertised the number of pupils who had gained fellowships and passed examinations for public offices, but they never advertised boys taught to love Josus. Indeed there was no such thing as schoolboy religion. Why even in the schools adjoining the church, where a charge of only a penny a week was made, the parents made no end of a noise because they took the children to church on festivals. Now, a festival did not occur above once a month, but the parents would have it they paid their penny for their children to be taught that two shillings and two shillings made four shillings, but they would not have any more religion, there was too much of it already; and this spirit pervaded all classes. Mr. Lyce then referred to the morality of what was termed the fashionable world. He could not express what he felt when he was told Miss Soand So was to be 'brought out' the next season. --Brought out what for? To be prepared for hell. How did ladies go to these balls? Dressed? No. stripped half naked. And what did Jesus see in these ball-rooms? Filth! filth! filth! Ob, the tales mothers and grandmothers had told him of young ladies 'coming out.' The reporter who sends us these notes does not pretend that he obeyed the preacher's orders and took down all be said. If he had doze so, there would have been no hope of their appearing in print. It is hardly necessary to add that the sermon was listened to with great attention. Pull Mall Gazette.

THE PROTESTANT LECTURE HALL - On Sunday afternoon and evening Mr. Murphy preached the concluding sermons in the Protestan Lecture Hall. the atternoon he took for his text the 30th and 31st verses of the 5th chapter of Jeremiab. 'A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land, the prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests rule by their means, and my people love to have it so, and what will they do in the end thereof?' Mr Murphy ever said a word against Mr. Bright or that he was employed by the Carlton Club. He again expressed his readiness to give date and place of his father's martyrdom, if a priest would come on the latform and ask him. He narrated the trials that he had to pass through, his want of appetite, loss of sleep, and continual danger, &c. The half was full, and the meeting was quiet and orderly through out. At the close an announcement was made that, since Mr. Murphy's return to Birmingham, the expenditure in respect to the meetings had for exceeded the income, and the Protestants were arged to make up the difference. It was further announced that a bazser would shortly be held to angment the fund for building the new Protestant Hell in Birmingham. In the evening the hall was crowded. In reading the lessons Mr. Murphy drew a parallel between himself and St. Paul, with the exception of the latter's education. He offored to meet Bishop Ullathorne, or any Popish priest, in any of their own chapels, if the priests would guarantee to protect him. He cared nothing for Liberalism or Toryism. He cared for the Gospel. His text was the whole of | hangman, and, authoritatively by Roman Catholics. A Catholic in the body of the ball asked some questions and endeavoured to show that Catholics did not break the Commandments. Another Roman Catholic denied that the priest would not divulge murder if told in the confessional. Mr. Murphy read the following telegram, which he said he had received from Mr. Thomas Robinson, Liverpool: - In consequence of information received about a disturbance in Birming ham, the Orangemen of Birkenbead and Liverpool are determined to call a special train and come to your assistence. If necessary, reply immediately, and let us know the hour. Mr. Murphy informed the audience that be had sent them word to be ready at a moment's notice, and 20,000 were ready. They little knew what the Orangemen of Liverpool were. There were at present 40,000, and the papiets and infidels dreaded them. They would see them shortly in Birmingham, marching before him playing on their drums and fifes, 'See the conquering hero comes with their banners and scorfs, and no entrender' stamped on their noble Protestant brows.' Other persons addressed the audience, which at the close quietly dispersed, Carr's lane and Moor street being ent by the police. It was stated that another place of meeting would be taken and a Sunday school established by next week. There was a collection after each service .- Birmingham Daily Post.

AN INFLUX OF BISHOPS. - Several Colonial bishops are at present in London, and the Cape mail just arrived brought the bishops of Grahamstown and the Orange Free State. The Bishop of New Zealand is on his way to England. The Bishop of Honolulu will be here in a fortnight. It is expected that about 80 bishops will be present at the Pan Anglican Synod which is to be held at Lambeth in September. At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the inauguration sermon will be preached by a bishop of the United States of America, and Dr. Whitehouse Bishop of Illinois, has been selected for the purpose.

TRADES UNIONS . - We invite the public this morning to follow us in a review of the stages through which a very interesting public question has passed during the last twelve months. The retrospect will certainly not be without instruction, and it may create, we think, a little sensation too. When Fearnehough, the Sheffield artisan, had his house blown up by gunpowder, the outrage, though only one of a series, produced more than the usual effect. Public opinion had outgrown the tolerance of such atrocities, even at Sheffield, and a deputation of the inhabitants prayed for an inquiry at the hands of Government. As this deputation represented chiefly, the employers of labour, the working men not to be outdone in indignation, followed with a second deputation of their own, breathing the like sentiments, and echoing the same demands. Just at this moment, too, a decision given in a court of law had, deprived of legal protection the funds of Trades' Unions, pursuing purposes in restraint of trade, and Govern-ment therefore decided to appoint a Commission of 8,6601.

Dubling Aug. 16.—From:one and of the country of many years. The Unicago Republican Masserts that the lyield of the country of the country of many years. The Unicago Republican Masserts that the lyield of the content to enjoy a settled lease of the sweets of the sweets of the sweets of the content to enjoy a settled lease of the sweets of the sweets of the content to enjoy a settled lease of the sweets of the sweet

actually separated, and a distinct Commission went down to Sheffield, so as to prevent any assumption that Sheffield outrages could have anything to do with Sheffield trade. No sooner, however, had the proceedings opened than it became clear that at least the minor offences of intimidation and violence were the work of the Trades' Unions alone, and before many days had elapsed it was confessed that the more deadly outrages by which the public mind had been horrified were due directly and entirely to the same instigation. Every one of these murders had been committed by an emissary of a Trade's Union, suborned by Union officers, and paid for the crime out of Union funds. Every outrage represented the punishment of an offence against Union laws. An artisan and his children were condemned to be blown up by gunpowder for disabeying the rules which the Union pretended to impose upon the trade. Mr Froude the other day and since then Mr. Burton, set all the country aghast by the parrative of Dainloy's death and the description of an innocent household hurled into the air by the springing of a mire. But the catastrophe of the Kirk o'Field, which Sir Walter Scott says senred all Footland for years, was as common a thing in Sheffield as any. process of its trade. On one occasion orders were given to blow up the house, not of an offender, but of his brother-in-law, in order that an impression might be produced on the family generally. These dreadful crimes were repudiated at the time in the most salemn and earnest manner by the Sheffield Unions. Broadbead himself presided at indignation meetings, denounced the outrages in unmeasured language, and on one occasion sent a check out of the Union funds to a hospital in which a patient was treated who had been shot by his own This baving been the course of discovery as order. regards Trades' Unions, what has been the course of opicion? We find that the Sheffield Union principully inculnated has not only retained the murderer Broadhead on its books, but has deliberately justified his acts on the ground that they were rendered com pulsory by the imperfect state of the law. Let no one imagine that this argument still refers to the protection of Union funds demanded a twelvemonth What the Sheffield Unionists now assert is that a Trade's Union ought to be armed with all the powers of the law for the enforcement of its private rules. It was Broahead's duty to see that these edicts were obeyed; to see that workmen belonging to the trade joined the Union, paid their subscriptions to it, and continued to belong to it and to subscribe; to take care that no person, whether master or map, lid otherwise than the Union thought good; and, in case of offence against these rules, to take measure for the spoliation, mutilation, or murder of the offending party. This became necessary because the Union was not permitted to invoke the sing Irish wrongs Mr. Disraeli could not even be aid of the law. Broadhead ordered a man to be shot because he could not send him to be hanged by the objection to Mr. Disraeli's innovations is that they because he could not send him to be hanged by the sentence of a Judge, and that is at once the explanation and justification of the Sheffield murders. Now that the inquiry and its disclosures are over, the Unionists recommend to their brethern the suspension of these irregular penalties - intimidation, outrage, and vialence - not as blaming themselver, but as entertaining a confident hope that Parliament will in the land was Popery. He denied that he had linvest them with legal powers for the accomplishment of their ends. On the astounding impudence of these pretensions we need not and a word of comment; but one of the educated advocates of Uniquism has employed an argument which shows what views are really entertained, though hardly yet avowed, in quarters where better ideas should prevail. 'Rattening,' it was said, need not provoke so much public indignation, as it was simply an irregular method of 'distraint,' the assumption being that the unpsid subscription of a defaulting or seceding member was justly recovered. In other words, it was taken for granted that every member of a trade was in duty bound to join the Union, to continue in it, and, as a necessary consequence, to pay the proper taxes to it. He was not entitled to stand aloof from the Union or to withdraw from it and if he did so he incurred the penalty of his offence. This is, no doubt the very view of the case taken by the Sheffield sawgrinders. The demand is for something vastly beyond the protection of their pending that recognition of the Ten Commandments. He went through the their righteons claims, they are willing to de-Commandments, alleging they were each broken sist from the use of bludgeous and guapowder. It is satisfactory to see that the Unionists of the metropolis and other places have been prompt in their denunciations of these excuses for murder In reality there is not so much as a grain of reason at the hottom of the outrageous argument. No Trade's Union or Benefit Society is anything but a voluntary association. It depends on a man'e own choice or judgment whether he joins or not. So long as he centinues a member he should of course contribute to its funds, but for the payment of these subscriptions no more coercion is necessary in a Trades Union than in a West end Club. All that is requisite is to have contributions paid beforehand, and all the penalty that can be wanted for default is the penalty of exclusion. Such, however, has been the course of this extraordinary controversy. A year ago Sheffield outrages were indignantly condemaed even by Shessield sawgrinders. They are now owned, accepted and justified, and the demand is that the coercion they express shall be reduced to the shape of law and executed by the authorities of the kingdom. - Times.

the murders, and so to prejudice these Societies in

the public eye. So bitterly, in fact, was the pro-

ceeding resented that in the end the inquiries were

Mr. Disraeli made his appearance in the sensational character of Blondin. Mr. Carlyle talks of shooting Niagard. The Falls have been certainly crossed, but it is in a different fashion. Mr. Disraeli has wheeled the whole Tory party-Lord Derby, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Hardy, the country squires, the landed interest, the Church and the Universities, Bishops, Peers, and Commons-safely across Ningara in his capacious wheelbarrow. It is a keen satisfaction to an acrobatic genius to see that the Whigs are so overcome by the speciacle that nothing seems left to them, except to sit and stare. Their occupation for the nance is gone. To morrow, perhaps, they will be able to furbish up their drooping spirits, and to set out in fresh pursuit, but meanwhile the Tory Cabinet have gained a start on their pursuers. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the old and time honogred leaders of the Liberals will have energy and years to resume the chase. New guides will have to be selected, new pioneers summoned to the front, new issues chosen on which to invite battle, and by which to win popular support. The settlement of a twenty years' war almost necessarily leads to the disorganisation of the party which has been conducting the assault. And the Tory party expect to gain all the advantage of having had the luck to settle it themselves. To this extent, at all events, the Whigs may he considered to have been 'dished.' The veterans who have grown grey in the 'cause' of 'Reform have no employment left. It is too late in the day for them to holst a new flag, and so swear in recruits for another campaign. When we think of all that Mr. Discaeli as a party man, has suffered from the Whige, we cannot wonder that he seems disposed to execute a war dance over the bodies of his foes .. Reform has been the barrier for years between himself and office. It has given his personal "We have placed in the Appendix the evidence Inquiry into the operation of Trades Unions, which rivals power and unflaence in the country, and enof the witnesses examined before us, the documents might investigate the origin of Trade Outrages also shield them to evjoy a settled lease of the sweets of moment, that it was will Mr. Gladstone be able to rouse the enthusiasm country for many years, which was will be able to rouse the enthusiasm country for many years, which was a supply that it was will be able to rouse the enthusiasm country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the country for many years, which we want years a supply to the country for many years, which was a supply to the co

Dishing the Whigs .- ' When victory appeared

within reach of the Whigs,' says the Saturday Review,

question, togother with the opinions thereon: also an insult to Trades' Unions to combine these two of the working classes by discoursing on the rights inquiries. It was argued, logically enough that to of man. Lord Russell, his embryo Reform Bills and assign the investigation into the Sheffield murders his Magna Charta speeches, are relegated for ever to to a Commission sitting on Trades' Unions was to the limbo of respectable antiquity. The monopoly of Liberaliem, as Mr. Discaeli told the City magnates presume that the Unions had some connexion with is over. In stealing from them their principles, the Tories have stolen also their power and prestige.'

