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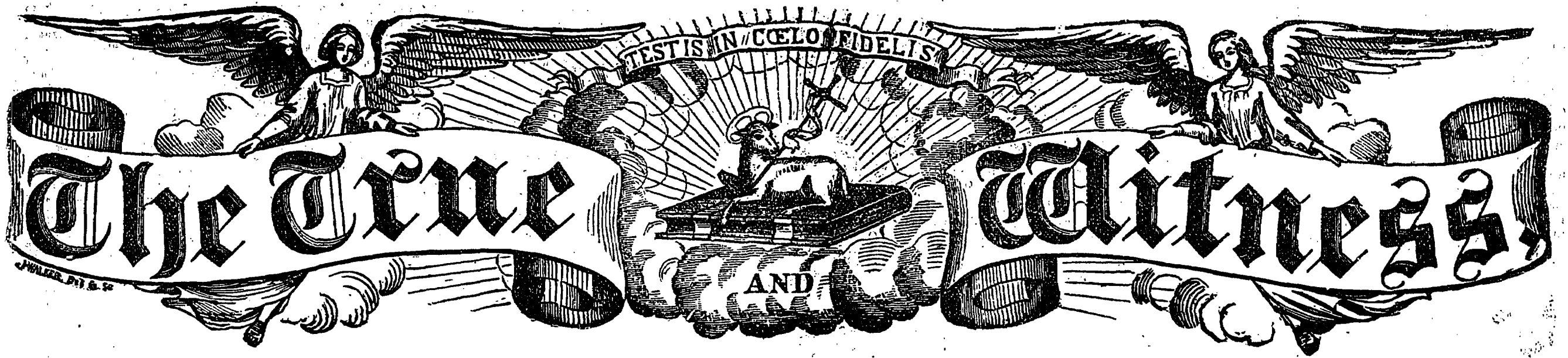
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THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

We take the following description of the charge of the Irish cavalry from the 'Harp,' a magazine published sometime since in Cork.—The article from which we extract it is a very well written one, exploding the false impressions which lying historians have created respecting the Jacobite and Williamite contest in Ireland, and doing justice to the Irish, who, ill armed, un-drilled—irregular levies, in fact, for the most parts, of peasant unused to arms—and commanded by a weak and cowardly king, fought bravely against the overwhelming odds of a well disciplined, well-provisioned army, composed of English, Dutch, Danish, and Huguenot tried veterans.

The Williamite army, at that famous battle of the Boyne, was three to one larger in numbers than the raw levies who fought for James. Yet it was almost a drawn battle; for though the Irish were 'defeated,' the Williamites did not dare to follow up their victory.

Here is the story of how the native Irish fought at the Boyne.

THE IRISH CHARGE.

'Now was time for Hamilton at the head of the only well-disciplined Irish force on the field—the horse, to act. The hedges, which had not been levelled for the purpose, did not prevent their charge. The ground shook beneath the onset of this irresistible cavalry. The third battalion of Dutch Blues were charged in the stream and hurled back; the Brandenburgers fled affrighted, the Huguenots were broken through and their commander Calimotte cut down. Schomberg, who had remained at the entrance of the gorge of King William's Glen, with a chosen body of foot, as a reserve, hearing of the fall of his old friend, dashed forward without awaiting for his helmet or cuirass, to rally the French Huguenots. 'Come on, gentlemen, behold your persecutors!' said the veteran, alluding to the portion of the French infantry on the Irish side, who remained on that part of the field, and were acquitting themselves bravely; and against whom Schomberg sought to awaken the vengeful recollection of the refugees. They were the last words he ever spoke. Tyrconnell's Irish horse guards returning from their charge, again broke through the Huguenots gave him two sabre wounds in the head, and lodged a bullet in his neck, and when they retired he was found quite dead. About the same time Doctor Walker, now Bishop of Londonderry, fell while exhorting the Northerners. All along the southern bank of the Boyne the battle raged with unparalleled fury. Those glorious Irish squadrons charged horse and foot with equal courage. To the numbers of the former they appeared to be perfectly indifferent. Wherever they met them they routed them at the first onset. Regardless of the deadly volleys which emptied their saddles by scores, they charged with irresistible fury on the serried spears and bayonets of the splendid infantry of their foes, and but for the difficulties of the ground, even the unworthy slandering of the Irish, the unworthy monarch, for whom they so gallantly fought, admits they would have broken them, in every instance, as they had done the horse. The words of James, in his memoirs, are:—'Tho' they did not break the enemies foot, (alluding to the Dutch Blues), it was more by reason of the grounds not being favorable than for want of vigor, for after they had been repulsed by the foot, they rallied again, and charged the enemies horse and beat them every charge.' They burst like a whirlwind on the Danes when they crossed, and notwithstanding the efforts of the commander, the brave Colonel Cutts, they turned, and like the Brandenburgers, fled back across the river, without daring once to face the heroic descendants of the victors of Clontarf. The whole Williamite forces were swept from the Irish positions on the south bank of the Boyne! With the exception of the two battalions of the Dutch Blue Guards who had first crossed. These unrivalled infantry, from the broken nature of the ground, and the adoption of tactics which no other troops could have employed, alone stood unbroken by the Irish cavalry—like the British squares at Waterloo, and the French Guards on the evening of that terrible day.

'William, who had been behind the ridge within a mile of Drogheda, waiting for the news of Schomberg's passage, at the head of about five thousand of the flower of the cavalry, learning that the centre had been repulsed, and that the now muddy Boyne flowed down from Oldbridge red with the blood of his best infantry, disengaged his wounded arm from its sling, and plunged into the stream, now swollen by the returning tide, followed by the Enniskilleners, Dutch, and the whole of the left wing of the cavalry. He gained the Meath bank with difficulty; and quickly marshalling his forces, charged furiously upon the Irish flank. He was met by the gallant Berwick, with the right wing of the Irish horse, some French infantry, and Irish

pikemen. The steady fire of the French emptied many a saddle; with a thrilling cheer the undaunted Irish cavalry, though so much outnumbered, dashed upon their foes, and broke through them; while the pikemen gallantly charged them in flank; and William and his forces were hurled back. The heavy firing from Oldbridge, announced that the struggle there had been renewed; while advancing bodies of foot assured William that a portion of his troops had crossed. Again he led his cavalry onward; and the Irish fell back along the lane to Sheephouse, a village about half-way between Donore hill and Oldbridge. William again charged furiously. But, flanked in the hedges and cabins by the infantry, he was again met by the Irish cavalry. William galloped back to urge the Dutch forward. The Enniskilleners, who were in front, received the shock; and those boasted heroes were soon spurring after their king, hotly pursued by their again victorious foes. This retreat of the Enniskilleners the Williamite historians call a mistake! Ginkell, afterwards so celebrated in the Irish war, led on the Dutch cavalry. William in person appealed to the Enniskilleners, and succeeded in rallying them. The splendid regiment of veteran Huguenot horse advanced.—Additional troops of horse arrived to support the Irish, who with a cheer that rung above the battle din dashed upon their foes. Never was a more desperate cavalry combat witnessed. The Dutch recoiled. Ginkell had to throw himself in their rear to prevent a shameful flight. William, like a gallant general, was in the thick of the conflict, and narrowly escaped being shot by one of the Enniskilleners, who took him for an enemy. The brave She'doo was amongst the foremost of the Irish, who pressed their foes with resistless energy. Brave and highly-disciplined though these foes were, again they yielded to their irresistible valor; and, again, down the lane and slopes went the struggling mass.

'Like Rupert at the battle of Edge Hill, the Irish pursued too far. The overwhelming masses of William's infantry and cavalry, notwithstanding the gallant resistance of the French and Irish foot—not excepting even the abused pikemen—had forced their way at Oldbridge, and, in detached bodies, were penetrating the inequalities of the slopes of Donore, in the direction of Sheephouse, and the Irish infantry were obliged to fall back. While the Irish cavalry were in pursuit of the Williamites, the lane leading to Sheephouse was left unoccupied. This being observed by two regiments of dragoons—Sir Albert Cunningham's and Colonel Leviston's—they dismounted, and lined the hedges of the lane. At the same time they signalled to Ginkell and his Dutch to advance. After routing their enemies, the Irish returned to resume their position. They were received with a close and deadly volley. Fresh troops pressed upon their flanks, Ginkell charged in rear, their lately dismounted foes rallied, and, three at least to one, they forced the 'outworned not outbraved' heroes of the Boyne up the lane, in upon Sheephouse.'

Here is the story of the conduct of "SHEMUS THE POLTROON."

'Where was James all this time? It appears, at least from his own memoirs, that during the morning he had been directing operations between his station at Donore church-yard and the advancing right wing of William's forces under Count Schomberg and General Douglas. From the time when the attack upon Oldbridge became serious, he appears to have kept his post at Donore, with Sarsfield and his Lucan horse and some more of the flower of the Irish forces as a body guard! Does he even now send them down to support the brave men, who, against overwhelming odds, are so gallantly fighting for him? No! Sarsfield, like a chained lion, has inactively to witness fresh bodies of the Williamites, successively attack the outworned Irish, whose ammunition nearly spent, with pike and clubbed musket still struggle desperately, but fruitlessly, to resist the swarming masses of their foes, who, by close volleys and sheer weight of numbers, pressed them up towards Donore—Tyrconnell doing everything which his want of skill could accomplish to present a steady front to the assailants.'

The battle was renewed again and again. Ten times the gallant, though undisciplined, Irish troops charged the vast Williamite army, and when, at last, they were forced to fall back, the enemy dared not to follow up their advantage.—The Irish retreated, slowly, and in good order, beyond Duleek, and prepared to resist attack again, but the Williamite army did not venture to attack them; and the Duke of Berwick says, in his memoirs, 'I believe they were well content to make a bridge of gold for us!' So much did the disciplined and veteran Dutch, English, and Huguenot soldiers fear the charge of these desperate Irish. This is the much boasted victory of the Boyne. 'Change kings with us,' cried the brave Celts, indignant at the cowardice and ingratitude of the beggarly poltroon, James,

'Change King with us, and we will fight the battle over again!'

Here were the odds of numbers on that eventful day:—

THE RELATIVE FORCES AT THE BOYNE.

'Not even the baseness of their leader could daunt the gallant Irish soldiers of the Boyne.—About fifteen thousand of them—more than half of whom were undisciplined pikemen—with five thousand brave French and Swiss, fought from six o'clock in the morning until nine at night against over fifty thousand of the flower of the warriors of the bravest nations of Europe, in addition to a host of volunteer sharpshooters; with six small pieces of cannon, against sixty large ones, independent of mortars; and one to three as to cavalry; behind a river which their foes crossed at seven principal fords and a bridge, and so low that the drummers could beat across without raising their drums above their knees; retired in the evening unmolested; and challenged their foes, at every defile, to renew the combat.'

'Before the dawn of the morning after the battle, the sleepers in Dublin were aroused by the flourish of trumpets, the rattle of kettle-drums, and the proud notes of hautboys, announcing the arrivals of the heroes of the Boyne—the Irish horse—in excellent order, and with the gallant bearing of men who must have felt the world had rarely seen their equals: for, throughout a long summer's day, they had beaten three times their number of the first cavalry of Europe, 'in every' charge. They were accompanied by a large body of foot; and, after a short rest, marched out again to meet their foes, who were believed to be approaching. But no foe appeared. Nor did they until eight o'clock on the following day. Meantime, those undaunted squadrons, and their companions-in-arms, removed at leisure, with baggage and all warlike munitions, to Limerick.'

THE ALLOCUTION OF POPE PIUS IX.

PRONOUNCED IN THE SACRED CONSISTORY OF THE 26TH OF JUNE.

Venerable brethren,—Amid our heart-rending griefs we esteem it a singular pleasure and consolation to enjoy once more your precious presence and discourse, as well as the privilege of addressing you in this magnificent assembly—you who have, in effect, been conducted to this city, from all the regions of the earth by the intimation of our desire, and the inspiration of your piety. Called to share in our solicitude, you have nothing more at heart in these calamitous times than contributing your aid toward enabling us to defend Catholicity and secure the salvation of souls, assuaging our multiplied sorrows, and furnishing more convincing proofs from day to day of your fidelity, your devotion, your obedience, to this Chair of St. Peter.

We are, therefore, profoundly delighted at your appearance, and in connection with this new evidence of your piety and love, we willingly recall whatever you have hitherto done with such concord, with such an entire zeal, without regarding care, without suffering yourselves to be turned aside by adversity. Hence, it is this remembrance, so pleasant and so sweet, so deeply imprinted in our soul, and which must ever remain there—it is this remembrance, we say, which renders the sentiment of our gratitude and our affection more ardent and vivid than heretofore—under the necessity of manifesting itself thus loudly and publicly toward you all by signs the most striking and brilliant.

But if this rapid survey of the past fills us with such consolation, you yourselves, venerable brethren, will easily understand, we are persuaded, with what joy and love our hearts burn to day on having again the happiness of your presence, and the proof of your affection; you who, from the most distant Catholic provinces, have come hitherto meet us, in response to our desire, and loved hereto by your piety and your attachment.

Nothing, indeed, could be more desirable, nothing more delightful, than to find ourselves in this assembly—than to enjoy the fruits of our reunion—above all these, to take part in those solemnities in which all that is passing before our eyes speaks of the unity of the Catholic Church, of the immovable foundation of that unity, and of the solicitude with which their unity ought to be protected and maintained. Yes, everything speaks of that admirable unity, by which, as by a sort of channel, ere running through the mystical body of Christ, the gifts and the graces of the Holy Spirit, creating in each of its members those examples of faith and charity which attract the admiration of the entire human family.

We now in fact contemplate, venerable brethren, decreeing honors to the saints and illustrious heroes of the Church, the greater number of whom have fought the glorious fight of martyrdom, some in defence of the supremacy of that Apostolic Chair which is the centre of truth and unity, and others again to recall to the Ca-

tholic Church men estranged from it by schism, have suffered voluntarily a precious death. So that the marvellous design of Divine Providence shines out manifestly here, since it has given these examples of attachment to Catholic unity, and the triumphs of its adherents precisely at the time when the Catholic faith and the authority of the Apostolic See were attacked by machinations the most implacable.

It is also contemplated to celebrate by solemn rites the memory this day of such favorable augury in which the blessed Peter and his co-apostle Paul, having suffered 1,800 years ago in this city the most illustrious martyrdom, consecrated with their blood the impregnable citadel of Catholic unity.

What then, venerable brethren could be more desirable for us, and more in harmony with the triumph of such martyrs, than to cause to shine in the honors which are rendered them, and with an éclat and magnificent light, the most beautiful examples and most splendid spectacle of the unity of the Catholic Church? What more just than the joy at the triumphs of the Prince of the Apostles, who belong to the whole Catholic universe, should again be increased by your presence and your zeal? What more suitable, in fine, than the splendor of spectacles, so many and so grand, should be rendered yet more brilliant by the accession of your piety and rejoicing?

But this piety and this intimate union with the Apostolic See are not only in accord with the circumstances and with your sentiments, venerable brethren: it is, above all, of the greatest importance that we should derive the most salutary fruits from it, as well for repressing the audacity of the impious as for turning it to the common advantage of the faithful and yourselves. It is necessary that the adversaries of religion should understand from it what are the force and life of that Catholic Church which they cease not to pursue with their hatred. It is necessary that they learn how insensate, and inept is the injury which they inflict on it when they accuse it of being destitute of vigor and unsuited to the times. It is necessary they should learn how evenly inspired are all who rely on their own their own success, on their own efforts and their own enterprises, and they should perceive that they cannot break a faisceau of forces like that which Jesus Christ and his divine virtue have consolidated on the rock of the confession of the Apostles. It is necessary in fact, that now more than ever, venerable brethren, all men should see clearly that there is an intimate and sure bond between the spirits where reigns over all the sole spirit of God, and that if men abandon God, and despite the authority of the Church, they cannot attain that felicity which they seek in the way of crime, but are precipitated miserably into the most cruel discords and calamitous tempests.

If we consider the common advantage of the faithful, venerable brethren, what can be for Catholic nations a more salutary and favorable time for increasing their obedience towards us and the Apostolic chair than witnessing how dear are the rights of Catholic unity to the parties, and contemplating these pastors travelling vast spaces of land and sea without any concern about the inconvenience of the journey, in order that they might haste to Rome and the Apostolic See—that they might revere in our humble person the successor of Peter and the Vicar of Jesus Christ here below. That exemplar authority will lead them to recognize much better than the most subtle teachings how they ought to be filled with veneration, with submission towards us, to whom, in the person of Peter, it has been said by our Lord Jesus Christ: 'Feed my lambs, feed my sheep,' and to whom, by these words, have been confided the care and supreme power over the Church universal.

You yourselves, venerable brethren, in performing your sacred ministry, will obtain excellent fruit from that dependence to the Apostolic See. In a word, the more the bonds of faith, of tenderness, and of love, attach you to the angelic work of the mystic edifice, the more also as the memory of all the ages of the Church teaches us you will find yourselves invested with that force and that courage which are required by the grandeur of your charge, against the assaults of the enemy and the adversities of fortune.

Is this anything else than what our Lord Jesus Christ wished to indicate when he charged Peter with supporting the firmness of His brethren, and said: 'I have prayed for thee, that thy faith may not fail thee, and that when thou shalt have been converted, thou mayest confirm thy brethren.' In fact, as St. See, the Great says, the Lord takes a particular care of Peter, and specially prays for the faith of Peter, as if the condition of the others were more sure when the heart of their prince is unconquered. In Peter, therefore, all strength is deposited, and the aid of Divine grace is made co ordinate, so that the firmness given by Christ to Peter is conferred by Peter upon the other Apostles.

We have, therefore, been always persuaded

that it was necessary that this power with which Peter was clothed by a special gift of the Lord, should descend upon you every time when you approach the person of Peter living in his successors, or even when you visit this city, which the Prince of the Apostles has moistened with his sacred sweat and with his triumphant blood. We even have never doubted, venerable brethren that from this very sepulchre in which repose the ashes of the blessed St. Peter amidst the everlasting veneration of the universe, proceed a certain hidden power, a salutary strength, which inspires the pastors of the flock of the Lord with bold enterprises, great designs, magnanimous sentiments, and thanks to which their restored fame reflects upon the impudent audacity of the enemy, unequal to the power of the Catholic unity, a certain defeat and ruin in an unequal fight.

Why, in fact, should we conceal it? Venerable brethren, for a long time we have been on the field of battle and have fought for the defence of religion and of justice against perfidious and violent enemies: the combat is so protracted, so formidable, that all the united forces of the sacred army appear to be barely sufficient for resistance. As regards us, combatting for the cause of the Church, for the free exercise of the rights of our supreme trust, we have, thanks to the aid of Almighty God, hitherto escaped fatal perils. We are tossed by winds and adverse waves, but we fear not shipwreck; for the assistance of our Lord Jesus Christ does not permit us to fear; but we are afflicted with a profound grief at seeing so many monstrous and novel doctrines, so many crimes and impieties committed against the Church and the Apostolic See. We have already condemned them on another occasion, and in order to fulfil the duty of our office, we to-day again condemn and censure them.

