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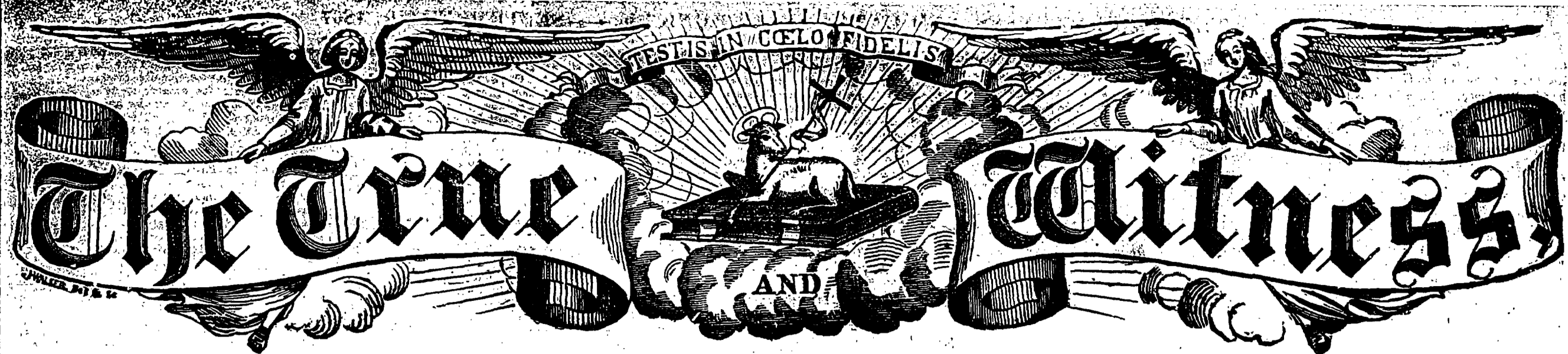
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

LOVE AND MONEY.

A TALE.

At length Ralph was forced to obey his aunt'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 her very seldom. He knew she was constantly at Mrs. Aylmer's; and, though he did not wish it so, yet he feared 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 tolerate; so he conceived it a wiser plan not to place himself in the way of meeting with it. He knew nothing either of Ralph 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 sun, 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.

somewhat; and hasn't every one in the world blunted feelings?

'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 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 committee?'

'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 kindness from you.'

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

'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 heart told you was right.'

'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 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 him—'

'Why, wouldn't you, miss, if your papa consented! He was a gentleman in all his ways.'

'Oh, 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 oneself.'

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

Alice went off to Mrs. Aylmer's, for the purpose 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 aunt, 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 gone 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 sly young misses. At last he dwelt strongly 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.'

'Ah, 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 her hand.

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 leaping 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 ships went the sailors, laughing and singing as they shook the icicles from their spars. Out shone the sun, pale and bright, adding to the whiteness of the house and chimney tops. But though it was a spirit-rising morning scene, Alice did not evidently notice it. She was dwelling on the events of the previous day, and her head was hot and feverish. A sharp, impatient sound at doors gradually nearing, and then — 'rat-tat.' It rang through the house, and in a few seconds Alice was reading a letter from Robert.

It was a letter full of kind inquiries concerning herself, but it told little of what he was do-

ing, or of his prospects, though hinting of his speedy return to Cork.

'He has not been successful,' said Alice; 'and he is coming back, thinking my father will take him again; but I'm sure he will not. It is very dreadful, indeed. I was the cause of his going to America, and now he 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 will not allow me to marry without his consent; and that he has decided upon my future husband.— I won't say that I have of my own free will 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 low opinion of me were I to tell him I had consented to be the wife of one who had served in my father's office. No, I can't mention anything about Robert and my promise to him; but 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 dall with Ralph, 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 independent. Oh, yes.

Time had given birth to a new year, and the elements seemed to have come forth to greet it in bitter mockery. Wildly the rain beat, and the wind swept through the streets with fearful violence. Out pealed the bells; an anthem of joy, but the rushing of the winds carried sounds away. Brilliantly lighted were the houses of the opulent, and sounds of music were heard now and then, and light figures tripped to windows, and, looking through the curtains, laughed at the storm without, and then tripped again to join in 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 year to be spent, how pleasant!' 'Another year,' said the rag-covered beggar; 'another 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 something to-night to begin.' 'Another year,' faintly whispered the dying Christian. 'How good the blessed Lord is. Listen to the bells; they're ringing. What beautiful music they 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 upon the garden. It was almost completely curtained, and there they sat and entered into conversation.

The result of Ralph's earnest entreaties was the fatal course of a private marriage between him 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 foreboding 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 last, he read as follows:—

'My Dear Father, — I have taken a step that you may not deem prudent; but one which it is impossible for me to retract. I am married.— My husband is nephew to Mrs. Aylmer, and a lieutenant in the army. He is a good young man; he loves me fondly. I could not be deaf to his entreaties. I beg of you to forgive my not asking your consent. Will you write to me? Do, and tell me that you still consider me your fond daughter.'

'ALICE SEYMOUR.'

After a half-hour of stupid astonishment, he rose from his seat, and falling upon his knees, he said,—

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

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. She no longer binds him. He can be either a colossal Croesus 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 remunerated 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 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 his country, he endeavored to prove himself 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 civil as he could be to the old gentleman, and in the dioner scramble tried to help him, as it was easy to see he could gain little by his gentility.

All persons there were in a hurry, and they ate in a hurry, carved in a hurry, and departed in a hurry. Since Robert had shown such kindness towards the very antiquated individual whom no one had thought worthy of consideration, a great many, if not all, conceived him a fool, and did not choose to show him much courtesy.— Therefore the two were thrown together for mutual support, and he of few words, but grand look, 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 morsel.

'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 an aristocracy, landed proprietors, sir, and the Powers were great people some centuries ago, and even less. Have you ever heard of the Powers?'

'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 of a relative of mine. Your birthplace is —'

'Cork.'

'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?'

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 how he had often heard the latter speak of his brother who had gone travelling and never returned. It was a shock to Charles Power to hear of his brother's death, but the pleasure of meeting with his son comforted him.

'You see, my dear nephew,' he said, 'I am in business. The family I sprang from were possessors of broad acres. I have been anxious to return home. True, I have no home now since your father has died, but I will, as I have determined long since, sell my interest in my concerns, and travel with you.'

So this Robert offered no objection at the time, though having no intention of leaving his

situation, as he did not forget that he had promised 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 so-lacing 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 him, 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 intended, 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 himself. He could not refrain 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 heavy 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 contrary 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, stupefied, 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, now, that she was wounded, cast down by a heavy blow, — now that she whose affections she had never doubted had declared he did not love her, but the money that he might gain through her, she cried to the God of heaven and earth; she asked Him to look upon her with a merciful and pitying glance; she begged Him to soften her hard heart; she called on Him imploringly. Earth's children seldom look up to heaven when happy and untroubled. Sometimes they do, turn upwards, with a smile, but oftener, much oftener, with a weeping and care-worn one. This, alas, proves that in the plenitude of joy we are not very discriminating. We cast our favours around heedlessly, but in the day of trial, when the storm cloud has opened

above our heads, we fly to the sure refuge, we ask the patronage of the Great and Powerful...