The Pall Mull Gazette of Thursday last asks what Lord Westmeath and Mr. Whalley are about that they have not instantly called the attention of the British public to the last ouccess achieved by the Jesuits? Have they been so busy with their own personal Parliamentary woes that they have not had time to study the examination lists of the University of London, now just published? Is it not a matter for serious consideration that at the first B. A. examination the Jesuit College of Stonyburst this year supplies one-fourth of the young men who have gained honors in mathematics and mechanical philosophy? One fourth, it is true, means only one person insemuch as the first class includes only two names, and the second class only two. But, still, there is the proportion all the same. In Latin the success of these mysterious instructors of youth is far more formidable. In the first class seven names appear, two of the classmen having been studying at Cambridge, one at Tottenham one at University College London, and three at Stonyburst. So that nearly one-half of the number are about to enter life imbued with Jesuit principles. It is curious to observe how the old Oxford and Cambridge spirit possesses even the course of Jesuit teaching. All the more new-fashioned subjects for University honours find as little favour at Stonyhurst as at the old Universities themselves. While the Jesuit taught youths obtain the lion's share of distinction in Latin, in modern languages and natural philosophy they are nowhere. In both cases the result is the effect of similar causes. Routine is the guiding spirit of Stonyburst, as also of Oxford and Cambridge. Latin , too, is still held to be pre-eminently a fit study for gentlemen; and the Jesuits have the education of a large proportion of the sons of the old English Catholic families.'

Some progress has been made during the late Session in the removal of religious disabilities. All public functionaries, with the anomalous exception of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, have been relievel from the obnoxious test of denouncing transubstantiation, and a Select Committee has by the casting vote of the Chairman reported against the policy of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. A Commission has been appointed to inquire into the condition of the Irish Church, and it is probable that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright may in the next Session devote their energies to the reform of the Establishment .-Except that history rarely repeats itself, it might seem not impossible that Mr. Disraeli, relying on the proved docility of his party, may in the ecclesissical affairs of Ircland, as in the recular legislation of England, anticipate the confingration behind by burning the prairies in his front. No rival statesman has equal facilities for restraining Conservative prejudice, and it is a trifling advantage that in redresare too sudden and too sweeping. A wise statesman would, if possible, combine the abolition of Protestant supremacy with the retention of Church propercy for the benefit of the great religious communities .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

"The Young Catholics Guide," is the title of a new Catholic Monthly Sunday School Magazine published in Chicago, with the approbation of the Right Rev. Bishop of that city. It promises to be a very interesting and instructive work-admirably adapted for the use of Catholic children-and we trust it will meet with commensurate success.

The New York Herald says :- The Chambermaids of Troy have recently displayed a great deal of sound common sense. If they could be transferred in a body to Washington and installed in the Treasury Department in place of the females who have been hitherto employed there, we might expect great practical benefit to the country to result from the change. They have passed a resolution declaring that they will not subscribe another cent of money for any Fenian object or purpose whatever until they have received a satisfactory explanation from the proper parties as to what has been done with the funds they have already contributed. A meeting of the chamtrade funds. They ask to have their 'rattening,' bermaids of New York, who have been plundered and shooting done for them by the police and the out of two hundred thousand dollars by the Fenian swindle should immediately be called to imitate the sensible example of their Trojan sisters.

Some further details respecting the Fenian Concress at Cleveland, have leaked out in the local paper. Roberts was re-elected President, but refused to act unless the Congress would raise \$500,000 for the cause. Only half that amount was pledged, and after some persuasion, Roberts consented to accept the position. General Spear, acting Secretary of of War, reported that the whole force of the Fenian B-igade numbered 9 300 onlisted men with about 15,000 rifles, 16.500 accourrements, 120,000 rounds of ammunition; in addition, there were 100 rifles along the berler, from St. Albans to Oswegu, in the bands of private parties. At Sacketts Barbour about 2,000 stand of arms, and at Plate's Point about 1.200 at Oswego 119 rifles - in all about 20,000. In addition to this force the Stephens wing claimed to have 15,000 stand of arms, 15,000 sabres, and a large lot of emmunition, and a vessel in New York Hatbour. It further leaked out that the Bonds of the Irish republic were worth '20 cents on the dollar,' and that a resolution of respect for the memory of Thomas Francis Meagher was put to the meeting. -a 'heated discussion' ensued, applause and hisses greeting every tenetition of his name. The resolution was at last declared carried amid vociferons lissent.' We are not thefore surprised to learn that throughout the proceedings were stormy, and several imes there was danger of breaking up in a general The question whether women should be admitted to circles was ungallantly answered in the negative ' because of their inability to keep a secret, -a weakness the congress-men' are more than suspected of themselves. How, for instance, did the whole of the 'proceedings' leak out?

The Hon. Wm. A Graham, of North Carolina, whom the Whigs once run for the Vice Presidency, in a letter recently published, thus depicts the condition of the South: The situation of the States of the South is indeed melancholy. We are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr. Fox, that the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration. The idea of constraining the States by military de-mination into the adoption of constitutions for local governments, with the right of suffrage extended to segroes, without any qualification except being of the male sex and over twenty-one years of age, and by the Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States at the time disfranchining all men of experience and influence among us, is the most solemn farce that has been enacted in all history. It is to roll back the tide of civilization two centuries at least, and place the ballot in the hands of a constituency less qualified for the office of government than has ever before exercised it in any Republican country.

A Pertland correspondent of the Boston Transcript states that he was personally acquainted with gixty nico members of the last Legislature of Maine and of these sixty one kept spirituous liquors in their ruoms during the session, and most of them favored prohibition. This has a bad look for the State that originated the prohibitory schome

The Chicago Republican Reserts that the lyield of

The True Winess.

AED CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

Q. E. CLERK, Editor.

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We beg o remind our Correspondent sthat no letters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-para.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. September-1867.

Firday, 20-Ember Dav. Saturday, 21-Ember Day. St Matthew Ap. Sunday, 22 - Fifteenth after Pentecost, Our Lady of Seven Dolors. Monday 23 St. Linus P. M.

Tuesday 24-Our Lady of Mercy. Wednesday, 25 - St. Thomas de V. B. C. Thursday, 26-Of the Blessed Sacrament.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal is continuing his Pastoral visits to the different parishes of his diocess. The following is the order :-

St. CecileS	eptember	20.			
St. Apicet	do -	21,	22		
St. Agnes	do	23.			
Huntingdon	do	24.			
Ormstown	do	25.			
St. John Chrysostom.	do	26.			
St. Antoine Abbe	do	27.			
Hinchinbrooke	dо	28.			
Hemmingford	фo	29.			
Sherrington	do	30.			
St. Edward	October 1.				
St. Valentin	do	೭.			

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lord Stanley's proposition to Mr. Seward. that the respective claims of Great Britain and the United States, - the one for compensation for injuries inflicted upon British property by the armed vessels of the Northern States during the late war; the other for injuries inflicted on the property of citizens of the Northern States by the armed vessels of the Southern States, fitted out, or alleged to have been fitted out, in British ports,-should be submitted to arbitration, has received no very courteous reception at the hands of the spokesman of the Washington Cabinet. -Indeed the tone in which Mr. Seward responds to the reasonable and amicable propositions of the British Government is studiedly offensive: and but that we look upon it as an electioneering | are doomed by custom, and the morbid superstitions dodge, and written with an eye to the fall elections, we should almost abandon all hopes for the preservation of peace.

It is now positively announced that the Holy Father has resolved to summon a General Coun cil of the Church, and that for this purpose he has named seven Cardinals, to whom will be entrusted the charge of arranging the preliminaries. Of the intentions of Garibaldi we hear the most contradictory accounts; at one moment it is Baid that he is about to head a filibustering attack upon Rome, and the States of the Church ; at another that he has postponed his designs to a more convenient season. The cholera is still making sad ravages in the southern parts of the Italian Peninsula, though it is thought that the pestilence is on the decline. The journals as. sure us of the pacific intentions of Louis Napoleon, and congratulate us on the entente cordiale betwixt France and Prussia, whilst, nevertheless, the people for the most part believe that a rupture is imminent. Spain is in a very disturbed condition, and, according to the accounts of the Protestant dress, which must however, be received with caution, is on the eve of a revolu-

The President of the United States has pub. lished an amnesty extending to all the citizens of the Southern Confederacy with the exception of perhaps of some 20,000 especially excluded. This is almost tantamount to a declaration of of the Puritan Sabbath in so, far as the little ones war with the radical party, but it comes, we of the flock at all events are concerned, have fear, too late. Had the President published it immediately after his accession to office; and had he refused to acknowledge as a Congress of the United States, or to hold official communication with any body from which the representatives and Senators of any one State were forcibly ex cluded, his position might have been very hazardous but it would have been logical. Now it is too late to appeal to the Constitution, which has been trampled under font by the victorious Northerners, and is as much a thing of the irrevocable past as are the laws and customs of feudal fliction: or that, if by threats and blows they France. The powers which the President were kept quiet, they could refrain from falling claims, and in his amnesty professes to exercise, asleep during the infliction of tortures so provoare no doubt his legitimate powers, guaranteed cative to slumber. It was a sin against God mons .- Gazette.

defunct, and which it is not given to any man to resuscitate. Never was a political revolution so thorough as that which has taken place in the United States, accomplished in so short a time. The political difference betwixt France of 1785, and of France of 1795, great as it was, was not so great as that which has been brought about during the last six years in the United States. Their entire political system has been reversed or inverted; so that whereas, under the old Constitution, the Central Government held, as in every true Confederation it must hold, from the several States of which it was composed - to-day, no matter what the theory in practice, the several States hold from and under the Central, or so styled Federal Government. This is destructive of the Federal principle; for there where such a political system obtains, no matter what eu phuisms may be employed to cover or disguise the ugly fact, there in reality there obtains a mere centralised union, awaiting but for time, opportunity, and the man to develop into despotism, and to culminate in Cæsarism. Already the Dictator is at hand in the United States, unless indeed the Conservative party can make a desperate rally at the coming elections, and roll back the ever advancing waves of democracy, centralisation, and despotism. Some cases of cholera have been reported on Governors Island, near New York, but as the heats of summer are past, it is scarce possible that they will ripen into an epidemic.

The projected Abyssinian Expedition will, it is expected, commence operations in November. Of the country which will be the theatre of war little is known. A writer in the Times assures us that there are three hundred miles of jungle on the sea coast; and argues that as one hundred miles of such an obstacle on the Ashantee Coast presented difficulties almost insuperable to our troops, we should not be too sanguine as to the result of our military operations in Abys sima, of which we know we know but little, and that little not calculated to encourage us. The Viceroy of Egypt has offered 5,000 camels for the use of the expedition, an offer which is the more acceptable as horses are extremely liable to be killed by the bite of certain kinds of flies which invest the African coast.

Hope for the Little Ones .- A voice, and from one high in station in the Protestant world, has at last been raised in behalf of the little children: of the victims of Sabbath Schools, of dreary interminable sermons, and long services on bright Sunday afternoons. This bold, this charitable champion of the little ones, this sympathizer with them in their cruel and unmerited sufferings, and ardent denouncer of their wrongs is the Protestant Bishop of Oxford. Oh! If he can but succeed in emancipating the children, he will have done a more glorious work, and one more worthy of a Christian, than that achieved in the emancipation of the nigger.

These unhappy children of Protestant parents. of their elders and the world around them, to the long protracted, ever recurring agonies of the Protestant Sabbath; so that to them the prospect of heaven, which they are told is a "perpetual Sabbath," has lost all power of attraction, and the alternative of bell, all its terrors. Debarred from all innocent amusement, dragged forcibly to the meeting house, pent up and un. mersed in musty pews, subjected to the tortures of incomprehensible sermons, chidden and beaten for mattention, drowsiness, or giving way to any of the natural and irrepressible impulses of childhood -the unhappy little ones of the avangelical world looks forward with fear and trembling to the ad vent of Sunday, and in their innocent hearts thank God that it comes but once a week. We do not exaggerate, we set down naught in malice: and fearlessly do we appeal to all our readers who may have suffered under the infliction of a Puri. tan Sabbath, and still retain a memory of their vouthful days, to say whether this was not the case with them and their contemporaries and fellow-martyrs. Was not the Sabbath the one dark spot on their existence: the dead fly which made even the sweet ointment of youth itself to

But thank God! a new and brighter era is apparently about to open for this much persecuted and long suffering portion of the human race. The folly, the wickedness, and the cruelty attracted, as we said the notice, and the indignant comments of the Bishop of Oxford: and he hav. ing set the example, will we doubt not soon have many imitators and fellow-laborers in the great work of emancipation that he has so nobly and boldly mangurated. Little children, it is now recognised, were not made, were not intended by God, to be the butt of the arrows of the preacher. the target for all the heavy artillery of the Protestant pulpit: it was a grievous error to suppose that they could sit still under such an in-

loves little children, thus cruelly to entreat the lambs of His flock:

"It was a mistaken idea -- says His Lordship, taking up the parable for the little children, and against their tormentors-"it was a mistaken ides to take children whom God had made volatile, who could not be sull for a moment because it was their nature, who were always dropping off to sleep on the benches they sat upon because they needed sleep, and would begin to whisper and laugh just as the bee needed to buzz when he flew about-it was a mistake to take children whom God had made in this way to set them'on a nard bench, and make horrid faces at them, or to knock them on the head when

And, remembering no doubt how in his younger days, as in those we suppose of most Protestant, children, the fate of Eutychus,*--bad ever been held up as a warning to him—lest he too, " duc tus sommo," should fall down and break his neck, whilst there was no St. Paul at hand to work the prodigy of his restoration—the outspoken advocate of the cause of the little ones, heedless of the invectives which from Exeter Hall, and every conventicle will probably be burled against him. thus defends the practice of falling asleep in the meeting house, and during the infliction of the

"How can they"—the children—" be expected to pay any attention to the service when they have been tired out with two hours' previous teaching at school? Then perhaps in the afternoon, the little things, having had rather a better dinner than usual would fall asleep, which is the best thing they could do."-London Times.