Nevertheless, in the present circumstances, and in the midst of the joy which your presence affords us; we do not wish to recall so much solicitude, sorrow, and anguish which torture and rend our hearts by severe and unnatural wounds. We shall rather place them upon the altars which we have so many times loaded with our prayers and moistened with our tears. We shall again in our supplications, pour out all these sufferings into the bosom of the all merciful heavenly Father, trusting without fear, Him who can work out the glory and salvation of His Church, and who meting out justice to all who suffer injury for our cause and to all who choose to be our adversaries, will pronounce His righteous judgment on the appointed day.

Nevertheless, you understand, venerable brethren, with your approved wisdom, how important it is, in order to oppose the designs of the impious, and to repair the disasters of the Church, that your accord with us and with the Apostolic See, should day by day shine forth more and more clearly, and become deeper and deeper rooted. Still more, this love for Catholic union, which, when it is deeply implanted in the soul, strives to spread itself abroad for the good of others, ought not, assuredly, to permit you to rest where you are until by putting forth every effort you have brought to the same universal concord, to the same indestructible community of faith, hope and charity, all the ecclesiastics of whom you are the chief, and all the faithful who have been entrusted to you.

Of a certainty there can be no spectacle more beautiful in the eyes of angels and of men than the reproduction in the pilgrimage which leads us back from the land of exile to our native country, of a faithful image of that pilgrimage which the twelve tribes of Israel performed in their common journey toward the blessed land of promise. They travelled all together, each tribe directed by its chiefs, distinct in name, and having its separate place in the camp, each family rendering obedience to its own domestic head, each band of soldiers to its own captain, the multitude to its prince; and nevertheless there was in all these tribes but one people, who adored the same God and worshipped at the same altar, one people, subject to the same laws, to the same High Priest, Aaron, to the same envoy of the Almighty, Moses; one people bowing to the same laws in the labors of war, and in the fruits of the victory: one people, in fine, who, living under the same tenets, were nourished by the same marvellous food, and strove, in their common aspirations, toward a common end.

We assuredly know and have experienced that you will give every care to the preparation of this union; and have already given us so many pledges of this by your faith and your concord. Of this we are assured by your lofty integrity, your eminent and ever-shining virtue, superior to all dangers, your great zeal and the indefatigable and unchanging ardor which animates you in laboring for the salvation of souls, and for the greater glory of God. We are assured it, moreover, with a still more complete certitude, by that sublime prayer which Christ himself, before his last agony, offered up to His Father, be-

seeing that they may be all one, Father, as thou art in me, and I in thee, and that they may be all one in us. It is impossible that they heavenly Father should not hear this prayer. For ourselves there is nothing, venerable brethren, which we desire more than to gather from your union with the holy Apostolic See, the most salutary and blessed fruit, which we think ought to accrue therefrom to the universal Church.

For a long time past we have had in mind a design which has been already made known to many of our venerable brethren, and which we hope to put into execution as soon as we find the opportunity which we so earnestly desire. This design is to hold a sacred, canonical council by all the bishops of the Catholic world, wherein, with the assistance of God, and by the union of advice and solicitude, may be formed necessary and salutary remedies for the evils which afflict the Church. We have the greatest hope that by the help of this council the light of Catholic truth may be infused into the midst of the darkness which obscures soul and may lead them, by the grace of God, to the true understanding of salvation and righteousness. At the same time, the Church, like an invincible army drawn up in battle array, may repulse the assaults of her enemies, break their efforts, and, in triumph, spread abroad and propagate the reign of Jesus Christ upon earth.

Now, in order that our wishes may be fulfilled, and that our and your cares for the Christian peoples may bring abundant fruit of justice, let us raise our eyes to God, the source of all bounty and all equity, in whom repose for those who hope the plenitude of aid and the fecundity of grace.

Since we have, as an advocate near his father Jesus Christ, the son of God, this sovereign Pontiff, who has ascended to Heaven, who always living intercedes for us and who in the admirable sacrament of the Eucharist, is with us all the time until the consummation of ages, let us, venerable brethren, place this Redeemer like a seal upon our hearts, like a seal upon our arms, and let us, in full assurance, carry our constant prayers to the altar upon which the Author of Grace himself has established the throne of His mercy, and upon which he awaits, desirous to comfort those who suffer and who are loaded.

Let us, then, humbly and without ceasing, supplicate Him to deliver His Church from so many evils and from dangers; to give her the joy of peace, the victory over her enemies, in order that, for the glory of His name, He may kindle the hearts of men with that which He has come to bring upon earth, and that by His powerful grace He may lead back to salutary resolutions all those who are in error.

It will be worthy of your piety, venerable brethren, to devote all your care to increasing among the faithful who are intrusted to you the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ; in order that they may venerate Him and love Him in the august sacrament in which He is present. Nothing would more conform to your zeal and to your solicitude than to cause a grateful piety, a continual flame of charity to burn in the hearts of the faithful like so many sacred torches burning round His altars.

And, in order that God may the more readily incline his ear to our prayers, let us earnestly solicit the intercessions, Ist, of the Virgin Mother of God, Mary the Immaculate, for no patronage is more powerful with Him; next, of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, of whom we are going to celebrate the birth in Heaven; and, finally, of all the blessed, who, reigning with Jesus Christ in Heaven, draw down upon men by their prayers the divine bounty.

Finally, venerable brethren, to you, to all our other venerable bishops of the Catholic nations, to all the faithful intrusted to your aid to their cares, and from whom we have received and are receiving without ceasing so many testimonies of piety and of love, to all and each one we accord, from the bottom of our heart, our Apostolic benediction, joined to all our wishes for their happiness.

THE CANONIZATION OF THE MARTYRS AT ROME.

THE GRAND TRIDUUM—THE HIGH MASS—THE PROCESSION, &c.

ROME, June 29.—I have just returned from witnessing the magnificent ceremony of the canonization of twenty-five martyrs of the Roman Catholic Church, and anything so gorgeous, anything so unique and out of harmony with that world in which we live, move, and think, it has never been my lot to witness. My reasoning powers for the present slumber, while imagination is wide awake and active; and thrilled as I have been for full five hours with all that can gratify the senses and charm the fancy, you must not expect me to take up the pen of the critic, and analyze what should be received as representing one grand idea. I cannot do so, for though it would be easy to write about gaudy display and frippery; to attack the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church; or to denounce the Pope King; yet, glowing as my imagination now does with the glories of the pageant which has just passed away, I must for the hour, at least, ascend into that higher atmosphere where, stripped of its accidents, the universal religious sentiment attracts and unites us altogether. It is said that one man summoned from all parts of the world the mighty host of ecclesiastics who were raged this morning round the Tomb of St. Peter, and that one man created all the glories of a scene which bewitched and impressed every one who witnessed it; yes, what could Pius IX have done had it not been for that religious sentiment which dwells in every man who is above the beasts? That it is which has brought to Rome from the North and the South, the East and the West, tens of thousands of sincere worshippers; I bow before it while for myself I discard the accidents with which millions of my fellow beings have surrounded it. With these feelings, then, let me describe all that I have gazed upon with wonder.

The fetes began last night, which was the vigil of St. Peter; and as I entered Rome by the Porta San Pancrazio, there rose on the horizon, still blushing with the gorgeous colors which an Italian Summer's sun had left, a thing of light a magic cupola so exquisite in its beauty and so rapid in its birth, that one might have fancied it had been erected by Him who said 'Let there be light.' All the world was out to view it; and though no novelty to myself, still it was a pleasure to hear the admiration which

every one expressed at witnessing a spectacle of which they had dreamt far across the Atlantic on the one hand and across the Pacific on the other for there is a multitude here of every race under the sun. How crowded the city is was perceptible from the multitudes which filled the streets so late in the evening. The people of Frascati and other neighboring places had come over with each a small barrel of wine and provisions, determined to make a night of it on the steps of Piazza, or any other place and return the following day. From Tivoli Cora, and distant places they came in crowds in the morning, bringing many of them small hen coops with fowls for a longer and more substantial supply. Of the number of foreigners I fear to speak. Of Bishops there are 500. Ecclesiastics of all ranks are said to amount to 25,000. Certain it is that 20,000 applied to the Cardinal Vicar for permission to say Mass. In short, never was Rome so full, especially of the clerical element, and many a stranger has had to pass a sleepless night or lay his head on the boards.

The great day of the feast was, however, yet to come and wearied travellers were appalled to hear that by six o'clock the church of St. Peter would be full. A brilliant morning it was when I started at half past five o'clock, and found crowds in carriages or on foot, all tending to one point. Many a window was hung with crimson tapestry; the Papal banner was floating over the Ponte St. Angelo, and Papal troops were dashing about in all directions. The Cardinals were indulging in an hour's more sleep secure in their places, but with this exception, persons of all classes were en route. Thanks to kind friends I entered the church by a private gate, the Porta Santa Martha, and from my place under the Ambassador's loggia, and close to the Papal throne I now describe the scene which thousands besides myself were gazing at, even at that early hour. The taste displayed in the decoration is much more simple than that which was shown in 1862. The effort was to give the effect of color, and this has been done so as to bring out in bolder relief the architectural ornaments. It would be useless to note the materials employed. One looks at the whole, at the general effect, and this was rich and gorgeous in the extreme. Richer still it became when about seven o'clock the Servitors began to light the great wax tapers which hung suspended in festoons beneath the arches, under the colossal statues. Still, it was a fearful sight to watch these men suspended in mid air on a narrow bit of wood and swinging backwards and forwards, apparently no bigger than crows. Twenty-five thousand tapers were thus soon made to shed their light upon the building giving to the crimson tapestry a deeper hue, now that all daylight was excluded, and lending increased brilliancy to the gilding. Sometimes a puff of wind blew aside a curtain and then down streamed on one particular spot a sunbeam so bright and unexpected that it seemed like a flash of lightning, startling those around as if danger was near.

Grand, however, than all else in the way of light was a colossal inverted cross, formed of prisms and glass, which had been sought for far and wide. Above it were the keys, gigantic in their proportions and formed of the same material, while above them was suspended an enormous tiera of colored glass. Hanging, as did these symbols of the Roman Catholic faith, in the centre of the nave, and flashing with directed light, the spectacle was indescribably beautiful. We were looking and wondering at these grand effects of light when a general confusion ensued among the masses who were under the canopy. There was a murmur of many voices gradually swelling into a storm. Ladies were rising in their seats, and guards rushing here and there—indications, as some thought, of the approach of the Papal procession, but instead, it was a panic created by the curtain of one of the windows taking fire. There could be no danger so substantial a building as St. Peter's; but people do not reason on such occasions, and had it not been that the fire was extinguished it is difficult to say what might have been the result of the panic. Another, and the only other painful incident which occurred, was, as it was reported, an act of suicide by a man named Achille Rossi, a native of Cremona, before the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament. The poor fellow, it appears, was so dazzled by the wonders of the scenes that he lost his head, and cut his throat with a penknife.

Meantime, all the great people are coming in. Above me are the French and Prussian and Austrian and Spanish and Mexican, in fact, all the Ambassadors now in Rome, not excluding Ambassador of the Grand Duke of Monaco, who has been recently appointed, together with the wives and families of those who have the good fortune to possess them and their attaches. In the opposite loggia were the ex King of Naples and the Dowager Queen, with her family, and a large suite better adapted to better times.

The Portuguese Princess—the aunt of the present King of Portugal, is also there, together with her ladies in waiting. There are few English of the laity. Lord Northesk and Mr. Howard, of Corby, who has lately had the misfortune to lose his daughter, are in the same loggia with me, and not far from us is the General of the Jesuits who attracts much attention. Cardinal Penitentiarius, unable to healthily take part in the procession, walks in feebly and seats himself. Soon after 8 o'clock some minor Orders began to enter, and then came the bishops, two and two amounting to four hundred and eighty. Wearing a red cope in honor of the martyrs they presented a grand spectacle. Many of them wore a violet colored berratto on the head instead of a black one. Each carried his mitre, white for the most part; though there were varieties, as in dress. Some had mitres resembling imperial crowns, studded with precious stones, while some wore over the cope a dress resembling a Hussar's jacket with upright collars rigid with gold.

Of European Bishops France has the greatest show. Austria perhaps the smallest, being represented only by the Primate of Hungary, who is followed by four servants in Hussar uniforms. England sends more than half her Bishops; Ireland, contrary to the information I received and communicated, has fourteen. Scotland, too, is not behind. There are Bishops also from Canada and the United States four from India and China, besides many other arrivals. As to the Chinese Bishop I learn on better authority, that he is a Frenchman. Each wore a lighted taper, and as soon as they were seated and the Archbishops, among whom I recognized Dr. Manning had arranged themselves on either side of the throne, the silver trumpets in the cloister announced the Pontiff.

They always perform the same music, but sweeter notes it is impossible to conceive. In advance were the Cardinals, Dr. Cullen among them, and Antonelli looking as he has done for twenty years, calm and imperturbable. These took their seats on the lower side of the Presbytery, 43 in number, and in the centre of 523 Princes and dignitaries of the Church Pius IX. was borne in on his chair. So large a number has never, I believe been assembled together at least in modern times. In 1862 there were not more than 250 Bishops. Altogether the Church possesses between eight and nine hundred, and 53 or 54 Cardinals; so that more than one-half of her staff so to speak, met on this occasion. Call it vanity or what you like Pius IX. must have been more or less human had he not felt deeply moved and gratified at the homage which he received.—Times Cor.

It is not great calamities that embitter existence, it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the little disappointments, the minor miseries, that make the heart heavy and the temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality; it is always foolish and always disgraceful, except in some very rare cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another, and even that noble rage seldom meets the matter.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

We deeply regret to learn that the Very Rev. John Dunne, P.P., Kildare is very unwell—indeed there are but slender hopes, if any, entertained of his recovery.—Limerick Reporter.

Mother Mary Magdalen known in the world as Miss Mary Anne Coleman, who died lately in Bank more Convent, Belfast, was interred in the Crumlin-road Convent, on Saturday, July 6th. The ceremonies on the occasion were imposing, and were assisted at by a large number of the clergy of the diocese.

A preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of Longford was held on the evening of July 1st, to adopt means for the erection of a monument to the late illustrious and revered Bishop of Ardagh, the Most Rev. Dr. Kidduff. Aware that within the diocese with which, for all the time, his name will be associated, there are none who would not willingly cooperate in such a melancholy duty, it was resolved that circulars should be printed for their information, and prepared for the next meeting, which was fixed for Thursday, July 4th. A committee was then formed, with power to add to their number.

On Saturday June 29th, the proceedings of the academic year were brought to a close, in St. Jarlath's College. A number of clergymen were present with his Grace the Archbishop, to witness the distribution of premiums—the awards of merit—to the several students who during the year showed diligence and proficiency in their studies. His Grace the Archbishop, the clergymen present and the ladies and gentlemen who witnessed the exhibition, were highly pleased with the literary and linguistic display by the young gentlemen. His Grace in an able speech, complimented the students very much on the amount of knowledge which they showed, and on their quiet, gentlemanly bearing; and exhorted them to preserve in their acquisition of knowledge and virtue, not alone during their days in college, but during vacation and afterwards during their lives. After the proceedings had terminated the company partook of an excellent *dejeuner*.—Connaught Patriot.

MASSEY AND CORYDON.—The informer Massey introduced himself to the Executive Department of the Fenian Brotherhood in the month of January, '66, by a letter dated at New Orleans. He represented himself as an Irishman born, but a graduate of London College, Virginia, and an ex-officer of the late Confederate army, assuming the good old Irish name of Gordon. As he made some rather pointed inquiries respecting the numbers and resources of the organization, which looked very suspicious, coming from a man who was not actually a member, the receipt of this communication was never acknowledged. Within ten or fifteen days thereafter a letter was received from an old and prominent Fenian of the New Orleans Circle, reporting that a very promising and influential Fenian meeting had taken place in that city, and attributing the success thereof to the strenuous exertions and eloquence of Colonel Gordon. At the same time the writer recommended him to the office of State Centre, or State organizer for Louisiana. Within a few days a second letter was received from the spurious Gordon himself, giving what purported to be a full statement of his antecedents. Upon this, an organizer being greatly needed in the Southern States, and the home pressure for immediate supplies being incessant and urgent, he was appointed to that office and furnished with a number of Fenian Bonds for sale. Within a few weeks after several complaints were forwarded to the Head Centre respecting his conduct, and among them was one from the party that had first recommended him. He was, among other charges, represented as living extravagantly without visible resources, and as being suspected of being a British agent, and of having given a false account of his antecedents. In consequence of this, he was immediately suspended from his functions, and ordered to furnish his official account, and return to headquarters the bonds and documents he had received. This order was never complied with, and nothing further was heard of him till long after the resignation of the late Head Centre, when he reported for duty to Mr. Stephens. The latter gentleman, though daily informed of the above facts, gave him an appointment on his staff, imposed upon, no doubt, by the man's plausible address. In this capacity he continued to act up to his departure for Ireland last January.

John Corydon, the other informer, became first known to the Broth hood as Secretary to the Privates' Circle of the Irish Brigade, in which he held the position of hospital steward. After the disbanding of the Brigade, he was sent to Ireland to take part in the expected rising in that country. After Mr. Stephens' escape from prison he returned to New York, as bearer of important dispatches, which, strange as it may now appear, he brought safe to their destination. After a short stay in this city, he went back to Ireland. His next appearance before the Brotherhood was as the betrayer of his comrades to the English enemy. Till then, no cause of suspicion was found against him. The immediate reason of his treachery was, most probably, despair and want, consequent upon the Fenian quarrel in this country, acting upon a disposition naturally giddy and reckless, joined to an innate lack of moral principle and patriotic faith.

The assertion that Corydon ever held any position on the staff of the late Head Centre for America is totally unfounded. This infamous wretch was reared in this country, but was, as we understand, born in the county of Derry, Ireland. In the case of his confere in villiancy, Massey, we feel some satisfaction in the exposure of the fact that he has no claim to the name of the warlike and ancient Irish clan of O'Gordon.—Irish People.