Poor Alice now saw all her brilliant pictures faded, her dreams dissipated, her heroic thoughts vanished. Tears gave place to words, until, fatigued, she slipped into a sleep from which she did not awaken till late the following morning...

'You must forgive me, Alice,' he said, 'for any rudeness I may have been guilty of. I believe I have reason to apologise for my conduct, and I must tell you. My ill humor 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 mistake.'

'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 considerable sums, and I rely upon your getting it from your father. Write to him this very day.'

'You need not repeat the command, Ralph. I intend to do so.'

'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 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 visited by great misfortune.

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 father, to go and tell him all, weep at his feet, ask his forgiveness, beg of him an asylum; but the fear of his shutting his door against her deterred her.

Often, when passing through the thronged streets of London, she felt as though she would walk them for ever, and not go to that hated house. Longingly she looked forward to death, 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 lady, whom she could not believe a party in 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 was the one who had snared his daughter into a union with a man who loved none but himself—ay, and not that properly. She wrote—'He'll improve in some time; he is young; he'll soon win his wild oats; take no notice of his fits of passion; he has a true regard for you.' But what good 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 was—and 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, containing 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 the ship putting into Galway, he went on to Dublin to see Mary. Coming to Miss Borem'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,' he 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 unfeigned 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 inordinate wish of mingling in every money-making speculation, however rash. Now this was removed, and he rushed along what proved to be an inclined plane leading to ruin. He became a shareholder in banks, the managers of which robbed him.

In two years from his daughter's marriage he was a bankrupt. Now there was no reserve to

words him. All said to him, 'I know how it would end. I had no doubt of its coming to this.' Inventories of his household goods were taken, and bills telling their number and value were placarded on the walls. The doors were shut, but a throng of creditors were always in the office, seeing to their several interests. Mr. Morton continued in the house while the sale was going on, and he kept up bravely, except that when a portrait of his wife was put up for 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 seen by all assembled. Mrs. Williams took a lodging for him, and arranged his little sitting-room as well as she could; but he was not there an hour when his gestures and frantic talking indicated a high state of mental excitement. He kept a sovereign constantly in his hand, and to this he would deliver strange incoherent harangues. Soon he became unmanageable, and it was found necessary to remove him to a lunatic asylum. There he still proved himself mad, but not to such a pitch as before, and though his case was hopeless, yet he became quieter, and sought to raise himself in the estimation of his keepers by showing them the gold piece, which no strength or artifice could cause him to give up.

(To be Continued)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

VISIT OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM TO NEWPORT.—The illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Rev. Thomas MacHale, D.D., Rev. James Meeze, and Canon McManus, arrived on Sunday, the 27th ultimo, at the residence of the esteemed and venerable the Rev. Richard Prendergast, P.P., of Newport, and were for that evening his distinguished guests.

The next day (Monday) His Grace, with the foregoing very rev. gentlemen, started at an early hour for the island of Achill, and on his arrival was greeted with the most joyous expressions of welcome, making the wild mountains almost echo with their repeated peals of "cead mille fadhth." It would be vain to attempt to depict the joy, delight, and satisfaction that those good people felt on beholding their venerable 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 developed 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 once imagined, when imagination with the enemies of our holy faith ran high, would become, as it were, 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 unbelief."

If 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 fearful storm was riven there by perverse and wicked men—the enemies of our faith—to submerge in the waters of heresy the vessel that was carrying salvation to the good people of Achill. Though at this time to "free-thinkers" her courage may seem to crack, her mast to bend, and still more, her rudder may seem to groan, yet she was too well piloted to sink. The Pilot of the West was nothing daunted at this turbulent storm; his great love for his people was dearer to him than death, and, therefore, like a lion in action, he redoubled his exertions and watchfulness, and thus saved his flock from the noxious waters of heresy that surrounded them, and has the happiness of seeing to-day his labours crowned 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, never-changing, unshakable faith of St. Patrick. Now the malignant blast is passed, and Achill is exempt from the impotent attacks of organised proselytism.

AN IRISH BENEVOLENCE.—The Bishop of Osnabrück has collated the Rev. Thomas Bothwell, M.A., curate of Thurles, to the vicarage of Derrygrath in the diocese of Limerick. The benefice, which is worth 1721 a year, has in it a population of 787, of whom 13 are members of the Church of England, and 774 Catholics.

The secretary of the Irish National Association, Dr. White, 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 spoiler is sufficiently transparent, and will be defeated by the simple process of declining any partnership whatsoever."

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—Since the first relaxation of the penal laws in Ireland, which took place in the year 1793, 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 cruelly denied them by the laws 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 Dublin, 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, situated in North Richmond-street, Dublin. At the head of these schools stands Brother J.A. Grace, an unpretending man, whose extensive learning and coldly, judicious management and watchful care of this great and self-growing establishment, are to be traced in the proficiency of the hundreds of pupils daily assembled within its walls, and in the good conduct and advancement in life of thousands of others thence sent forth into the world. The foundation-stone of these schools was laid immediately before the passing of Catholic Emancipation, won by Ireland's greatest son, the immortal O'Connell. The plan was drawn up so as to accommodate 600 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 the "Brothers," who are dependent on the voluntary aid of their friends, and the supporters of a sound, moral, religious, and literary education for the Catholic poor. For this laudable purpose the Brothers of the North Richmond-street Schools are to have a grand drawing of prizes on the 22nd of next Septem-

ber, and it is most gratifying to see that the first prize—and that a magnificent one—is supplied by some of the former pupils. It is a gold silver tea service, weighing eighty ounces, and value 500l. We had the drawing every success, and hope that the friends of the Catholic education in Eng and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, will give it generous support. The other prizes are numerous, and many of them very valuable. Among them are a magnificent suit of drawing-room furniture in walnut, gold watch case of fine sparkling champagne, Gerald Griffin's works complete, beautifully bound in morocco; gold earrings, Irish poplin dress, with several hundreds of other prizes. Again, we express the hope that this drawing may prove a success, and that it will be supported by the friends of Catholic education throughout the Three Kingdoms.—Westminster Gazette.

A REMARKABLE DAY IN KILKENNY.—On last Thursday, the festival of the Assumption, Kilkenny celebrated the triumph of a great principle, the uprooting of ascendancy in Ireland. The passing of the Oaths and Office Bill, which received the Royal assent last Monday night, is "the beginning of the end," the precursor that freedom for which Ireland has so long struggled in vain. The Mayor, having received the following letter from Sir John Grey, to whose indefatigable exertions Ireland 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 Catholic Cathedral in the full robes of office with your officers, on Thursday next—which will be, I understand, a holiday of obligation. The Mayor and Corporation of Kilkenny ought to attend at the Cathedral, and avail themselves of the new law, as the first Corporation in Ireland to do so. 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 evening; and, having previously waited on the Lord Bishop of Osnabrück, 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-past eleven o'clock, to take part in the procession:—D. Cullen, J.P., High Sheriff; John Feehan, T.C., ex-Mayor; John Callahan, T.C.; W. Kenney, T.C.; Andrew Dowling, T.C. (in their robes); Alderman Meagher D. McCarthy, T.C.; William Kealy, T.C.; M. Shortall, T.C. The procession, headed by the sword and mace bearers, moved from the Tholsel at a quarter to twelve o'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 Cathedral they were met at the porch by the Rev. M. Kavanagh, Adm., and the other clergy, 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. Feehan ex-Mayor, 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 to 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 had 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.