These are brave words: to our ears, to the ears of the rising generation, more refreshing, more full of hope and promise of good things to come, than those "comfortable words, Cappadocia, Macedonia, and Thrace," which wrung groans, and compelled tears from the old lady, so often as she read them, or heard them pronounced by the minister. They are brave words, for they run counter to the prejudices and superstitions of the Protestant world: they are words of hope and promise, because they tell of a new day dawning for the little ones, when for them the Sunday, the hebdomadal festival of Christianity, shall be no longer a day of dread, and gloom, and bitter suffering; when their chains shall be snapt asunder, and the bonds wherewith they have beretofore been bound shall be broken; and when it shall be no longer deemed accceptable in the eyes of the Lord, for the mothers in the evangelical Israel, to tie their little children by the legs to the bed-post during the long summer's

By many Protestants the Eutychian heresy is held to consist, essentially in this fearful sin of sleeping during the sermon.

day, lest the latter should provoke Him to wrath

by straying into the fields and gardens, and thus

break the Sabbath by their merry laughter and

their infantile sports.

The Insh Peop'e, the Fenian organ of the U. States, emphatically, and we think truly, repudiates all claims of the people of the Northern States upon the gratitude of the Irish. The more, far more, for the Northerners than the latter have done for the Irish, or will ever he able to repay. It was-so our contemporary lady with her dowry and her children. maintains, and again we think truly-through the aid of the Fenians that the Northern States were at last enabled to reduce the Southern States to subjection. We make some extracts from the New York paper-indicative of the feeling growing up betwirt the Irish, and "natyve" elements in the Northern States.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS.—It is perfectly be wildering to think what a number of friends we Irish can count upon in our troubles and tribulation; and it would seem, from the assurances we receive from stump orators and out at-elbow Bohemians, that the bright particular stars to which we are to look for guidance out of the darkness that c'othes us as a garment, are the free, and enlightened, and generous, and liberty loving, and chivalrous, and hospitable, and everything else-able people of America. If we are to believe all that is told us, berween drinks, by Elijah Pogram, Jefferson Brick Col. Diver and other distinguished Americans, as well as by a certain class of Irish (?) Chollops we must conclude that Ireland and the Irish people at home and abroad can never evince sufficient gratitude to the natives of America for value received-for favors past, present and to come. We venture to say that not a speech has ever been delivered in this country on Irish affairs in which we are not reminded of our obligations to Yankee dom for blessings too numerous to mention From the constant repetation of a palpable fallacy, many of us have really come to believe that we are wholly indebted to the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon race to the descendants of the Roundheads and Uavaliers -for our very existence to-day. There was a time when good Irishmen considered it sound policy to bend the knee to those people and acknowledge them as our saviours and our benefactors. In the hope that they could be induced to lend a helping hand in reality when our day of trial came, it was thought prudent to flatter their inordinate vanity by thanking them for fmaginary benefits conferred; and the extent to which these hollow thanksgivings were carried has had the effect of blinding the majority of our people into the belief that our indebtedness is real, and that we have not yet discharged a tithe of our obligations to " those who welcomed us to their hospitable shores," &c., &c. It is time however, that the good people whose fathers migrated thither before we were compelled to follow them, should know the exact amount of gratitude that was due them from us; and it is full time that we should understand that we have dearly paid, in sweat, brain and blood for all the benefits, thrice multiplied. which we have received from "the great American people" If any should doubt this fact we can easily strike a balance, and if it be not largely in our favor -why, we shall retract at once and seek the best means for paying up as soon as possible,

Mr. Renaud, an Acadian from the district so poetically described in Longfellow's " Evangeline," has been returned to the House of Com-

to him by the Constitution, which is however and against Him Who in an emphatic manner of The Nacy Herald's correspondent writing from Troy gives the following as a true report of a great meeting of the Irish Servant Girls of that city held on the evening of Monday last week. We give it as it appears in the columns of the New York paper.

" A monster meeting of the Servant Girle, generally, of this city, was held here last night for the explicit purpose of protesting against making any further contributions to the Fenian exchequer in the present dilapidated state of that cause. The meeting was suggested by a private announcement. received uere on Friday, and since made public at Cleveland; and an official appeal was to be made to this class in particular, and the women of America in general, by the Oleveland Congress of Fenians, to come at once and liberally to the financial sid of the organization

" The Chambermaids resolved last night: " First .- That they had not the alightest interest in the capture of Canada, and that they could not discern the propriety or fitness of the policy that would free Ireland through the reduction of he 'New Dominion.'

" Second. - That they had now for several years poured out most freely of their small means the scanty results of hard and honest toil to sincerely aid in the liberation of Erin from the shackles of British domination, and had seen those earnings thrown away and wasted by officials on the merest frivolities in the city of New York, and on so-call ed military campaigns, which had no foundation either in sense, practicability, or even well ground ed prospective success.

"Third .- Up o this time all the money and mu nitions so lavishly furnished by the friends of the Fenian cause, in the United States, throughout this and other countries, had been criminally diverted from their original purposes and wasted with

" Fourth. - That they would under no possible circomstance, contribute any further aid to the cause, until they were assured beyond the peradventure of a doubt that such sid would be used only in the maintenance of an army whose objective point should be Ireland and Ireland alone. It was also recom mended that similar meetings should be everywhere

The above embraces the spirit of the resolutions. The gathering was, of course a novel one, but the proceedings were conducted in a very orderly and proper manner, the organization being similar to that of all public meetings. To be sure, made up as the singular conclave simost wholly was, of the female brogneish servant element, there were many smusing informalities both of action and of speech but the intent of the meeting, as above set forth, was firmly adhered to and earnestly and conspicuously evident. The convention was the result of a common understanding among the Servant Girls, and the assuance of a private Orcular.

At a future meeting it is proposed to adopt an address in answer to the one to be sent out from Cleveland by the Fenian Congress in session there.

DIVORCE MADE EASY .- "Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute." The first plunge is the most difficult, but this made, all the rest is easy As a case in point, Frazer's Magazine tells the following story to show what, in Prussia, is the result of the first step, of the first plunge in the foul waters of divorce :-

A married lady, mother of seyeral children, living in entire harmony with ter husband, an amiable, easy gentleman, hears at church an enthusiastic young preacher, and is enraptured by his eloquence. on her return home she tells her husband how thoroughly the preacher's words have come to her heart, and that she is quite persuaded it would conduce to her spiritual perfection to be married to him, and if she can get his consent, she hopes that her husband will not oppose a divorce. What amount of urgency sufficed to diegust the husband into agreement, is not a public fact. No man can like to feel that he is keeping a wife against her will, and to be reproached with hindering her spiritual improvement, latter have, so the Irish People contends, done That the husband did consent, and that the C urt thereupon did without further inquiry sanction the divorce, is a public fact; also that the preacher made no difficulty about accepting the enthusiastic

> The same writer adds, but on the faith of one informant only, that after some years of union the lady and her second husband got tired of one another, whereupon the latter got a divorce and the wife returned to her first husband.

> And to a similar moral condition, will we inevitably fall in Canada, if we take the first fatal step, by giving legislative sanction to the separation of man and wife, upon any pretence what soever. Allow it for one cause, and ere long it will be impossible to refuse it for any or every other. If the legal right of divorce be accorded for adultery, it will be impossible to restrict it to that one cause; or to withold it from any and every claimant, no matter what the pretext urged -whether, incompatibility of temper, or cold feet

> FREE MASONRY .- The Montreal Witness quotes from some of its United States exchanges. as to the dangerous tendencies of Free Masoury. especially in the higher degrees of that secret society. Our Montreal contemporary thus writes:-

> "The Baplist, coming to the Knight Templars, gives a quotation from an oath of a most stringent and herrible nature, and, having concluded, thus inquires:-

> "Have we not represented masoury fairly in what we have said of its obligations? Could anything more fearful, not to say praisne and impious, be devised than the oaths of these upper degrees? And all for one object, to give the members of the craft all the advantages of recreey and protection whatever they may do. We cannot believe that it is right for a Christian to have anything to do with such an institution, not even with the lower degrees of 1', and to any professor who is already entangled in its snare we would say -Advance not a step far-

> Perhaps in course of time the Protestant world will recognise the wisdom and the justice of the attitude assumed towards Free-Masonry by the Catholic Church, and if the condemnation which she has pronounced upon all' secret oathbound societies. Nevertheless, we fear that it is too true-that:even persons calling themselves Catholics allow themselves to be beguiled into these dangerous organisations, thinking themselves wiser than the Church their mother.

The Halifax pagers are clamoring for an early sitting of the Local Legislature.

Good Advice .- The Montreal Herald ad. vocates the establishment of public baths for the accommodation of the poorer classes of our fellow-citizens, who are not able to subscribe to the swimming baths attended by the wealthy .-Our contemporary's advice deserves serious at. tention, for certainly personal cleanliness is an admirable thing to encourage, and foster by all means. He says :-

PUBLIC BATHI. - Every week or : wo, there are to be found among the list of those brought before the Recorder's Court the names of boys who have been arrested for bathing in the river, little cowering mortals often, who have dared to try to get the filth from their skins, and have hereby shocked the sensibilities of some Tabitha Bramble, who forthwith gets a policeman to remove them to the station, where for attempting to obtain physical cleanliness. they are exposed to far worse moral pollution. It is right to maintain public decency and propriety, but where can the poor boys go? It is not in their power to pay a suscription to a swimming bath, nor would they probably be received into one if they went. They have no conveniences in their own homes, poor homes at the best, the worst being hard to conceiv of .- We talk of the filthy habits of the poor, and of the impossibility of keeping them clean, and yet we appear to train them to habits of personal uncleanliness until they dread the touch of water, and feel when washed, as if they had lost a portion of their clothing When the boys try to get a swim and a wash they are driven off and hunted away. The men or boys may find a retired spot to which they can go on a holiday or a Sunday when they have no work to do; but what can the women or girls do? The is stincts which would lead them to thorough and regular cleansing of themselves, their children, and their houses, are crushed down and extinguished, and, utterly neglectful of the plainest rules of health, their infants are left to suffer from excoriations which inflame the system and leave it exposed to suffer from the slightest attack of dis-

THE TRAPPISTS .- Our readers may not all be aware that a Monastery of this celebrated order, has been established under the name of the St. Esprit, in the diocese of Quebec - and that it is warmly encouraged by His Grace the Archbishop. Two Brothers of the Order have been sent to Montreal to collect the offerings of the charitable for this young and struggling institution; and in order to obtain for our visitors a favorable reception, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, has addressed a Circular Letter to all his Clergy, earnestly exhorting them to give all the encouragement in their power to an establishment destined to confer upon Canada the choicest blessings, spiritual and material.

The Brothers propose to make their visits from house to house in this city, and we are confident that they will be well received.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY .- The automoal course of this University was inaugurated, as we learn from the Courrier du Canada, on the 11th inst., with more than usual solemnity. The presidential chair was occupied by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, and there were present the honorable prime Minister for the province the French Consul General, the Reverend M. Cazeau, V.G., and a large body of the most distinguished clergy and laity. The session was opened by an Address from the Professors of the University to His Grace, to which he replied in eloquent terms, commending the Laval University as the magnificent creation of the Seminary of Quebec, which out of its revenues has done so many noble and princelike works for the promotion of the educational and religious interests of the country.

For the sixth time, the good people of Williamstown have hed the happiness of assisting in their Parish Church at the sublime devotion of the 'Forty Hours' adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament. The parish priest, Reverend Mr. MacCarthy, was kindly assisted in the confessional, and in the other duties incident to the occaston, by several of the Revd. Gentlemen of the neighborhood. A large and attentive corregation was present at all the exercises, and upwards of eight hundred persons approached the holy Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist. -Com.