THE POLICE MARCH AT WATERFORD.—There is very little new to record in reference to this most unfortunate and melancholy case. The public, that is to say, the people, not only of Waterford, but of the whole of Ireland, are eagerly on the watch for the next move on the part of the knave, hoping that justice will be had, resolving that the law must be brought to bear on the slayer of Denis Walsh, that he must stand his trial before a jury of his fellow-countrymen to justify himself, if he can for taking the life of an unoffending fellow creature. We are perfectly aware that our plain speaking on this case has given offence in certain quarters, but we should be very base, indeed, to be silent when our fellow-citizens are hacked and maimed and killed by the servants of the Crown, and not one individual put on his trial for the outrage. Several people have been cut and stabbed by the sword bayonets of the police in a charge to rescue the irrepressible Marcell; that might possibly be passed over by the public as one of the accidents which will happen in the best regulated communities; but a man has been killed he has not been accounted for, and the public are determined that they shall have a true and full account of the whole transaction before a court of justice, and that if the guilt can be brought home to the accused he shall suffer the penalty of the law. There ought to be no mistake about the feeling of the citizens of Waterford in this matter. In ordinary cases it is the people who commit riot and it is the police who suppress disorder and arrest the offenders; but here we have a policeman accused of a savage murder, and his comrades laboring under the accusation of attacking the people and wounding them without necessity, and instead of sifting the whole business and satisfying the legitimate expectations of the people, the authorities put themselves into an attitude of defence, or rather defiance, and refuse to give aid or counsel in bringing the offender within the power of the laws of the country. Now this cannot be allowed to rest so. We are supposed to live under a civilized government, which punishes criminals against person or property, and we want to ascertain how Walsh came by his death, if the authorities will be so good as to allow an investigation to take place;

but whether they will or not, a trial must be had, and the sooner they reconcile themselves to that fact the better for all parties interested. There are courts of justice in Ireland which cannot plead instructions from the Castle as an excuse for refusing to bring an accused murderer to justice, and there is not an honest man in Waterford, not a single citizen of repute, but will subscribe to defray the expenses of the prosecution. Last Friday the case of the Queen v. Mercer was called upon at the petty sessions but for some reason—doubtless for a sound legal reason—the summons had been served on the gaol, where every one knew the defendant was not residing, and he refused to appear until actually summoned at his own residence. The attorney for the prosecution then applied to have informations taken against the accused but the bench declined to do so, alleging that they had instructions from the Solicitor-General to refuse; but they informed the legal gentleman he could apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a trial—a fact of which the whole public were aware. This is exactly how the case stands at present; but it cannot be allowed to remain without further effort to vindicate the law and protect the citizens from outrage. Can it be imagined that the people of this ancient city will tolerate the slaying of one of their number without endeavoring to have a fair trial of the party identified as having committed the deed? The citizens of Waterford, we repeat, will not allow themselves to be trampled upon and outraged with impunity. Already there are indications of a public meeting to be held, at which the public can give voice to their indignation, and concert measures for self protection and enforcing the law by which our lives are protected, and which, once broken through and rendered a dead letter, the life and liberty of no man can for a moment be secure. Every man, woman, and child in Waterford is directly concerned in this case and interested in having a fair and impartial trial; and it would have been much better if no obstacle had been thrown in the way of that which must inevitably be conceded to public expectation.—Waterford Citizen.

DEPARTURE OF FENIANS.—The departure of Fenian suspects from Queenstown has become as regular as the sailing of the steamers every week. During the past month several young men, who had been arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act on the charge of Fenian complicity, have been liberated from custody, and have in fulfilment of the conditions of their discharge left the country. Last March a large number of Fenian suspects were allowed to proceed to America but for several weeks subsequent to the outbreak, and pending the Special Commissions in Cork and Dublin, the system received a temporary check. Now however, an inducement appears to be held out to the unfortunate prisoners to emigrate by being released from the cells of Mountjoy. Those who are reluctant to leave the land of their birth or who may not have means to defray their expenses across the Atlantic are obliged to remain in confinement for a considerable period, unless indeed, some kind friend makes interest with the authorities. Yesterday four young men sailed from Queenstown in the outgoing steamer. They were accompanied by policemen from the constabulary depot, who saw their charge safely delivered on board the vessel which he or they might have taken passage in. The names of the four were Edward Walsh, James Luddy, alias Mullins Philip O'Rourke and Terence Butler. The two latter embarked on board the *Lama* steamer, and the others went on board the *Wicklow* steamer. Walsh was arrested in Dublin shortly after the suspension of the act, and had remained in custody up to within a last week. Luddy, it will be remembered, was taken a short time ago, after arriving in Passage by the Liverpool boat. Others landed with him at the same time, and Head-Constable Hoare had them all detained because they failed to satisfy the authorities that they had come to this country on legitimate business. The prisoner who was a shoemaker, belonged to Fermoy, where his father, a prisoner and a veteran of Waterloo, resides up to the present day. O'Rourke was apprehended in Killarney, and had been in prison for nearly 12 months; and Butler was arrested under the Habeas Corpus by the police of this city immediately preceding last Shrove Tuesday night.—Cork Examiner.

DRILLING OF FENIANS NEAR WICKLOW.—At the late hour of 11 p.m. in the evening of yesterday (Sunday) six Head-constable Loughlin and a party of the Wicklow Constabulary were patrolling at Rathnew, a village about a mile and a half distant from this town, and which has no police station, they observed a large number of men, for the most part agricultural labourers, drilling in the square of the village. The men were formed in regular military order into squads, under the superintendance of two instructors who stood at a short distance from each squad. The head constable having heard the commands 'Right wheel,' 'Quick march,' pronounced by one instructor, and 'At five hundred yards, ready,' by the other, proceeded at once to arrest them, when the party immediately dispersed. The night being dark a great many of them made their escape, but the constable succeeded in arresting the two drill instructors, who appeared to be perfectly sober. From inquiries which have been made, it is found that one of the prisoners, James Godkin, formerly served in the Royal City Dublin Militia; the other James Connor, a native of Rathnew, belongs to the Wicklow Rifle Militia, in which he has served five years. They will be brought before the magistrates at the next petty sessions to be held here.—Irish Times July 5th.

TREATMENT OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—The *Dunalk* Democrat referring to those convicted of carrying forward the political scoundrel Fenianism, says:—We know the Police magistrates and Mr. George D. Pollock were recently appointed by the Government to visit all the prisons where the Fenian convicts had been, or were at present confined, to speak with them privately, to hear their grievances, and to question discreetly all the persons connected with the establishments. The report of the commissions has just been published, and it completely exculpates all who have had the charge of the Fenian convicts. The complaints made by the prisoners, or rather by some three or four of them, and disseminated by their friends outside, are, in some instances, pure inventions. In others they are utterly frivolous.

The prison fare, as far as we saw it, is excellent of its kind, and we do not for one moment believe that we saw anything but average samples. The bread was in store in large quantities for the next day's consumption; the soup was in large cauldrons ready to be served out. Other stores were in large quantities. Everything was excellent of its kind.

We have been conducted into every hole and corner of the establishment; at Portland and we had found it far more perfect in all its arrangements than we could believe it possible such an institution could be. The sanitary arrangements were excellent; so was the food; the hours of labor not unreasonable; cleanliness and order everywhere.

As to the amount of work accomplished by these prisoners, until lately it was quite insignificant; it was not a half, not a third, said the principal warden in charge to us, of what is accomplished by ordinary convicts. Even from the work for which they are credited on the books a large deduction must be made for what is contributed by the instructor. Besides they have been purposely kept at work which is calculated at a higher value such as fashioning the stone altar for the Roman Catholic chapel, which class of work commands a higher price, so the figures may mislead.

The evidence of Mr. Poole, the Roman Catholic priest, was to the effect that reason-folly convicts if they were to be considered as ordinary convicts, were treated fairly according to that standard. He said that he had never in his own person observed anything of sufficient importance to induce him to report it to the governor.

In speaking of the treatment of these convicts in

general, we have neither the right nor the wish to exceed the bounds of our commission. As convicts we found them, and as convicts we have thought of them and spoke of them throughout. Viewed in this light, we are satisfied that they have been treated with exceptional kindness and forbearance. There is not, the smallest foundation for the charges of severity and cruelty which have been brought against the convict authorities. The very reverse of this is the truth.

THE LANDING AT STREEDAGH—REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS.—It will be remembered that some short time since the coastguard of the Streedagh station arrested three men, whom they found lying on the sand banks near the shore, two of whom were suffering from recent gunshot wounds. They gave their names as John Smith, James Nolan, and Patrick Nugent. Since their arrest they have been detained in the county jail here, the authorities not believing the statement they then gave as to how they were wounded, or as to their calling or business. Nolan and Nugent were, pursuant to the orders of the Lord Justices, handed over by the governor of the jail, this morning, to Head Constable Clarke and a party of the constabulary under him, for removal to Mountjoy Prison, by the 6.15 a.m. train. They were escorted on a cart handcuffed to the railway station. Notwithstanding the early hour in the morning, a large concourse of persons assembled at the station to witness their departure; but I believe nothing more than idle curiosity caused the people to be lookers on, as there were no manifestations of any kind. The other man, John Smyth, who was wounded in the ankle, still remains in jail here, as he was not in a fit state for removal with his comrades, as the ball which caused the wound was not extracted up to that time; but since their removal this morning, Drs. Little and Lyons succeeded in removing it.—Irish Times.

IDENTIFICATION OF A FENIAN PRISONER.—Tralee Monday Noonan, so celebrated for his railway exploit at Atherstone station, was identified on Saturday in the jail of Tralee by Waterguard Pierce and Mrs. Brien, the wife of another waterguard, as being prominent in the Fenian attack on the Kells waterguard station on the quay at Cahercircen.—Irish Times.

Parliamentary intelligence informs us, says the *Waterford News*, that Mr. Seargent Barry, who had hastened from Ireland specially for the purpose, was debarred from proposing his motion with reference to the two persons killed by the troops in Dungarvan at the late election, and the non-interference of the government and the military authorities to find out the perpetrators. The government, who placed all the military, magisterial and police power at the service of the Tory party, want no inquiry into a subject which involves, more or less, their own conduct, and of course they will keep off Sergeant Barry's motion by every means in their power.

DISRESS IN THE WEST.—The Foresters, now so well and widely known as a friendly and benevolent Order in Ireland, undertake the generous part of assisting to relieve distress in the West. Under their philanthropic auspices, on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., a performance will be given in the Queen's Theatre for that object. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who holds his rank in the Order as a financial member, has signified his intention to be present on the occasion. It is not the first time that the Foresters have shown their earnest and intensely Irish sympathies. Upon a former occasion, they sent beyond one hundred pounds to relieve famine in the wilds of the West; they showed their earnestness for a national and native university, when the foundation-stone of the Catholic University was laid; and it is but another claim to popular and national recognition that they are the first in the field again in an association, to save and succour the perishing peasants.—*Irishman* July 13.

RAISING RENTS AND NOTICES TO QUIT ON THE WYBE ESTATE.—Mr. N. B. Wyse is the proprietor of a small estate in this city and its vicinity. Landlords in a small way are usually more indulgent and reasonable than large proprietors, but Mr. Wyse appears to be an exception. He is a Catholic, too, and his tenants are Catholics; so that it can not be from a desire to get rid of them that he has attempted to raise their rents to a figure which, even with the very slender knowledge of business matters he possesses, he must know it would be impossible for them to pay. It would appear, indeed, as if Mr. Wyse were awfully hard up; and this can be the only excuse, or rather palliation, for his recent conduct to his tenantry. Five of the tenantry came under pressure on this occasion and they were it with a very bad grace. Of these, three live at Lisaduggan, one at Pashams Knock, and one in Barneck-street. The farmers were paying an average of £3 5s 6d. to £5 an acre, and Mr. Wyse sent down a Mr. Jones from Dublin to value the property, and on his valuation—based, no doubt, on his experiences of the Dublin suburb, where land is worth £10 an acre—a valuation was sent in according to which the tenants were required to pay up something like an increase of £1 an acre all round. This they properly refused to agree to, for it means beggary; but they offered to abide by the valuation of any impartial person, knowing full well that they are paying in most instances, £1 an acre more than it is worth. Mr. Wyse would not consent to this reasonable offer, but sent them notices to quit; and should he succeed, next quarter sessions those families, whose ancestors, from time immemorial, have cultivated those lands, will be turned out upon the world. We tell Mr. Wyse he may do this if he chooses to abandon all claim or respect in Waterford, all chance of entering for public honours in the popular gift. There remains for those people the tribunal of public opinion; and in it lies their only chance of protection from their extraordinary landlord.—*Waterford Citizen*.

A deputation of Irish peers and members of the House of Commons have had an interview with Lord Derby relative to the purchase of the Irish railways by the State. The Marquis of Clanricarde explained their wish to be that the Government should purchase the railways and lease the lines upon stringent terms, stating that such a course would tend to the permanent welfare and tranquillity of the country. Lord Derby replied at some length, but did not hold out any hope that the suggestion would be adopted. He promised that the matter should have the consideration of the Government.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—From the official return of the past three months—April, May, and June—there appears no tendency to a decrease in the exodus, but rather the reverse, an increase. During these three months the number of persons who left Queenstown for America was 16,000, which is an increase of upwards of 1,800 over the corresponding period last year. A singular fact and one well worthy of note connected with this emigration is, that nearly one-half of the number went away by prepaid tickets.

THE EXODUS.—From the official return for the past three months—April, May and June—there appears no tendency to a decrease in the exodus, but rather the reverse—an increase. During these three months the number of persons who left Queenstown for America was 16,000, which is an increase of upwards of 1,800 over the corresponding period of last year. A singular fact, and one well worthy of note connected with this emigration is, that nearly one-half of the number went away by prepaid tickets. This fact is open to two constructions—first, that the people in this country are so destitute of means that they are unable to pay their passage money, and second, that their friends in America are so anxious for them to go out that they pay the passages for them in that country which is a more secure way of effecting the object than by sending money. The prepaid ticket is useless, if not availed of within twelve months after its issue, and the emigration class will avail of it sooner than that it should be thrown away.—*Irish Times*.

AN ORANGE REFORM MEETING IN BELFAST.—A mixed Reform meeting of a singular character was held in Belfast. The chair was occupied by a Mr. Henry, a master printer, district secretary of the Orange Society, and a number of Orangemen are said to have been present. The principal portion of the audience was Roman Catholic and ultra-Liberal in politics, and the speakers, besides several working men, were Mr. Rea and Mr. A. J. McKenna, of the Liberal Ulster Observer. The object was to demand an equal franchise for Ireland as for England. The meeting was interrupted repeatedly, but a spirit of fun, rather than of riot, prevailed, and humorous criticisms were passed upon the accent and language of some of the orators. One of the members for Belfast, who was not named, was censured for opposing an Irish Reform Bill. Mr. Rea said he had come specially from Dublin to support that night Lord Dorcy, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Disraeli. He would be prepared at the next election to put William Johnson, of Ballykibbeg (the head of the Orangemen of Down), into Parliament. The old party of Whig and Tory, was he said, being broken up, new parties were being formed, and the object of both parties was to secure the support of the working classes. If Mr. Disraeli succeeded in that he knew he would be the Lord Palmerston of the New House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone knew that if he did not beat Mr. Disraeli in that he would be left in penal servitude on the Opposition benches. A Tory was a man who proposed household suffrage and a lodger franchise, which together, made up residential manhood suffrage. A Liberal was a man who would die on the floor of the house for a £5 rating franchise. They (the meeting) were all Tories. The Orangemen and Protestants of Ulster should not be deprived by a conspiracy of the extended franchise and additional votes to which they were entitled. Mr. Rea concluded amid cries of 'Encore,' when a gentleman named Davis essayed to speak, and after some confusion ascended the platform. He denied that the state of England and that of Ireland were parallel. If Ulster were Ireland he would say 'Give us household suffrage,' but they might as well attempt to mingle light with darkness as to unite Protestants with their opponents in the present state of things in this country. Here there was immense uproar, and Mr. Davis failed to obtain a further hearing. The meeting ultimately broke up in confusion, and Mr. Rea was conveyed to his house in a vehicle provided for the occasion drawn by four white horses. He subsequently addressed a large crowd from his window.

The Ulster Observer of July 2d says of the Orange demonstrations:—'So far as we have been able to learn as yet, there is every indication that preparations are being made for a grand display on the 12th. In the immediate vicinity of Belfast, drumming parties have of late frequently paraded the roads. On last Saturday evening as we are credibly informed, a party traversed the Malone-road with file and drum, playing party tunes. In Monaghan, Orange flags were hoisted on the church on yesterday. In Dungannon, the brothers are reported to be making preparations for a 'demonstration.' We commend these matters to the attention of the authorities, and trust that they will take such measures as will effectually check these exhibitions, and prevent a recurrence of the outrages which have too long disgraced our province.'

In order to meet any disturbance that might arise on Friday, July 12th, a large number of extra police had been drafted into the city of Armagh from the adjoining districts.

FIRE IN DUNDALK.—On Sunday last, shortly after twelve o'clock, dense volumes of smoke were observed issuing from the leather factory of Mr. P. Hagarty, and soon after the quick tolling bell of St. Nicholas's Church bell told that a fire had broken out in the town. The Bridge-street police under Head Constable Costello were soon on the spot to render assistance, and Mr. Stephen Brown, J. P., and a few more of the principal inhabitants having come to the scene of conflagration, they quickly discovered that it would be useless to attempt to extinguish the fire in the factory, as it was in a blaze, and they directed their exertions to keep the fire from communicating with Mr. Hagarty's dwelling house, and that of Miss Rogers adjoining. Buckets of water were carried by some of the crowd who soon collected, and continued to be thrown on a small building, used as a kitchen, which separated the factory from Mr. Hagarty's house. Mr. Skeleton's fire engine soon arrived, and a good supply of water having been procured from the adjacent pump, it was kept playing on the roof and walls of the dwelling house and on the kitchen. Fortunately the wind was favourable and the terrible blaze which ascended from the burning factory and timber of the factory was kept from the adjoining buildings. But notwithstanding, the people were alarmed for the safety of Mr. Hagarty's house and that of Miss Rogers, and they commenced to carry away the furniture, a good deal of which was more or less damaged by being thrown from the windows. At half past twelve a number of the 10th Hussars and their officers, accompanied by an engine and a large supply of buckets arrived, and stripping to the work they got the engine into the passage south of the fire and began to pour copious streams of water on the houses adjoining the burning factory. In a short time after the roof and loft of the building came down with a crash and then it was felt that all danger to the adjoining premises was at an end. The engines, however, were still kept working, and shortly after three o'clock the fire was completely subdued. We cannot speak too highly of the strenuous and hearty exertions made by persons of all classes on the trying occasion, and more particularly of the officers, and men of the 10th Hussars. Mr. Brown, Mr. E. H. Moarhead, Captain Coote, R. M.; Mr. Sully, S. I.; Mr. Blackader, Mr. Thomas M'Abon, Mr. P. J. Carroll, Mr. Cornelius Smyth, and a host of others, exerted themselves in the most laudable manner. And as for the people they worked nobly in providing water for the engines. We understand that Mr. Hagarty had the factory insured and also the property consumed, in the Atlas Office, but we cannot say whether he will sustain any loss, a circumstance which would be deeply regretted, as he is much respected by all classes in Dundalk.—Dundalk Democrat.

The Waterford Chronicle says:—It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of Captain O'Connell who for so many years was connected with this port, both by trade and residence. During life he was beloved for his genuine honesty of heart, and now his death has cast a gloom over many friends, who sincerely mourn his loss.

On Monday afternoon, July 1st, three ladies belonging to Belfast, while bathing were washed off the rocks by the sea. They were bathing by the side of Romare Hill. One of the ladies was drowned, and up to the present the body has not been found. The body is supposed to be entangled in salmon nets off Portonee. Another of the ladies died shortly after being rescued; and the third lady is in a very delicate state. The ladies' names are—Mrs. Hennessey, of Great George's st., Belfast; and the Misses Alicia and Jane Simpson. Mr. Hennessey is recovering. The body of Miss Alicia Simpson is not yet recovered.