DUBLIN Sept 5th.—Criminal prosecutions have been commenced in the Courts against several persons who are known to be bitter Orangemen, and who are charged with participating in the recent disorderly procession of Orangemen, and with being parties to the disturbances which occurred on those occasions.

Another batch of suspected Fenians left on Thursday, August 15, by the outgoing Inman steamer, City of Antwerp, having been discharged from Mountjoy prison to the beginning of the week. They were young men, their ages varying from about twenty-three to twenty-seven. Two had been arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act and the others were originally arrested on suspicion of taking part in the late rising, but 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, Sligo; and John Donovan, Cork City.—Cork Herald.

AUGUST 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 predisposition on the part of those who suffered in it to seek medical advice 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 riot. 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 Belfast Newsletter, who says:—

"Many of the Protestants regard Roman Catholics as assembled as Fenians; and, knowing the determination of the Government to suppress the system, they do not scruple at assisting them when assembled in what they regard as formidable parties."

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 always ready to assist the constituted authorities, and it was very ungrateful of the Government to decline the proffered services of such volunteers during the recent Fenian excitement. Had arms been put into their hands they would not have scrupled to do their utmost to clear the country of any formidable parties. It happily illustrates alike the candour and intelligence of the loyalists of Rathfriland.

The authorities do not appear to entertain the same sense of their meritorious services which they have themselves. Instead of being rewarded for their alacrity, some of them are likely to come to grief. Information has been sworn against seven of the Protestant party who are charged with being concerned in the affair. Their names are—John Davidson and Charles Davidson, cousins, farmers' sons, belonging to Galtagh; Robert Pyper, small farmer, residing at Lesks; John Davenport, weaver, of Aghnavallagh; James O'Keefe, farmer's son, Thersburg; George Linton, servant boy, of Rathfriland; Robert Perry, a pensioner, belonging to Ballyaug-

hian. As regards the latter, it is alleged that he was actually at drill in the barracks at Newry at the time of the riot. On Saturday, the accused, were brought before the magistrates, who held a private inquiry, and required the prisoners to give bail for their appearance at Petty Sessions on Friday next.—Times Cor.

We have been informed, on the most reliable authority, that William Johnston, Esq., of Ballykillebeg, 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 directions to the Sessions 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 seriously entertained is freely discussed. An impression prevails that the matter having been allowed to rest so long 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 heated youth of Ulster to resist the law, and the course would be followed 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 legitimate purpose of the assembly. How, then, can the Government, with any degree of consistency, prosecute those with whom the Premier himself 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 Derby'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 accompanied by banners green badges, and bands playing music suitable to the objects commemorated, and yet 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 Commons, that 'he 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 banners, flags music &c., of any kind' and that a higher end would be attained by accustoming the people of Ireland to tolerate on the one side and the other matters which in England are looked upon as indifferent. Mr. Whitehead's opinion, to the same effect, was also referred to, and the Premier was urged to secure for Ireland, as had been successfully done in Canada, the repeal of an Act which had been a source of irritation and annoyance in Ulster. Lord Derby's reply was as follows:—

"10, Do-ni-ng-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 Ulster, assembled in public meeting at Bangor on the 12th ult., on the subject 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, HARRIS MURRAY.

'William Johnston, Esq.' Recent events are not calculated to alter his Lordship's opinion of the impolicy of repealing the Act, but the expression of his wish and that of the Government 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 Irish, 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 other half. If Ireland is ever to be a prosperous country, 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 abandon the old warfare, but one of the two must take the initiative. The present outbreak is remarkably instructive 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 once broken the law and insulted the Roman Catholics. The unhappy occurrence of last week are, it appears, the immediate consequence of this challenge. The Roman Catholics resolved, at the time that they would have a counter demonstration, 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 than galling to the Roman Catholics. But it is not the question whether such 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 abandoned. The Government, it is said, intends to prosecute the leading 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-subjects. We ask them to reflect what these islands would become if, in our 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 Orangemen excusable 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, have long ago achieved so many "glorious" victories.—London Times.

PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.—At the banquet of the Agricultural Society, the Lord-Lieutenant was received with the warmest demonstrations of respect. In responding to the toast of "The Lord-Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland," his Excellency quoted statistical returns to show that the prospects of the

country were encouraging, that its wealth is increasing and its commerce decreasing. Some distress had been occasioned by the exceptionally severe winter, and in February last the number receiving Poor Law relief was 75,000, the average for the preceding four years having been 72,000. The number is now reduced to 63,000. The stock in the Bank of Ireland at the end of June last was £18,900,000, being upwards of £170,000,000 more than the return of the whole year 1866. In Post-office Savings bank deposits there had been an increase in the last half-year of £40,000 a larger amount than the whole year's return for 1866. This showed the increase of wealth, and an indisposition to apply it owing partly to political disturbances. It showed that the insensate and unmeaning Fenian outbreak did not diminish the country's wealth, though it stopped the issues of it. There is a decrease of 60,000 acres under crops, and an increase of 600,000 cattle and 1,500,000 sheep. The increase of cattle and the decrease in the means of feeding them was a question for practical men to consider. The export of cattle in 1863 amounted to 345,000; last year, to 610,000, 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 healthy state of trade. The emigration in 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 blood stained atrocities had been committed in Ireland as the Sheffield outrages. Lord Talbot de Malahide 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, better than that of the English tenant.

THE IRISH 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 mortality of the season was at the rate of 17 1/4 per 1,000 of population. Comparing the deaths (24,763) of the corresponding quarter of last year with those 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 fatal 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 fearful name of 'black death.' The number of deaths reported from March, 1866, to June 30, 1867, certified as 'febric nigra,' 'purpura maligna,' 'purpuric fever,' and 'cerebro-spinal arachnitis,' &c., did not amount to more than 70. Some deaths from 'purpura maligna' and 'cerebro-spinal arachnitis' have been returned from 18 of the country districts, Measles, scarlatina, and whooping-cough 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 unskillful management of a midwife, and adds that the brutal treatment to which the poor are subjected at the hands of the midwives is most lamentable; he recommends that a return should be made of these cases so palpably attributable to the want of trained midwives. No death from smallpox has been mentioned in the Registrar's notes for the past quarter. The mean temperature of the air at Dublin during the three months ending June 30 was 53.2 deg. The rain-fall measured 5.17in. The births registered during the quarter were 40,020, or 29 per 1,000 of the population was 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 19,064 would, therefore, appear to have taken place in population. There were 12,816 marriages registered during the first three months of 1867, or 803 in excess of the number recorded in the March quarter of 1866. 10,656 of the marriages were betw. 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 considerable 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 quarter did not reach an annual proportion of 1 in 80 of the population, and in eight districts the annual rate of mortality for the quarter was less than one per cent of the population. By such 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 CLANMOIR FAMILY.—Lord Hubert de Burch Canning, son of Lord Clanmoir, will not assume the title of Viscount Burke of Clanmoir—a title of nearly a century later date than that of Duke de Burch, and which has not been borne since the death of the original grantee, but which reverted to the main branch 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 Dunkelin, and will give "an independent support to Liberal measures."