It is said that, under the new Reform Bill for England, women will have the legal right to vote -as thus: In the Bill itself there is nothing said about female suffrage one way or another; but by an Act of 1850, introduced by Lord Brongham, it is enacted that, in all Acts, words imploying the masculine gender, shall be deemed to include the feminine gender, unless the contrary is expressly provided-and in the case before us. it is not. There will, if this report be true, be some very funny litigation.

We have to acknowledge the reception of a new French paper, Le Nouveau Monde, to be published daily, and we believe under high Catholic auspices. Our contemporary will be strictly Catholic, and therefore truly Conservative, ever defending the cause of law, and order, and submission to legitimate authority, against the pernicious sophistries of the champions of modern Liberalism, Infidelity, and Revolution .-We heartily wish our contemporary God Speed.

TRADES' UNIONS .- We invite the attention of our readers to an editorial from the London, Times on these societies, and the hideous crimes of which they are the fruitful parents. Any attempts to introduce them, or any analogous associations into Canada, should be frowned down.

INDIAN MISSIONS. The Correspondent of the London Times, unintentionally, but none the less forcibly, reveals the actual results of Protestant missions in India and their effects, as regards repressing idolatry and promoting morality .-Having described the abominations of a Juggerpaut procession - be continues in the following strain:-

" And all this in the midst of a fair on the main road to Calcutta, at the entrance to the Christian village founded by Carey, Marshman, and Ward. from which native evangelists go forth preaching to the crowds. I was struck with the amount of idol literature sold, the lives and pictures of gods, especially the Shib, Ram, and Krishns, garnished with details of revolting filthiuses, and sold at prices which even English publishers for the masses, with their steam presses and appliances, have never reached. The fair is every year becoming Anglicized. Booths of leaves and branches take the place of tents; recutations of mythological legends, dances by conriesans, and dialogues by impassioned actors, such as the drama of old originated in, take the place of Richardson's show and the pig-faced lady, while there are genuine Englis peep-shows and merry-go-

Such is the testimony of an unprejudiced and intelligent witness.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW-July, 1867. Messrs. Dawson, Bros. - We give a list of the contents:-1. Mimicry, and other Protective Resemblances among Animals. 2. Lucius Annæus Seneca. 3. The Last Great Monopoly. 4. Lyric Feuds. 5. The Future of Reform. 6. Jamaica. 7. The Religious Side of the Italian Question; this is given over the signature of Joseph Mazzini, the famous Apostle of the Dagger. The usual notices of Contempofary Literature make up the remainder of the

The title " The Religious Side of the Italian Question" is attractive; and the prominent position in the Revolution that its author has long held will naturally secure for it a careful nerusal Yet after a close study, it is not easy to make out the writer's meaning, or to see what he is aiming at. His destructive tendencies are clears for the first thing necessary is, to pull down the Papacy, and to rub out the Catholic Church and Christianity. This is the first or preliminary steps, indispensable to the Religion of the Future: not because the Papacy was not in its day a great and useful institution, or because the Catholic Church and the religious ideas which it embodied and preserved inviolate were not essential to the development of man's moral consciousness, and the progress of the human race : but because there is no further need for them. The idea in which they originated, which was their life, and the excuse for their being, not being an absolute truth, has ceased to have any hold on the minds of man. The buman intellect has outgrown the idea. What that idea was Joseph Mazzini shall himself tell us :-

"The formulæ of life, and of the law of life from which the Papacy derived its existence and its mission, was that of the fall of man, and his redemption.
The logical and inevitable consequences of this for-

"The doctrine of the necessity of mediation between man and God.

The belief in a direct, immediate and immutable hence, in a privileged class-natu relation and rally destined to centralize in one individual-the office of which it was to preserve that revelation inviolate."-p. 105

So that as Mazzini admits, the idea of fall and redemption leads logically and inevitably to the idea of a mediator, and of a direct, immediate and immutable revelation; from which the logical and mevitable deduction is .---

A Church, or spiritual organisation, culminating in an infallible individual or Pope, the Vicar on Earth of the Mediator, whose office it is to preserve the revelation inviolate. Thus it is that when men who bave been Papists, and who like Mazzini can reason logically, reject the Papacy, and the infallible Church, they are constrained by the inexorable laws of logic to reject the ideas of revelation, of mediation, and of the fall and redemption of man. In a word they cease to be Christians when they cease to be Papists, and

But what shall we put in lieu of the old Christian ideas of fall, redemption, and mediator, of revelation, and then of infallable Church and Pope as the means of preserving "that revelation inviolate?" This is not so clear. On the whole the Mazzinian idea though hazy, appear to be this: Progress, and the infinite-perhaps indefinite would be the better word-perfectibility of the human race. He rejects in words, atheism, and materialism, and pantheism indeed, as the solution of the religious problem of the future; but in fact, it is hard to see wherein his solution differs from the ordinary solution of the pantheistsince he preaches-

" the duty of sacrificing, it neva be, the present generation to the elevation and morality of the future;" -p. 100.

thus, by implication denying all human personality. It will be seen that the Gospel according to Joseph Mazzini is in its main features identical with that of the extreme French Revolutionists, and Terrorists of the last century.

والمرازي كالمستحر

The Gazette asserts upon information derived from " reliable sources," that the Central Legislature of the united provinces, will hold a session in October for urgent business, and another in Febuary; and that, in the interim, there will be a meeting of the several local legislatures.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-July, 1867.-Messrs. Dawson, Bros., Montreal .- The first article, "The Early Administration of George III." compiled from the old king's correspon dence with Lord North, is favorable to the memory of a sovereign who, if in some respects narrow-minded, obstinate, and self-willed, was at all events an honest, well meaning man, who by his example checked the progress of immorality in England which his predecessors had fostered, and thereby staved off a revolution which to many appeared inevitable. Next we have a very interesting article on " Agriculture and Prices in England" from the middle of the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. This is succeeded by a review ot "Professor Ferrier's Philosophical Remains," by another on " M. de Broglie's History of the Church and the Roman Empire" in which the Reviewer treats the "Council of Constantinople" from a Protestant stand-point, and by a treatise on "Indian Costumes and Textile Fabrics."-Then comes a review of "The Life and Speeches of Lord Plunkett": a suggestive article on "Wine and the Wine Trade" follows together with a notice of "Josiah Wedgewood," "Burton's History of Scotland," and last of all " The Military Institutions of France."

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE - Montreal, Sept., 1867.—Our esteemed friend well maintains his reputation. The present number contains the following articles:-

Une Chretienne-Revue d'Economie Chre-

Causerie-Dile. T. Alphonse Karr .- Conseiller des Famılle**s.**

Conferences du R. P. Felix a Notre Dame-5eme Conference-Le Realisme dans l'Art. 6eme Conference-L'Art et le Christianisme (Fin)-Messager de la Semaine.

Fior d'Aliza (Suite-Entrétiens Par M. de Lamartine.

Les Moines d'Occident-Tome III-Critique -Vicomte H. de la Villemarque.

Bulletin de la Semaine.

Du Haut de L'Ara-Cœli-Fragments et Reflexions de voyage. Pensees Diverses.

Exposition Universelle de 1867 - Ecole Française-D. de Pesquidoux.

Chronique du Mois-Les fetes de Paris et celles de Rame—Concile Universel.—Le Con-

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-August, 1867. Messrs. Dawson, Bros., Montreal.-The story of "Brownlows" is continued in the first article: then comes an interesting essay on "The Social Era of George III." succeeded by an article on the "Lite and Letters of Governor Winthrop." "The Easter Trip of Two Ochlopholists part II. comes next, full of humor no doubt, but humor lying so deep down that it is no easy matter to detect it. We have then a fair critique on the Temperance movement in England, and the U. States, under the caption "Intemperance and Intolerance." A short bie, charged with the theft of a watch.' On the lively tale with the strange title "Tevsk," with arrival of the cars at the Bonaventure Station. an article on "Maximilian," a faw lines beaded "The Chilomer," and a political article on "The Bill As It Is" conclude the number.

REVUE CANDIENNE-August, 1867 .- We have in the number before us articles on the following topics:-1. Scenes de la Guerre de l'Independence du Mexique. 2. Le Gout, Theorie. the whole winter months;" but he contends that 3. Le Gout, pratique. 4. Histoire du Canada; it could be kept open later in the year aud opened Ou est mort Montcalm? 5. Mademoiselle earlier, so as to be closed for no longer period Prentice, et Lord Nelson.

ST Ann's Concert. - At 8 o'clock last evening, the St. Ann's Band opened the season by giving a grand vocal and instrumental Concert in the Mechanic's Hall. The object of the concert was to assist some poor children who are unable to attend the Schools for want of clothes. An appeal of this nature never talls upon the Irish heart in vain, and the assertion is borne out by the fact that the Hall was crowded to its fullest extent. The St. Ann's Band opened the Concert by a grand march, the 'Four Leaves of Then followed the song 'Dublin Shamrock. Bay, with accompaniment, in which Master Nolan, Wilson and McEiroy took part, and acquitted themselves admirably. The duet for oboe and cornet. "Stabat Mater" was performed in fine style by Messrs. Baricelli and Wilson. Mr. Hamall's song, 'I know my n.n. ther weeps for me,' was rapturously 'encored,' thed by the officers of the Regiment .- Montreal and the violin solo by Mr. John Wilson was | Herald. loudly applauded. The song by a lady amateur, Gra-Gal-McChree, was rendered with as much feeling as power, and well deserved the enthu. siastic admirations of the audience. The duet. Happy be thy dreams,' by Mr. Moffitt and lady amateur, was given with admirable taste. and was followed by the Baricelli Polka, by the St. Ann's Band. The second part of the programme, like the first, was well selected and contained some of those wierdly beautiful melo dies that melt the Celtic heart this moment, and move it at the next as with the blast of a trumpet. We had almost forgetten to say that the lady amateur who presided at the Piano contributed not a little to the success of the Concert. by the sweetness and accuracy with which she accompanied every one of the singers.

The Grand Jury of the County Carleton Quarter Sessions in last presentment advocated a than any for many years. Large quantities of legislative union of the Provinces; as we are one grain have been secured, and it was expected, in people, they said we should be content with one view of the fine weather continuing, that the bulk parliament.

FATHER O'FARREL'S LECTURE IN ROCK-AWAY .- On Sunday evening, the 1st inst., a lecture was delivered in the Church of St. Mary Rifle Brigade, to ascertain and report upon the Star of the Sea, Rockaway, L. I., by the Rev. M. J. O'Farrel of the Sulpician Seminary, Montreal. The lecture was for the benefit of the new Catholic School of Rockaway. The subject chosen by the lecturer was Christian Charity.' Among the clergy men present were Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Rev. Mr. Smith, of Albany, Rev. Mr. McNally, of Willamsburgh, and Rev. Mr. Nolan, of Clare, Ireland. Those of our readers, and we know they are many, who have heard Father O'Farrel lecture on such subjects, need not be told that the discourse was both eloquent and argumentative. Although still young, Father O'Farrel is considered one of the most effective preachers in a city that can boast so large a body of zealous and gifted priests. Hearing him discourse in his own peculiar style of glowing eloquence on the grandeur of Christian Charity, and the great things it has accomplished on earth through the ministration of the Catholic Church, some of his hearers were reminded of the enthusiastic applause with which be was greeted by immense audiences in Montreal, when he delivered before the St. Patrick's Laterary Association of that city, that admirable series of lectures on the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland that will never be forgotten by any one who had the rare pleasure of hearing it. Going back to the time when the Church made her appearance on earth, the reverend gentleman described the sad state of the heathen world, ere yet the sun of Christian Charity had dawned upon its darkness. Passing on to the early ages of the Church he showed how the Spouse of Christ had from the first been distinguished by her efforts to ameliorate the woes and sufferings of men; and following her career through the long ages be depicted in the eloquent simplicity of truth, how her mission has ever been to relieve the woes and wants of suffering humanity, whilst teaching men to save their immortal souls by loving and serving the Great Author of their being. A letter of thanks on the part of the School

Trustees was transmitted to Father O'Farrel before his departure from Rockaway .- N. Y.

In many parishes and neighbouring counties the ingenuity of assessors had been exercised in manipulating the voting lists to serve special interests. The law declares that £50 worth of property shall confer a vote, but as the valuation rested with the Assessor, many of that class excluded all political opponents by assigning £19 10s. Od. as the value of their properties. We may be told that such conduct was flagrant perjury, as the Assessor is bound personally to examine the property and declare its actual value. We have no doubt that many Assessors are now liable to indictment for perjury, and ought to be severely punished; but the difficulty is that the expense and trouble of a prosecution is cast on the private individual; and although he may have proof that his property is worth £250, though the Assessor put it down at £49 10s Od. to exclude him from the electors' list, ye: he may besitate, for the sake of a vote to embark in a costly prosecution .- Montreal Daily News. (ministerial.)

