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VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 86, 1869.

No. 51.

THE MASTER OF LISFINRY.

From "Legends of the Wars in Ireland," by Robert Dwyer Joyce, M D.

CHAPTER 1.

One sweet June evening in the year 1579, the sentinels were ranged for watch and ward along the walls of Youghal; some leaning in an indolent the breastworks, others walking quietly to and fro, their buff-coats and armor half unpraced, and their long halberds glittering in the soft and merry sunshine. Beneath them lay the town with its strong, stern-looking castles, its quaint houses, with their pointed gables and antique doorways, its inhabitants half astir and listless too; for the ings as it had upon those of the lazy soldiers upon the castle-tops and the walls. Southward spread out the blue, bright, and placid ocean, with a few landward direction, the scenery extended itself smoke into the calm, amber-colored sky.

On the northern ramparts, two sentinels were sitting, engaged in a quiet, balf-dreamy conversation. They were both aged men. Their faces were turned to a Jark bronze by constant exwhen they first denned the helmet and sword, bim down!' and took the wandering trade of a soldier.

his comrade, 'I would we were both back again in our own blithe braes of Northumberland! I do stone walls, and waiting, always waiting, for the my ears since last Christmas-tide.

Ralph Goodwyn, said Gurth, 'from my heart I wish your wish. By the axe of my father, but it is enough to sour a man's blood in God wot, are sharp enough for the work they place of their brothers in arms. have to do, and brightening our tasses and breast- | Night had fallen upon the town; but the senplates! Ab! those were merry days when we tipels were still watchful upon the walls. They chased the deer together through the South could distinguish no indications of a stir among Forest, and courted the blithe lasses by the Brig | the Irish, save that, ever and anon, a slight muro' Reed,'

Goodwyn. Dost thou remember the day I fought Simon o' the Mill for the love of bonnie appeared to move to and fro in every direction, Alice of Elsdon?'

A bright day it was, Ralph, but a black day

for Simon o' the Mill.'

But it was near being the same for me, too, Gurth. When our good swords were suivered, and we went to work with the dirk, he got his point between the bars of my basnet, and gave me this; and he pointed to a great scar across his face. 'He fell, Gurth, and I had no rival for the love of my bonnie Alice. But. alas! it was too short, and she died, poor thing, ere the autumn-tide; and ever since I am a wanderer. and a man of the sword, like yourselt.'

'As for me,' rejoined Gurth, 'I took the plume, and followed the tuck of drum, to feed my own wild fancy. I could never love maiden like you, Ralph, though the gleam and the blink amining the fortifications. All at once a wild of her eye were as bright as the steel of my dirk. But what is that?' he exclaimed, starting to his feet, and pointing northward to the skirt of the ancient forest that stretched along the bank of ketoons, and the loud roar of cannon, which, the Blackwater. Both looked in the direction to which he pointed, and beheld the glitter of swords and spears and the waving of plumes, and | terror into its inhabitants. All day the firing conthe flutter of advancing banners, as if a great army were approaching. And so it was. Even as they looked, a large body of light-armed footformed in a body on the clear plain outside .-Long lines of horsemen followed, with fluttering | breach, on the evening of that day, a large body | in which some bright angel had come near, and banners and glistening armor, then other bodies of the Irish were rushing, headed by the knights of foot; then, again, horsemen, falling into re- and gentlemen who composed the officers of gular positions as they came, until at length a Desmond's army. They were met gallantly by large and numbrous army lay formed before them the English, and driven back almost to their inon the plam, but far beyond the range of the trenchments. On they came again, however, light carmon on the walls.

'Fire the alarm-gun,' cried Ralph, 'and call

up the captain of the guard.'

fired by Gurth; and, in a few moments, the ramparts were thronged with men, the different officers running to and fro, giving their com soldiers into their proper order.

tall, stern-looking soldier, when the proper ar- heavy sword clutched in both hands, as be hacked see how his patient was progressing. rangements were made, 'they seem still unwarcivil message. Better had they thrown us the dint of pressure, body to body, were at length thy bravery, he would be outside the walls still. only for the charge of the Knight of Rincrew, death, a few perches beneath her upon the green

from from the mouth of one of their falconets, the Irish following with a wild shout into the thou Gerald the monk, whose life I saved at the arms upon us, and gave me this with a backthan come thus with a white 'kerchief on the town. At this moment, Gurth of the Stream, point of a lance; for we can hold no parley and have no truce with those wild Irishry."

ATHOLIC

rode forth, accompanied by a mounted gilly, or henchman, and came at an easy gallop towards brought him to the ground. Friend and foe the walls. He was clad in a suit of hright armor, his beliet being surmounted by a tall red and listless manner against the parapets and over plume; and in his hand he held his long spear the axe of Gurth, and half-smothered by his helaloft, on the point of which fluttered a white met, he soon sank into a deep swoon, and lay as 'kerchief, like a small banneret. He was soon needless and as quiet as those who had fared within speaking distance of the walls, and, reining in his steed, stood, like a tall statue of iron, motionless, his gilly close behind him, looking with fierce eyes upon the formidable array of men-at-arms upon the walls. In a few moments, quiet and warmth of the evening seemed to have he raised his visor, and with a voice loud and cupied by the Irish army. as much effect on their movements and proceed- clear as the tones of a trumpet, addressed himself to those whom he considered to be the leaders of the town.

'Vassals of the Red Queen,' he said, 'the sails in the harbor and in the offing; while, in a high and mighty prince, John of Desmond, sends ye greeting by me, James, Knight of Listary, into a broad panorama of mountain, forest, and and bids ye to depart in peace from his town of river, enlivened at intervals by gray and stately Youghal. He gives ye two days to embark .castles, each of which sent up its column of blue If, at the end of that time, ye still remain, he considers ye are his, for death or life, with your possessions in the town. God and the right!