Unpleasantness is felt at the reappearance of cholera 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 to be alarmed, while the Liffey nuisance remain unabated and the heated atmosphere impregnated with noxious exhalations from unclean 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, was brought to the gate of the General Hospital, suffering from an attack of the same disease. On the house surgeon being called on he refused him admission in that institution, as it was against the rules 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 Mill 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 Chancellor, who is about to leave Ireland in a few days to try his hand at the game; 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 Fitzgibbon, Judge Keatinge, Master Burke and Master Fitzgerald.'

Irish Lord Constable Talbot was praised by the Tipperary grand jury for his courage. For two years past he has attended Fenian meetings in all parts of Ireland.

EMIGRATION.—The statistical returns of emigrants from the port of Dublin...

The Irish Protestant Bishops foresee the storm which is about to burst on the head of the Holy See...

On Saturday Aug. 17, an accident occurred at Queenstown harbor...

THE IRISH HARPER.—Long before the lyre was known in Rome or Greece...

The privileges obtained by the passing of the Offices and Oaths Bill...

The increased importance of Dublin as a commercial port is evidenced by the demand for shipping accommodation...

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writes:—The Irish Peasantry Society of London has placed at the disposal of the Bounteous Union Farming Society...

NOT DOG CHASE.—The public expense incurred in the administration of the Dogs Regulation Act in Ireland in the year 1866 amounted to no less than 8,660l.

interest. Never has there been a brighter promise of an early and abundant harvest...

Some corn has been cut in this county during the past week, and the golden hue visible in the fields...

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.—A traveller through the South of Ireland...

FLAX CULTIVATION IN IRELAND.—A public meeting has been held in Belfast to discuss the desirability of forming an association...

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRADITIONALISM.—The Commission upon the Ritual of the Church of England...

“To the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty: Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to issue a Commission relating to ‘differences of practice have arisen from varying interpretations put upon the Rubrics, Orders, and Directions for regulating the course and conduct of public worship in 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 ministrations, 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 Commissioners to make diligent inquiry into all and every the matters aforesaid, and to report thereupon from time to time as to them, or any ten of them, may appear to be most expedient, having regard not only to the said Rubrics, Orders, and Directions contained in the said Book of Common Prayer, but also to any other laws or customs relating to the matters aforesaid, with power to suggest any alterations, improvements, 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 Majesty’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 ministrations, and especially to those of 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 by 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 vestiture 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 parishioners 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 to secure the objects proposed and to promote the peace 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 which we have already arrived at.”

“We have placed in the Appendix the evidence of the witnesses examined before us, the documents referred to in the evidence or produced before the Commissioners, the cases laid before us, which were submitted to eminent counsel on either side of the

question, together with the opinions thereon: also the report on the subject made by the committee of the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, and the resolutions passed by the 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 humbly beg leave to submit to your Majesty.”

“19 Aug., 1867.”

FATHER IGNATIUS ON SOCIAL VICES.—Father Ignatius, like the Marquis of Westmeath is of opinion that the reporters are a bad set. In his sermon of last Sunday week he called 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.

THE PROTESTANT LECTURE HALL.—On Sunday afternoon and evening Mr. Murphy preached the concluding sermons in the Protestant Lecture Hall.

Mr. Murphy's return to Birmingham. The expenditure in respect to the meetings had far exceeded the income, and the Protestants were urged to make up the difference.

AN INFUX OF BISHOPS.—Several Colonial bishops are at present in London, and the Cape will just arrive brought the bishops of Grahamstown and the Orange Free State.

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.

an insult to Trades' Unions to combine these two inquiries. It was argued, logically enough, that to assign the investigation into the Sheffield murders to a Commission sitting on Trades' Unions was to presume that the Unions had some connexion with the murders, and so to prejudice these Societies in the public eye.

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 bottom of the outrageous argument.

JUDGING THE WINGS.—When victory appeared within reach of the Whigs, says the Saturday Review, Mr. Disraeli made his appearance in the sensational character of Blondin.

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, whom the Whigs once ran for the Vice Presidency, in a letter recently published, thus depicts the condition of the South.

of the working classes by discouraging on the rights of man. Lord Russell, his embryo Reform Bills and his Magna Charta speeches, are relegated for ever to the limbo of respectable antiquity.

The Pall Mall 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 success achieved by the Jesuits?

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 relieved from the obnoxious test of denouncing transubstantiation, and a Select Committee has by its casting vote of the Chairman reported against the policy of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

UNITED STATES.

“The Young Catholic 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.

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.

Some further details respecting the Fenian Congress 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.

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, whom the Whigs once ran for the Vice Presidency, in a letter recently published, thus depicts the condition of the South.

“A Portland correspondent of the Boston Traveller states that he was personally acquainted with sixty negro members of the last Legislature of Maine, and of these sixty one kept spirituous liquors in their rooms during the session, and most of them favored prohibition. This has a bad look for the State that originated the prohibitory scheme.”

The Chicago Republican asserts that the yield of cereals this year will prove the most prolific taken in the aggregate that has been produced in this country for many years.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
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J. GILLIES.
G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the
subscription is not renewed at the expiration of
the year, then, a case the paper be continued "de
termino" shall be Two Dollars and a-half.
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by
carriers, Two Dollars and a-half in advance; and
if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we
continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be
Three Dollars.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.
ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.
SEPTEMBER—1867.
Friday, 20—Ember Day.
Saturday, 21—Ember Day. St. Matthew Ap.
Sunday, 22—Fifteenth after Pentecost, Our Lady
of Seven Dolours.
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 con-
tinuing his Pastoral visits to the different parishes
of his diocese. The following is the order:—
St. Cecile.....September 20.
St. Anicet.....do 21, 22.
St. Agnes.....do 23.
Huntingdon.....do 24.
Ormstown.....do 25.
St. John Chrysostom. do 26.
St. Antoine Abbe... do 27.
Hinchinbrooke..... do 28.
Hemmingford..... do 29.
Sherrington.....do 30.
St. Edward.....October 1.
St. Valentin.....do 2.

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 re-
ceived 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 studiously offensive;
and but that we look upon it as an electioneering
dodge, and written with an eye to the fall elec-
tions, 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 en-
trusted the charge of arranging the preliminaries.
Of the intentions of Garibaldi we hear the most
contradictory accounts; at one moment it is
said that he is about to head a filibustering at-
tack 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 Napo-
leon, and congratulate us on the entente cordale
betwixt France and Prussia, whilst, nevertheless,
the people for the most part believe that a rup-
ture is imminent. Spain is in a very disturbed
condition, and, according to the accounts of the
Protestant press, which must however, be re-
ceived with caution, is on the eve of a revolu-
tion.