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE TELEGRAPH .-On Thursday a telegram to the following effect was received from Quebec, addressed to the Centre Station:-" Arrest a man named Camthe person in question was arrested by Detective Cullen, and is now held in custody until the arrival from Quebec of the person who alleges that his watch was abstracted by the prisoner.

NAVIGATION OF THE LOWER ST. LAW-RENCE.-The Quebec Chronicle of Wednesday contains an ably written letter on the above subject. The writer says that " he does not believe in the navigation of the Gu!f and River during annually than about two months.

THE NEW MAIN .- Yesterday the new rising main, extending from the wheel house to the reservoir, was put into operation, and will, doubtless, prove a great convenience in case of accidents. The water storage of the city now only amounts to a 60 hours' supply, under those circomstances it is bighly necessary that the excuvation of the new reservoir should be pushed on at a much faster rate than that at which it is now

THE ALLEGED DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE 23rd REGIMENT AND CIVILIANS.—In reference to this subject we are authorized to say that our telegraphic report exaggerated the real importance of the affair. It is true that some difference took place on Monday between some soldiers of the regiment and some "babitants" at Point Levis; but no one on either side was seriously injured, and the dispute was speedily set-

THE COLLEGE BARRACKS .- This Barracks, which has been for some time in disuse by the military on account of its unhealthy situation and want of drainage, is now being put into thorough renair for troops, the obnoxious creek being turned into the Wellington street sewer.

General Doyle succeeds General Williams as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, the u.ual term of General Williams baving expired. The elections in Nova Scotia are so far greatly against Confederation, but they cannot affect the

general result. The harvest prospects in Prince Edward Island, says the Islander, are extremely good. Already wheat, barley, oatmea! and oats of this year's growth have been sent to market, and many bundreds of bushels of oats have reached the markets of St. John, N B. It is universally Of Mrs. Gleeson, formerly Mrs. Nugent, who when of the harvest would be secured this week.

A Court of Enquiry is sitting at Point Levis under the presidency of Major Buller, of the origin and circumstances of the late rioting between the civilians and the 23rd Regiment; also to record their opinion as to the justice of certain claims preferred by civilians against the military in consequence of said riot.

A Township paper says that the farms bordering on Lake Champlain are being greatly injured by the grasshoppers. Pasture lands in some cases look as if a fire had swept over them, destroying every green thing. They are not as in former years, but their numbers are countless.

A Lower Province paper says that T. F, Knight Esq., of Halfax, is engaged, under direction of Mr. Witcher of the Fisheries and Marine Department, in gathering the requisite data in Nova Scotia to enable the Minister of Marine to make a move in the matter of the fisheries at the ensuing meeting of the Dominion Parliament.

DEATH FROM ELECTION VIOLENCE .- A man named Marceau, while addressing a crowd at New Liverpool, in front of one of the hotels. was struck on the side of the head with a stone thrown by some one in the crowd. He was knocked senseless and died a day or two after. Sherbrooke Gazette.

The body of an unknown man was found in the river at Lanorage last Saturday. In his pockets were found a letter addressed " Will. Sanford, Fort Covington," and a check on the Commercial Bank of Whitehall, for \$67 in favor of " W. F. Griffin."

Birth.

On the 12th inst., at Lyn, Province of Ontario. the wife of Mr. T. B. Considing of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Sept. 16, 1867

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$3,50; Middlings, \$4 25 \$4,50; Fine, \$5,00 to \$6,50; Super., No. 2 \$6.75 to Extra, \$7,75 to \$0,00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,50 to \$3,60 per 100 lbs.

Peas per 60 lbs-96c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. -No sales on the spot or for delivery-Dull at 43c to 45c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -worth about 60c to 70c. Rye per 56 lbs. - 85c

Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex-store at \$0,72 to \$0 75. Ashes per 100 lbs. - First Pots \$5 55 to \$5 60

Seconds, \$5,10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00 .-First Pearls, \$7.45 to \$0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lba-Mess, \$18,75 to \$19;-Prime Mess, \$15,50; Prime, \$15. to \$00.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

			Sept. 16, 1867				
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ı	Peas, do.		5	•	to	5	6
,)	Oats, do.	• • • •	2	3	to	2	6
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CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA, LACHINE.

THE entrance of the pupils will take place on WED-NESDAY the FOURTH of September.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MCC RD STREET.

Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867 The system of Education includes the English and Freuch languages, Grammar, Writing, Arthmetic, Geography History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing, with Plain and Ornamental Needle work.

CONDITIONS: - Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance Fee [annial charge], 50c. Hours of Class: - From 6 to 11:15 o'clock A M., and from 1 to 4 e'clock p. No deduction

made for occasional absence. Dinner permouth, \$2. ST. Ann's Sawing Room. - The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867 The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all it branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the daugers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to petronise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Nos. 30 and 32 St. Denis Street, near Viger Square Montreal.

WILL RESUME its Course of Instruction on MONDAY, the SECOND of SEPTEMBER, 1867, at No. 30 for YOUNG LADISS, and at No. 32 for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Six able resident Teachers will be daily employed in assisting the Principals, basides the teachers of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarks, Senr., will continue his special attention to the advanced classes in both Houses. Book-keeping will form part of the Commercial Education, and there will be a preparatory Latin Course for thosa who desire it.

Young Ladies and Young Georlemen will be remired AS BOARDERS, in the separate houses, on the same modera e terms as before.

Plain and Ornamental Needle-work taught in the

INFORMATION WANTED,

admitted that the crop of 1867 is a better crop last board from RIGHT years ago, resided in Lawrence, Mass., U.S.A.

Any information of her wherea bouts will be thankfolly received by her neice. ANN COLLIS, care of Mr. Alex. McPherson. Callender Place, 188 Mountain Street, Montreal. - Boston Pilot please copy. CONVENT OF LA PRAIRIE.

THE Sisters of the Congregation of N. D. of the above place, have just replaced their ancient Convent built in 1704, by a new one having more than double the dimensions of the first. This house, constructed without any regard to the saving of expenses, presents all that the health, the comfort and the convenience of the pupils require, namely, spacious and elevated Salles and Class-rooms, large dormitory well ventilated, adjoining which, is a toilet chamber and bathroom.

Earh story o the house is constantly furnished with water cold and warm, at the exterior of covered galleries where the pupils can respire the pure air and take convenient exercise.

The course pursued in the institution is the same as that adopted in the other establishments conducted by the Sisters of the same community, comprehending all that constitutes an education suitable to young ladies. For the price of boarders, application can be made to the Superioress of the establishment. There are no extra charges only for the use of certain furniture (meubles,) for instrumental music and the English language to which is given a particular attention.

The parents of the pupils can easily find in the village, persons, recommendable and careful, to wash the clothes of their children and at reasonable rates.

Seeing the extreme facility of communication by the Steamer, three times a day in Summer, and by Coach once a day in winter, La Prairie is only a few hour's journey from Montreal.

The citizens of Montreal and elsewhere who wish to procure their children the advantages of the pure country air, and at the same time remove them as little as possible from their homes would do well to

send them to the new Convent of La Prairie. The entrance of the pupils, this year, takes place on Monday, the 2nd September next. 1st August, 1867.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL.

COTTE STREET NO. 31 AND 33.

THE REOPENING of the CLASSES will take place on SECOND SEPTEMBER NEXT.

By a Resolution adopted on the 20th, of July 1866; the School Commissioners have made a deduction o fifty cents per month on the charges for tuition Superfine nominal \$7,60; Fancy \$7,40 to the first year of the course being nevertheless excepted, and moreover, have established the following new conditions, viz :

Onlineal per brl. of 200 lbs. -\$5,75 to \$5,95.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs. -U. C. Spring, \$1.50 igible monthly and in advance, between the lst. and 15, of each month.

For the first year of the course....\$1.00 per month. second 1.59 third 200 fourth 2 50 fifth 3.00

A deduction of twenty-five cents per month will be allowed to parents paying quarterly, or who will have two or more children at this school at the same time, or who belong to some benevolent society in Montreal. On the other side, twenty five cents per month

will be added to the account of parents who will have failed to pay before the 15th of the month. The Commercial Academy s principal object is to prepare students attending the course for all branches both Commercial and Industrial.

The French and English languages are taught by experienced French and English professors, and the task of learning these idioms is made easy by the fact that a great number of French and English students daily and constantly frequent the school For all particulars, enquire of the Principal, at the Academy, Cotte Street, No. 3:, from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 2 P. M.

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

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

The above Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, 2nd September next, at Nine o'clock, A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and

Mathematical education is imparted on very moderate terms. at the School

WM. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 30, 1867.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

The duties of the above named school will be resumed, (D. V.) on Monday 9th Sept, 1867. Parents are requested to be punctual in sending,

and children in coming, on the first day, that they may be classified, and active duties resumed at once. Montreal, 29th August, 1867. lugust, 1301.
H. A. B VERRAU, Ptr.,
Principal.

ST. ANTOINE ACADEMY.

NO. 111 ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL. The opening of the Classes of the above named

Academy, already announced to the public as a branch of the Mount St. Mary Institute, took place or Monday, the 26th inst.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIRCUIT COURT, No. 44. FRANCOIS XAVIER BEAUDRY, Plaintiff.

OUTAVE FILTEAU, Defendant.

WILL be sold by the undersigned, on the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, at TEN of the GLOOK in the forenoon, on Jacques Cartier Square, in the City of Montreal, all and every the effects and Birds taken in Execution in this cause. To be sold for cash. D. DUPONT. Montreal, 16th September, 1867.

TEACHER WANTED.

For the School at ST. ALPHONSE, a Male Team cher, who can teach both French and English languages. Address to School Commissioners.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON C. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev.

E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

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

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

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half

yearly in Advance.)
Use of Liurary during stay; \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sen tember, and ends on first Thursday of July THE LANGE OF THE PROPERTY OF T

PORRIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

for Treaties," which concludes thus:

"4' Austria France, and England, probably also other Governments, are united in their policy, which may be summed up in these terms, Respect for the Treaties of Paris and Prague; nothing more, nothing less. This policy has nothing aggressive or ambitions in its character which would excite Russia or at every third line, is a religion. Her regeneration Prussis, or of which they could complain. If, as we hope, these powers are resolved not to depart from the stipulations of treaties they have signed, it is of a nature to consolidate the peace of Europe, and render war perilous for those ambitious Powers who should act against it.

The Times writing on the French Emperor's speeches at Lille and Arras remarks that though the expressions in the Emperor's two speeches have the usual vagueness of the Imperial style, they are un doubtedly rescenble in their tenor. The language of a part of the French press gives sufficient reason that warlike intentions should be explicitly denied, and the Times believes that the Emperor's sincere wish was to remove the disquietude that his recent Balzburg journey had caused It would be to belie his sagacity to believe that he intends to precipitate a gigantic conflict with 40,000,000 Germans.

The France publishes an article beaded " Moderation," in which it comments upon the language of various organs of the Prussian press. The article concludes as follows:

It is neither to Paris nor Vianna, but to Berlin, that counsels of moderation must be addressed. At Berlin designs are on foot which are dangerous to the peace of the world, and ought to be restrained. Let us ask one thing only—namely, that the Treaty of Prague be respected. If this treaty is trampled under foot, and new acts of aggression lead to new complications, who will be to blame-the one who demands that treaties should be respected, or the one who commits an act of robbery ; the one who attacks or the one who defends?"

The Tempi says:
"As a counter demonstration to the meeting which has just taken place between the Emperor Mapoleon and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Salz. burg, arrangements are being made for an interview between the Sovereigns of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt, to be held in Baden on the 6th or 8th of September next."

Whatever Napoleon's ulterior designs may be it is quite certain he wishes it to be understood that he is very anxious for the maintenance of peace but there are some symptoms that he thinks it will be conducive to that object if the South German States are withdrawn from their alliance with Prussia.