IRISH ILLUMINATIONS OF VELLUM.—The monks of Ireland excelled in the art of illuminating. Students flocked to the Irish colleges, and travelling home-wards afterwards, bore to various corners of Europe the treasures of this ancient Celtic art, which held a high place in foreign collections. But the heart faded out of its home. The monks were driven from their pious labours; nor did the dawn of a later civilisation in the land rekindle the ancient art, cunning, and genius of the Celt. Of late years a few accomplished men, fired by the beauties of the labours left by monkish hands, have essayed illumination, and have reproduced, for the education of art stu-

dents, the lessons that lie thick in the glowing volumes, wrought centuries ago, far away from schools, and concours, and exhibitions, and influenced by the gold of patrons. Ten years ago, Messrs Marcus Ward & Co., of the Ulster Works, Belfast, determined to essay a revival of the ancient Celtic art of illumination. To this end they have educated a formidable body of art-workmen in the spirit and knowledge of the old art; and, as they explain have endeavoured to adapt it 'to the tastes and wants of a utilitarian age.' The volumes which they have sent to the Paris Exhibition are the notable results of their enthusiastic labour. They are extraordinary samples of skill and variety in design. The colours are brilliant; the binding is as sumptuous as the pages it holds together. But these are not all the points to praise Messrs Marcus Ward & Co. deserve to have directed to them. It was necessary to invite subjects for illuminators in the nineteenth century without, at the same time creating a market for the richest and costliest illuminated books. In quest of a market, it occurred to them that they might tempt the framers of addresses, the promoters of testimonials, the lovers of long pedigrees and brilliantly blazoned arms, to their ateliers and so give employment to a band of Celtic art workmen. Their 'exhibit' on the Champ de Mars is a noble proof of their sagacity. The illuminated volumes which they present for inspection are the property of the Prince of Wales, and gold and coloured borders, the charmingly-painted scenes, the emblazoned arms, compose pages of beauty that may compare with the ancient art of which they are presented as the revival. There is strong recommendation in favour of these noble volumes of intelligent and learned patience—that they are wholly and purely Irish. In these days, when gloom overspreads the Irish Isle, it is a right joyous sight to find in a corner of the exhibition a case packed with volumes of illuminated vellum, so rich in art work that it bids fair to take the place of massive silver and gold as offerings to the great and good. Take the magnificent illuminated history of St. Patrick, presented to Sir Benjamin Guinness by the citizens of Dublin in grateful acknowledgment of his magnificence in restoring St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. It is the noblest, the most appropriate form, such an acknowledgment could take, as the Dan and Chapter thought when they followed the example of the citizens. The eight illuminated volumes presented to the Earl of Hillsborough on his coming of age, albeit presenting little interest of subject, are worthy of remark as evidence of the rich variety of treatment Messrs Marcus Ward and their art workmen can command. Such manufacturers as these are the truest friends of Ireland; and the Ulster Works deserve to prosper.—Athenaeum.

In the list of the awards of prizes to the exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition, which has just been published, we are happy to find that Ireland has not been altogether unsuccessful. Though we have not occupied the position which we should have held on the occasion, the gratitude of the country is, nevertheless, due to those gentlemen to whose enterprise and public spirit we are indebted for the respectable display Ireland put forth at the world's great fair. In class 7—papers, stationery, binding, painting, and drawing materials—the firm of Marcus Ward, Dawson street, and Belfast, have been awarded the silver medal; in class 8—applications of drawing and modelling—the same firm got the bronze medal, as well as in class 26, for Morocco work, fancy articles and basket work; in class 21—gold and silver plate—Bilkinson was awarded the gold medal; in class 28—faxes and hempen yarns, threads and tissues—the gold medal was won by 'Belfast'—Brown, Charley and Fenton; in class 30—carded wool, woolen yarns and fabrics—Davies & Son took the silver medal; in class 31—silk and silk manufacture—Try & Co. of Westmoreland street, obtained the silver medal; in class 34—hoiery and underclothing—Smith, of the Balbriggan Warehouse, Lower Abbey street, was again successful in this department, and was awarded the silver medal; in class 35—clothing for both sexes—Tait, of Limerick, took a bronze medal; in class 49—implements used in fisheries, &c.—the Irish Fisheries won a silver medal; and in class 61—carriages—Hutton, of Summer hill maintained the high reputation of that house and in a large number of competitions got a bronze medal.

The great international racket match, the first half of which was played in New York, America, was resumed recently in the Ulster Club Racket Court Belfast, and as will be seen, was won by Gray, the English champion. The match was for the large sum of £1,000, and caused a great deal of interest, among the admirers of the 'athletic,' both in America and Great Britain. The players, Frederick Foulkes, of New York, and William Gray of Cambridge, are the champions of the two countries, and considered the best players in the world. In New York seven games were played with the following results: Gray, 4 games; Foulkes, 3 games. Six were played on Monday in Belfast, Gray winning four, and his opponent two. When the match finished, a second for £30 a side was played between Foulkes and Gray's brother, and won by the latter. The two champions will play again.—Northern Whig.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DANGER TO ENGLAND OF FENIANISM.—It is curious to see what wars and rumours of wars we are exposed to in what one would naturally call a very quiet time. Two serious riots are reported in the G. papers, one at Birmingham and the other at Waterford. The Birmingham riot was caused by a lecturer against Romanism. We suppose that he must have been mobbed by the Irish who abound in that unlovely town. It must be owned that one particular class of anti-Popery lectures do all they possibly can to provoke riots. Their point of attack is the practice of confession—their mode of attack is to extract from books of casuistry those parts which relate to subjects which it is an outrage on decency to discuss in public. This form of ruffianism appears to us quite as injurious as the brickbats which it provokes, and morally, much more disgraceful. The Waterford riot was far from more serious. It is impossible to read the account of it without seeing how strong the sympathy of the population must have been for the Fenian prisoners, or how nearly matters came to a most serious struggle. We fear it would be found, whenever the occasion presents itself, that the Fenian infection has gone deep—that it may on almost any occasion become very serious. The police appear to have done their duty as vigorously and effectually as usual, but the whole transaction is a very ugly one.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE REFORM BILL AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.—False as the Conservatives have been, a larger number of the Liberals have been no better. Some of them have shown that they were Liberals only in name, and these have employed themselves chiefly in keeping the Conservatives in office, as if they preferred the levelling schemes of a Conservative Ministry to the measured reforms of a Liberal Cabinet; others have done the same apparently from no other motive than dread of a threatened dissolution; others again, more farsighted, but not much more honest, have supported the Conservatives for their Radicalism. These last were ready to accept even the original Ministerial scheme of Reform because it was a stepping stone to further demands. They preferred a merely nominal household suffrage encumbered with a heap of personal checks, to any definite and honest lowering of the franchise. These fractions of the Liberals have one of them acted honestly. The first have betrayed the principles they professed; the second have betrayed principle itself; and the third have deliberately chosen to do evil that good might come. The most serious question which has been before the House for a generation which has been decided without any debate on its principle. Instead of Reason, Chaos has sat as umpire, and by his decision more embroiled the fray.

Chaos reigns even in that part of the Bill which seems least incomplete. For, as the selfishness of the Co servatives refuses a sufficient redistribution so has their incapacity made even their household suffrage uncertain. The meaning of household suffrage varies with the definition of a house. This has been owned on all sides and the Ministers accordingly undertook the task of defining it. The law officers of the Crown, however, gave up in despair, and Sir Roundell Palmer came to their aid with a definition which at least relieved revising barristers and the Courts of Appeal from the burden of deciding what constituted a separate dwelling-house; for it is proposed to make any dwelling a separate dwelling provided it was separately rated. But the Committee was loth at the last moment to leave to the rating officers the final power of enfranchising or disenfranchising the joint occupiers of a house, although by admitting the rate-paying franchise it had virtually given them that power already, and therefore it decided on defining the separate dwelling that was to give a vote as a 'separate dwelling' separately rated.' This of course, is no definition at all. Therefore, if a definition is necessary as everybody owns it to be further legislation on the subject it necessary, and we shall not know precisely and definitely what household suffrage means till this further legislation has given us the definition of a house. This definition may entirely change the lower limit of household suffrage. The Bill, which was to settle everything and put a stop to all agitation, settles nothing and leaves open those precise questions which most directly invite agitation.—The Chronicle.

THE LOTTUS DIVORCE CASE.—On the cause of Lottus v. Lottus being called on in the Divorce Court on Saturday, Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., who with Dr. Swabey, appeared for Lady Lottus (commonly called Viscountess Seafield), intimated that there was every prospect that the court would not be further troubled with it. Sir J. P. Wilde, Judge Ordinary, observed that it was desirable that the petitioner and respondent should settle their differences out of court, and allowed the case to stand over for that purpose. After some consultation with Lady Seafield, Mr. Coleridge returned into court, and stated that it was arranged the petition should be withdrawn as soon as a deed of separation on certain terms had been executed. Dr. Spinks, Q.C., who with G. Brown, appeared for Lord Henry Lottus, the petitioner, said his lordship was desirous to have it stated that so cruelty in the ordinary sense of the term had been proved against him. Sir J. P. Wilde said that the court would be unwilling to prejudice the case, but as far as the evidence went, nothing had been proved that came up to legal credit. The statements of Lady Seafield were, no doubt, entitled to every credit, but in matrimonial disputes the memory of the parties was not always accurate, and if the case had gone on he should have been quite prepared to hear statements from the other side somewhat at variance with those which had been made on the part of the respondent. The case was then ordered to stand over until next Michaelmas term, to allow of the deed of separation being executed.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—This case, which once more excites so much interest in the public mind, is expected to come again before the Lords towards the end of next week, when it is thought probable, their lordships may give judgment. In reference to a statement which has appeared in the public journals, that the Hon. Major Yelverton, against whom the proceedings have been taken, was present last week at the hearing of the case, we may mention that such was not the fact. It was the Hon. W. H. Yelverton, the uncle of Major Yelverton, that was present in the House of Lords on Thursday and Friday. The statement is equally incorrect that Mrs. Forbes was present. The lady that was mistaken for her was Mrs. Lefevre, the sister of Mrs. Yelverton.—Morning Advertiser.

A BRIDGE OVER THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.—The following extract from an exchange paper is both sublime and ridiculous. We thought the world could not bear the Yankees for inventions. We would not be surprised to hear of some French engineer submitting a plan of a bridge from Calis to New York—wonders however will never cease:—

M. Bontet, a French engineer of considerable celebrity, proposes instead of the long meditated tunnel, to build a bridge across the English Channel. The proposed bridge will be broad enough to hold a double line of railway, a carriage road, and path for foot passengers. There will also be space enough on the Dover and Calais road for a row of shops, which it is supposed, if once established, would pay. The following is the description given of the intended bridge:—The bridge would rest on a series of thirty-two vertical rectangular iron piles, each pile to be two hundred metres in height, and one hundred metres in breadth. The depth of the channel between the two points selected is found to be not more than from thirty to thirty-six metres, so that the bridge would be about one hundred and seventy metres above the level of the sea.

In laying down the bridge the first step taken would be to connect the iron piles by means of sixteen cables of plaited wires, stretched in parallel lines from Shakespear's Cliff on the English side of the channel to Cap Blanc Nez on the French side, a distance of thirty-three kilometres (about twenty miles). The body of the bridge would thus be formed of iron trusses from pile to pile. Mr. Bontet, in calculating the feasibility of his plan, supposes that 'if a wire of a certain strength and thickness will hang extended between two given points, then if the strength and thickness of the wire be increased, the distance between the points may be increased proportionately.' It is estimated that the cost of this bridge will be 400,000,000f. and Mr. Bontet having deposited his plans at the Ministry of Public Works, actually proposes to form a company with that amount of capital. It is said that for the benefit of the incredulous, practical model of the bridge is about to be constructed across the Seine at Paris.

THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.—Neither the favorable harvest weather nor the arrival of a quarter of a million of gold from America have had the slightest influence on the funds. The public, who purchased largely a month ago, are unable to resist the temptation to realize the five per cent profit that has accrued, and are satisfied for the present to let the proceeds lie idle at their bankers: who in their turn find it difficult to obtain employment for it at two per cent. Thus far it is evident the revival of financial confidence has scarcely made any progress either in Paris or London. The unparalleled accumulation of bullion and the low rates of discount have rendered it impossible to obstruct a certain advance in the prices of the funds; but the inherent feeling of distrust is almost as strong as ever, and consequently when holders discover that they can actually obtain a fair profit on their original investments they rush to secure it as if there could be no hope of its permanence. A similar tendency pervades every department of trade, and by checking all orders for foreign goods, except such as are indispensable, increases the prospect of a large continuance of the influx of bullion.

The possibility of another indifferent harvest constituted the only apparent contingency that might be likely to turn the tide, and now that the promise of abundance seems to be daily strengthened the problem as to the point the plethora in the money market is likely to reach, and the mode in which it will ultimately find development, becomes more than ever interesting.

MURDER IN BRISTOL.—A fight took place on Sunday night on the Welsh-bath Bristol, between some seafaring men and women of ill fame. An unoffending man was stabbed in the back with a knife by a Greek sailor, and died shortly afterwards. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.

A WALSH PROVERB.—A favourite item in the programmes of the district Estabodofan, which are now being held throughout Wales, is a competition wherein all who are desirous of taking part are required to step on the platform, when a theme is given out upon which the competitors straightway proceed to lecture, he who acquires himself the most creditably receiving the prize. At the Estabodof held in Montgomeryshire only one person presented himself when the 'lecture competition' was announced, the orator being an amiable looking young man, decently dressed in a suit of black. All other preliminaries to the lecture being arranged, the chairman gave out the theme, which proved to be an obscure Welsh proverb meaning, in such English as it is capable of being translated, 'A pound and a half penny tail.' Amid the breathless silence of an audience numbering nearly 1,500 people the young man advanced to the extreme edge of the platform, and after thoughtfully surveying his boots for a moment, looked up, and holding out his right hand, opened his mouth to speak, but no sound issued forth. Nervously changing his position, he again looked round at the upturned faces of the expectant congregation and slowly opened his mouth as before, and with a similar result. Then turning round he made a sudden bolt off the platform, and disappeared amid roars of laughter from the audience.

SMALL POX.—A medical gentleman, Dr. O. B'ack, of Chesterfield, England, describes how he succeeded, in the case of a young woman 'of considerable personal attraction,' who had never been vaccinated, and was attacked by small pox in preventing disfiguring from 'pitting.' After a careful examination and repeated trials of the different applications that have been recommended for this purpose, and knowing the influence exercised by light on the growth and development of plant and animal and the destructive action of oxygen on diseased tissues, he determined to exclude both these agents from the face of the patient. He accordingly shut out the light by the use of thick blinds of a dark colour, and the oxygen by the constant application of fresh glycerine to the face. The light and air being thus completely excluded from the patient's face, he did not overlook the proper ventilation of the sick chamber. The result of his experiment, he states was completely successful; the disease ran the ordinary course, and when desiccation, which was rapid, had been completed, he had the satisfaction of seeing that no pitting of the face had occurred. This remedy is a very simple one and if so efficacious, as represented, its mode of application cannot be too widely circulated.

APPREHENSION OF A TRADE SECRETARY.—Considerable excitement was caused among the carpenters in Niden on Saturday by the apprehension of two of their number—one the secretary of the trade union, and the one of those who formed part of the deputation who waited upon Mr. Macintosh with regard to the late dispute—on the legal charge of unlawful combination.—After undergoing formal examination they were lodged in jail, pending further inquiry, bail being refused.—Standard.

A regular bounty is paid by the English government for every authenticated case of a triple birth the Court Journal complains that they are becoming too frequent, and calls for an investigation. Judging from such works as those of Dr. Lepron and and Rev. Mr. Todd, it will soon be necessary to pay regular bounties in this country in cases of single birth.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Last week's number of the Tomahawk has a very remarkable cartoon—remarkable for its subject and its execution. It represents the Prince of Wales as Hamlet, struggling with John Bull, who, as Horatio, is holding him back from pursuing the ghost of George IV., to whom the Prince is saying, 'I'll follow thee!' The inference is obvious, and the publication of such a picture is surely a sign of the times; for the Tomahawk is by no means 'a low Radical paper, sir' and has been grudgingly cynical at the notion of a writer in the Star pretending to know anything of society—at the same time quoting the Star's laudatory notice in its advertisement. It is another sign of the times, which will probably have been noted by those whose inclination or whose duty prompts their attendance at public dinners, that while the toast of the Prince of Wales, once so provocative of enthusiasm, is now received with comparative coldness, the mention of the name of the Princess calls forth unmistakable demonstrations of sympathy and personal attachment.—Qui vivit vera.—The Plebeian.

EXCITING SCENE WITH A MAD DOG.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Doidge, bookseller, of Devonshire terrace, Plymouth, and the customers who were in his shop, were alarmed by seeing a large water spaniel rush furiously into and through the shop and proceed upstairs. On the landing of the first floor were two doors, one leading to the nursery, in which were the children, and the other to a back bedroom. The nursery door happened most fortunately to be closed, but the dog found its way to the bedroom, and leaped with a bound through the window to the yard below, a height of 17ft. The animal belonged to a military officer, who arrived at Mr. Doidge's shop immediately after the dog, and, finding that the animal was in the yard courageously went thither, and seizing it firmly by the back of the neck dragged it with the foam flowing from its mouth, through the shop to the street. Among the crowd which instantly assembled was a photographer living near who fetched from his premises some prussic acid, a table spoonful of which was poured down the animal's throat, and it fell back dead.

THE LATE FRANKLIN RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The number of fatalities by the sad calamity near Warrington was yesterday increased to seven by the death of Mr. Thomas Jones which took place at the convalescent hospital in John-street, five o'clock in the morning. Mr. Jones had his bowels torn open with a splinter of wood and was otherwise injured, and from the first there was very little hope of his recovery. He was a commission agent, and resided at 11 Market street, Wolverhampton.—Liverpool Mercury.

GOOD WALKING.—A young English compositor, named Winch, employed in a printing office in Paris, happening in the course of conversation with some of his comrades to affirm that he could walk eighteen leagues in ten hours and the statement being questioned, he resolutely undertook to prove the truth of his declaration by performing the feat. Accordingly a piece of road was carefully measured at Courdevoise and the young pedestrian actually went over the distance in the time allowed, with two minutes to spare. There was a little betting in the case, but no preparatory training whatever—simply 47 miles walked in an exceedingly short time.

A SWEETSTAKES FOR A VERDICT.—A jury empanelled at the Bucks Quarter Sessions, held at Aylesbury this week, signaled themselves by the novel but very equivocal mode (after being locked up for four hours and a half) of arriving at a verdict by lottery. Twelve slips of paper were placed in a hat on one of which was written the word 'Guilty,' and on another 'Not Guilty,' the remainder being blank. The 'Guilty' being first drawn, the jury went into court, and gave their verdict to the effect. The case was that of a man charged with stealing two surgical trusses.—Bucks Herald.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MANUSCRIPTS.—The original manuscripts of Sir Walter Scott's poems and of several of his prose works will be sold by auction in London next Saturday by Messrs Christie and Mason, as part of the effects of the late Mr. Robert Gaddell, the Edinburgh publisher. They prove, it is said, by the few corrections they contain, this great author's extraordinary facility.