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
war with the radical party, but it comes, we
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 hazar-
dous, but it would have been logical. Now it is
too late to appeal to the Constitution, which has
been trampled under foot by the victorious
Northerners, and is as much a thing of the irrevoc-
able past as are the laws and customs of feudal
France. The powers which the President claims,
and in his amnesty professes to exercise, are no
doubt his legitimate powers, guaranteed

to him by the Constitution, which is however
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 en-
tire political system has been reversed or in-
verted; so that whereas, under the old Constitu-
tion, the Central Government held, as in every
true Confederation it must hold, from the several
States of which it was composed—to-day, no mat-
ter 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 despot-
ism, and to culminate in Cæsarism. Already the
Dictator is at hand in the United States, unless
indeed the Conservative party can make a des-
perate 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 hun-
dred 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 Aby-
sinnia, 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 sym-
patizer 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,
are doomed by custom, and the morbid superstitions
of their elders and the world around them, to the
long protracted, ever recurring agonies of the
Protestant Sabbath: so that to them the pros-
pect of heaven, which they are told is a "per-
petual Sabbath," has lost all power of attrac-
tion, and the alternative of hell, all its terrors.
Debarred from all innocent amusement, dragged
forcibly to the meeting house, pent up and im-
mersed in musty pews, subjected to the tortures
of incomprehensible sermons, chidden and beaten
for inattention, drowsiness, or giving way to any
of the natural and irrepressible impulses of child-
hood—the unhappy little ones of the evangelical 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 Puritan
Sabbath, and still retain a memory of their
youthful 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
stink?

But thank God! a new and brighter era is
apparently about to open for this much persec-
uted and long suffering portion of the human
race. The folly, the wickedness, and the cruelty
of the Puritan Sabbath in so far as the little ones
of the flock at all events are concerned, have
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 inaugurated. 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 Pro-
testant pulpit: it was a grievous error to sup-
pose that they could sit still under such an in-
fliction: or that, if by threats and blows they
were kept quiet, they could refrain from falling
asleep during the infliction of tortures so provo-
cative to slumber. It was a sin against God

and against Him Who in an emphatic manner
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 idea
to take children whom God had made volatile, who
could not be still 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 hard bench, and make horrid
faces at them, or to knock them on the head when
they went to sleep."

And, remembering no doubt how in his younger
days, as in those we suppose of most Protestant
children, the fate of Eutychus,—had ever been
held up as a warning to him—lest he too, "duc-
tus somno," 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 hurled against him,
thus defends the practice of falling asleep in the
meeting-house, and during the infliction of the
sermon:—
" 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, Cappa-
docia, Macedonia, and Thrace," which wrung
groans, and compelled tears from the old lady,
so often as she read them, or heard them pro-
nounced 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 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
heretofore been bound shall be broken; and when it
shall be no longer deemed acceptable in the
eyes of the Lord, for the mothers in the evan-
gelical Israel, to tie their little children by the
legs to the bed-post during the long summer's
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.

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

The Irish People, the Fenian organ of the
U. States, emphatically, and we think truly, rep-
udiates all claims of the people of the Northern
States upon the gratitude of the Irish. The
latter have, so the Irish People contends, done
more, far more, for the Northerners than the
latter have done for the Irish, or will ever be
able to repay. It was—so our contemporary
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 betwixt the Irish, and "natique" ele-
ments in the Northern States.

SAYS US FROM OUR FRIENDS.—It is perfectly
wonderful 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
stamp operators and out-at-elbow Bohemians, that
the bright particular stars to which we are to look
for guidance out of the darkness that clothes 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,
between drinks, by Elijah Pogrom, Jefferson Brick,
Col. Diver and other distinguished Americans, as
well as by a certain class of Irish (?) Oh! lords,
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 re-
ceived—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 repetition 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 Cavaliers—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 saviors
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
imaginary benefits conferred; and the extent to
which these hollow thanksgivings were carried has
had the effect of blinding the majority of our peo-
ple 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,
blood and blood for all the benefits, thrice multi-
plied, 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 lar-
gely in our favor—why, we shall retreat 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 "Evan-
geline," has been returned to the House of Com-
mons.—Gazette.

The New York 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 Girls, gen-
erally 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 here 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 Amer-
ica in general, by the Cleveland Congress of Fen-
ians, to come at once and liberally to the financial
aid of the organization.
"The Chambermaids resolved last night:
"First.—That they had not the slightest inter-
est in the capture of Canada, and that they could
not discern the propriety or fitness of the policy
that would free Ireland through the redemption of
the 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 mere
frivolities in the city of New York, and on so-called
military campaigns, which had no foundation
either in sense, practicability, or even well ground-
ed prospective success.
"Third.—Up to this time all the money and mun-
itions so lavishly furnished by the friends of the
Fenian cause, in the United States, throughout
this and other countries, had been criminally di-
verted from their original purposes and wasted with-
out stint.
"Fourth.—That they would under no possible cir-
cumstance, contribute any further aid to the cause,
until they were assured beyond the peradventure of
a doubt that such aid 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 every where
held.
"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 convales almost wholly was, of the
female bourgeoisie servant element, there were many
striking informalities both of action and of speech,
but the intent of the meeting, as above set forth, was
firmly adhered to and earnestly and conscientiously
evident. The convention was the result of a com-
mon understanding among the Servant Girls, and the
issuance of a private Circular.
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 several children, living
in entire harmony with her husband, an amiable,
easy gentleman, bears 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 disgust 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 re-
proached with hindering her spiritual improvement.
That the husband did consent, and that the Court
thereupon did without further inquiry sanction the
divorce, is a public fact; also that the preacher
made no difficulty about accepting the enthusiastic
lady with her dowry and her children.

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 an-
other, whereupon the latter got a divorce and the
wife returned to her first husband.

And to a similar moral condition, will we in-
evitably fall in Canada, if we take the first fatal
step, by giving legislative sanction to the separa-
tion 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 withhold it from any and
every claimant, no matter what the pretext urged
—whether, incompatibility of temper, or cold feet
in bed.
FREE MASONSRY.—The Montreal Witness
quotes from some of its United States exchanges,
as to the dangerous tendencies of Free Masonry,
especially in the higher degrees of that secret
society. Our Montreal contemporary thus
writes:—
"The Baptist, coming to the Knight Templars,
gives a quotation from an oath of a most stringent
and horrible nature, and, having concluded, thus in-
quires:—
"Have we not represented masonry fairly in what
we have said of its obligations? Could anything
more fearful, not to say praiseworthy 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 secrecy and protection what-
ever 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 it, and to any professor who is already entangled
in its snare we would say—Advance not a step farther."
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 oath-
bound 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 papers 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 fel-
low-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 BATHS.—Every week or two, 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 covering
mortalis often, who have dared to try to get the filth
from their skins, and have hereby shocked the
sensibilities of some Tabitha Bramble, who forth-
with 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 subscription 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 conceive 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 uncleanness 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 intricacies which would lead
them to thorough and regular cleansing of themselves,
their children, and their houses, are crushed down
and extinguished, and utterly neglected of the
placiest rules of health, their infants are left to suffer
from exortiations which inflame the system and leave
it exposed to suffer from the slightest attack of dis-
ease."