The French papers do not seem to have quite made up their minds Jet as to the Emperor's speeches at Lille and Arras. In the former speech they think they detect warlike expressions. All their ingenuity, however, is fairly thrown away. The Emperor evidently wishes it to be understood that he was talking pracefully; and what is more, it is certain that he has no desire for war just now. M. Rouher. the French Minister of State, is in Prague, and it is stated is going to Vienna. The gossips will of

course find in this more food for speculations. THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON. —A correspondent writing from Salzburg under date of August 24, to the Avenir National, relates the following extraordinary story : -" Last Wednesday a gentleman staying at Salzburg on entering his hotel found an invitation from the Emperor of the French. It was Dr. Jules Alexander Schindler, Imperial notary and deputy of the Austrian Reichstag Two things had recom-mended him to the attestion of the Emperor-his reputation as a man of talent, and, perhaps, his extraordinary likeness to Napoleon. On the day after, at two o'clock, M. Schindler waited on the Emperor. The Emperor commenced by declaring to M. Schindler that he had come to Salzburg animated with the best feelings towards Austria. He then turned to the Hungarian question 'Sire,' replied the Austrian deputy, the propositions made to us by the Hungarians are unfavourable to our interests, but we shall be reduced to accept them -we can't help ourselves. It will not be a compromise, but a capitalation, without the honours of war." The conversation then changed to the great question of nationalities. The losses of the Panslavist aspirations of the populations of your empire as very dangerous, very threatening for Menotti Garibaldi has passed two days in Rome. Austria was the next topic. 'I congratulate you,' said Napoleon III., 'on the energy which you display in the construction of railroads. I will use all my influence in procuring for you the necessary capital for the completion of that vast network. Railways are the easiest way of expanding civilization among a people.' That will not be sufficient, replied M. Schindler; it is necessary that our Government if it desires to put the State on a firm footing, should undertake also serious economical reforme, for our country is every day visibly growing poorer' 'You are right; in our days the people will only allow themselves to be governed on the condition of receiving the value of their money.' The Emperor praised the military qualities of the Austrians. 'Your army added he, ' is capable of developing itself; it has a great future before it.' For a few moments the two speakers were led to converse on the interior affairs of France. 'Alas!' cried the Emperor 'the best in-tentions are rendered sometimes impossible by second and third rate nobodies It is impossible to foresee all. Look at Mexico. Everything seemed to betoken success, but we were mistaken respecting the Mexicans and their desire for regeneration. Those people have all the faults of the Spanish race, but none of its merits.' Napoleon III, then congratulated the Opposition of the Austrian Parliament for not having raised the question of the Concordat, and for not having disturbed the religious interests of the empire. Literature next came in for a share of the conversation, and the Emperor passed a judgment, by no means favourable, on the contemporary literature of France. The interview was now drawing to a close. Napoleon III. thanked the Austrian Deputy for having responded to his invitation, and authorized him to retire. The following were his Majesty's last words : - 'I have amused 'myself greatly in this fine country and I purpose again paying it a

A letter from Marseilles in the Messager du Midi

35 The cholera environs us in all parts. However, up to this time the public health here is good. Measures which it is hoped will be successful have been taken by the administration, and the system of quarantine is perfectly organized.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - Batter days are coming. We are certainly not apt to indulge in Millennial delusions; but we have full faith in the unalterable laws of human progress, and we gladly hail any eigns from which we can argue that 'to-morrow will find us further than to day." Notwithstanding man's activity in the contrivance of new engines of destruction, and notwithstanding his diligence in seeking orportunities of using them, we have no hesitation in affirming that war has ceased to be mankind's 'natural occupation,' and that nations, aware of the magnitude of the scale on which it must now be waged, show daily greater reluctance to engage in it, and greater anxiety to escape from it. Together with war, we fancy we can perceive that Revolution is also losing ground. Although we are now in the height of that season in which popular blood is supposed to be easily raised to fever heat, we only hear of insurrectionary attempts as signal failures . The popular wave is everywhere subsiding; and the stormy petrols sink with it. The

count. "Young Italy has reached the age of discretion. Men of action, are putting themselves on the bis purpose to move on Rome was unalterable, shelf of their own accord. They have been going so and that the plan of action, though deferred far in advance of their age, that they begin to despair of being overtaken in their lifetime. M. Mazzini "The talness of the times," he tells us in his last publication, "will find me in my grave. I would die content even in exile if I con'd see the first signs of its advent, but I dare not hope." Moreover, Mazzini's self, hardly political. 'Italy,' he assures us almost must spring from a new dispensation, something equally different from that effete Catholicism and from that barren Materialism between which the great mass of the Italian nation is now hopelessly didid not expressly abdicate the mission for himself, it tion - The Times.

The fact is, the game of Revolution has for the preand lassitude has followed upon too excessive a strain on popular passions. Revolution begins to be looked upon as a clog on the wheel of progress. Men may not be willing to take their rulers for better for worse, but they have too often found how easy it is to fall from bad to worse. On the whole, fashions only take in Europe when they come from Paris, and the hands that were so ready at barricade-

work have forgot their cunning .- Times. A good deal has lately been said and writen on the relations between France and Italy, supposed to have become troubled by the Dumont mission to Rome, and other circumstances. It has been pointed out that Italy and Austria are just now on no friendly terms, owing to the difficulties about the frontier boundary, transfer of archives and and manuscripts, &c.; and that, in consequence of Salzburg greetings and cordialities, Italy has made a corresponding more in the direction of Prussia. Count Usedom's visit to Berlin is supposed to be in connexion with this tendency. That experienced diplomatist is not the man to lose a chance or to neglect ary change in the wind that might be availed of advantageously for his Government. At the same time there is scarcely room for a doubt that in the event of a war among the great Powers of the Continent Italy must side with France, who holds in her hazd means of pressure and allurement much superior to those of which Prussia can dispose. Italy's only chance of avoiding a part in the conflict would be if it were to be settled, like the last Europe witnessed, in a few days. Prolonged, she must be dragged in. And, sithough the Rattazzi Government has assumed towards that of France a free and independent attitude, to which its predecessors-and notably the La Marmora Administration - had certainly not accustomed us, we should do wrong thence to infer that it forgets the obligations Italy has towards the Emperor Napoleon. Such assistance as he has given to Italy can never be ignored, even though some of the benefits were bestowed in a manner to wound Italian susceptibility, and though he took a couple of provinces in requital of his services.

From a Florence letter of the 23d in the Debals, which may be relied upon as correct, we learn that the Italian Government has addressed a Note to the Cabinet of the Tuileries on the subject of General Niel's letter of June last, although it considers that letter as virtually annulled by the Moniteur's subsequent explanation— not to say disavowal—of General Dumont's mission. Other French and Italian papers say that the Note, although very gentle in its form, does not the less contain a formal protest against various measures taken by the French Government, and which the Florence Cabinet holds incompatible with the spirit and the text of the September Convention.

The correspondent of the Debats also speaks of Garibaldi, who keeps the Italian public on the tenterhooks of expectation. He says:-

One day his return to Caprera is announced; the next it is contradicted. He is still in the environs of Sienna. There really exists a little army organibed and paid; arms have already passed the frontier into the Pontifical States, and everything seems ready for a movement. I cannot say whence Guribaldi gets his money; but I know that money he has. It may be that nothing will happen, and that Garithe Poles and the pretensions of the Teneques were balds will abandon projects which evidently enspoken about 'I consider,' declares the Emperor, counter great difficulties. The Roman population seems very indifferent (reste tres froide), although the moment it is least expeted, and the contradictory reports spread may be intended to weary vigil-

> It is quite evident that nobody—perhaps not even Garibaldi himself-knows what is coming. I do not believe Gambaldi so mad as to risk a collision with the Itatian troops that guard the frontier, but if he already has arms in the Roman States he certainly might smuggle in men in emall parties through the mountains which stretch from Tuscany into the Papal territory, covering portions of the boundary

> between the two countries. - Times Cor.
>
> My private letters from Florence are of the 20th inst. The heat continued intense, but the cholera hed not appeared. Garibaldi was still prosecuting his designs against Rome, but was said to have little sucess in enrolling volunteers. His object seems to be to get a rising in the Papal provinces and to smanggle in his partiants in small detachments, by which means he hopes to evade the precautions of the Italian government and baffle the vigilance of the troops that guard the frontier. It seems very doubtful whether he will succeed in accomplishing anything serious. Many of his friends, including some of the most notable among them, have advised him to desist, but he turns a deaf car to their counsels. It was said in Florence that dis son Ricciotti had gone to England in quest of money: Many foreigners appear to think that no scheme is too mad to obtain support and pounds from Englishmen, but I must say that of all Italian investments the very worst would be to supply money for the contemplated Garibaldian campaign. The Rattezzi Government is determined to act with the utmost energy so far as its jurisdiction extends, but it will be powerless to prevent any outbreak within the Papal frontier. Meanwhile it is not very well pleased at having to keep upwards of 30,000 men broiling in the sun slong the extensive frontier and its vessels cruizing

> of the Roman coast. - Times Cor.
> The Italian party of movement seems to be stopped for the moment. Garibaldi has at last seen that he is not wanted by the people and, and that he had better give up the idea of moving upon Rome. The Holy Father has told the French Emperor that if the troops of Victor Emmanuel enter Rome, no matter on what pretence, he will at once have the Eternal City, and the Emperor has caused is to be intimated to the revolutionists that in the event of any disturbance in Rome, the French troops must, and will, return.

A Florence letter, in the Constitutionnel, says: -'I can state in the most formal manner that, apart from unforeseen events, Garribaldi returns to Caprera; we have, therefore, reason to hope that there exists no longer any danger with respect to Rome. At Sienna, where the general received an ovation, he spoke of the revolution in the Eternal City in less absolute language than usual; and, as if he wished to show still more clearly his rupture with Mazzini, he stated that they must go to Rome with the Italian dynasty and that 'it alore could conduct them thither.' Happily that dynasty has signed the Convention of the the 15th September with France, and if we wait for it to take us to Rome

we shall wait a long time.'

ROME AND THE PARTY OF ACTION -The following La France publishes an article entitled "Respect ren punces all hope of the fulfament of his mission. from Rome, in the Debats, is worth all the more as renation, which concludes thus:

"Treation," which concludes thus: the Pontificel Government. He says ;- 1 believed for an instant an invasion of the Pontifical territory was imminent, that a rising of the Romans would mission and that of his country is, according to him- take place, and a serious attack upon the temporal government would be made. What I see and hear confirms me in the opinion that the moment for great events is not yet come. That does not mean that the Romans have become less hostile to the domination of the clergy, that they are less desirous to escape from it and to proclaim themselves Italian citizens; vided. The spread of a new creed is the work of a but it does mean that they do not judge circumprophet, not of a politician and even if M. Mazzini stances to be favourable, and violent means are not much to their taste. The fact cannot be diesimulated is clearly not by violent means that he could thing of that the prestige of Garibaldi has greatly diminished, farthering the triumph of his new religious convic- and that his popularity is on the wane. Happy would it be for Italy if the hero of Caprera could be per-suaded of that truth. His intemperate language sent been played, and something like disenchantment and his incresant distribes against the government of his country, against the Parliament of which he forms part against the army which has preserved him from more than one check, have alienated from him the sympathy of many. People are at length convinced that he is a man of action enterprising. acdacious, always ready for an attack, but incapable of directing a party, of ripening a project, and executing it with prudence. His transports are disapproved bis temerities dreaded, association in his enterprises refused. Such is the general opinion of the Romans of a man they have not ceased to admire. but to whom they are not willing to confide their faith. The sentiment which dominates here 19 absolute confidence in the policy of Victor Emmanuel and his government, and a blind submission to the orders or instructions from the Cabinet of Florence. What formed the strength of the former national committee was that the source whence it drew its inspiration was known; if the new junta attempts to depart from that line of conduct it will expose itself to finding a greater number of dissidente.' So if the Romans wait for Victor Emmanuel, and his Italian Majesty, in his turn, wait for the Romans, it may belong enough before the ' party of action' work their will or Rome.

THE CENTENARY OF ST. PETER. -The Sovereign Pontiff is right, and we are but poor silly fools and idle declaimers. We spend our breath in crying out against the Church, and fill the air with boasts of what we are going to do against it, while we have neither strength of mind to assail it resolutely or en-

dure it patiently. Meantime, a sensible Pope, shows himself superior to us by all the depth of our cowardice. He holds himself erect, and walks firmly along his own path, while we are swaved hither and thither by every uncertain wind.

From Rome we still hear a voice solemn and resolute-a voice whose very accents make us respect the dignity of man. From the mystical sepulchre of Catholicism rises a sweet harmony which draws all men towarks it; but from the tabernacles of our united Italy there rises not one sound, one thought, worthy of the new life which fate has bestowed on us, or worthy of sustaining a moment's comparison with the voice of Rome.

We must con ess it to cur shame-for it is best to speak the truth at any cost-Rome sets us a noble example of love and faith; shows us how to fight and how to conquer. From that old enemy we may yet learn much, if we have any serious intention of entering the lists with ber; and If we despise that example, we shall find ourselves beaten beyond hope of recovery.

The Papacy is there to show us the strength of its system. It stands before us a model of constancy and prudence; it teach sus what can be dared by its faith, which is not religious alone, but social and political also; shows us how it is consolidated; how t is strengthened; what interests it can bind to itself and make subordinate to its own; what development it can give to its own energy.