The Americans in London are prostrating themselves before the Sultan of Turkey. Where's Ab-bott?

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH IN NEW YORK.—Ground has been bought in Gaucun street between Broome and Delancey, in this city, for a new Catholic church. Five lots have been bought, making 100x125 feet, for the sum of thirty thousand dollars. Father McKenna, acting pastor of St. Mary's is to be the p. stor of the new church. We are glad to hear of any new churches in the city. This one will be another offshoot of old St. Mary's in Grand street.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Masses have been said for Maximilian in the Catholic churches of Mexico and New Orleans.

ANOTHER POLITICAL PRISONER COMES TO GRIEF.—We learn from the Litchfield Sentinel that the Rev. W. H. Green, recently arrested in Utica, charged with poisoning his wife in West Cornwall, is now in jail in Litchfield. The Sentinel gives the following sketch of the fellow's operations. He went to Cornwall some time last winter, calling himself a Methodist minister and a Union refugee from Texas, and made himself remarkable for loud mouthed patriotism. During the spring's campaign he took the political stump for the Radicals, denouncing Copperheads in the most ultra style, and exalted P. T. Barnum to the 'seventh heaven.' In short, he set himself up as a sort of champion to the 'late' political showman. After election, his fond hopes blasted, he set up a small store in West Cornwall. His wife, who was feeble in health, died May 7th. His conduct of late having excited suspicion, the body was disinterred by the authorities, and the stomach sent to New Haven for analysis. Green, in the meantime, had disappeared, and the examination of the stomach having strengthened the suspicions against him, Deputy Sheriff Chauncey Caldwell was sent after him into New York State, with a requisition from Governor English. We understand that Green had on his person, when arrested, a letter of recommendation from P. T. Barnum. He says he is now married to a woman living in Utica.—New Haven Register.

A YOUNG LADY SUDDENLY ATTACKED WITH BLINDNESS.—A young and prepossessing lady, belonging in Louisville, Ky., became almost entirely blinded while in the cars, last evening, coming up from New York, on her way home. She was travelling alone and the first intimation her fellow passengers had of her sad condition, was on her attempting to get from the car in the Albany Depot last night, when she walked off the platform and would have fallen had not a gentleman, standing by, caught her before she reached the ground. In answer to the inquiries of her fellow passengers she stated that she belonged in Louisville; had been to New York visiting some friends there, was taken sick, and had started for home, when she was afflicted as above stated. She was helped on board the New York Central train and given a berth in a sleeping car, and under the care of some westward bound passengers, sped on her way homeward.—Schenectady Star.

REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH.—Throughout the places in the South where registration has closed, the majority is in favor of the colored vote. Whether or not the Americans in their zeal for these people, have not anticipated the time of their power to be a self governing people remains to be seen if they have, they will find them a tolerably discontented people and they may have some trouble with them yet. Like all experiments the result remains yet to be seen, but we would have wished for more judgment on the part of the American Government in relation to the South.

The Surratt trial still continues. The latest reports do not bring much important details. A man named Cameron, who was on board the Peruvian with Doctor McMillan, and Surratt has sworn that the Doctor told him, that Surratt had confessed that he (Surratt), was in Elmira, and not in Washington, on the day of the assassination. The evidence is most contradictory, and cannot be explained away, save that some one party are guilty of the most wilful and corrupt perjury. After the trial on Tuesday last, a band and hard encounter took place between Dr. McMillan and Weichman.

In cleaning out a reservoir at St. Louis used for supplying the city with water, the bodies of thirty-three children were found. They varied in size from those a span long to those of some thirty inches in length; and in age from those of a age in particular to those of eighteen to twenty months. There was a great anxiety as to preservation. Some were pure skeletons, and others were fresh as if just thrown in; and between these two extremes were found all possible stages of decomposition.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Estimates of the New York Fire Department, held in that city on Tuesday last estimates for the expenses of the coming year were submitted and adopted. The entire amount required by the Department closely approximates one million of dollars, and out of this sum upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars is allocated for the pay of the officers, men and other employes. A considerable increase of salary has recently been effected by an Act of the Legislature.

Mississippi papers say that that a terrible disease, similar to the cholera, has broken out among the freedmen on the plantations along the Yazoo River. This disease has every appearance of cholera, though it has confined itself to the freedmen. On the plantation eleven died during a few days; on another four; and on a third place five died during one week, and numbers are sick. The disease, it is thought was brought on by the negroes eating large quantities of catfish half cooked and seasoned.

A good thing is told of the President in Raleigh. While responding in a facing manner to the welcome given him, used the expression: 'Let us, my friends, repair the breaches—and before he could add 'made by the war,' an old woman exclaimed, 'Bless the dear man, he has come home again to work at his old trade.'

Railroad men in California have decided to cover the cuts in the mountains, to prevent their being filled up with snow in winter. According to the design adopted, the roofing will have a double support of stout timbers at the eaves and the peaked top so as to be strong enough to sustain the weight of many tons of snow.

A well educated and fashionable lady in New York, proprietor of a shirt factory, has been sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for swindling and oppressing the sewing girls in her employ.

A young man was arrested at Hoboken on Thursday last for stealing a loaf of bread to keep him from starving. The justice, on hearing the facts, gave him 25 cents and discharged him.

The Free Methodists at Lansingburg were prosecuted as nuisances, on account of their noisy demonstrations, and the justice decided against them.

The Republican papers are gradually endorsing General Grant's nomination for the Presidency, in thus following the lead of their Democratic contemporaries.

The extreme radical party say, that the Southern debts should be immediately recognized by Congress as was suggested in the President's Message, and they do so with a malicious intent. If Congress incur the debts, and becomes responsible for their liquidation, they could then with a show of reason, enter on a line of policy for confiscating Southern property.

Congress has not as yet appointed a new minister to Mexico, much to the disappointment of many gentlemen who are hovering about 'Washington' in anxious expectation of the post.

The Post says that the rebel commissioner of exchange of prisoners publishes a letter in which he offers to prove by Union officers that in 1864 the rebel authorities offered to deliver up 15,000 sick and wounded Union prisoners, without requiring an equivalent.

The True Witness.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST—1867.

- Frid.-y. 2.—St. Liguori, B. O. Saturday, 3.—Invention of St. Stephen. Sunday, 4.—Eighth after Pentecost. St. Dominique, C. Monday, 5.—Notre Dame des Neiges. Tuesday, 6.—Transfiguration. Wednesday, 7.—St. Cajetan C. Thursday, 8.—SS. Cyriac, Large, etc., MM.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There have been recently rumors of war in Europe, but a cable telegram on Monday last declares that those rumors are without the slightest foundation. The existing relations of France with all European powers appear to be eminently peaceful.

Baron Rattazzi, the Italian Prime Minister, has volunteered to guard the City of Rome against the threatened incursions of Garibaldi.

Experiments are at present progressing at Paris for the purpose of enabling post-masters to send each other letters by means of subterranean passages. Pneumatic influence will be the propelling force.

A Nova Scotia exchange paper says, that a Boston steam packet company have effected arrangements with the Provincial Government with a view of running a steamer once a week between Yarmouth and Halifax. The vessel will touch at intermediate ports.

It is extensively rumored at Ottawa, that Mr. Etienne Parent will be appointed Secretary of State; that Mr. Fuvoys will be Secretary to the Minister of Militia, and Mr. Edouard Donchaud, Sergeant-at-Arms to the Quebec Legislature.

\$1000 has been voted by the municipal authorities at Kingston towards the Ontario Provincial Exhibition, which will be held there at the close of Autumn.

ROME.—The great festivals and sublime ceremonies in the Eternal City have come to an end, and many of the bishops are already on their way back from the Eternal City to their respective dioceses.

During the eighteen hundred years that have elapsed since the martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rome has witnessed many grand sights, but it is admitted on all hands that the assembly which has just taken place far surpassed anything that ever before occurred.

Every country in Christendom was represented by its Episcopacy, all united in paying homage to the head of the Catholic world—recognising the Bishop of Rome as their Chief, and rendering obedience to him as the legitimate successor of a line of Sovereigns, compared with whose antiquity the dynasties of Europe are as yesterday.

Those bishops, too, who came at the bidding of the Supreme Pontiff from the far East; and the far off West, from the cold regions of the North, and from the sunny lands of the South assured his Holiness in an Address, that neither Princes nor people will permit the rights or authority of the Pope to be ignored. Independently of the occasion which brought them together, this great congregation of the rulers of the Catholic world was a demonstration which must have its effect upon those who would rob the Pope of the city of Rome, and the small territory which still remains to him. The assurance of the Representatives of the Catholic world must have gladdened the heart of the Venerable Pontiff. But not only did the bishops go to tender their loyalty and obedience to the Supreme Pastor of the Church, but each carried tribute, and presented it to His Holiness. One English Bishop alone handed in the munificent sum of £100,000 sterling. The Canadian Bishops presented a work of art in the shape of a silver ship ballasted with nuggets of gold from the different diocese of the British North American Colonies. But the most interesting item connected with the paying of the tribute is that of the old Bishop who insisted against etiquette upon carrying his staff into the presence of the Pope, when, lo! it was discovered to be a staff of gold which he

transferred to His Holiness. The incidents show the great harmony and the great respect for authority which exists in the Catholic Church. If Pio Nono were capable of such a feeling he ought to be a proud man. The representative of a line of Sovereign Pontiffs, who have held sway for over one thousand years, there was no predecessor of his during that lengthened time so honored and beloved by the millions who acknowledge him as the Supreme Ruler on earth of the Catholic Church. He has had his troubles; but surrounded by the Bishops of the world at the celebration of the eighteenth century of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, he must have felt far more than compensation for the ingratitude and infidelity of his own countrymen.

THE THREE WANTS OF ITALY.

We have seen, in a preceding article, what we must think of the first want of Italy, which, according to our correspondent, is money; who has created that want, and what has been for Italians the result of the awful expenditure of money which has been carried on in their country since it is at the hands of revolution. Our correspondent continues:—

'The second want of Italy is education.' And what are the means suggested by him for imparting education to the people?

'This must be a work of time; but with money in the treasury, it would be undertaken on a broad scale as the work of the government.'

Here is money again asked for. There is nothing, it seems, but what a liberal government will attempt, and promise to achieve, as long as you fill up its treasury. Money, and some more money is invariably its motto.

But, before examining how far Italy may be in want of education, we would like to know what our correspondent means by education; for he will forgive us for saying that we doubt him to be well posted on this matter; that there must be a little confusion in his mind, although he has taken care to tell us, in his own way, what he means by this precious education which he seems so anxious to bestow on Italians:—

'The second want of Italy is education,—the enlightenment of the body of the people in practical affairs'

But we would ask again: what does the man mean by education, the enlightenment of the body of the people in practical affairs? Does he mean that the daughters of Italy should be taught cooking, sewing, washing, &c.: that the men should be taught driving horses, conducting cars, boating, marketing, trading, &c., &c.? But this is not education: and, besides, Italians know those things as well as, and no doubt better than, our amiable correspondent himself, and all those who take so deep interest in their welfare. But, we would ask again, what does he mean? Does he mean reading, writing, ciphering? If so, he is again mistaken: for these constitute instruction, and not education. A man may have a thorough knowledge of all those things, and still have but a bad education, or no education at all.

Education consists in 'the regular and harmonic, if we may use this expression, development of all the faculties of man. Its object is not only the cultivation of the mind, but also, and more especially, that of the heart. It teaches man his duties towards his Maker, his fellow-creatures, and himself; and regulates his relations with both the moral and physical world.

Such being the nature of education, let us remark that our correspondent has, in the means he suggests for the diffusion of education, laid down, in two lines, two false propositions, namely, that education is a function of the state or government, and that with money education can be imparted to the people at large. We merely point out those two errors en passant, without any further remark, for they have been more than once, and most learnedly disposed of in the columns of this journal.

Although we confess ourselves incapable of stating, in a precise manner, what our correspondent means by education enlightenment in practical affairs, there is however one thing of which we are positively sure, namely, that this so-called education does by no means rest upon principles, that it has no reference at all to principles, which are the basis of a true education; but that it tends to make of man a mere machine. For liberals have no love for principles; on the contrary, they have them in abomination; and, if they could annihilate them, it is certain that the task would have been accomplished long ago. For we must not forget that if the revolution in Italy has to contend with so great obstacles—obstacles which will prove unsurmountable, we hope—it is due to the principles of right, justice with which Italians have been imbued, and which the bulk of the people have still retained, in spite of all the efforts of hell and liberals to snatch them from them—Revolution keeps them down by the sword, and is at work, not to give them education, as is hypocritically asserted, but to deprive them of it, in order to demoralise them more easily.

Italy in want of education? none but a wilful slanderer or an ignorant blockhead can make such an assertion. We will not lose our time in proving a fact acknowledged by all honest

and sincere writers. Listen to one of England's most accomplished scholars and refined gentlemen, speaking on Catholic countries in general:—

'There is no country in Europe so greatly embellished by noble edifices, either public or particular, as are Roman Catholic countries, none so greatly cultivated and peopled: none that sees flocking to its precincts as many strangers either to acquire a more perfect knowledge of all kind of arts and sciences either to breathe the sweet and habitual joy which is always and universally to be found in their society, the most polished in the world. In the reformed states of Europe, the seed of civilisation has been thrown by the Catholic religion, and whatever still remains of it to-day must be attributed to its primitive source.'—Fitzwilliam, Lettres d'Alitice, p. 16.

If this can be said of Catholic countries in general, a fortiori must these words be applied to Italy, the Catholic land par excellence.

With regard to popular instruction, Italy can stand competition with any country in the world. A few years past, M. Fulchiron, French Deputy at Rome, after having refuted many errors which had been accredited in certain quarters, proved by statistics that the number of public educational institutions, and that of scholars attending them, were far more numerous in Rome, in proportion to its population, than in any other city in Europe.—Voyages dans l'Italie meridionale.

What is said here of Rome, which is the head of Italy, can be applied, almost to the same extent, to the whole country.

With reference to arts and sciences, of which Italy is the classical land, we have heard the testimony of a distinguished writer; here follows that of a man whom no one will suspect of being partial for the Catholic Clergy, or for Italy:—

'I do not believe that in any other city than Rome can be found a greater number of savants who are learned, a thing rarely to be found! The young men of the middle classes, as well as those who belong to the nobility devote themselves to study with an earnestness that inspires great hopes for the future; there are to be found in the clergy men of eminent merit and endowed with brilliant qualities which we are astonished to find in a vestry-room.'—Mory—Scenes de la vie Italienne.

There is a little malice in the last words, but which hurts nobody; it merely shows the spirit with which the man is animated, and the power of truth which thus forces itself upon a mind thus disposed.

Yes, Italy, as regards education, in the true sense of the word, is not surpassed by any Catholic country, and leaves far behind her all Protestant communities. This is due to the nature itself of Catholic education, which consists essentially in the cultivation of the heart in the inculcation of sound principles, in the mind and heart of youth. If it does not put practical instruction in the first line, it is because it aims first at making men before making scholars.—Hence it is that a Catholic child, even before it can read and write well, has clear and exact notions of truth and error, right and wrong. This accounts for the opposition with which the revolution has met in Catholic Italy. Catholics are a hard case to deal with when principles are at stake, and have to be trampled upon.

Hence the impossibility with Italians—the greater number, at least—who had not yet been perverted by secret societies, of making them abandon their lawful rulers, and the recourse to most barbarous tortures, and lastly to the sword, making hundreds of victims. Hence their unwillingness to bend the knee before the State-God and sacrificing to him their children. Hence their contempt for the king-robber; and how could it be otherwise? how could men, taught from their infancy, that to take from a neighbor a dollar, or even a half dollar is a grievous sin, not despise the unscrupulous usurper who seized upon whole provinces, and laid his sacrilegious hands upon Church property? Hence also their natural repugnance and resistance to be overtaxed, not for being wisely governed, but for the gratification of a licentious tyrant, and of extravagant and unfaithful ministers. Thank God, Catholic education gives to man too just and too high an idea of his dignity, that the people who are imbued with its principles, should ever offer to the world the sad spectacle of ignorant slaves, ravenously and stupidly submitting to injustice and tyranny, without protesting with all their might. They may be compelled to yield to brutal forces, but they are never subdued.

PAROCHUS.

OUR NATURAL ALLIES.—The annexed report of a meeting in Barrie, C.W., with a series of Resolutions, has been sent to us for insertion. These Resolutions endorse the language of the TRUE WITNESS some years ago, with reference to a Convention of a precisely similar character to that held the other day at Toronto, and where it was resolved that the Clear Grits or "Protestant Reformers" were the "natural allies" of Catholics, and that Mr. George Brown was their honorable, and honored friend. We stood alone in those days in denouncing this alliance. The TRUE WITNESS was denounced, and public meetings condemned it, and did their best to put it down. But the whirligig of time brings about its revenges. Times have changed since then; or rather political patronage, and the prospects of political patronage have changed since then. "Our Natural Allies," though today exactly what they were seven or eight years ago, are out of office—and out of favor. Mr.

G. Brown, the identical Mr. George Brown of 1850—for to give the devil his due the man has never changed, or affected to change—is no longer an honorable and honored friend—but a man accursed, under the ban, and to be abhorred of all good Catholics. Marvellous indeed is the change: and since it is a change for the better, we need not enquire too curiously into its causes, or as honest Sancho would say, "we need not look the gift horse too closely in the mouth."—It is enough for us, that the attitude that we adopted, and the course we pursued when some years ago we refused to allow ourselves to be dragged through the mire, at the tail of the "Protestant Reform," or Clear-Grit go-cart, are now fully justified, and ample amends are thereby made us for the calumny and vituperation which our adherence to principle brought us:—

MEETING OF CATHOLICS AT BARRIE.

THE CONVENTION ADJUDICATED.

When it became known on Saturday and Sunday that a supplement was published by the Globe, in the interest of those who called the Catholic convention in Toronto on the 9th inst., in which the delegates from Barrie were attacked, a public meeting of Catholics was called to express their opinion on the action of the Barrie delegates, and a large number of Catholics attended, both from the town and country. On motion of Mr. Allan Gunn, Mr. P. Melady, merchant was elected chairman, and Mr. Jas Kilman was appointed secretary.

Several of the delegates then explained the one-sided manner in which the convention was called by inviting chiefly those who were known to be favorable to Mr. George Brown. The gentlemen in Barrie to whom invitations were sent was too honorable to act on the advice of the convention packers by nominating delegates himself, so a public meeting was called to elect delegates to represent the Catholics of Barrie; and further delegates were requested to oppose any union with the reform party, while Mr. Brown is the head thereof and to give a fair trial to the existing government of the Dominion of Canada. The delegates had faithfully carried out their instructions and had signed protest against the partisan character of the meeting, the exclusion of many delegates who came to represent the Catholic opinion of many parts of Canada, and against the manifest desire of the convention packers to create a split in the Catholic ranks by securing a part of that vote in favor of Mr. George Brown's followers.