· Give him,' exclaimed the commander of the town, who was now standing on the rampart, knight's first sensation on awaking was of a give him one sample of the medicine that the posure to both war and weather; but their Red Queen, as he calls her, sends to her rebelbodies seemed still strong and stalwart, stronger, lious subjects, to cure their contumacy. Gurth his curtained bed, but could not; while, at the Think you, he continued, that the English perhaps, and more capable of endurance, than of the Stream, point that falconet, and shoot same time, be was half-conscious of the presence

Gurth was ready at the word: and the sound Gurth of the Stream, said one, addressing of the falconet's explosion was scarcely ringing awake and dreamy stupor again. While this in their ears, when they beheld the Knight of lasted, he was aware of a voice singing beside the Red Plume stretched upon the plain. He him in a low, sweet cadence; and, as he recovnot like this cooped life of ours, ever within was not burt, however, though the ball had killed his horse, which, falling, brought the knight to war-cry of the Irishry, that has not sounded on the ground, partly under him. The gilly was determined not to remain idle, however. It was amazing to see with what dexterity he extricated his master from beneath the body of the dead steed, and mounted him on his own; then, as the his veins to sit here, like a Yorkshire churn when knight spurred away, half-stunged by the fall, its last butter is made, and find any one thing for the faithful attendant ran by his side with the our hands to do, save sharpening our swords, that, agility of a deer, until they reached the halting-

mur arose outside, at some distance from where Blithe they were, and merry, rejoined Ralph they walked their rounds; and black masses, which they took for the waving shadows of trees, amid the copse-wood and scattered forest. The morning soon explaind what these black, moving masses indicated. The sun had scarcely risen, when the ramports were again thronged with officers and men at-arms; and, looking out, they beheld buge piles of earth and brushwood, behind which the Irish forces lay crouched, secure themselves, but close enough, and in positions, to pick off with musketry the defenders of the walls. No horses could be seen .- they were picketed in the thick forest behind; but here and there the mouths of cannons protruded from the brushwood and clavey ramparts, while the shock heads of the fierce array outside, with a gleaming helmet occassionally among them, might be seen popping up at intervals from the covert, and exwar cry arose which seemed to proceed from every part of the forest. This was followed by the rolling cracks of the match locks and mus- pensated for the pain he caused himself. A with the answering explosions from the walls, made a din that soon awoke the town, and struck shyness was blended with anxiety and compastinued with considerable loss to the besieged .-I several places the walls were partially breached; but, in one part, the foundations seemed to men, or 'kerne,' emerged from the wood, and have entirely given way, a few perches of it lying almost level with the ground. Up this crowding up the breach like the waves of the sea. To and fro swayed the combatants, reenforcements pouring in to each side, until the A small falconet ou one of the towers was whole battle seemed concentrated round that waver, when a cry arose among them, 'Crom which he was only awaked towards evening by Aboo! Follow the Red Feather! Hurrah for the step of some one entering the room. It was they saw the Master of Lishinry far above them the preceding night, and bound up the great axe- and head for head !

and hewed at the English who surrounded him-

gage of battle at once in the shape of a pill of forced to give way, and retreat from the walls, who had not abandoned his beloved gun till the last extremity, leaped, with a beavy battle-axe As he spoke, a knight from the Irish forces in his hand, from the rampart, and, coming bewent in one rush over the body of the knight; but he heeded them not, for sorely wounded by even worse, and lay dead around him. The battle was soon over. The English were almost entirely cut to pieces, very few of them escapiog to their ships in the barbor; and as night fell, the entire town and its environs were oc-

> When the Knight of the Red Plume awoke to something like consciousness from his stupor. it was in the house of Hugh Walsh, an old and worthy burgess of the town, who had been favorable to the interest of the Earl of Desmond, and was, therefore, now left in peaceable possession of his property. The room in which the knight woke was somewhat small in its dimensions. It was floored and wainscoted with oak of an extremely dark color; but its gloom was dissipated by a beautifully carved, stone-sashed window, which threw the morning light, in a cheerful stream, upon the wall and floor. The racking pain in his head and every member of his body. He endeavored to turn himself upon of another person in the room, whom he tried to speak to, but, in a few moments, fell into a balf ered again, he could distinguish the words of the song. They floated through his mind with a

I met within the greenwood wild My own true knight that loved me dearly When summer airs blew soft and mild, And linnets sang, and waves rolled clearly; And, oh! we pledged such loving vows In moss-grown glade, all green and rilly, Where lightly waved the rustling boughs 'Mid thy dear woods, sweet Imokilly !

soothing sweetness, rendered doubly sweet by

the clang and crash of battle that rang so loudly

in his ears on the evening before. The voice

sang as follows the words of an old love song of

the period:-

I net my love in feative hall, 'Mid lords and knights and warriors fearless : And there my love, among them all, To my fond heart was ever peerless; And he was fond, and time could ne'er His love for me make cold and chilly : Ah! then I knew nor grief nor care, 'Mid thy green woods, sweet Imokilly!

From Rincrew's turrets, high and hoar, When autumo floods were wildly sweeping, I saw my love ride to the shore, I saw him in the torrent leaping, To meet me 'neath the twilight dim, In bowery nook, secure and stilly; But the ruthless waters swallowed him. By thy green woods, sweet Imokilly !

The knight now made an endeavor to see the person of the singer; but, in turning over for that purpose, he threw his weight upon his left arm, which had been broken on his falling beneath the axe of Gurth, and the sudden spasm of pain occasioned by the movement made him fall backward with a heavy groan. He was, however, on looking up once more, more than comyoung and beautiful girl was bending over him, and regarding him with a look in which a modest sion. Her long yellow hair, falling in shining tresses upon her shoulders, almost touched the face of the knight as he looked up half-wondergently, and handled his wounded arm so tenderly, that he began to think himself in a dream, was ministering to his wants. But the effects tions for attacking the mansion beneath them. of the swoon were now gradually disappearing from his brain; and he began to recollect himself; and to remember the events of the preceding day. He now began to raise bimself with more care, and endeavored to ask a !ew questions; but the young girl put her hand to her lips, and motioned him that he was to keep silence, and to try and sleep once more. He lay 'Ho /' exclaimed the captain of the guard, a at one side; his long plume waving, and his wound in his head; and he was now coming to

foray of Sliabh Gua?

HRONICLE

'i am Gerald the Franciscan,' said the monk; and, by God's special grace, I am enabled and preserved to pay back the debt,-to set thy broken arm aright, and to hind up the great wound in thy head, through which thy life was fast oozing last eventide."