When the men of Italy, who call themselves Liberals, shall show forth as the fruits of their theories of freedom such virtues, civil and political, as Rome produces under her system of faith, then, and not till then, democracy may believe itself imbued with the life of youth, and strong by the law of progress may expect also to have its victories to celebrate. -- Revo

lutionary Diritto. Happy days for the little town of Albano ware the gering about the Papal Court had taken refuge within its walls. Its inns and lodging-houses, and the villas dotting its verdant environs, were througed with distinguished guests. The family of the Ex-King of Naples, with their aristocratic adherents, gave zest to its social entertainments, and, to crown all, the Sovereign Pontiff himself was daily expected to quit the Vatican, and repair for fresh air to his usual dommer residence at Castel Gandolto. On the two above mentioned days there had been festivities at Ariccia and Marino. The population of these two towns and of Albano had been swarming together on the high roads, and the nights were spent in music, dancing, and fessing. On the morning of the 6th the awakening was terrific. The Cholera was in Albano. No attempt was made to call it by any other name. 150 to 200 cases out of a population of 4,000 souls, were said to have broken out in the night two-thirds of which had proved fatal. The Dowager Queen of Naples, Maria Theresa, Baron Worther, the Bavarian Minister, the Princess Colonna, the Marchese Seriupi, who only two months ago here in London expressed his full faith that "the Cholers was only a wicked invention of the enemies of the Holy See," were among the earliest victims. On the first spread of alarm there was a general rush from the town. Frantic with terror they laid violent hands on such conveyances as the place afforded. The rest trudged after on foot, " pele-mele" crowding the thoroughfares, making for Ariccia, Genzano, and other places where, however, the startling tidings had preceded them, and where they found the peasantry in arms, drawn up as a sanitary cordon, and ready to drive them back at the point of their pitchforks. The helpless fugitives returned to Albano, and hence there was a grand 'atampede' upon Rome, whither the confused mass travelled, closely pressed by the angel of death, which struck some in the retreat, and overtook others immediately upon their arrival. A crowd of priests and civil functicparies from Albano beset the palace of their Bishop, Cardinal Altieri, one of the well-known princely fa mily of that name. This Cardinal is, or rather was, a very pillar of the Holy See, and he showed a courage which was wanting in all around him. He met the fugitives with scorn and rebuke, recalled them to a sense of their duty led them back to the plague stricken place, and, with a devotion of which, to do them justice, the Roman Catholic clergy, high and low, especially in Italy, have always given signal proofs, he set about the energetic performance of his duty, took the fatal disease, and died. All bonour to the pastor who gives his life for his flock, all honour to the soldiers who brave death in the sick ward with the same intrepidity as they would be expected to dieplay in the battlefield .- Times, August

after remaining a day or two, left for the north. It is an unimportant incident, except as it may be conport here he must have been much disappointed. After making a journey of inspection along the whole line of the Roman frontier, Menotti came on to Na-

most enthusiastic. In a brief speech be declared lieve these details, I cannot guarantee them, but certain is it that the young agitator received little or no support in Naples. Even on the confession of the until the United States Government reduces its prejournals of the party of action all attempts against the tranquillity of the Pontifical States are given up for the moment, and Garibaldi bimself, writes an intimate friend of the General's, bas recently made one or two moderate speeches. The fact is that with the Romans unable or indisposed to rise, and with 40,000 men on the frontier bound to defend what remains of the Holy See against the incursions of the Volunteers, second thoughts are found to be wisest But though Rome may be erased from their programme for the autumn, the party of action, or the. Republican party, however small it may be, are doing all they can to destroy respect for authority, and bring about a general ansrchy in Southern Italy. It was through their intrigues that the Marchese Gualterio, eminently conservative of the principle of order, was compelled to retire from the Prefecture. Onlumnies of the most outrageous kind are bandied about in the public press against all' in authority, who consequently lose all influence over the public mind, and now with the return of the Camorristi crimes are committed hourly almost with impunity, through the timidity of the magistrates. With the Republican party are associated the last relics of the Bourbon party, who, if they lose all else, never lose hope, and thus a state of things is created which occasions great disquietude to the friends of order.

AUSTRIA.

THE IMPERIAL INTERVIEW AT SALEBURG. The Vienna Fremdenblatt announces, as the result of the interview of the Emperors at Salzburg: that a joint note will shortly be despatched to France and Austria, calling upon Prussia in the most friendly manner for a settlement of the question of North Schleswig.

PRUSSIAN OPINION.

The semi official North German Gazette of Saturday, replying to the Austrian semi official journals.

Bays: "It appears to us impossible to regard the repeated reports of an Austro French entente as calculated to preserve the pacific character of the present situation, for any alliance, even if purely defensive, will naturally provoke, sooner or later, a counter-

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE SALZBURG MEETING .- A carious pamphlet on the above subject is now circulating in Vienna, chiefly among the lower classes, by whom it is eagerly read and com-mented on. Its title is 'Napoleon III. in Salzburg. the Emperor Charles V. in the Utersberg; what are Napoleon's secret plats, and what will the year 1863 bring us? A glance into the future of Austria, by a diplomatist initiated into Napoleon's secrets.' This pamphlet, or rather broadsheet, for it only consists of a single sheet of paper, and is sold in streets for a punny, is written in a popular style, and contains some suggestions which, looking to the form and place in which they are published, are worth noticing. A terrible war, he tells us, is at hand between France and Prussia, the former supported by Italy, Turkey, Sweden and Denmark, and the latter by Prussia, Austria remaining neutral. The result of this war will be that France will seize Holland and Belgium, and restore Poland. As soon as France and Prussia are reduced to exhaustion by their tremendons struggle, Austria will step in, declaring that not a single German villiage shall be ruled by the foreigner. 'Sie sollen ihn nicht haven, den freien Deutschen Rhein?' To this France, satiated with glory, will not object, and the grateful Germans of the North, perceiving that Germany without Austria is only a Bismarckian dream, will return to the Hapsburg fold, with so loud and unanimous a cry of 'Wir sind einig, grosser Kaiser!' (we are united, great Emperor), that Charles V. will hear it in his cavern in the Utersberg, and lay himself down at last to an eternal rest. These ideas are certainly extravagant enough, but it is not a litle significant that even now there are people in Austria who have not abandoned the hope of seeing a Hapsburg Emperor at the head of Germany .- Pail Mall Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

DEHOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENT. - The demoralzation and disorganization at Washington is something for which the Democracy may justly disclaim all responsibility The President was not elected by them; nor has he chosen to affiliate with them. In the quarrels between him and the Radical leaders of elite" of the native and foreign company still lin. of citizens of the country. As citizens, it is their duty to support the Constitutional head of the country in the exercise of his proper authority; as conservative men they cannot do otherwise than applaud the efforts of any officer to sustain the Constitution against the assaults of its enemies. Bayond this, they have no interest in the President or his quarrels. The business of the Democracy is to sustain no man nor clique, but simply to plant itself on the platform of the Constitution, and fight on and fight ever in the good old cause of free government and individual iberty. Crushed by no defeat, disheartened by no disaster, it must take courage for each new trial of strength, relying with unfailing confidence upon the eventual triumph of right and supremacy of reason. The country looks to the Democratic party as its only hope for the perpetuation of its institutions and the restoration of its prosperity. Thousands who withhold their votes from its candidates, look upon its final success as the only political safety. It is the only obstacle in the patt of radical faunticism usurpation and revolution; it is the only support of the principles upon which our government must rest. or crumble into rain. It cannot, therefore, identify its fortunes with those of any individual, or stake its success upon the issue of any man's quarrel. The wholesale robberies of the State and National treasures, increasing burdens upon the people, the corruption and recklessness everywhere rampant, the destruction of national harmony, and the peril of our political institutions-allfucite in demanding an entire and radical change in the official adminis tration of the country, These are issues vast enough to occupy the attention of any political organization; and the reformation of the fearful political evils impending over us is the great duty to which the energies of the Democracy must be directed .- Utica Observer and Democrat.

cuments and correspondence which have passed between it and the U.S. Government in reference to the Alabama claims. The latest dispatch in the collection shows what progress has been made in the controversy, and states the conditions upon which the English Government is willing to attempt a final settlement. The dispatch is addressed by Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Wash ington, and dated May 24, 1867. Lord Stanley informs Sir Frederick Bruce that England is willing to submit the claims of American citizens for damages caused by the Alabama and all other similar demands on the part of the United States, to a Commission of Arbitration, if the claims of British sub jects against the United States for losses suffered during the late war are likewise submitted to the decision of the same Commission. The Landon Times, commenting on the correspondence, remarks Kingpon of Naples. - Naples, Aug. 22. - Menotti | that Secretary Seward shows by his disputches that Garibaldi visited Naples at the end of last week, and, he is unwilling to forego by a definite settlement a popular ground of complaint against England; and, like a lawyer, is less anxious for judgment than to nected in men's minds with con'emplated attempts prolong litigation. It asserts that the counter claims on the Pontifical States, and if he expected any supthe United States, and complains that Mr. Seward flicted. Any remedy which can so effectually 'raise now declines to adopt the plan of a mixed commis- one from the dead,' should be universally known; sion, which was proposed by himself. The article General September 9th.—Delegates to the Peace ples, where his presence awakened no enthusiasm, concludes by saying that Lord Stanley had acted all it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice.—[Daily Jourgoos are arriving from all parts of Europe. gave rise to no demonstration. On the following along in good faith, and with the determination not nal. Syracuse. subsiding, and the stormy petrols sink with it. The Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe. gave rise to no demonstration. On the following slong is good faith, and with the determination not Agitator's business is gone, and dideas' are at a dis. Garibald has arrived in this city, his reception was

The British Government has made public the do

who are ever seeking causes of complaint against England ; but under the circumstances, he will wait tensions

HOW THE BOSTONIANS DODGE THEIR LIQUOR LAW. All serie of schemes are resorted to by liquor dealers to furnish their customers with the proscribes beye. rages, and although the members of the constabulary. have proved vigilant, they have thus far failed to detect many: of the ingenious tricks practised upon them. A gentleman who knows, states that he had seen barrels of flour apparently taken away from stores, which, in reality, were casks of liquor, with enough floor placed at the top and bottom of the barrel inside to give it that appearance when moved. one cask being firmly wedged in each flour barrel. Great care is manifested in giving orders to tesm. sters: "Call at ---- and get ---- barrels of flour," but after the goods are loaded, if not propaid, the driver is astonished to find that he is not transporting flour, but rum or whiskey. Sewing machine cases, boot and shoe boxes, and dry goods cases are also called into requisition by the dealers, and it is asserted that the cellars of some dry goods stores are leased for the purpose of concealing liquors, the same being carried in the large square cases generally used by dry goods dealers, so that the liquor might be loaded before the eyes of an officer without exciting his suspicious. A few days since an ex-pressman received an order to call for a box of currants. While carrying it across the city, the box was rather roughly used, and a colored liquid oozed from the cracks between the boards. The odour that arose from the box was similar to that of Madeira wine, although the driver delivered the box as one containing corrants and received pay accordingly. In one instance, it is said, a barrel of Whiskey was concealed in a molasses hogshead, and had stones packed around it to make up the usual weight of a hogshead of molasses, and it was then sent to a grocer, who deals in the ardent on the sly, probably keeping a small amount only in his store and secreting the rest in his or some friendly neighbor's house, -Boston Traveller.

DIVORCE MADE EASY, - The New York Times says: Very many divorce suits are conducted in a manner so exceedingly confidential that one of the parties most interested is not informed of the proceedings at all, until astounded by the presentation of the decree. We were cognizant of a case, wherein an estimable lady, innocent of all wrong, and ignorant even of any disatisfaction on the part of her husband, parted with him affectionately at the steamboat dock, as she started on a journey to see some friends Some bours after, in the privacy of her stateroom, she found leisure to examine a paper ber husband had handed her at the last minute, and discovered it to be a decree of divorce rendered by an Illinois Judge. Before the steamboat boat had been six hours gone her late husband had married another woman: Numbers of these confidential divorces are obtained for unworthy purposes by the most rascally means.

THE WAY 'PURE' AMERICAN LIQUORS ARE MANUFAC-TURED.—A Boston paper says:—A chemical laboratory has been discovered in Troy N. Y, where the escentials oils for the mannfacture of pure liquors were prepared. A Dr. Webber there furnished all the flavouring necessary to produce the various liquors that are sold in our market-as brandy, gir, whisky, and wines of various names. We dare say that the Doctor's liquors were as pure and good as those of a liquor dealer, in a small way, in a neighbouring city, who, after making 'Holland gin' for some time out of new rum flavoured with juniper oil, discovered that ' camphene did just as well' as the oil of juniper, and was very much cheaper: and so, ever after, manufactured by that receipt-so much camphene to so many gallons of the poorest new rum to make the very best of Holland gin.