It was then moved by Mr. John McDonald, of Vespra, seconded by Mr. Jas. Doran of Vespra, and carried unanimously, "That whereas the managers of the pseudo-Catholic convention held in Toronto on the 9th instant have spread broadcast over the country a supplement of the Globe news-paper, containing a garbled account of said convention; and whereas a speech which was not delivered has been put into the mouth of one John McKeown, of Hamilton, in which a rabid attack is made upon the delegates sent from Barrie and other places to attend said meeting, under the pretence that their object was to create confusion, and whereas the same John McKeown makes a cowardly and slanderous attack upon the Very Reverend Dean Northgraves of this town; therefore it is resolved.

"That this meeting expresses its strongest approval of the many courses taken by the Barrie delegates in protesting against the attempt made to induce the Catholics of Ontario to support the Clear Grit Radical party."

Moved by Mr. Ambrose Hamlin, of Allandale, seconded by Mr. John McKernan, of Vespra, and carried unanimously:

"That we protest against the one-sided manner in which to so-called Catholic convention was packed, and repudiate the pretensions of delegates who represented only themselves and those who invited them, claiming to speak on behalf of the whole Catholic body."

Moved by Mr. Archibald Hanigan, seconded by Mr. Laughlin McDonald, "That this meeting disapproves of the factious manner in which the pseudo-Catholic convention was conducted, and especially do we enter our protest against the exclusion of Catholic gentlemen who have for years defended Catholic interests. Likewise we enter our protest against the manner in which free speech was impeded whenever any clergyman or layman attempted to discuss calmly an opinion different from those of the managers of the convention. — Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. P. McBride, seconded by Mr. Thos McOrrick "That this meeting is of opinion that the government now in office in the Dominion of Canada deserve a fair trial from the electors of Ontario, and that we will give them a fair support until they prove themselves unworthy of confidence." Unanimously carried.

Moved by Mr. Michael Quinlan, seconded by Mr. James Lacy, "That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Toronto Leader and Globe the Barrie Advance and Examiner the Canadian Freeman, Irish Canadian and True Witness"—Unanimously carried.

On motion of Mr. Allan Gunn, Mr. P. Melady vacated the chair an Mr. Michael Quinlan was moved there to. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. P. Melady for his able conduct in the chair after which the meeting adjourned.

P. MELADY, Chairman.

JAMES KILMAN, Secretary. Barrie, July 22, 1867

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—As it is stated in last Saturday's Globe that at the packed convention held in Toronto on the 9th instant, that Messrs O'Hanly, of Ottawa, and John McKeown, of Hamilton, charged me with being unduly influenced by Sir John A. MacDonald, please allow me the use of your columns to state that whatever those persons may now pretend, they made no such assertion to me, to my knowledge. If they had done so in my presence, I could have exposed them as slanderers as I exposed others. I do not deny having several times in the course of my ministry received communications and even telegrams from members of the government; but I do deny having a telegram from any quarter on the day or night named by Mr. O'Hanly, as an after-thought, or that such a telegram would have influenced me to do a wrong, had I received it. To Mr. McKeown's insinuation that I led the shoulder-bitters from Barrie to break up the packed convention, I make an unqualified denial. The eight gentlemen from Barrie and two neighboring townships Innisfil and Vespra, possess the confidence of their co-religionists, and were guilty of no ungentlemanly conduct. They were not led by me, but were appointed by a public meeting of their fellow-Catholics and they represented that meeting. I doubt much whether their maligner could have got himself chosen by a public meeting of his fellow parishioners whom he misrepresented.

Yours truly, GEO. P. NORTHGRAVES P. P.

Barrie, July 22.

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL ON THE COMING ELECTIONS.—A translation of this important document shall appear in our next.

THE IRISH STATE CHURCH.—We learn from our English exchanges that there is a proposal to leave the Established Church as it is and provide a separate endowment for the Catholic clergy. The mention of such a thing in the English House of Commons was merely spoken of to be never entertained. The evil which Ireland really suffers from the Church Establishment would only receive fixity and tenure by such a change, and by way of consolation the people would only be offered what they have never either asked or denied. The Catholics of Ireland are not sung as paupers for alms to keep their clergy out of the workhouse. In far more depressed times they have supported their priesthood, and will not pray the State to do for them what for centuries they have done for themselves. If the Church Establishment is a sentimental grievance, it is at all events, not a pecuniary grievance. It is its position as the State Church, far more than its position as an Endowed Church, which gives it so unenviable a prominence in Irish politics. The whole theory of Protestant ascendancy is bound up with its existence. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland must conform to it; its dignitaries are among the great officers of state; its bishops have seats in Parliament; its courts possess coercive jurisdiction; its territorial divisions are the basis of civil organization. If these things remained, the Establishment would not be made tolerable by the secularization of its revenues, still less by an Eleemosynary provision for Catholicism. Rich and poor, the Church of an alien minority has no right to special recognition or peculiar honors; and as long as it receives them it necessarily keeps alive the traditions of a time when religious equality was unknown. Nor does it do this only, or even chiefly in the minds of those who do not belong to it. On the contrary its baneful influence is primarily exercised on its own members. At the root of all the political evils of Ireland lies the estrangement of a class from class, and of this estrangement the position of the Establishment as a State Church is the ultimate cause and the abiding symbols. In all great antagonisms it is the spirit of ascendancy to the ascendant class which is the deepest rooted and the most firmly set of all the obstacles that block the way of reconciliation; and in Ireland this spirit draws its suck from the political privileges of the State Church. Whether as that Church is upheld as the Church of "Scriptural doctrine" in contradistinction to "The Errors of Popery," or as the Church of the educated and wealthy few, in the midst of the poor and "benighted" many, or as the prop of the English connexion against the hostility or indifference of the Irish—whatever be the ground taken, it is hopelessly inconsistent with any true theory of State duties or popular or civic rights and privileges.

Our readers will please bear in mind that the annual Picnic in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will be held in Guilbault's Garden, on Thursday next, the 5th instant.

The different religious and benevolent societies have already had their Picnics, and are invited and expected by the Orphans to make this the great Picnic of the season—a gathering of charity to enable the Asylum to carry out the ends of its institution.

Hop, step and leap; running in the sack and all the usual games—a programme of which will soon appear—will cause the afternoon to pass agreeably to those fond of sports. St. Ann's Band have volunteered the Orphans their services; and no effort will be spared to make the day an agreeable one. To the young, the inducements offered will be great, whilst to all, young and old, the opportunity afforded of leaving the confined air of our heated city and spending an afternoon in the country is no little inducement this oppressive weather.

The object of the Picnic speaks sufficiently for itself, and there is little need of exhorting our readers to spend a day of innocent amusement to preserve in innocence the little forsaken ones who tender a hearty invitation to all their friends to meet them en masse in the open air on Thursday next.

The Gardens can be reached from every quarter of the city by the street cars.

THE ST. HYACINTHE "RIOTS."—As is customary with the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway they gave their employees and their families their annual picnic and excursion to St. Hyacinthe on Saturday last. Early on the morning of that day the train was put in readiness, and everything in the way of safety and convenience for the pleasure seekers was amply provided. Hilarity and conviviality reigned predominant until after dinner at St. Hyacinthe, when some insubordinate persons created considerable disturbance. These persons are designated by local journals as "Griffintown Rowdies." The expletive "Rowdy" could be passed over with the contumely it deserved did we not perceive the terms "sneaking ruffians" equally misappropriately applied. The question naturally resolves itself into this were they, or were they not the inhabitants of Griffintown who were the cause of the melee and its deplorable results? It is true indeed that that portion of the city

contains many people of the humbler classes, but still there is many a noble heart under an ignoble covering. If they were the inhabitants of Griffintown why have not the police, or those who make such gratuitous and defamatory assertions, been able to single a solitary being from the rabble? This they have been unable to do up to the hour we write. There has not been a criminal information lodged against any one.—Perhaps if the truth were sifted the whole disturbance took its origin out of too frequent potations. Very little frequently creates a vast amount of mischief—a match will rise a conflagration not easily extinguished. Perhaps in no other city so densely populated as Montreal, and having one part so largely allocated to the laboring classes, could boast of so much order and peacefulness in Griffintown. We admit there are exceptions to the good character which has hitherto characterized this part of the city. On the whole the melee has been rather magnified—more perhaps to effect a sale of sensational matter than to end in a beneficial result to the public at large.

The following account, let us hope a dispassionate one, reprinted from the Gazette may be what an observer thought of the proceedings:—

The row commenced by about forty or fifty rowdies who accompanied the excursion from Montreal. They attacked several French Canadians in the shed, and when they took refuge in the adjacent houses attacked them, also smashing and wrecking them to pieces. Acton's Hotel was one of these, and was all but torn down. While the wrecking was going on, the townspeople came up, and a hand-to-hand fight occurred, in which the St. Hyacinthe people were driven down the street. At this juncture the bell rang, and the volunteers came out of their houses on either side of the street, ready armed. They formed across the street and a number of special constables formed up in the rear of them. There must have been 300 constables and volunteers with the volunteers. The Riot Act was read, and immediately afterwards the Volunteers, about 20 in number fired a round of blank cartridge and charged with fixed bayonets up the street on the rowdies. These broke and ran, but rallied near the station, and suddenly made a rush and got in behind the volunteers when another hand to hand fight occurred between them, the constables and the people. While it was progressing the volunteers formed up in a line once more and again came to the charge with their fixed bayonets which the rowdies again refused to face, and fled from making tracks for the cars. "We forgot to say," continued our informant, "that while the hand to hand fight was raging in the streets, a priest came up and endeavored to pacify the townspeople, but they would not listen to him, and unceremoniously shoved him aside. A number of respectable townspeople who attempted to interfere were just as, if not more, roughly treated. But, however, as soon as the rowdies ran for the cars, the volunteers and crowd charged after them—the volunteers with fixed bayonets, and the crowd with sticks and stones right up to the cars which they immediately assailed. A man was standing peacefully by one of them, when one of the volunteers drove his bayonet right through his extended hand into the side of a car. A volley of musketry was also fired into the train at this time by the volunteers. They were then quite close up to it. One woman the wife of a Grand Trunk man, working at St. Lambert, was shot through the left breast. They must have fired this time with ball. I saw a hole from a ball some time afterwards through one of the panels of a car in the train, and was told that a revolver bullet had been picked up in another car. Some of the persons on the train were hurt by sticks and stones and I really believe that if Mr. Desse had not ordered it to start that a good many lives would have been lost, as the people in the cars were beginning to be cramped from the pelting they were subjected to by the crowd from the town, and getting out to see it. I have not the slightest doubt that had they done so they would soon have cleared the whole town. The townspeople seem to have thought that a disturbance would occur during the course of the day and that is the reason I think why the volunteers came out of their houses dressed and armed. It was said that the habitants who came to market during the day were requested to remain, and that special constables were sworn in at an early hour. This will account for the large number of persons who so speedily formed up in rear of the volunteers when they were called out. One of St. Hyacinthe volunteers got his head broke before he was ordered out. I saw him in the ranks with his head bandaged up when the company charged up the street, and the bandage was covered with blood. The volunteers behaved properly when the row was going on in the street, but they had no right to fire on the cars the way they did.

To the Editor of the True Witness.)

CACOUNA, Province of Quebec, 29th July, 1867.

SIR,—A very interesting ceremony, at which I had the pleasure of assisting, took place at River du Loup this week, when sixty-two children of that flourishing district had the happiness of making their first Communion. They were duly prepared by a sacramental confession and all the other spiritual exercises that usually precede the great day of the first Communion—a day of one's life long to be remembered.

On Thursday morning, immediately before the interesting ceremony began, the Rev. Dr. Paquet of the Quebec Seminary, addressed the children, in a brief but impressive discourse, on the greatness of the act in which they were about to engage, pointing out to them at the same time, the proper dispositions that should accompany their approach to the sacred table. He exhorted them in particular to redouble fervor at its approach, when they would receive Him at whose presence the angels themselves trembled, receiving at the same time that spiritual strength and power necessary to combat the world and avoid its rocks, against which so many others who once in the happy state of grace and thought themselves safe therein, struck and were after all wrecked.

The Rev. gentleman took occasion likewise to congratulate the parents of the children, nearly all of whom were present, on the happy event; and inculcated to them in particular, and to all that heard him in general, the propriety of pray-

ing often and fervently for them, as well as for the many others who, in the different parts of the country, had, about this time, the signal happiness of making their first Communion.

In the above ceremony of our Church, there was much, Mr. Editor, to interest as well as to instruct and edify the many that witnessed it. To see these "little ones" about whom the Scripture is so explicit, entering the one true fold, clad in spotless white that typified their innocence, and on whose faces could easily be seen depicted, in an eminent degree, that simplicity so characteristic of their tender age, was certainly a sight at once grand as well as instructive and edifying; not to say anything of the readiness and youthful generosity they manifested in enlisting themselves under the sweet banner of our common master, Jesus Christ. It was an occasion too, well calculated to show that the Catholic Church and the Catholic Church alone, is capable of producing such solemn and imposing, though at the same time impressive and beautiful, scenes, as her non-admirers are often reluctantly forced to admit.

A similar ceremony as the one referred to above, took place in this Parish, a short time ago. The two churches are about seven miles distant. Sixty-four children presented themselves on that occasion and were admitted.

These figures plainly speak for themselves and require no comment. They clearly show the vitality and continued dissemination of our holy religion in this part of the country, which lately belonged to the vast Diocese of Quebec, but it is now under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rimouski. What in this respect is said of one parish or district, may, as a general rule, be said of the others, having the same interests in view and enjoying the same advantages at hand.

Too much praise cannot be given to the good priests of this part of the New Dominion, eminently Catholic, for their untiring and unremitting zeal to procure the spiritual and temporal good of those committed to their pastoral care; but especially for their salutary and laudable endeavors to instill into the tender minds of youth, wholesome lessons of piety, virtue and religion. For the impressions of one's earlier days are impressions which generally remain, more or less perfect indeed, as they are more or less perfectly inculcated at that critical period. They may indeed be sometimes forgotten, and alas are too easily forgotten, at least in practice; but the internal monitor, conscience, common to every one, reproaches him either in having done the evil or having omitted or neglected the good.

It is, likewise, Mr. Editor, an encouraging sign that the good old Catholic cause of religion and morality is rapidly reviving and daily acquiring new and large proportions in our midst. For if our country, under its new existence, be destined to attain any prominent stand in the role of nations, the mission of the Catholic Church therein, that the same be permanent and productive of good results, is essentially important and cannot by any means be ignored. She could not then begin that mission in a better way—in a way better calculated to attain the desired end, than in beginning at the same time to impart to the rising generation her salutary lessons of morality and education, religious and secular.

By giving the above a corner in your excellent journal, you will, Mr. Editor, much oblige, A FRIEND OF YOUTH.

RETURN OF BISHOP FARRELL.—The bells of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, were rung on Friday afternoon to announce the return of the Right Rev. John Farrell, D.D., Catholic Bishop of that diocese, from Rome, whither he had gone to participate in the religious ceremony which took place there about the end of last month. The Bishop was accompanied by his Secretary, Rev. G. J. Heenan. A large number of the parishioners met them at the railway depot.

GREAT ATTRACTION.—Spurgeon is lame with gout, and now preaches the Gospel on one leg, a fact, which attracts large congregations to his meeting-house.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. M. FLANAGAN, CITY CLERK, KINGSTON.—At the last meeting of the Committee appointed to arrange the celebration of "Dominion Day" it was suggested that there should be some recognition of Mr. M. Flanagan's efficient services as Secretary of that Committee, and of the ready and hearty way in which he has always responded during the last twenty years or more, to the many non-official calls made upon his services.

At a brief consultation held after the meeting it was proposed that a Gold Watch and Chain of the value of \$150 should be presented to Mr. Flanagan. And on the following day the amount was subscribed in a few minutes. Those who had been most intimately connected with Mr. Flanagan as occupants of the Mayor's Chair or Aldermen in the Council, were first called on, and their subscriptions were so liberal, that the amount required was immediately made up.

The following gentlemen met to present the testimonial, viz: His worship the Mayor, John Breden, Esq.; Mr. James O'Reilly, Recorder; Mr. John Creighton, Police Magistrate and ex-Mayor; Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, ex-Mayor; Mr. William Ford, Jr., ex-Mayor; Mr. George Davidson, Alderman and ex-Mayor; Doctor Strange, ex-Mayor; Mr. John Carruthers, Mr. Alderman Allen and Mr. Alderman Kinghorn.

The presentation was made at the City Hall last evening by his worship the Mayor, who expressed to Mr. Flanagan the high esteem in which he was held by all who have been officially connected with him, as well as by his fellow citi-

zens of every rank and creed—who regarded him with high favor both as a man, and as an efficient and obliging public officer.

Mr Flanagan responded nearly as follows:—Mr Mayor and gentlemen—I feel deeply grateful for this mark of your esteem and regard. I cannot sufficiently express my thanks for so rich and valuable a gift. I accept it with pleasure, and will ever prize it as a token of your friendship. The honor conferred on me by so many distinguished gentlemen, and the kind and flattering words of the Mayor, are much beyond my deserts. It is now nearly a quarter of a century since I was appointed City Clerk, and after so long a service it is indeed a source of pride and pleasure to me to be told by so many prominent gentlemen of the city, that in my intercourse with the public, and my humble efforts to discharge my official duties, have met with the approval of the people of Kingston. In the future I can assure you, Mr Mayor and gentlemen, that this mark of your esteem and regard will be to me the strongest incentive to endeavor to retain the confidence of my friends, and continue to be worthy the approbation of my fellow citizens.

The Watch chain are rich specimens of workmanship. They were purchased from Mr William Learmont, jeweller, Montreal—the Watch being from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. Thomas Russell & Sons, London. It bears the following inscription tastefully engraved:—

Presented to MICHAEL FLANAGAN, City Clerk, By the Mayor, Recorder, Police Magistrate, five ex-Mayors, and a few other friends, A Testimonial of regard and esteem for many valuable services rendered by him beyond his official duties. Kingston, July 17, 1867.

Those of our readers who are acquainted with Mr. Flanagan will agree with us in opinion that this Testimonial has been most worthily bestowed.