'Hast thou found the child of thy brother, the murdered Knight of Barna?' asked the knight.

'No,' said the monk. 'It was in my wanderings to find her that the vassals of Ormond caught his own revenge, and the fair share of spoil that me at Shabh Gua, and took me for a spy; and then my wanderings would have ceased, were it not for thy onslaught on my captors. Alas! since the night of the murder of my brother and Barna. No watch dog howled from the courthis followers, in his House of Barna, I have yard, no sentinel looked forth, as that fierce and wandered for years, but can find no traces of the merciless body of maranders surrounded the poor little maiden. It is ten years now since the house, and blocked up the gate and every cutlet murderers confessed before they died, that they by which the bapless sleepers inside might have forgot and left her behind at their camping place a chance of escaping. The night was intensely in the forest. She was but seven years old then, dark, notwithstanding which the robbers crouched and, ah me! I fear she died of bunger and cold, down closely by the walls and hedges, while or that the wolves fell upon her; and she was their chief, advancing from the gateway, with the last remnant of a once brave and gallant his long cloak muffled closely around him, sat house. As for thee, knight,' be continued, after himself quietly down in the middle of the court. pause, thou wantest but quiet and sleep, and a yard. Here he set up a long, wild, wailing cry, good nurse, and thou wilt soon be able to take like that of a woman in distress, and continued into thy bands and wield that good sword of it, louder and shriller, until at length a small thine, that did thy word so well upon our persecutors yesterday.'

'Ab!' said the knight, 'had I the nurse that the orifice. watched over me this morning!" But he recollected bimself, and changed the conversation. will return again, and attempt to recapture the What bringest thou here, woman? and why town? Would that I were sound in head and dost thou disturb my house with thy mad waillimb ere they did so!"

"I know not," answered the monk. 'But, in the mean time, your best chance, under a watch ful Providence, for getting into bodily soundness again, is to speak little, and to keep quiet, and The robbers from the Ormand's land beset our free from mental trouble.

CHAPTER II.

We shall now leave the Knight of the Red Plume to his repose, and follow for a time the fortunes of the old monk's niece, the Orphan of the Robber of Coumlay stole over and stood Barna. About ten years anterior to the time of silently over and stood silently beside the jamb, the foregoing incident, there stood an old castel lated mansion in a deep gar, or pass, on the southern declivity of Sliabh Gua, or Knockmeledown Mountains. In this mapsion dwelt Sir so, when a strong hand clutched him by the Thomas Fitzgerald, or as he was more frequently naked throat, and the robber's dagger was called the Knight of Barna; together with his plunged and drawn, and plunged quickly again young daughter, and a few followers. The into his heart. He fell across his own doorknight's wife, had died a few years before; and step with one heavy groan, and never stirred he, disabled by wounds and hardships in the more. The robber now yelled out a wild and Desmond wars, had retired to spend the remainder of his life in his House of Barna, and to from their biding places, broke into the house, bring up his young daughter, the sweetest little and began to plunder. The affrighted servants flower that ever bloomed in that wild turbulent were all killed, either in their beds, or detending

The district was, in fact, another Debatable Land, under the jurisdiction, at one time, of the Earl of Desmond, and at others overrun and held in subjection by the great rival House of Ormond; so that the only protection for any man, lord, or vassal holding territory there, was his own watchfulness, cunning, or bravery. The Knight of Barna, however, deemed himself secure enough, being a near kinsman of the Earl of Desmond, and therefore less liable to the chances of being plundered than the other followers of that great earl; and, dwelling also on that slope of the mountains farthest from the territory of Ormand, he therefore retained but a few followers in his service, who could, at best, keep but scant watch and ward around his dwelling of the gap; but time showed him the bitter | murderers. One of them brought out a small foolishness of such neglect.

One March night, the Robber of Coumfay, a fierce and implacable enemy of the Desmond vassals, set with his followers upon the summit of a steep hill that overlooked the House of addressing his worthy comrades; and it was quickly toward the mountains. evident, from his remarks, that they had just held a council of war, and were now making prepara-

'For mysell,' said the robber, at the conclusion of his address,- for myself, I want but the head of the burning old murderer himself. He hanged my brother at the gate of Youghal; and he would have broken myself upon the wheel, after their night of fatigue and blood. The man had I not mined my dungeon and fled,-and fled, to have this night of plunder and sweet revenge !

'He burnt my home by the banks of Nier,'

I had my skean at the throat of his nephew at the battle of Lisroe,' said a small, dark com 'James of Listinry,' said the monk, the town plexioned man near the chief; 'and I remem- pleasantly upon her were dim and rayless, and like in their intentions; for here comes a courier A simultaneous rush was made by the Irish to- is in possession of my kinsman, the Desmond, who bered the wrongs of my race, and would have

" Who art thou?' answered the knight. 'Art | who bore down like a torrent with his men-atslash of his sword, continued be, baring his breast, and exhibiting to those about him the mark of a great wound extending from the shoulder across bis breast-bone. But to-night we can pay back all.2

'Yes, and pay yourselves,' exclaimed the Robber of Coumfay; ' for the old wolf of Barna has more gold in his house than the mad Knight of Dangan, who shod his horse with it. Down, then, and follow me; and each man shall have pertains to his degree among us.

Not a word was spoken as the robbers descended the hill towards the devoted House of window or spy-rent was opened beside the door of the mansion, and a head protruded through

What dost thou here, thus so late and untimely?' said a voice which the robbers recogmized at once as that of the Knight of Barna.

'Lord of Barna,' answered the robber, feigntug with practised skill the voice of a woman, I am Oona, the wile of Shane Gar of the glen. house at the nightfall: they burned all, and killed my husband and my children; and I am here for shelter and vengeance!'

There was now a prolonged undoing of bolts at the strong, iron-studded door, during which under the black shadow of the porch. The door was now cautiously opened, and the knight, halfdressed, stepped forth; but scarcely had he done exulting cry, at which his companions, rushing themselves upon the staircases; and the robbers, now having their fill of plunder, assembled in the courtyard, and prepared to set fire to the house.

'The daughter, the daughter !' exclaimed several voices, as they recollected that she was still unfound, and inside. 'Bring her out, and we'll yet have a ransom for her!