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 Arch-
bishop. Two Brothers of the Order have been
sent to Montreal to collect the offerings of the
charitable for this young and struggling institu-
tion; and in order to obtain for our visitors a fa-
vorable 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 establish-
ment destined to confer upon Canada the choic-
est 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 autumnal course
of this University was inaugurated, as we learn
from the Courrier du Canada, on the 11th
inst., with more than usual solemnity. The pre-
sidential 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 Univer-
sity as the magnificent creation of the Seminary
of Quebec, which out of its revenues has done so
many noble and princelike works for the promo-
tion of the educational and religious interests of
the country.

For the sixth time, the good people of Wil-
lamstown have had 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 confes-
sional, and in the other duties incident to the oc-
casion, by several of the Revd. Gentlemen of the
neighborhood. A large and attentive cogrega-
tion was present at all the exercises, and upwards
of eight hundred persons approached the holy Sac-
raments 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
Brougham, it is enacted that, in all Acts, words
employing 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 Cath-
olic auspices. Our contemporary will be
strictly Catholic, and therefore truly Conserva-
tive, 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 at-
tempts to introduce them, or any analogous asso-
ciations into Canada, should be frowned down.

INDIAN MISSIONS.—The Correspondent of the London Times, unintentionally, but done the less forcibly, reveals the actual results of Protestant missions in India and their effects, as regards repressing idolatry and promoting morality.

And all this in the midst of a fair on the main road to Ontario, at the entrance to the Christian village founded by Carey, Marchant, and Ward, from which native evangelists go forth preaching to the crowds.

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.

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 perusal.

The formulae 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 formula were—

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 inevitable 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.

But what shall we put in lieu of the old Christian ideas of fall, redemption, and mediator, of revelation, and then of infallible Church and Pope as the means of preserving "that revelation inviolate?"

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 February; 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 correspondence with Lord North, is favorable to the memory of a sovereign who, in some respects narrow-minded, obstinate, and self-willed, was at all events an honest, well meaning man.

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 Chretienne. Causerie—Dlle. T. Alphonse Karr.—Conseiller des Familles. Conferences du R. P. Felix a Notre Dame—Seme Conference—Le Realisme dans l'Art. Seme Conference—L'Art et le Christianisme (Fin)—Messager de la Semaine. Fior d'Aliza (Suite)—Entretiens Par M. de Lamartine.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—August, 1867. Messrs. Dawson, Bros., Montreal.—The story of "Brownlow's" is continued in the first article; then comes an interesting essay on "The Social Era of George III."

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. 3. Le Gout, pratique. 4. Histoire du Canada; Ou est mort Montcalm? 5. Mademoiselle Prantice, 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 GRAND JURY of the County Carleton Quarter Sessions in last presentment advocated a legislative union of the Provinces; as we are one people they said we should be content with one parliament.

FATHER O'FARRELL'S LECTURE IN ROCKAWAY.—On Sunday evening, the 1st inst., a lecture was delivered in the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, Rockaway, L. I., by the Rev. M. J. O'Farrell of the Sulpician Seminary, Montreal.

A letter of thanks on the part of the School Trustees was transmitted to Father O'Farrell before his departure from Rockaway.—N. Y. Tablet.

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 £49 10s. 0d. as the value of their properties.

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 Cambie, charged with the theft of a watch."

NAVIGATION OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.—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 Gulf and River during the whole winter months; but he contends that it could be kept open later in the year and opened earlier, so as to be closed for no longer period 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 circumstances it is highly necessary that the excavation of the new reservoir should be pushed on at a much faster rate than that at which it is now proceeding.

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 "habitants" at Point Levis; but no one on either side was seriously injured, and the dispute was speedily settled by the officers of the Regiment.—Montreal Herald.

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 repair for troops, the obnoxious creek being turned into the Wellington street sewer.

General Doyle succeeds General Williams as Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, the usual term of General Williams having 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, oatmeal and oats of this year's growth have been sent to market, and many hundreds of bushels of oats have reached the markets of St. John, N.B. It is universally admitted that the crop of 1867 is a better crop than any for many years.

A Court of Enquiry is sitting at Point Levis under the presidency of Major Buller, of the Rifle Brigade, to ascertain and report upon 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.

A Lower Province paper says that T. F. Knight Esq., of Halifax, 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 Laboraie 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."

On the 12th inst., at L'yn, Province of Ontario, the wife of Mr. T. B. Oonsidine, of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Sept. 16, 1867. Flour—Pollards, nominal \$3.50; Middlings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Fine, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Super., No. 2 \$5.75 to \$7.00; Superfine nominal \$7.50; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.50; Extra, \$7.75 to \$9.00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.60 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Sept. 16, 1867. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 20 6. Oatmeal, do, 0 0 to 0 0. Indian Meal, do, 11 0 to 00 0. Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0. Barley, do, 0 0 to 0 0. Peas, do, 5 4 to 5 6. Oats, do, 2 3 to 2 6. Butter, fresh, per lb., 1 0 to 1 3. Do, salt do, 0 6 to 0 7. Beans, small white, per min, 0 0 to 0 0. Potatoes per bag, 3 0 to 4 0. Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0. Lard, per lb, 0 8 to 0 9. Beef, per lb, 0 5 to 0 9. Pork, do, 0 5 to 0 7. Mutton do, 0 6 to 0 7. Lamb, per quarter, 4 0 to 5 3. Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 0 6 to 0 6. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$2.00 to \$3.50. Straw, \$3.00 to \$4 50. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$7.00 to \$9.00. Pork, fresh, do, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA, LACHINE. THE entrance of the pupils will take place on WEDNESDAY the FOURTH of September.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MONTELEONE STREET.

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

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.

LACOMBE & 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 LADIES, and at No. 32 for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

INFORMATION WANTED. Of Mrs. Gleeson, formerly Mrs. Nugent, who was last heard from EIGHT years ago, resided in Lawrence, Mass., U.S.A.

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 of fifty cents per month on the charges for tuition the first year of the course being nevertheless excepted, and moreover, have established the following new conditions, viz:—

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.

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.

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.

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 on Monday, the 26th inst.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, CIRCUIT COURT, No. 44. FRANCOIS XAVIER BRAUDRY, Plaintiff.

OCTAVE FILTEAU, Defendant. Will be sold by the undersigned, on the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, at TEN of the CLOCK 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.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, O. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable 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 sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

La France publishes an article entitled "Respect for Treaties," which concludes thus:

"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 ambitious in its character which could excite Russia or Prussia, 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 undoubtedly peaceable 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 inquietude that his recent Salzburg journey had caused. It would be to belittle his sagacity to believe that he intends to precipitate a gigantic conflict with 40,000 Germans.

The *France* publishes an article headed "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 Vienna, 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 *Temps* says:

"As a counter demonstration to the meeting which has just taken place between the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Salzburg, arrangements are being made for an interview between the Sovereigns of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, 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 yet 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 peaceably; 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 gossip 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 recommended him to the attention 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 unfavorable to our interests, but we shall be reduced to accept them—we can't help ourselves. It will not be a compromise, but a capitulation, without the honours of war.' The conversation then changed to the great question of nationalities. The losses of the Poles and the pretensions of the Bohemians were spoken about. 'I consider,' declares the Emperor, 'the Slavist aspirations of the populations of your empire as very dangerous, very threatening to the security of Europe! The financial situation of 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 reforms, 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 to, '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 intentions are rendered sometimes impossible by second and third rate nobodies. It is impossible to foresee all. Look at Mexico. Everything seemed to be taken 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 visit."