THE RICHELIEU COMPANY'S NEW STEAMER "CANADA."—On the 25th ult., about noon, the "Canada," the new iron steamer of the Richelieu Company's Quebec line, arrived from Sorel and excited considerable interest as the latest acquisition to their river fleet. As is well known the "Canada," has been built as a day boat between Montreal and Quebec, and the following particulars will be interesting:—The hull is 230 feet from stem to stern with 30 ft. beam and 11 feet hold, and was built by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, in the Spring of 1866, of Bessemer steel and iron. She was put together at Sorel by Mr. R. W. C. White of Montreal, who also built her boilers. The engine, which is the skeleton beam engine of the old "Europa" and of about 300 horse power, was refitted and erected by Messrs. Pontre & Bellerose of Sorel, the frame being of wood. The steam is supplied by two large boilers shaped much like those of a locomotive, but having each two flues and furnaces with return tubes. These boilers are placed on the main deck at either side the boat immediately abaft the paddle boxes, near which in roomy stoke holes, is placed the coal. The interior of the hull is neatly fitted up as a dining saloon, which, though divided into two parts by the space necessary for the engine, extends almost the whole length of the boat, the forward part being fitted with a double tier of berths. The Ladies' Saloon is placed as usual on the main deck immediately astern, and is a nicely fitted and roomy apartment enclosed by large panes of plate glass, extending from floor to ceiling. Between decks there is spacious freight accommodation nearly the whole length of the boat. The whole of the joiner's work of the boat was prepared by Mr. James Shearer, of this city, from his own plans, and was put together under the superintendence of Mr. C. H. Beaubien, of Sorel. The main saloon is on the upper deck, and is entered by a neat double stair case, with a door on each side the boat. This saloon is acknowledged even by those accustomed to American boats, to be more elegant in design and spacious and airy in its arrangement, than anything they have ever seen. On either side the saloon are state rooms, and as a day boat she will accommodate between 500 to 600 passengers. In general appearance, with the exception of her side boilers and two funnels, the "Canada" is not unlike the "Union" as to lines, though she is doubtless more elaborately fitted up than any day boats running on even American waters. Her paddle boxes are handsomely painted with moulded panels radiating from a centre in which that respectable individual called the beaver, flourishes, and below the word "Canada." The Company is satisfied that her speed is beyond all expectation, as her trial trip proved that she will run about 20 miles an hour. She will leave this city during the pleasure travel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and will leave Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

DESTRUCTION OF ZION CHURCH.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, while the Fire Brigade were engaged at a fire in Dupre Lane, the alarm of another fire was given from Zion Church. Some of the brigade went there, the first fire being about over, but the flames had obtained possession to such an extent that every attempt to save the building was useless. About five o'clock the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. The whole inside of the church has been completely gutted, although the walls do not appear to have been materially damaged. The Baptist Church, at one time was in great danger, but the hose were kept playing on it, and so effectually that not even a pane of glass was broken. We regret to learn that Mr. Alfred Perry received serious injury from the breaking of a beam on which he was standing while endeavoring to get down some portions of the building which seemed to endanger the lives of passers by. The origin of the fire cannot be clearly ascertained. It had evidently begun behind the organ, had run up to the space between the roof and the ceiling and had worked its way to the spire along the top of the beams and flooring.—Herald, 29th.

MERCHANT'S BANK.—We are pleased to record that the vacant place of accountant hitherto held by Mr. McEwan, has been filled up by Mr. J. T. Dillon, the popular teller of that bank, and who for many years was connected with the Bank of Upper Canada. During the long time Mr. Dillon has been associated with banking he has won by his urbanity the good will of all who had business transactions with him; and his personal friends will be glad thus to bear of his advancement.

FOUND DEAD.—On Friday, about sundown Mr. Simeon Gage, of Fitch Bay, C.E., an old gentleman about seventy years of age, was found dead beside the road leading from Stanstead Plain to Fitch Bay. A little later, a boy rode into the village of Beebe Plain on a horse whose legs and body were covered with fresh cuts and scars, and said the horse had run away with a man and killed him. From these circumstances it is supposed Mr. Gage was returning home from Stanstead, and that his horse ran away with him, and either by throwing him from the carriage, or kicking him, caused his death.

ROBBERY.—On Thursday morning, Mrs. Finney, living in George street, on awaking, discovered that a number of articles of clothing had been stolen from the line in the yard on which they had been hung the night before. She then went to the police station and informed the detectives of the loss. It was found that all the articles were there, and one or two belonging to somebody else. The policeman on beat had noticed a man coming along the street at an unreasonable hour, and not giving a satisfactory answer, the policeman took him into custody. His name was found to be Spear, a well-known thief.

OTTAWA, July 25.—The only item of interest is the return of a surveying party who left this place in March last, under direction of the Government, to ascertain the length of the Ottawa River, and locate its head waters. This party reports the length of the river to be about one thousand miles, instead of a few hundred, as has been supposed. They found, in the course of the river Gros Lake, said to be four hundred miles in circumference, but there is certainly some mistake in the calculation. On their way they were met by a tribe of Indians, who refused to allow them to proceed. Fortunately one of the party who had been in employ of the Hudson Bay Company, could talk the Indian dialect. After an explanation a council of war was held, and they were all to pursue their journey. Navigation from Lake Temiscaming to Gros Lake is impeded by numerous rapids. Beyond Gros Lake, to head the source of the Ottawa, a distance of two hundred miles, there were no obstructions. The sources of the Ottawa is said to be within fifty miles of the head waters of the St. Lawrence. The land along the upper region of the Ottawa is of good quality. The climate is much colder than here. The explorers had to push ice out of the way of their canoes, on Gros or Victoria Lake, on the 24th of May. The natives are pagans; the males wear neither hats nor ornaments, their only garment being a loose coat. They have a plurality of wives. While the party was there an old squaw died. The son of the squaw's husband commiserating his father's lonely condition, and having three wives, made him a present of his eldest squaw in place of the departed mother.

A STARTLING RUMOR.—A rumor of a painful nature, involving no less an issue than murder, came down the river from Desjardins, on Wednesday last. It was to the effect that during a family quarrel on some inland matter, a man named Orrol, living near Desjardins, struck another man—a Frenchman—with an axe, killing him at once. The rumor has not been confirmed since, but it is to be sincerely hoped that it may not turn out true.—Peterboro Review.

THE RICHARDSON MINE.—The Directors of the Richardson Mine Company had a meeting on Thursday last, and decided upon the immediate opening of the mine. Mr. Hardin, of Chicago, was appointed to superintend operations.—Intelligencer.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET Montreal, July 30, 1867. Flour—Pollards, nominal \$4.50; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.50; Super., No. 2 \$6.95 to \$7.05; Superfine nominal \$7.50; Fancy \$7.50 to \$7.75; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.50; Superior Extra \$9 to \$10.00; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs. Omeal or brl. of 200 lbs. \$5.75 to \$5.95. Wheat per bush. of 60 lb. — U. C. Spring, \$1.15 to \$1.60. Peas per 60 lbs — 77c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 40c to 41c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal.—worth about 65c to 00c. Rye per 56 lbs.—85c. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex store at \$0.72 to \$0.75. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Ports \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4.50 to 0.00.—First Peas, \$7.45 to \$8.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs M ss, \$18.75 to \$19.75; Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$15. to \$20.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. July 23 1867. Flour, country, per quintal, 19 1/2 to 20 0. Oatmeal, do 0 0 to 0 0. Indian Meal, do 10 6 to 11 0. Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0. Barley, do, 0 0 to 0 0. Peas, do, 5 0 to 5 6. Oats, do, 2 3 to 2 6. Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 0 to 1 3. Do, salt do 0 6 1/2 to 0 7. Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 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 9. Mutton do 0 6 to 0 7. Lamb per quarter 4 0 to 6 3. Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 6 to 0 6. Hax, per 100 pounds \$8.00 to \$10.50. Straw \$3.00 to \$4.50. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$7.00 to \$9.00. Pork, fresh, do \$7.50 to \$8.00.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, MONTREAL. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place on MONDAY EVENING 5th inst. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. A full attendance requested. By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. A Special general meeting of the above Society will take place in the Society's room, St. Patrick's Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 6th August, for the transaction of important business. JOHN O'BRIEN, Secretary.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. August, 1867. CONTENTS: 1. Guette's Papacy Schismatic, 2. Impressions of Spain, 3. Il Duomo, 4. Americus Vesputius and Christopher Columbus, 5. Three Leaves from an Old Journal, 6. Mary's Dirge, 7. Sir Thomas More, 8. The Two Lovers of Flaviv Domitilla, 9. Under the Violets, 10. An Irish Saint, 11. Charles V. at the Convent of Yuste, 12. The Crucifix of Baden, 13. The Indissolubility of Christian Marriage, 14. Sea Dulla, 15. Solutions of some Parisian Problems, 16. Playing with Fire, 17. Christianity and its Conflicts, 18. Thermometers, 19. The Tuscan Peasants and the Maremma, 20. Miscellany, 21. New Publications. Price—\$4 a year in advance. Single Copies, free by mail, 38 cents. D. & J. SADLER & Co., Montreal.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS. LIFE OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA. By Father SERRAS DICK. Cloth, \$1.12. THREE PHASES OF CHRISTIAN LOVE. By Lady Herbert. Cloth, \$ 1.25. THE BEAUTIES OF FAITH, OR POWER OF MARY'S PATRONAGE. Cloth, \$1.50. SOURCE OF EDICATIONS, OR GOOD THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. By Revd. Theodore Noether. Cloth, \$1.50. CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Compiled by the Christian Brothers. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadler. Volume I, contains Examples on the Apostles' Creed. Cloth, 50 cents. CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Volume II, illustrating the Commandments of God and of the Church. Compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Translated from the French by Mrs J. Sadler. Cloth, 75 cents. CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Volume III, illustrating the Sacraments. Compiled by the Christian Brothers. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadler. 75 cents. Each of the above volumes is complete in itself. They are admirably adapted for premiums. CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Translated from the French by Mrs J. Sadler. The three volumes complete in one, comprising 7 volumes illustrating the Apostles' Creed, the Commandments of God and of the Church, the Sacraments, &c. &c. A large volume of nearly 900 pages. Cloth, \$2.00. CARDINAL WISMAN'S LECTURES ON THE DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH. Cloth, \$1.50. REV. DR. CHALLONER'S MEDITATIONS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Cloth, \$1.12. HUGHES AND BROCKENBIDGE'S CONTROLLED. Cloth, \$1.12. HUGHES AND BROCKENBIDGE'S ORAL DISCOURSERS. Cloth \$2.00. THE VERGANO OF A JEW. By C. Guenet. Cloth, \$1.12. ROSA IMMACULATA. By Marie Josephine, (Authoress of Rosa Mystica). Cloth, red edges, \$1.50. THE PATH WHICH LED A PROTESTANT LAWYER TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. By Peter H. Barnett. Cloth, \$1.50. D. & J. SADLER & CO. The Undersigned have just published their SCHOOL BOOK LIST for 1867. It contains the names of the principal School Books published and used in the Dominion and the United States. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal, C.E.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of HENRI BERNARD, of St. Hyacinthe. Insolvent. The creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Saviour St., in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the twelfth day of August, next, at four o'clock p.m. for the public examination of the insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 24th July, 1867. WANTED, BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as principal or assistant in an English Commercial and Matematical School. Address, A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

WANTED, A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to, TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful 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. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 10.—The Queen of Prussia arrived here last night.

The Sultan has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of Osmanli upon Marshals Casrobert and Regnault.

The Presse of this evening says the yacht in which the Prince Napoleon and the Duke and Duchess of Aosta are to cross to England arrived this morning at Cherbourg, and their Royal Highnesses will start this evening.

Prince Arthur arrived at noon to-day at Oberbourg on his return to England.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, M. Rouher, replying to the speech of M. Thiers, said:—"The object of the Mexican expedition was to obtain reparation for the wrongs endured by our countrymen. From the beginning of the expedition it was foreseen that it would be necessary to march on the capital. The Convention of Soledad was not accepted, because it was a snare spread for the allied forces. France, having been left alone, was bound to advance."

M. Rouher, commenting upon the events which followed, continued thus:—"Attack us, criticize us, but do not say that we did not act in good faith; that the Legislature did not know the truth, that it was unable to exercise its control. For these attacks one can see an attempt to break up the union of the majority of the Chamber and the Government in order to isolate the Government in its responsibility, and to disconnect the majority from participation in the affair. This argument that the Government acted in a covert manner is neither true nor just. You will repeat it. We shall continue in misfortune, as in prosperity, to make common cause. Yes, everything has been said truly and independently in reference to the Mexican expedition. The Government consulted public opinion, and resigned itself to giving the order for the evacuation of Mexico. If I had been able upon the termination of the enterprise to contemplate the odious assassination which has been committed, a natural feeling would probably have restrained the Government from forming such a resolution; but the resolution to evacuate was, after all, taken on account of the demands of public opinion. The Government did everything to induce the Emperor Maximilian to leave Mexico with our troops; but a high sentiment of fidelity to the cause which he had embraced and scruples of personal honor detained him. 'It is not by me,' the Emperor replied, 'that the glory of my ancestors shall be sullied.'"

M. Rouher denied that the Mexican expedition paralyzed the action of France at the time of the late events in Germany, or that it had destroyed the prestige of France in distant countries. He said:—"No, the prestige of France has suffered no diminution—nations do not perish; Mexican anarchy will one day be vanquished, and the blood that has been poured out will be avenged. The day when that nation shall be delivered from her sad condition will witness her entry into civilization. She will look back in her history and will then raise a voice of sympathy for France."

M. Jules Favre maintained the opinions he expressed yesterday and reverted to the affair of the Jecker bonds. He said that the United States Government intended to reach the United States. Under another Government the Ministers would be impeached. M. Favre was unable to proceed owing to noisy interruptions.

M. Thiers said the expedition cost 600 millions, without reckoning the loans that had been contracted.

M. Rouher declared that when M. Thiers confined himself to simple statements and would enter into a serious discussion the Government would reply. The Chamber then voted the termination of the debate.

A French journal gives an amusing illustration of the familiar truth that "accounts differ." By careful study of the Cretan despatches it has ascertained that the total loss of the Turks during the present insurrection has been one million five hundred thousand men; of the insurgents, forty men. A similar computation, founded upon the Turkish despatches, gives a Cretan loss of three million men at the lowest figures, against a Turkish loss of five. One does not often have to split a hair difference than that.

AN UNREMARKABLE POSITION.—Napoleon's position can scarcely be enviable now. With a host of illustrious guests his fetes in their honor are suddenly suspended by reason of the deplorable news from Mexico, and instead of gala dresses the court has put on mourning. And while Napoleon is pondering over the miserable fate of his protégé whom he abandoned, and of the still more miserable fate of the Empress Charlotte, who, having been long dead in mind, is now slowly dying in body, he has to undergo the most severe castigation in the Corps Legislatif. The debates on the budget gives the Opposition an opportunity for the most scathing criticism upon the waste of money and men in which the emperor has long indulged. No wonder if he looks harassed and worn, and as though suffering from an incurable disease.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDIA OFFICE.—Applications for tickets for the ball to the Sultan at the India Office, on the 19th inst., have been so overwhelming that it is has been found necessary, considering the amount of space, to limit the invitation very greatly. It is also proposed to give a grand banquet to the Viceroy, who is even more connected with India than the Sultan; and as the Secretary of State and Council for India, in their joint capacity are wholly apart from all party influences, the principle of selection adopted both for ball and dinner is to ask the most distinguished men in England, without reference to politics.

The late Dr. Lamballe, of Paris went to Paris a poor boy, and left 560,000 francs (\$112,000) to each of his five heirs.

The Paris Liberte says: "A new giant born in the department of the Vosges and measuring eight feet and a half in height, visited the exhibition yesterday morning having made the journey to Paris principally with the object of measuring himself with the Chinese giant. He at once proceeded to the establishment which the latter shares with a dwarf, and challenged him, a measure in hand: the result of the trial was that the Chinaman had to acknowledge himself vanquished in stature."

ITALY.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIANS.—At 7 o'clock, on July 1st, the Pope received in the Upper Atrium of the Basilica of St. Peter's the deputation commissioned to present to his Holiness addresses of devotion from one hundred Italian cities, collected together in the form of a magnificent album. This deputation consisted of more than two thousand persons comprising many eminent Italians, under the presidency of Count Boschetti, with whom the idea of the album originated, and who presented it to the Holy Father on behalf of his fellow-countrymen. In so doing the Count delivered a long address, which though couched in guarded terms, was characterized throughout by hostility to the Italian government. When Count Boschetti had finished speaking, the Pope, amid the enthusiastic vivas of the assembly, rose from his chair of state to reply, and said: "I have always loved Italy, I have prayed for her happiness, and God knows my affection for her."

Rome.—It is curious to observe the tone of the Press in this country towards all that pertains at Rome. A few months ago, when the French troops had not yet been withdrawn from the Holy City the prophets of the English papers were unanimous in foretelling the speedy downfall of the temporal power. Many writers went beyond this, and prophesied that with the temporal there must soon be an end to the spiritual power of the Holy Father. In December last

there were several Evangelical minded men and women who started from England in order to be present at the breaking up of the power of the Woman of Babylon. One old lady is said to have gone to Rome full of faith and hope that she would get Fins IX to abjure the errors of Popery, and had already planned setting up his Holiness in a West end chapel of his own in London, in which he was to preach what cant calls "the gospel of Christ" in the purest Italian. But as time wore on, and the more earnest believers in the gospel according to Garibaldi, seeing that the real Roman people did not wish or intend to break into rebellion, began to abuse the Papacy for not having fallen. They had first called it names because it appeared to be weak; they now took it to task because it seemed strong. If the brigands in the provinces happened to make a successful foray, the Roman Executive was reviled because they were not put down.—Register.

The gathering of the Bishops at Rome is by all accounts, suspected or impartial, a magnificent and impressive spectacle. The ceremony of the Canonization took place with great pomp on Saturday. In the great procession which took place on Corpus Christi, we are told that all the Bishops of the Latin Rite wore white mitres and white capes without embroidery, and that the Cardinals were only distinguished from them by the satin work on their mitres. The Oriental Bishops, with the Archbishops, Primate, and Patriarchs, were on the contrary attired in all the magnificence of the East: their mitres embroidered with gold and richly jewelled, and their diadems, which took the shape of an imperial crown, blazing with gems. The Pope appeared in excellent health, but looked rather pale.

MONKS AND NUNS STARVING IN SICILY.—The Italian Journals quote the following passage from a speech recently delivered in the Florence Chamber by the deputy from Marsala, Signor Damiani. He said:—"Great number of Sicilian monks and nuns, who are now merely Italian citizens, are thrown at the present time on private charity to prevent them from dying of hunger. At Marsala alone there are now two hundred members of religious communities whom you have not given a single penny for their support. The town council of Marsala made a strong representation to the central government of the cruel injustice with which these persons had been treated and of the extreme distress in which they are in consequence of the non-payment of the allowance granted them on being ousted out of their property."

Florence, July 11.—In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Rattazzi laid on the table the correspondence relating to the late negotiations with Rome; declaring, however, that he considered the publication to be unnecessary. In the course of the debate on the Church Property Bill Signor Rattazzi said that no difference of opinion existed between the Government and the Chamber on the principal foreign and home questions, and urged the Chamber to show by deeds its unalterable determination to meet the engagements and to organize and re-establish the credit of the country. This remark was received with loud applause.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain recently proposed to make a journey to the Paris Exhibition, and so on to the Cortez. The Independence Belge, however says there is a report in Paris that the journey may not be made, as it depends upon the success of the Spanish Court in negotiating a loan of \$2,500,000, one-half of which the Queen wishes to pay, the expenses of her trip. The other half the Queen, if she gets it intends to present to the Holy Father, on a visit to Rome, which she contemplates.

THE SPANISH DEBT.—MADRID, July 10.—At the sitting of the Senate to-day Senor Barzanallans, Minister of Finance stated that the issue of consolidated stock for the conversion of the Passive Debt will take place by public auction. The Minister of Finance is actively preparing special regulations for immediately giving effect to the Bill for the conversion of the Passive Debt and the Certificates.