'Leave her inside,' said the small dark man who had spoken at the consultation upon the hill. Leave her maide, I say; and then we'll have our revenge upon the old wolf of Barna, root and branch.7

The expected ransom, however, carried the motion against the last speaker; and, in a few moments, the knight's daughter was found, cowering, and almost dead with affright, upon the stairs, and brought into the midst of her father's cloak, and, wrapping it around the child, took ber in his arms, and, by the order of his chief, prepared for their wild journey homeward through the forest. The house was now set fire to in several places; and, by the light of the blazing struck; and she adjusted the bed-covering so Barna. The robber himself was in the act of roof, the robbers, with their spoil, turned off

There was a small green glade by the bank of a little stream that fell into the Suir, down that declivity of the Knockmeledown Mountains facing the plain of Tipperary, and farthest from the luckless House of Barna. Here, some time before daybreak, the robbers halted in order to divide the spoil, and to take some refreshment that held the young Orphan of Barna, now laid her down under a tree by a small pathway, where, tired out by the motion of the wild retreat across breach. The Irish were again beginning to back, and fell into a sweet and long sleep, from exclaimed a wild-looking young fellow from the the mountains, the poor little thing fell into a deep and quiet slumber. Little did the poor centre of the throng; and be lopped off my fa. deep and quiet slumber. Little did the poor ther's head with one sweep of his sword, at the child dream at that moment, on her chilly bed, mands, and putting the now anything but lazy Listing and the Red Plume !' and, looking up, the kind leech, an old monk, who had set his arm ford of Dangan; and I say, burning for burning, that the headless body of her father, and her father's vassals, and her native home of Barns. were one undistinguishable mass of black and burnt ashes, and that the eyes that once looked the lips that often kissed her pretty cheeks were with a flag of true, and, God wot, I suppose a wards this point; and the English, by absolute has declared, that, were it not for thy tact and my trusty skean steeped to the hilt in his blood, bloodless, and parted by the agony of a violent

The Robber of Counfay, one of the most bloodthirsty and merciless freebooters of the time, had brought his share of the spoil with him,-namely, the head of the Knight of Barna; and had laid it down beside him as he sat in the midst of the glade, among his compacions. Under the superintendence of their leader, the spoil was soon divided satisfactorily among the robbers, and they all now prepared to refresh themselves.

' Paudheen Gob, come forth,' eard the leader, and give us a morsel of that bread of yours, and a draught of the red wine you brought so well through the forest. You must have the largest draught yourself for your pains.'

The worthy distinguished by the delightful appellation of Paudheen Gob was a half fool kept by the robbers for their amusement; but he also served occasionally as a most useful and tractable beast of burden. The literal meaning of Paudheen Gob is little Paddy of the Mouth; but Paudheen biniself, like Little John, the bosom friend of Robin Hood, was a most complete antithesis to the signification of his flattering cognomen. He was considerably over six feet in height, with a formidable breadth of body and shoulders, and a small bullet-head, garnished with a mouth reaching almost from ear to ear, from which tremendous orifice, indeed, he derived his title of Paudheen Gob.

Paudheen gave a groan of distress and fatigue, when he heard the call of his chief; but the promise of the draught of wine mollified his tribulation somewhat: so, arising from where he had stretched himself among the brushwood, he walked into the centre of the throng of robbers, and laid down his burden, which consisted of some manchets of bread, and a small cask of wine they had found in the House of Barua .-The robbers now set to in good earnest, and scon despatched the bread. The wine, in a short time, shared the same fate; and they all stood up, half intoxicated, and began to descend towards the plain. They were fully half a mile away from the little glade, before they rememhered that they had left the young Orphan of Barna behind them; so, halting once more, the just, but generous. chief ordered Paudheen Gob to retrace his steps, and bring her with him. Paudheen, not at all from the flat of his chief's sword across the shoulders made him dart off in the direction of to receive him; and when, on coming towards; the spot where they had left the child, he saw a naked fragment of a tree standing before him in the path, with a few sprigs trembling on its top, and one branch projecting upwards like a spear, his affrighted brain manufactured it into a knight armed at all points; and, with a start and a bound, he turned and fled back again in the di rection of the robbers. Earla Mov, Earla pace through the brushwood, 'The Great Earl is afther us wid all his min! Shamus o'Coumfay, save me, save me, or I'm kilt an' lost this morthial minut !?

Shamus of Coumfay waited until the fool came up; and then, thinking from Paudheen's mad gesticulations that they were actually pursued, direction, and took to the mountains once more in order to reach the cave where they were wont to hide themselves and their spoil on occasions like this.

(To be Cintinued.)

### THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 14 .- The Izish Church Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Lords last evening. An amendment offered by the Earl of Devon, to strike out the clause allowing bishops to retain their seats in the House of Lorde, was carried by a vote of 180 to 82

Earl Stanhone moved the insertion of a proviso for furnished residences and glebes for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, and introduced the principle of concurrent endowment. This amendment was adopted, 121 to 114.

The action of the Lords on the Church Bill has produced much excitement among the Liberals. The Commons are urged to restore the Bill to its original

There is reliable authority for stating that the offer of globes to the Oatholic Priesthood will be respectfully declined by the Crurch on these grounds:-First, that it is opposed to the discipline of the Church; secondly, that the proposition is unfair and insufficient as a just realization between the religious communities of Ireland, considering the disproportion of members, even if it were admissable under the Church's regulations.

LONDON, July 17 .- The debate on the amended Irish Church Bill was continued in the House of Commons until a late hour this morning. After the rejection of the amendment proposed by the Peers, Mr. Disraeli took the floor and spoke at some length. He regretted the reputation of the amendments adopted in the House of Lords. The Church was not the question at issue at the late elections. He thought the agreement of the Lords to read the Bill a second time was an act of magnanimity canaldering the great majority unfavourable to the measurer, and agreement was only given on the understanding that the House of Commons would consider the amend. ment adopted in a concilatory spirit.

He could not understand how the course the Go. vernment had taken could be reconciled to the expections held out to the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone replied to these remarks saying that the promise given to the House of Lords, was that amendments which could be approved would be respectfully considered, and he maintained that that pledge had not been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lorde, and had more than fulfilled all the pledges. He was certain that if any harm had been done to the Church, it was by those who described the grievous and aggravating effect dise-stablishment would have on the zeal and life of the religious community. After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up a report, embodying the reason for disagreement to the ameniments proposed by the House of Lords.