A letter from Marseilles in the *Messenger du Midi* says:—

"The cholera enervous 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 signs 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 opportunities 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 war is everywhere subsiding, and the stormy petrel sink with it. The Agitator's business is gone, and ideas are at a dis-

count. "Young Italy," has reached the age of discretion. Men of action, are putting themselves on the shelf of their own accord. They have been going so far in advance of their age, that they begin to despair of being overtaken in their lifetime. M. Mazzini renounces all hopes of the fulfilment of his mission. "The fathers 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 could see the first signs of its advent, but I dare not hope." Moreover, Mazzini's mission and that of his country, according to himself, hardly political. 'Italy,' he assures us almost at every third line, 'is a religion.' Her regeneration must spring from a new dispensation, something equally different from that which Catholicism and from that barren Materialism between which the great mass of the Italian nation is now hopelessly divided. The spread of a new creed is the work of a prophet, not of a politician and even if M. Mazzini did not expressly abdicate the mission for himself, it is clearly not by violent means that he could bring off the triumph of his new religious conviction.—*The Times*.

The fact is, the game of Revolution has for the present been played, and something like disenchantment and 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 or 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 written 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 manuscripts, &c.; and that, in consequence of Salzburg greetings and cordialities, Italy has made a corresponding move in the direction of Prussia. Count Uiedom'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 any 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 hand 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, although 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 though 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 susceptibilities, and though he took a couple of provinces in requital of his services.

From a Florence letter of the 23rd in the *Debats*, 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 Nieuw's letter of June last, although it considers that letter as virtually annulled by the *Montevideo*'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 organized and paid; arms have already passed the frontier into the Pontifical States, and everything seems ready for a movement. I cannot say whence Garibaldi gets his money; but I know that money he has. It may be that nothing will happen, and that Garibaldi will abandon projects which evidently encounter great difficulties. The Roman population seems very indifferent (*reste tres froid*), although Menotti Garibaldi has passed two days in Rome. Nevertheless, we may have an explosion in Rome at the moment it is least expected, and the contradictory reports spread may be intended to weary vigilance."

It is quite evident that nobody—perhaps not even Garibaldi himself—knows what is coming. I do not believe Garibaldi so mad as to risk a collision with the Italian troops that guard the frontier, but if he already has arms in the Roman States he certainly might smuggle in men in small 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 ere of the 20th inst. The boat continued intense, but the cholera had not appeared. Garibaldi was still prosecuting his designs against Rome, but was said to have little success in enrolling volunteers. His object seems to be to get a rising in the Papal provinces and to smuggle in his partisans 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 ear to their counsels. It was said in Florence that his 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 Rattazzi Government is determined to act with the utmost energy so far as its jurisdiction extends, and 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 along the extensive frontier and its vessels cruising off 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, 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 it 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, Garibaldi 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 alone could conduct them thither." Happily that dynasty has signed the Convention of the 15th September with France, and if we wait for it to take us to Rome we shall wait a long time!

Geneva, September 9th.—Delegates to the Peace Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe. Garibaldi has arrived in this city, his reception was

most enthusiastic. In a brief speech he declared his purpose to move on Rome was unalterable, and that that 'the plan of action, though deferred would soon be carried into effect."

ROME AND THE PARTY OF ACTION.—The following from Rome, in the *Debats*, is worth all the more as evidence, because the writer is evidently no friend to the Pontifical Government. He says:—"I believed for an instant an invasion of the Pontifical territory was imminent, that a rising of the Romans would 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; but it does mean that they do not judge circumstances to be favourable, and violent means are not much to their taste. The fact cannot be dissimulated that the prestige of Garibaldi has greatly diminished, and that his popularity is on the wane. 'Happy would it be for Italy if the hero of Caprera could be persuaded of that truth. His intemperate language and his incessant diatribes 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, audacious, always ready for an attack, but incapable of directing a party, of ripening a project, and executing it with prudence. His transports are disapproved his 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 is 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 disidents.' So if the Romans wait for Victor Emmanuel, and his Italian Majesty, in his turn, wait for the Romans, it may be long enough before the party of action work their will on Rome."

THE CENTENARY OF ST. PETER.—The Sovereign Pontiff is right, and we are but poor silly folk 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 endure it patiently.

Meantime, a sensible Pope, shows himself superior to us by all the depth of our cowardice. He hides himself erect, and walks firmly along his own path, while we are swayed 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 towards 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 woman's comparison with the voice of Rome.

We must confess it to our 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 her; 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 teaches us what can be dared by its faith, which is not religious alone, but social and political also; shows us how it is consolidated; how it 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.—*Revolutionary Diritto*.

Happy days for the little town of Albano were the first Sunday and Monday of the present month. The "elite" of the native and foreign company still lingering about the Papal Court had taken refuge within its walls. Its inns and lodging-houses, and the villas dotting its verdant environs, were thronged with distinguished guests. The family of the 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 summer residence at Castel Gandolfo. 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 feasting. 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 Werther, the Bavarian Minister, the Princess Colonna, the Marchese Seriupt, who only two months ago here in London expressed his full faith that "the cholera 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 "stampede" upon Rome, whither the confused mass travelled, closely pressed by the angel of death, which struck some in the retreat, and overtaken others immediately upon their arrival. A crowd of priests and civil functionaries from Albano beset the palace of their Bishop, Cardinal Altieri, one of the well-known princely family 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, 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 honour to the pastor who gives his life for his flock, all honour to the soldier who brave death in the sick ward with the same intrepidity as they would be expected to display in the battlefield.—*Times*, August 23rd.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Naples, Aug. 22.—Menotti Garibaldi visited Naples at the end of last week, and, after remaining a day or two, left for the north. It is an unimportant incident, except as it may be connected in men's minds with contemplated attempts on the Pontifical States, and if he expected any support 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 Naples, where his presence awakened no enthusiasm, gave rise to no demonstration. On the following day he left Naples. Though I have reason to be-

lieve these details, I cannot guarantee them, but certain it is that the young agitator received little or no support in Naples. Even on the confession of the journals of the party of action all attempts against the tranquillity of the Pontifical States are given up for the moment, and Garibaldi himself, writes an intimate friend of the General's, has recently made one or two moderate speeches. The fact is that with the Romans untroubled 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 anarchy in Southern Italy. It was through their intrigues that the Marchese Guarterio, eminently conservative of the principles of order, was compelled to retire from the Prefecture. Columns 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 dejection to the friends of order.

AUSTRIA.

THE IMPERIAL INTERVIEW AT SALZBURG.

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, says:

"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-alliance."