In the Episcopal Diocesan Convention held in Chicago last week, a resolution was adopted instructing the Deputies of the Diocese in the next General Convention " to procure by general canon law, with suitable qualifications, a prohibition of the use of the marriage service of the church in cases where either party contemplating marriage shall have been previously divorced by the civil law on grounds other than that of adultery." Of course the action of the Episcopal Convention can have no efficacy, save among the clergy of that denomination, but as a step, taken in conformity with the views of the Church of Rome, the fact is worthy of note. Also, as a protest against the laxity on the subject of divorce, which had been evinced in some first Sunday and Monday of the present month. The his party, the Democracy have no interest, save that of the States, it is the subject of interest-New York Express.

> SURBATT-LET US HANG HIM FOR HIS MOTHER! - An American paper gets off the following:

> > Let us hang him for his mother ! Let us twist his gullet now ! Swing him first, then try him after ! We are practised and know how. Listus hang him for his mother, Whom we slaughtered in his stead Hang him! innocent or guilty-We can try him when he's dead.

Let us hang him for his mother; She was tender he is tough, And the woman didn't struggle To our liking balf enough. When he's buried Holt can try him If he's innocent, who cares? 'T will only give some Congrer State prison if he swears.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

REV. HRNRY WARD ERRORER. " For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS.

" Contain no opium, nor anything injurious," DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist,

" An elegant combination for Coughs." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

" Most salutary relief in Brouchitis." REV. S. SIEGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

" Very beneficial when suffering from colds" REV. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis. " Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of

breathing peculiar to asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly-relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease. T. DUCHARMS.

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. September, 1867.

Our readers have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines, and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastota, from her distressing and almost helpless acrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestionably the effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to publish, without reserve, the remarkable efficacy of this medicine. We do this in the interest of the afand we wish it may be universally as successful as

September, 1867.

CIRCULAR.

MOSTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Butter, Ohere, Pork, Hams, Lard, Hebrings, Dried Fig. Dand Apples, Phip Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Oanada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

Jane 14tb, 1867.

A CITIZEN OF QUEBEC

CURED OF

FIFTEEN RUNNING SORES. The following letter was received by W. E. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, Pont St. Roch (or Orsig) Street, Quebec:

Dear Sir, - This is to certify that I have been thoroughly and entirely cured of Fifteen Sores which I had on my right arm, by the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. These sores had been on my sem over four years and during that time had been continually discharging, which weakened me so much that I was unable to leave my bed for four months. Having beard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPA. RILLA, I made up my mind to try it. I used six bottles, and with the best results; for I am now as strong and as able a workwomen as I was before having the sores.

OLIVE GARNEAU. Sworn to before me, this 10th day of February,

> ED. ROUSERAU, M.D. And Justice of the Peace Quebec.

Agents for Montreal - Device & Bolton, Lomp lough & Campbell. D. vidson & Co K Campbell & Oc., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Ficault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

BRISTOL'S EUGAR COATED PILLS. - No family cathartic has ever deserved or received the praise which has been awarded to BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, both by physicians and patients. The testimonials to their efficacy and entire freedom from all objectionable properties are from the very highest and most cautious medical authorities Their great merit, according to those witnesses, is that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels, but ob viate the necessity for continual purgation. In other words, they give a tone and permanent vigor to those organs, which enable them to fulfill their functions naturally, without being urged to their work by a frequent resort to the original curative.— This is a matter of vast importance. Moreover, they do not reduce the general strength, as all mineral purgatives do, nor involve pain nor nauses in their operation. Bence they are invaluable for women, children, and aged persocs.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & 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-

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - It is not instinct, from the less refined of her sex, by the qualits of the perfumery she uses. The fashionable have great satisfaction in saying your watches give have great satisfaction in saying your watches give have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much ray & Lanman's Florida Water to every other odeur for the handkerchief, and have clong to it for twenty years to the utter neglect of Lubin's extraits and other full-bodied, but by no means refreshing, perfames of Europe. Our own elegantes are now rati-fying the Spanish verdict on this most flower-like of all floral essences.

Beware of Counterfeits; alwige ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared roly by Lanuan & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Buston Christian Freeman: - We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good - particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Wicelow's Southing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harm'ess; for the sleep which it affords the infact is perfectly natural and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had inished with the teething siege, on any consideraion whatever.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IN THE WORLD.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS resolve and assauge pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin and general circulation-thus, in many cases, positively evaporating the disease. JAMES LULL, M.D.

There is nothing equal, in the way of a plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. Allocck. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the plaster of the day, and a fit tyle of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affections, Gout, Rheumatism, and local deer-seated mains, they afford permanent relief.

J. F. Johnson, M.D., on 'Topical Remedies." From a personal knowledge of these plasters we can state that they are decidedly preferable to any other in use. Wherever relief is to be obtained by the use of a plaster, we should recommend them.

A. INGRAHAM, M.D., Editor New York Mentor. Agency, Brandrech House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. September, 1867.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER,

54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1865.

Mr. J. Briggs,

Sir, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. 'Vel-pan's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good com-mencement of a growth of hair. Yours truly,

THUMAS MOCAFFRY. Zold by all Druggists at d Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREE!

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.

From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING EUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & Co., T. 11. Steele, and latterly I E. Bangs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO.

Montreal, 13th June, 1867.



PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE

AMERICAN WATCH

TA GGAM

WALTHAM, MASS.

Referring to their advertisement in a previous issue of this paper, the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., respectfully submit that their Watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the

They are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches. They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces, while in an old English watch there are more than 700 parts

How they run under the hardest trial wa'ches can have, is shown by the following letters:

PENN RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDEST, ?

ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec., 866. S Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we turnish watches as MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. It is not part of our equidment. There are now some three difficult to distinguish the lady of delicate tastes and inclined from the less reflect of her tast by the less reflect of the less der them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, 1 longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on the road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of Egglish manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service, as yours.

In these statements I am sustaned by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of Jenra.

Respectfully, EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent American Watch Co., Waltham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, WEST DIVISION, & ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866.

Gentlemen : I have no besitation in saying that I believe the great majority of Locomotive Engineers have found by experience that Waltham Watches are the most satisfactory of any for their uses. They run with the greatest accuracy and stendiness, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine, and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when Railway Companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours respectfully,
OHARLES WILSON, G Chief Engineer,
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. American Watch Co , Waltham, Mass.

We make now five different grades of watches named respectively as follows:

Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham Watch Company, P. S. Bartlett, Wm. Ellery,

Home Watch Company,

Waltham, Mass. Waltham, Miss. Waltham, Mass. Boston, Mass. Boston, Mass.

All of these, with the exception of the Home Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved principle, and to possess every requisite for a reliable time keeper. Every dealer selling these Watches is provided with the Company's print ed card of guarantee, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that buyers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article There are numerons counterfeits and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against imposition

Any grades of Waltham Watches may be purchased of Watch Dealers throughout the country. Tostimonials can be obtained on application from many persons in Canada who have worn the watches

with the greatest satisfaction. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING EYRUP.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, New York,
ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co.,
158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents.

ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada; WANTED,

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation.

Address with particulars to, TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a principal or assistant in an English Commercial an a Mathematical School.

A. K., True Witness Office.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE. ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR. a la man and man of business, with a good know ledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accust mod to the teach ing of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advanta geous position at he Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada

Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better - by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

A. SHAHKON & CO. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHCLESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL,

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

Country Merchants and Farmers would do

well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this ex-cellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures,

cellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Invoterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, inve yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developinto one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous trint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constant and indicious care,

but is also engendered in persons born or parter blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are, peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Frystpelas, for Tetter, Sait Rheum, Scald Head, Ringavorm, Sove Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is octificient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspeysia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Keuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its punifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by

Saraparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Penereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maindles by any medicine. Leucorrheae or Whites, Oterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulations of extranoous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Languid, Listless, Despondent, Steepless, and filled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debility, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolife life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Memittent Fever, Bumb Ague, Periodical or Billion Fover, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Kine, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The mumber and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through minamatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, sthuulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. HENRY SIMPSON & CO.

> Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has, already become

a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her toilet table It will be found for Sale at the following Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Sons, 2 S Latham, T D Reed, &c., and at the Pharmacy of the Proprietor.

Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers just received.

HENRY R. GRAY. Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1859.)



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BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class newing Mechines in the city

N.B. -- These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEW:NG MACHINES.-J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Ætna Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine. but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and C; the genuine Howe Machines; Singer's Machines; the colebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noise less Family Machines; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12 A 1 machines sold are warranted for one year Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street,

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY - J. D LAWLOR. Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Split'ers; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Flowe Sewing Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J D. L.WLUR'S, 365 Notee Dame Street, between St. François Xavier and St. John Streets.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

395 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA. DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents.
Order from the country attended to on receipt.
DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of

Lime, Copperus, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c.
CONCENTRATED LYE. - This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of

One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.
J A. HARTE,

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHULERA.

A CERTAIN OURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kadeas, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen- * I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Uholera in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results.

Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M.D. • * I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the discuse.

REV. CHARLES HARDING.

Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complant, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c, and would cheerfully re-commend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.

Mesars, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs - Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it as uct of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, so a safe and

effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly ob-

serve the following directions: --At the commencement of the discase take a tenspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the

Should the diarrhos and cramps continue, repeat

NB.-Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain at 6 A.M. Killer for the cholers, that in extreme cases the natient take two (or more) teaspooufuls, instead of

The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers.

17 PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle.

Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTEBAL, O.E. G. & J. MOORE.

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HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

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THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS,

A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS.

CONSISTING OF :

PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM

AND HALL PAPERS. OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRIORS
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

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DEPARTMENT.

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. J. A. RAFTER. .

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class

Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best trim-

ming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the. shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buver.

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volun-teers, requiring full Outlits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make

their appearance at London, Paris, and New York,

so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained

by the Customer. IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$:5. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.

Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed, for \$16, \$18, and \$20 Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;— Children's Suits, \$3 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM ORAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.



ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE, BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. And Regular Line between Montroal and the Ports o Three Rivers, S rel, Bertnier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other interme-

diate Ports. On and after MONDAY the 15th of May, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows:—
The Steamer QUEBEO, Capt. J. B Labelle, will leave Richelien Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Equare, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Seven P M precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Entiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their

passage by this boat, as there will be a teader to take them to the steamers without extra charge. The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven P. M. procisely for Quebec, calling, going and re-turning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, wil leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviers du Loap, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at. One P. M., calling at Lanoraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain.

Batiscan.

The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel. The Steamer VIOTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Three P.M., calling, going and return-

ng at Repentigny, Lavaltrie, Sr. Sulpice, Lanoraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Weduesday at Four P M.
Tho of tenmer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, with leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Three P.M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, Sc. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloil, St. Eilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Two P. M., and Wednesdays a

Twelve noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sunda. excepted, at Three P. M., for L'Assomption, on Mon. day, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Bouchervile, Varennes, Bout de L'Iele, St. Paul l'Hermite, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, calling also, going and. returning, at Boucherville, Varennes Bout de L'isle the dose every fifteen minutes In this way the and Lachenaia. Will leave L'Assompton every Mondreadful scourge my be checked and the patient day at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock, and relieved in the course of a few hours

Friday at Five o'clock A M and for the course of a few hours Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonse. on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursdays at 7, and Saturdays:

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the v. lac expressed are signed therefor.

Further information may be had at the Freight: Office on the Wharf, or at the Office, 29 Commissioner Street.

J. B. LAMERE. Manager.

Office Richelian Company, ?

15th July, 1867.

Managec.

Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.

Montreal, May 28, 1867.

No. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET.

(TIPFIN'S BLOCK!)

Premises, and would invite their friends, and public

generally, to visit them, and inspect their Stock of Millinery, which is fine-newest styles in all kinds of

MUIR'S

LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES'

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

399 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(TIFFIN'S BLOCK,)

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PRICES MODERATE

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

York Street, Lower Town,

OTTAWA.

A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses'

READY-MADE WORK

Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure.

Special attention given to the Manufacturing

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ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

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THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

1852, mfter adding a course of Law to its teaching

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and

English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

In the lutter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each

TERMS.

Classical and the Commercial Courses.

PRICES MODERATE.

ans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. assurements and Valuations promptly attended to.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

REMOVAL.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 675 CRAIG STREET,

TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Montreal, April 11, 1867.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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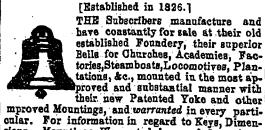
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