LONDON, July 21. - In the House of Lords last night, the Irish Church Bill, as returned from the

House of Commons, was taken up.

Earl Granville complimented the House of Lords on the ability and statesmanship developed in the late debate and the moderation shown by the opposition towards its close. The Government thought some of incir amendments were good, some bad, and others quite inadmissible. He did not consider that the House of Commons had dealt supercitiously or con-

ment which would have effect to re-endow what the bill intended to disendow, and said concurrent endowments, notwithstanding the ability with which it had been supported, the Government was obliged to consider a breach of faith with their constituents, while an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons and public opinion were opposed to it. In respect to the disposal of surplus funds, the more he saw and heard, the more he was convinced that it was disadvantageous to keep the question open, and he condemned the proposition to keep 3,000,000 dangling before the people to excite and atimulate agitation. He urged the House not to adhere to this amendment, and proposed the reinsertion of the words struck out of the preamble of the original

Lord Cuirns complained in strong terms that Government bad not adhered to Karl Granville's pledge that the lands amendment would be respectfully considered, for on the faith of this promise many who objected to the bill on its own merits were induced to vote for the second reading. He thought Mr Gladhad used language in the other House unworthy of himself and his position. He contended that of the amendments which had been rejected, all except two had been disposed of without the slightest considera-tion. The modifications made in other amendments were utterly an illusion and unsatisfactory. surplus for future disposition, and an amendment with respect to the curates and to the commutation of life interests. The remaining, being of minor impartance, they might give up, in order not to provoke needlessly a quarrel between both Houses.

Earl Russell favoured disestablishment subject to existing rights. He thought the words in the preamble unnecessary and impolite. If the real object of the bill was to be declared it should state that the decision of last election was against all Church Estabthat of Ireland, and the existence of the Irish Church ought to be made a direct issue. He believed the preamble was capable of any interpretation. He thought the grant of Glebes to all denominations was the wisest plan for establishing religious equality. He declared that he would feel obliged to vote against the subject of the preamble. Should the bill fail to pass Government would only have itself to blame. He thought they ought to reciprocate the condiliatory disposition manifested by Lord

The Duke of Argyle denied that the Government desired to provoke a collision between the Houses of Parliament; he denounced concurrent endowment. and defended the provisions of the bill as not only

The Marquis of Salisbury reproached the Government party for its change of opinion with respect to relishing an excursion by himself backwards office it held them to be distinct matters; now it the disestablishment or disendowment; before taking through the ghostly darkness of the forest, began urged that they were bound together indissolubly. to whimper, and make excuses; but a few bangs He believed the adoption and concurrent ecdowment would have been wise and statesmanlike. He opposed the preamble and appropriation of the surplus as a false and foolish effort of the Government to bend the sleeping child. To Paudheen's excited ima- the future Parliament. The Government wished to gination, as he went along, the black trunks of guard against the employment of surplus for religious the trees seemed like ranks of men at arms ready purposes. He insisted that the Lords had a clear and well defined duty to perform to themselves in this matter. In resisting the demand of the Government they were not resisting the verdict of the country, but the will of a single individual; they had ex hausted all efforts at conciliation and compromises to give way now would be to sacrifice the independence of the Peers as well as the church.

Earl Kimberly said Govt. could not give way. Eurl Grey thought the words of the original preemble were offensive to the religious majority of Ireland and urged the Government to concur in the amendment. Mor!' yelled he, as he dashed along at a mad If the bill fell on account of its refusal to yield this point, it would be the fault of the Government Lords Halifax, Claudicarde and Shaftesbury supported the Government.

Earl Granville protested against the language applied to the Government, and appealed to the Lords to support the Government in this grave and critical

The House then divided on the motion of Earl gesticulations that they were actually pursued, Granville to restore the preamble, with the following he and his companions dashed on in an easterly result: for the motion, 95, against it, 173; majority against the Government, 78

Earl Granville moved an adjournment in order that he might consult his colleagues.

At a late hour the House adjourned. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

In the House of Commons, last evening the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in full robes, presented a petition of the citizens of Dublin at the Bar, praying the House to support the andeavors now making to secure reli

gious equality in Ireland. AN OVATION TO GLADSTONE,

LONDON, July 21. - A short time after the division against the Government in the House of Lords had been declared, Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons. His appearance was a signal for a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer came from the liberal side of the House and business

THE PRESS ON THE ACTION OF THE LORDS.

was entirely suspended.

The press to day is occupied with the subject of the vote in the House of Lords.

The Times is satisfied the bill may be carried this session if the principal agents on both sides divest themselves of the passions and prejutices by which they are influenced. The imminent peril is that the beat of parliament will be carried into the Cabicet and a hasty resolution be taken to defer the progress of the bill until another session to the destruction of the country, and the immeasurable peril of the

Church The Star says the Lords have rushed upon th certain consequences of defying the national will The division of last night has revoked the spirit in which the bill has been opposed from the first.

The Telegraph thinks the Lords have virtually settled the tate of the bill for this session of Parlia-

A new bill will be presented, more stringent in form, and it must be accepted. If anything was needed to damage the Church, and arouse the country to passionate resistance, the reckless debate of yesterday has furnished it. The nature of the course which the Ministers should adopt admits of no doubt.

The News considers the country in the midst of a crisis the Lords giving full swing to their reckless impulses, have rushed into collision with the Government, the Commons and the country. The duties and responsibilities of the country should be weighed by the Ministers with the calmness and confidence of men sure of an ultimate and speedy victory. The bill, when presented at the autumn session, will become law with great speed. The Lords will yet require to be threatened with the creation of new Peers to lead them to assent to a more stringent measure. They certainly will not be allowed to oppose themselves three times to the will of the nation. The country must decide whether an irre-sponsible debating society is to be allowed to interpose between it and its deliberate purposes, and its convictions constitutionally expressed.

### FURTHER PRESSURE.

London, 21. - In the House of Commons, last night a petition praying for the rejection of the amendments to the Irish Church bill was presented, and received with loud cheers.