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE SALZBURG MEETING.—A curious pamphlet on the above subject is now largely circulating in Vienna, chiefly among the lower classes, by whom it is eagerly read and commented on. Its title is 'Napoleon III. in Salzburg: the Emperor Charles V. in the Uetersberg; what are Napoleon's secret plans, and what will the year 1868 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 penny, 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 tremendous struggle, Austria will step in, declaring that not a single German village shall be ruled by the foreigner. 'Sie sollen nicht haben, den freien Deutschen Rhein.' To this France, satisfied 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 folk, with so loud and unanimous a cry of 'Wir sind einig, grosser Kaiser!' (we are united, great Emperor), that Charles V. will bear it in his cavern in the Uetersberg, and lay himself down at last to an eternal rest. These ideas are certainly extravagant enough, but it is not a little 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.—*Fall Mail Gazette*.

UNITED STATES.

DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENT.—The demoralization 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 his party, the Democracy have no interest, save that 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 conservatives they cannot do otherwise than applaud the efforts of any officer to sustain the Constitution against the assaults of its enemies. Beyond 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 liberty. Crushed by no defeat, disheartened by no disaster, it must take courage for each new trial of strength, relying with unflinching 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 path of radical fanaticism, usurpation and revolution; it is the only support of the principles upon which our government must rest, or crumble into ruin. 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 treasuries, increasing burdens upon the people, the corruption and recklessness everywhere rampant, the destruction of national harmony, and the peril of our political institutions—all unite in demanding an entire and radical change in the official administration 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.—*Ulrica Observer and Democrat*.

The British Government has made public the documents 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 Frederic Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, and dated May 24, 1867. Lord Stanley informs Sir Frederic 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 subjects against the United States for losses suffered during the late war are likewise submitted to the decision of the same Commission. The London *Time*, commenting on the correspondence, remarks that Secretary Seward shows by his dispatches that 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 prolong litigation. It asserts that the counter claims of England for indemnity at least balance those of the United States, and complains that Mr. Seward now declines to adopt the plan of a mixed commission, which was proposed by himself. The article concludes by saying that Lord Stanley had acted all along in good faith, and with the determination not to give capital to a circle of American politicians

who are ever seeking causes of complaint against England; but under the circumstances, he will until the United States Government, reduces its pretensions.

HOW THE BOSTONIANS DOGE THEIR LIQUOR LAW.—All sorts of schemes are resorted to by liquor dealers to furnish their customers with the proscribed beverages, and although the members of the constabulary have proved vigilant, they have thus far failed to detect many of the ingenious tricks practiced 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 flour 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 customers: "Call at — and get — barrels of flour," but after the goods are loaded, if not prepaid, 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 suspicions. A few days since an expressman 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 currants and received pay accordingly. In one instance, it is said, a barrel of Whiskey was concealed in a molasses hoghead, and had stones packed around it to make up the usual weight of a hoghead 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 securing the rest in his or some friendly neighbor's house.—*Boston Traveller*.

DIVORCES 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 astonished 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 dissatisfaction on the part of her husband, parted with him affectionately at the steambath dock, as she started on a journey to see some friends. Some hours after, in the privacy of her stateroom, she found leisure to examine a paper her husband had handed her at the last minute, and discovered it to be a decree of divorce rendered by an Illinois Judge. Before the steambath 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 MANUFACTURED.—A Boston paper says:—A chemical laboratory has been discovered in Troy N. Y., where the essential oils for the manufacture 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, gin, whiskey, 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 divorces, which had been evinced in some of the States, it is the subject of interest.—*New York Express*.

SUBBATT—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.
Let us 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 half enough.
When he's buried Holt can try him
If he's innocent, who cares?
'T will only give some Conover
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. HERBY WARD EBERES.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

N. P. WILLIS.

"Contain no opium, nor anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist,
Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."

DR. G. F. BIERLOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

REV. S. SISKIHOOD, 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.

T. DUHARMS,
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 scrofulous 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 afflicted: Any remedy which can so effectually raise one from the dead, should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful as it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice.—[Daily Journal, Syracuse, September, 1867.

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CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city...

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions...

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.

Sworn to before me, this 10th day of February, 1863.

Ed. Rousseau, M.D., And Justice of the Peace Quebec. Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR 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.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - It is not difficult to distinguish the lady of delicate tastes and instinct, from the less refined of her sex, by the quality of the perfume she uses.

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

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: - We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good - particularly for infants.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867.

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acid humors from parts internal to the skin and general circulation...

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS-FITTER.

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. Velpan's Hair Restorative, I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.

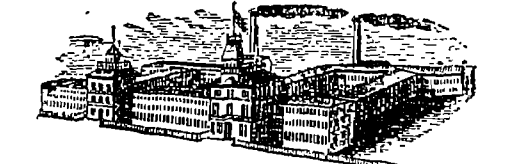
P. MOYNAUGH & CO.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) MONTREAL.

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

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET, AT McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. MONTREAL.

McKENNA & SEXTON'S PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. MONTREAL, 13th June, 1867.



PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE AMERICAN WATCH MADE AT 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 market.

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 watches can have, is shown by the following letters: PENN RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec. 1866.

Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our engineers, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment.

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

Gentlemen: I have no hesitation 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.

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 598 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

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

Address, A. K. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, & C., No. 50 Little St. James Street.

MONTREAL, September 6, 1867. 12m.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

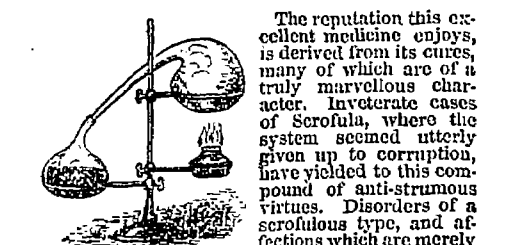
A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a la man and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the 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. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE 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, Madras, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whisky, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvelous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues.

It is a mistake to suppose that as long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. 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.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Fever, Rheumatism, Fever, Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

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.

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.)



SEWING MACHINES. - J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Extra Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use.

SEWING MACHINES. - J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Extra Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use.

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; Band paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidelast Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Galic Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francis Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

DE 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.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

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.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions: - At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer.

G. & J. MOORE IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, CATHEDRAL BLOCK, NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. ATTENTION!

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 MANUFACTURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate.

Ready-made Department.

Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, St. Bel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate Ports.

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

REMOVAL. KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS: Hubert Paire, Louis Comte, Alexis Dubord, J. O. Robillard, R. A. R. Hubert, Joseph Laramee, Andre Lapierre, F. X. St. Charles.

The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this Branch.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers.

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.

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3rd. Small Charge for Management.

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5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal remuneration.

6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

GET THE BEST. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, fresh, full, natural, fresh.

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS.

LIFE OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA. By Father Servas Dirks. Cloth, \$1.12.

THREE PHASES OF CHRISTIAN LOVE. By Lady Herbert. Cloth, \$1.12.

THE BEAUTIES OF FAITH, OR POWER OF MARYS PATRONAGE. Cloth, \$1.50.

MATER ADMIRABILIS; OR, FIRST FIFTEEN YEARS OF MARY IMMACULATE. By Rev. Alfred Moulin. Cloth, \$1.12.

SHORT MEDITATIONS, OR GOOD THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. By Rev. Theodore Nottbe. Cloth, \$1.50.

CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Compiled by the Christian Brothers. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

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