GERMANY.

The Rhenish provinces of Prussia are in a ferment over a recent act of M. Bismarck. In the interest of the Prussian treasury, the minister declared the sale of tobacco in these provinces a government monopoly. As this would deprive many families of their livelihood a great commotion has been excited. It is thought that the offensive measure will be promptly rescinded. M. Bismarck should have learned from the example of our own Dutch governor of glorious memory, that governments meddle with their subjects' pipes at their peril.

Wiesbaden was lately visited by a water spout which did considerable damage, and created much alarm. Three houses were thrown down, two women and a number of children perished, the kassal was nearly destroyed, and large stores and household furniture were carried along the streets. There was a shower of mud and fish, which emitted a horrible odor enough to cause an epidemic.

Reports received in London from Vienna say that serious disturbances have broken out in the Province of Galicia. The Austrian troops, despatched to put them down, have been beaten by the rioters. It is believed that these riots have been incited by Russian emissaries, who have worked upon the national prejudices of the Sclavonic population and created by their intrigues, a feeling of discontent.

The trichinosis, which was thought to have died out in Germany, has again showed itself at Halberstadt, Lower Saxony. A considerable number of the inhabitants, and amongst them children only three years old, have been affected. Without the intervention of the police, the butcher who sold the diseased pork would probably have suffered severely from the anger of the populace.

A school has been recently opened at Worms, for the education of those desirous of learning the manufacture of beer and vinegar. Four months is the time required to enable a person to become a graduate.

Vienna letter states that the Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria and of Maximilian, gives evidences of insanity. The Imperial Diet of Austria on July 17th rejected the bill for the abolition of capital punishment throughout the limits of the empire.

Louis Kossuth is announced as a candidate for the Hungarian Parliament from the town of Waitzan, in the county of Pesth.

A German and his wife were arrested the other week in the Paris Exposition, the former charged with fraudulent bankruptcy. They were searched. "No effects," was the reply of the searcher, when the size of the lady's obignon caught his attention, and he pulled it off. It was a nest of bank notes.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN July 11.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg had a protracted interview with the King of Prussia yesterday at Ems, and subsequently left for Switzerland. The conversation is said to have referred to the ex-Queen of Hanover.

The resolutions passed at the late Zollverein conferences will have the effect of allowing the inhabitants of each State the greatest possible liberty for the exercise of their respective occupations, and all the States of the Zollverein are placed by the new treaty upon an equal footing.

The North-German Gazette publishes an article again contesting Earl Derby's views on the Luxemburg guarantee, in which it says:—"The fact that there are several Powers equally engaged to guarantee the neutrality of Luxemburg imposes upon each signatory Power a proportional engagement for defending it, which obligation collectively constitutes the full guarantee of the treaty."

AUSTRIA.

The Kikeriki, the Vienna Punch, has a cartoon of the Emperor Napoleon asleep but not unconscious of

dreams, with frowning face and clenched hands tossing on the imperial couch, beside which is standing the shade of a Hapsburg in a Hungarian tunic, who is gazing on him reproachfully, and reciting a poem the burden of which is that Maximilian of Mexico will cling to him everlastingly, 'in revel high, in golden hour of gladness, ay, and in exile when man feels the want of friendship, and sighs for death, such honourable death as thou canst never hope for.'

VIENNA, July 10.—In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrat the Bill on Ministerial responsibility was adopted.

Dr. Muhlfeld proposed that a new law regulating all religious questions should be passed. In his speech he pointed out that the history of Austria sufficiently shows what ought not to be the course of the Government in religious questions, and that a change of policy is now most urgent. The motion was referred to a special committee.

A newspaper in the Hungarian language is about to be started in this city to advocate Russian interests.

Several Moldavian agitators have been arrested in Transylvania.

TURKEY.

The latest official accounts received from Crete are dated the 4th of June. They contain no confirmation of the reported victories of Omar Pasha though these were said to have taken place on the 3d of June. According to advices from Eresolion, in Crete, Omar Pasha attacked the Greeks with his whole army on the first of June, but from the fact that the Turks maintained an obstinate silence in regard to the issue of the battle, it is inferred that they were badly beaten.

Official reports received from Omar Pasha announce that a great success has been attained by the Imperial troops over the volunteer troops concentrated in the district of Lepetho.

After this defeat of the volunteers, the inhabitants of Lepetho delivered over to the Imperial army 6,000 carbines and a large quantity of munitions of war, which had recently been received from Greece by the Arcadi. The Imperial army now hold the strongholds which it was necessary to occupy previous to marching on Spakia.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The Imperial Court will go into mourning for four weeks for the Emperor Maximilian.

King George of Greece left here yesterday by sea for Denmark.

The Crown Prince Humbert of Italy received to-day the members at the Diplomatic Corps at the Winter Palace.

The Czar of Russia left a million of roubles for the poor of Paris. He gave the servants of the Elysee palace £2,000, and distributed one hundred and thirty eight valuable gifts. During his visit in Paris he spent £200,000. The Czar's wife spent £40,000.

UNITED STATES.

In the criminal Court in Indianapolis, on Friday, bills of indictment were reported against five different physicians for procuring abortions. The same tribunal, in a case of assault and battery against a street railroad conductor, for ejecting a negro, decided that whoever paid fare had the right to ride without regard to race or color.

The Herald's Cincinnati special says, two Italian counterfeiters were arrested to-day while in the very act of moulding counterfeit 5 cent nickels.—They had superb dies and machinery, and several bushels of spurious coins.

The difficulty between Brigham Young and Orson Pratt arises from the fact that Young has stopped payment on Pratt's drafts on the Mormon fund in the Bank of England. There is said to be great opposition to Young's tyranny in Utah, and some rich developments are expected.

The number of European immigrants arriving at New York last week were 5,786, making a total of 135,476 from the 1st of January, against 133,823 for the corresponding period of last year.

A Kansas correspondent of the Cleveland Herald of the 25th says: "All new countries are proverbially unhealthy; but this is healthy—so healthy that at the new city of Salina the proprietor of one of the rival additions, after waiting a reasonable length of time for some one to dropped off, killed a man to start a graveyard on his claim."

The Hudson river steamers have caught the prevalent mania, and are "running opposition," Albany to New York at 25 cents a head.

Within the last week, six or seven fires have occurred in Chicago, involving an aggregate loss of \$100,000, partly covered by insurance.

It is gratifying to know that the food crisis has passed in the South. The cry of distress that recently came up from nearly all the Southern States is now alleviated by the gathering of the early crops.

In some parts of Michigan the wheat is being harvested. The yield is very fine, and no complaints of damage are heard. The fruit crop of the State is good.

The Presbytery of Troy, at a recent meeting, passed strong resolutions denouncing the fearful crime of preventing and destroying infant life, now so prevalent.

A thrilling cholera case in Buffalo has been traced to decayed sausage and bad beer.

It is now an ascertained fact that the crop of wheat which has been gathered and is now gathering in the United States is generally the largest and best which has ever been raised in this country. The cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco crops give promise of a larger yield than has been known since 1860, while the corn gives an assurance that it will exceed in amount that of any previous year. There is no material blessing equalling in value this general success of all kinds of agricultural products. Its benefits direct and reach every human being in the land. The breadth of wheat sown this year in all parts of the country is greatly in excess of any previous year, and the crop has reached a successful harvesting more free from casualties of all kinds than has ever been known. The wheat, both winter and spring, will be not only abundant, but of a superior quality.—Chicago Tribune, July 13.

As anticipated, the wheat crop will be the largest ever grown in the United States. A careful analysis of information from all the States shows that the total acreage in wheat is ten to fifteen per cent. greater than last year. In a majority of the States the breadth of winter wheat is quite as wide as usual, and that of spring wheat much greater. The reports of the condition of the crop show that it is much better than last year, and the harvest is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels. The harvest is already over in the South, so that the crop of the entire country may now be considered free from any ordinary danger.

The New England Farmer recommends the cultivation of snakes as a means of destroying many noxious bugs, grubs, &c. What next? We have cultivated robins so that we can't get any cherries to eat, and now shall we encourage the growth of snakes so that no woman, not an Amazon, would dare to walk with us in the fields? No sir.

Mrs. Maria Gilmore a widow lady of Springfield, Mass., sixty five years of age, committed suicide on Monday by cutting out her bowels, which she placed near her in a pail of water. She lived an hour afterwards and made her will. She was supposed to be insane.

HORRIBLE TORTURE OF A MISSIONARY.—In Parkman's new book, 'The Jesuits in North America,' the martyrdom of a missionary named Brebeuf, by the Huron tribe of Indians in 1649, is thus described: "Brebeuf was led apart and bound to a

stake: He seemed concerned more for his captive converts than for himself, and addressed them in a loud voice, exhorting them to suffer patiently and promising heaven as a reward. The Iroquois increased, scorched him from head to foot to silence him; whereupon, in the tone of a master, he threatened them with everlasting flames for persecuting the worshippers of God. As he continued to speak with voice and countenance unchanged, they cut his lower lip and thrust a red-hot iron down his throat: He still held his tall form erect and defiant, with no sigh or sound of pain, and they tried other means to overcome him. Next they hung around Brebeuf's neck a collar made of hatchets heated red hot; but the indomitable priest stood like a rock. A Huron in the crowd who had been a convert of the mission, but who was now an Iroquois by adoption, called out with the malice of a renegade, to pour hot water on their heads, since they had poured so much cold water on others (in baptism). The kettle was accordingly slung and the water boiled and poured slowly on the heads of the two missionaries. 'We baptize you,' they cried, 'that you may be happy in heaven; for nobody can be saved without baptism.' Brebeuf would not flinch and in a rage they cut stripes of flesh from his limbs and devoured them before his eyes. Other renegade Hurons called out to him, 'You told us that the more one suffers on earth the happier he is in heaven. We wish you to be happy; and you ought to thank us for it. After a succession of other revolting tortures they scalped him; when seeing him nearly dead, they laid open his breasts and came in a crowd to drink the blood of so valiant an enemy thinking to imbibe with it some portion of his courage.' A chief then tore out his heart and devoured it. Thus died Jean de Brebeuf, founder of the Huron Mission, its truest hero and greatest martyr. He came from a noble race—the same it is said, from which sprang the English Earl of Arundel; but never had the mailed barons of his line confronted a fate so appalling with so prodigious a constancy. To the last he refused to flinch, and his death was the astonishment of his murderers.

A WORD ON JAPAN.—Discovered by chance in 1542

by the Portuguese, seven years after the Jesuits, under the personal supervision of the Apostle of the Indies, Francis Xavier, made their appearance in Japan, and zealously and successfully laboured to promote the Roman Catholic faith amongst the inhabitants during a period of thirty-eight years, when it was first arrested by persecution under the reign of the Emperor Teiko Sama admitted to be the most illustrious of all the secular emperors of Japan, and who, by mere force of character, had from the condition of a woodcutter raised himself to the Imperial dignity. In 1587 Christianity had made such progress as to excite the serious attention and opposition of the heathen priesthood of Buddha, at whose instigation the Emperor by proclamation expressly prohibited his subjects under pain of death from embracing the new religion, and several proselytes suffered the extreme penalty in consequence. In 1590 however, under the reign of Teiko's successor, the Christians were persecuted with the utmost malignity—their places of meeting were burnt, their religious insignia scrupulously destroyed, and no less than 20,570 of the native Christians were put to death and very serious check thereby given to the propagation of the faith.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

FASTING.—Ladies do not faint now-a-days, at least but rarely. If one can trust a perfect mass of evidence, oral and written, syncope, at the end of the last century, and up to the 35th year of this, was a habit with ladies. A story without a swoon was impossible until lately. Let us thank heaven comfortably that our mothers, wives, and daughters have given up the evil habit of becoming cataleptic at the occurrence of anything in the least degree surprising.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

AN EDITOR IN HEAVEN.—Under the above caption an exchange gives a long obituary notice of a deceased brother editor. The following is the closing paragraph.

"Should we not then rejoice that our late friend of the scissors and quill is in heaven? In that paradise the cry of 'more copy' will never again fall upon his distracted ears. There his enjoyments will no more be interrupted by the growls of the unreasonable subscriber or the duns of the paper-maker. There he will enjoy entire freedom from the detractions and misrepresentations of political opponents, and the caresses of ambitious political aspirants. In that blissful abode he is no more to be troubled with illegible manuscript or abominable poetry. No rival editors will there steal his thunder, or his items, and typographical errors shall know him no more forever."

RIGHTLY STOPPED.—A lawyer, travelling in the country, stopped at a cottage to inquire his way. The woman of the house told him he must keep straight on for some time then turn to the right; but said that she herself was going to pass the road he must take, and that if he would wait a few moments till she could get her horse ready, she would show him the way. 'Well,' said he, 'bad company is better than none—make haste.' After jogging on five or six miles, the gentleman asked if they had not come to the road he must take? 'Oh, yes,' said she, 'we have passed it two or three miles back, but I thought bad company was better than none, so I kept you along with me.'

One evening a parent was hearing his little Johnny recite his Sunday school lesson. It was in the 13th chapter of Matthew, wherein it relates of the malicious individual who went about sowing tares, &c.

"What is a tare?" the parent interrupted to inquire. Johnny hesitated.

"Tell me, my son, what a tare is."

"You have had 'em," said Johnny, casting down his eyes and wriggling his foot.

"Had 'em!" said the astonished parent, opening his eyes rather wide, "why, what do you mean Johnny?"

"When you didn't come home for three days last week," said Johnny, "I heard mother tell aunt Susan you was off on a tare."

The Sunday school lesson was brought to an abrupt close, and Johnny, who knew too much altogether to sit up any later, was sent to bed.

They have a patriarch in Taunton, Mass., who says that he once raised a flock of wild ducks from a pond, when he took aim at them with his gun and fired. They flew away with much clamor, and surprised to find that some of them dropped, he examined the field of battle. He picked up four bushels of legs. There is a tonch of pathos in the old man's voice as he adds, 'I fired too low.'

The editor of the Woonsocket Patriot makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai hen of his that has been setting for five weeks upon two round stones and a piece of brick. 'Her anxiety,' he says, 'is no greater than ours to know what she will hatch. If it proves a brickyard, that hen is not for sale.'

A boy and girl of tender years were disputing as to what their 'mothers could do.' Getting impatient the little damsel blurted out by the way of climax and as a clincher: 'Well, there's one thing my mother can do that yours can't—my mother can take every one of her teeth out at once.'

AMERICAN WIT.—One of the American papers observes of Mr. Wentworth, member of Congress for a district of Illinois; that he is so tall that when he addresses the people, instead of mounting a stump, as is usual in the West, they have to dig a hole for him to stand in. Another paper, which goes the whole ticket against Mr. Wentworth, politely observes that they 'dig a hole for him; not because he is too tall, but because he never feels at home unless he is up to his eyes in dirt.'

"Oh, mother, do send for the doctor!" said a little boy of three years. "What for, my dear?" "Why, there's a gentleman in the parlor who says he'll die if Jane won't marry him—and she says she won't."

"Did you ever see such a summer, Mike?" inquired one Irishman of another, a day or two since. "Yes," replied Mike. "When?" "Continued the questionist. "Last winter," said Mike.

If you use a firearm, take care that in shooting off your arm, you don't shoot off your hand. The love-knot is made curiously crooked, probably as an arch reminder that love is always crossed.

A cross husband and father at the head of the table makes the best dinner unpalatable and indigestible. The soldier's great risk is that of becoming extinguished before he can become distinguished.

A young man advertises his desire for a wife—'Pretty, and entirely ignorant of the fact.' Why is a widower like a house in a state of delapidation? Because he should be repaired. Crochets are very well in a music book, but bad in people's heads.

CIRCULAR.

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

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

COUGHS AND COLDS

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certain; when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be at once had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box.

August, 1867. 2m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. August, 1867. 2m

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter, received by H. R. Gray, Esq., Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main Street, Montreal:

118 DOMINIQUE STREET, Montreal, July 18, 1863.

Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured.—The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back.

I am yours, respectfully, Mrs. V. LAFRANCE.

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. 470

THE SARSAPARILLA DIGGERS OF YUCATAN.—This singular set of people are descended from the ancient Aztecs of Southern Mexico, and still retain some of the peculiarities which Stephens and Prescott gave of their ancestors. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., employ a small army of them in digging Sarsaparilla root. Provided with narrow spades, a coil of rope, and a bag of water they are ready for the forest where the wild banana furnishes them with food, and thick-leaved trees their only shelter. Few of those who had themselves rejuvenated by this product, know how much they are indebted to the toil of these humble laborers who dig health for thousands of Doctor Ayer's patrons, while they sometimes lose their own.—(Boston Commercial)

PERMANENT AND WIDE-SPREAD SUCCESS IS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE GOODNESS OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—They should be in every family, ready for use on the first symptoms of disease occurring. This method will often save life. Remember, the

CHOLERA MUST BE TREATED AS A POISON, and your safety demands it should be got rid of without delay. Colds, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, diarrhoea, colic, in fact, all sickness is the consequence of active impurities in the blood. These being removed, the health is restored at once.

Observe my name in the Government stamp in white letters. Sold by Druggists.

B. BRANDRETH. July, 1867. 1m

WY. AND BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS A POPULAR MEDICINE?—Because they relieve the bowels, tone the stomach, regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing any pain.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—From the early days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs.



A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE. The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process—and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials—the brass, the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director.

A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system.

ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warranty is good at all times against or Company's agents.

ROBBINS & APPLTON, 182 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLTON & CO., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents. ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a layman and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustom to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1865. Mr. J. BARRIS, Sir, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. Velpain's Hair Restorative, I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.

THOMAS MCCAFFRY Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E

P. MOYNAUGH & CO. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen.

At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL. The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.

DR. T. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. Prepared by

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

For all the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills. For all the purposes of a Cathartic Medicine. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

FARM FOR SALE. FOR SALE, that beautiful Farm, situated at St. Hyacinthe, two miles from the station, containing 180 acres, in superficies (130 arable, and 50 in bush), with a dwelling house, barn, stables, and outbuildings thereon erected.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA. A Large Supply of Ladies' Gents', Boy's, Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK

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, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!! SEND for D. & J. SADDLER & CO.'S NEW PREMIUM LIST for 1867. It contains the names of all Books suitable for Prizes, with price and discount allowed to Colleges, Convents, Institutions, Libraries, &c.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume; always headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet table.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling.—They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X." and then got one old grumpy legislator to pass a law "preventing defacing the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly.

CHOLERA. DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt.

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

HEIMSTREET'S inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees.

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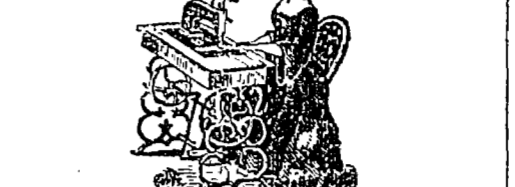
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GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her toilet table.

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



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

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Zetna 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; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Outting and Sidewalt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CHOLERA. DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents.

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