Mr. Milbank, the member for the North Riding of Yorkshire, wanted to know if it was competent for this House to demand an apology from the House of Lords for the language used by their Lordship?, which was insolent to the Premier, and insulting to

the dignity of the Commons.

The Speaker declared that the question was

House was not cognizant of what passed in the James, refused to admit Irleh Papists among them, House of Lords, and he decided that the question and maintained the military reputation of the Saxon could not be entertained.

London, July 23 - There was a full attendance of members and spectators in the House of Commons this evening. When Mr. Gladstone rose to speak he was greeted with great cheering. Under a heavy sense of responsibility but with profound satisfaction, he moved that the House agree to the amendments inserted yesterday, without exception or reservation. He called attention to the excision from the preamble of the words specifying the appropriation of surplus, but as the point was better indicated in the bill, he thought it would be invidious and unnecessary to require a theoretical and abstract declaration in the preamble. The reinsertion of the date of 1871 was not taken as the overture of victory, but an indication of the joint and harmonious working of the Houses. He received other amendments which had met with objections, and said the substance of Goverment proposal had remained virtually unaltered. He asked the House to discard every word that might have been uttered tending to imbitter the question, and he apologized for any warmth of feeling that he might have shown. He congratulated the House for the satisfactory settlements which had been arrived at, and praised the ability and moderation with which the debates had been conducted by Earl Granville and hoped the House would insist on a reservation of the Lord Cairns. He hoped the Disestablished Church would develope within her the qualities by which her great career would be marked out for her, and that God would speed her in her new career.

Sir Roundell Palmer, member for Richmond, approved the course which had been taken. It was honqurable and fair to both sides. The point argued upon was one that all must accept. In case of an adverse decision we must bow to the superior force of those who control events, and when that time has come it is folly to refuse to see and acknowledge the lishment; those of England, and Scotland as well as fact. He thought the compromise was substantially concession by the Church, and concluded his speech with compliments to Gladstone on his tone and temper of debate.

Mr. Disraeli said that when difference between the Houses was only a matter of debate, he felt that delay in the matter was only doubtful advantage and might result in disasters and difficulties of no inconsiderable kind. Compromise was not unconstitutional sur-render The most essential points in the amendment had been assented to the thought that the H use and country would deem compromise fair and just. He hoped that the present would be the last occasion when political circumstances would be dealt with by abstract principles We had been on the eve of collision occasioned by a misunderstanding between the two Houses at a time when each had deported itself in a manner to show possession of confidence and satisfaction to the country. Surely all would bail with satisfaction and ratify with pleasure the settlement arrived at, which was satisfactory and states-

After the conclusion of Mr Disraeli's speech amendments were agreed to without division. The result was received with great cheering.

PURITY IN IRELAND AND ITS CAUSE.

From the Catholic Opinion.

A few numbers b ck a short article appeared in Catholic Opinion, quoted from the Scotsman, a Presbyterian journal, and headed "Statistics of Illegiti mate Births" It gave some remarkable statistics on the large proportion of illegitimate births in Scotland as compared with Ireland. This Presbyterian writer also notices that even in Ireland the proportion is far greater in 'semi-Presby's rian and semi-Scotch Ulster" than in "wholly Popish and wholly Irish Connaught," a fact which is surely pregnant with instruction for all candid persons who are disposed to judge of a system by its fruits.

There is one fact however of great importance bearing on the subject which seems to have escaped the notice of this writer, namely, that it is in a great degree to the much abused Confessional that the Catholics of Ireland owe their preservation from the the scourge of impurity and its attendant train of

A few years ago a distinguished Protestant writer published a work entitled "Memorandums made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1853;" in the course of which he bears frequent and ungrudging testimony to the influence of the Confessional as an agent of to the influence of the Confessional as an agent of pursued, till William rallied them and turned the purity. The writer was Dr Forbes, one of Her chase back? This was the sole check or repulse sus Mejesty's physicians. We transcribe some passages from his work, which we find quoted in the April | the river, so that all things considered, the Irish number of the Dublin Review, pp. 437 8.

"At any rate," says Dr Forbes, "the result of my

inquiries is, that - whether right or wrong in a theo-logical or rational point of view - this instrument of Confession is among the Irish of the humbler classes a direct preservative against certain forms of immorality at least" (vol. ii p. 81.) "Among other charges preferred against Confession in Ireland and elsewhere, is the facility it affords for corrupting the female mind, and of its actually leading to such cor-. So far from such corruption reruption. . sulting from the Confessional, it is the general be'ief in Ireland - a belief expressed to me by many trustworthy men in all parts of the country, and by Protestants as well as Catholics-that the singular purity of female life among the lower classes there is. in a considerable degree, dependent on this very circumstance" (p. 83.) "With a view of testing, as far as was practicable, the truth of the theory respecting the influence of Confession on this branch of morals, I have obtained, through the courtesy of the Poor Law Commissioners, a return of the number of legitimate and illegitimate children in the workhouses of each of the four provinces of Ireland, on a particular day, viz., the 27th November, 1852. It is carious to mark how strikingly the results there conveyed correspond with the Confession theory; the proportion of illegitimate children coinciding almost exactly with the relative proportions of the two religions in each province; being large where the Protestant element is large, and small where it is small, &c." (p. 245.)

Surely facts such as these ought to suggest to some candid Protestand a new and very much im-proved edition of the "Confession Unmasked!"

While writing on this subject we may be allowed to quote the testimony of another Protestant, Mr. William Gilbert, who in an article published in Christian Work, in May, 1864, states that, "while under the guidance of their priests. Irish women as a class enjoy, and with justice, a reputation for respectability of conduct unsurpassed, it equalled, by any women in the world."

#### THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE. To the Editor of the Irish Times.

Sir .- The Orange party in Ireland are constantly vapouring about the battle of the Boyne: and on Thursday last Lord Derby expatiating on the merits and clams of the Irish Protestants, said : - These are men who, at the battle of the Boyne, vindicated the freedom of Ireland and the rights of the Protestant religion.' Let us see, then, what share the Irish Protestants really had in this famous battle. The army by which it was won is thus described by Lord Macaulay in his most characteristic manner :-

born in many lands, and speaking many tougues .-Scarcely one Protestant Church, scarcely one Protestant nation, was unrepresented in the army which a strange series of events had brought to light for the Protestant religion in the remotest island of the west. About helf the troops were natives of England. Ormand was there with the Life Guards, and Oxford with the Blues. Sir John Lanier, an officer who had acquired military experience on the Contiment, and whose prudence was held in high esteem,

race. There were the two Tangier battalions, hitherto known only by deeds of violence and repine, but destined to begin on the following morning a long career of glory. Two fine English regiments, which had been in the service of the States General, and had often looked death in the face under William's leading, followed him in this campaign, not only as their General, but as their native King .-They now rank as the fifth and sixth of the line. The former was led by an officer who had no skill in the higher part of military science, but whom the whole army allowed to be the bravest of all the brave, John Cutts. The Scotch foot guards marched under the command of their countryman, James Douglas. Conspicuous among the Dutch troops were Portland's and Ginkell's Horse and Bolmes' Blue Regiment consisting of 2,000 of the finest infantry in Europe. Germany had sent to the field some warriors sprung from her noblest houses -Prince George of Hesse Darmstalt, a gallant youth, who was serving his apprenticeship in the military art, rode near the King. A strong brigade of Danish mercenaries was commanded by Duke Charles Frederic of Wurtemberg. It was reported that of all the soldiers of William these were most dreaded by the Irish. For centuries of Saxon domination had not effaced the recollections of the violence and cruelty of the Scandinavian sea kings; and an encient prophecy that the Danes would one day destroy the pared the system prevailing on the Continent an children of the soil was still repeated with superstitious horror. Among the foreign auxiliaries were a Brandenburg regiment and a Finland regiment. But in that great array as variously com-posed, were two bodies of men animated by a spirit peculiarly fierce and implacable, the Huguenots of France, thirsting for the blood of the French, and the Englishry of Ireland, impatient to trample down the Irish. . . All the bold spirits of the unconquerable colony had repaired to William's comp. Mitchelburne was there, with the stubborn defenders of Londonderry, and Wolseley, with the warriors who had raised the unanimous shout of 'Advance!' on the day of Newton Butler. Sir Aibert Conynham, the ancestor of the noble family whose seat now overlooks the field of battle, had brought from the neighborhood of Lough Erne a regiment of dragoons, which still glories in the name of Enniskillen, and which has proved on the shores of the Euxine that it has not degenerated since the day of the Boyne.'-

Macaulay's Works Vol 3, p. 289.
In round numbers, less than one-eight of the vic torious army was composed of Irish Protestants. But, t may be said, they were foremost in the decisive battle for the cause which was pre-eminently their own. Unluckily, they were not. William crossed the river with the English troops not far from Drogheda. The Irish Protestants formed part of the centre under Schomberg, who were to cover the passage of the fords at Oldbridge. 'Schomberg gave the word, Solmes' Blues (Dutch) were the first to move. They marched gallantly with drums beating to the bank of the Boyne. Then the drums stopped, and the men, ten abreast, descended into the water; next plunged Londonderry and Enniskillen.'

It would seem that Londonderry found the water

too cold or the fire to hot, for old Walker, their new

bishop, r-shed into the river to svimate his townsmen and was killed in the act of calling on them to behave like men. The Enniskilleners got across after the Dutch Blues and the French Huguenots but bardly in an active, effective, or collected condition. 'It was long remembered,' continues the historian, 'among the Protestants of Ulster that in the midst of the tumult William rode to the head of the Enniskilleners. What will you do for me?' he cried' This, by the way, sounds as if they had not yet done much. was not immediately recognized, adds Lord Macaulay. and one trooper, taking him for an enemy, was about to fire. William gently put saide the carabine. What, said he, 'do you not know your friends?' It is his Majesty,' said the Colonel. The ranks of sturdy Protestant yecmen set up a shout of joy. 'Gentlemen,' said William, 'you shall be my guards to-day. I have heard much of you. Let me see something of you." He did something of them, which turned out to be rather different from what he had heard. 'The Irish cavalry made their last stand at a house called Plottin Castle, about a mile and a half south of Oldbridge. There the Enniskilleners were repulsed with the loss fifty men, and were hotly tained by the victorious army after the passage of Protestants have about the same claim or title to the bat'le of the Boyne as les braves Belges to the battle

of Waterloo. - Your very obedient servant,

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CATHGLIC CHURCH, LURGAN .- On Sunday last the new Catholic Church of St Peter, at Lurgan, was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God by the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Conner. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, Bushop of Dromore. A collection was afterwards taken up, the collectors being - Lord Lurgan, Bernard Hughes, Eiq, Belfast; Rev. L L. Morgan, John Hancock, Esq.; Joseph Murphy, Esq.; Rev J. Hughes, Portadown; George W. Macoun, Esq.; William Herom, Esq.; James Johnston, Esq.; Rev. Dr. M'Givern, Newry &c. The collection amounted to £700. The late Lord Lurgan presented to the Catholics of Lurgan the ground on which the church and manse stand, and the present lord a present of ground for burying pur-

CARDINAL CULLIN ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH QUESTION - Cardinal Cullon delivered an address on the evening of the 3d inst., at the close of the session in the Catholic University He renewed his protest against the non-recognition of the University of 5 000,000 of Oatholics by the State, and complained that they were left to struggle for themselves while 500,000 of Anglican Protestants had the full control of one of the richest Universities in the world. They had not looked however, at the rejection of their claims as a reason for abandoning their rights. He added the following observations on the subjects of education and the Church question: 'They ask for nothing but religious equality with others: they ask for Catholic education for Catholics, and being confident that this was right and necessary for the pra-Bervation of their faith, they could consent to nothing else-nothing less. No other measure would satisfy them; but, at the same time, they did not intend to interfere with others, or to prevent them from giving whatever education they wished to their children. While their hopes had not been realized, still one should admit that within the short space of time which had elapsed since the time he referred to their cause had made some progress and they had now every reason to expect that the University and Catholic education in general would obtain the recognition to which they had a right, and that Catholics would be put on a footing of equality with all other classes of their fellow citizens. Indeed their claims were so comform. William had under his command near 36,000 men able with justice and equity, that in the end they must be triumphantly successful. [Applause ] That that had been the tendency for events during the past isw months no one could deny. Had not the people of this great empire declared at the bustings that religious equality should be introduced into Ireland ! Had not the House of Commons declared, by an immense majority, that that ascendency which had been forced on them by the sword, confiscation and penal laws, and which had inflicted unheard-of evils in this county, should psevail no longer? It might be, was at the head of the Queen's Regiment of Horse, indeed, that the House of Lords would not listen to tempthously with them, for out of sixty amendments. The Speaker declared that the question was now the let Dragoon Guards. There were Bear the voice of the country, and that the Oborth Bill, revo ver at them, but after passing through the axis 13 have been rejected. He small zed the amend-neither a point of order nor one of privilege. This mont's foot, who had, in diffusion of the montate of prepared by the most liberal and collightened states.

man of the age, would be multilated in the up House and rendered unworthy of the nation's acce ance; still the old fabric of ascendency was reduce to such a tottering state that even if they were d appointed this year their wishes must be satisfied it short time. [Hear, hear.] He might add that p baps a little delay would bring them a fuller measu of justice than the higher branch of the Legislate was now willing to give them.' He pointed out to injurious effects of the exclusive system upon to caces of education and deprecated the mixed syste as one of the worst modes of suppressing the religi and morals of Roman Catholics. He asked : 'Whe could their children, whose parents were toiling fro morning till night, having neither time nor capaci to teach the truths of religion, learn the truth? Protestant teachers, while explaining the doctrines common to Christianity mig impart many things contrary to the Roman Cathol faith. Then the Roman Catholic child did not a his master either making the sign of the cross at a pointed times or going to mass. and he might sa with some shadow of reason. These practices a difficult to flesh and blood; my master, who is a goo man does not perform them, and I, not professing be wiser or better will not submit to practices white he repudiates.' Again every Roman Catholic sent ment was banished from the class-books, which faalone might induce the scholar to think that the was nothing true or valuable beyond them.' He con observed that hitherto the existence of religious a cendency had precluded Roman Oatholics from de manding their just rights in the matter of educatio but now the last knell of ascendency was sounding and they might expect to see it shortly vanish from the land in which it had inflicted so many and sever calamities.

Mr. Maguire, M P., has resigned his seat in the Cork Town Council. The municipal body are about to present him with an address.

Mr. James Duffy has been appointed to the Con mission of the Peace for the City of Dublin.

A young man named M'Knight was drowned whi bathing in the sea at Warrenpoint. The decease was a baker and resided in Newry.

Dublin, July 19. - Mr. Washburton, the Hig Sheriff of Queen's County, while on his way to at tend the Assizes, was fired at from the roadside an seriously wounded. The assassin has not yet bee discovered.

A telegram from Cork states that another collision took place between the mob and the police on Sun day night. Two policemen attempted to stop a row The mob commenced throwing stones, and the police, with fixed bayonets, prepared to charge. The mob then dispersed. The police arrested the ring leader and two men who attempted to rescue him. They were sentenced on Monday to two months' imprisonment.

Inflammatory placards have been posted in Down patrick and the neighborhood. On Friday night, o early on Saturday, two large placards were posted on the County house, containing the words 'Repeal of the Union!' 'Death to Rome!' 'Down with the Government! 'Long live the Orangemen!'

The Right Hop. Baron Deasy took his seat in the Crown Court of Drogheds, on Monday, at elever o'clock, when he was presented with a pair of white gioves by William Whitworth, Eaq., High Sheriff emblematic of the absence of crime in the town .-His Lordship addressed the grand jury, congratulating them on this happy state of things, and then discharged them.

The weather during the entire of this weak has been most favorable to the crops, and the cereals and potatoes have wonderfully improved within the past eight or ten days. The hay-cutting has made rapid progress throughout the country, and should the present fine weather continue, it is hoped that the harvest will not be more than a week later than last year.

The death of Lord Castlemaine took place in London on Tuesday morning His Lordship was born in Nov. 1791, and was in his 78th year. He is succeeded in his title and catates by his eldest son, the Hon Captain Richard Hancock. The deceased nobleman was a Representative Peer of Ireland, a conservative, and voted against the second reading of the Church Bill. By his death the Vice-Lieutenancy of the County of Westmoath becomes vacant.

We understand that Mr. Joyce has in the press a work 'On the Origin and History of Irish Names and Places,' which will be ready about the middle this month. In this work most of our principal local names-including those of coacties, parishes, towns, townlands, mountains, lakes, rivers, etc., will be explained, and the various causes that originally led to their formation, investigated. The subject is a new and interesting one; and we have reason to believe that Mr. Joyce's book will prove both an attractive and a valuable addition to our literature .-

THE VACANT EXCHAQUER MASTERSHIP. - For the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Corry Lowry, there are between forty and fifty candidates—the Irish Bar and the Incorported Society of Solicitors being pretty equally represented. Nothing has been as yet definitely arranged, but the proposal is not unfavorably considered by the Government to confer the appointment on Mr. Pigot, the Chairman of the West Riding of Cork, and nearly related to Ohief Baron Pigot. Mr. Waters a connection of Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, succeeding to the Chairmanship which Mr. Pigot's promotion would vacate. There is another lucrative appointment - Deputy Judge Advocate General - at the disposal of the Government, and in a'l probability is will be conferred on an Lish member of the English Bar. - Irish

John M'Kenna was tried at the Louth Assizes, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, for the murder of Jumes Clarke, on the occasion of the last Monaghan election, and acquitted. It will be remembered that the prisoner shot the deceased during a quarrel in the Commercial-room of Campbell's Hotel, Monaghan. His defence which the verdict of the jury has ratified was that he found it necessary to use his pistol for the preservation of his own life. Mr Butt Q C., ably defended the prisoner, and maintained that the crime was one of ' justifiable homicide' with which the ury concurred. In consequence of the quashing of the jury panel, M'Kenna although now pronounced innocent of the charge alleged against him, has suffered imprisonment since November last.

More Police Doings in Cork. - A respectable grooer and spirit dealer in Cork, Mr. David Fitzgerald was recently summoned before the magistrates of that city, by an acting constable named Duffy, for a breach of the Spirit License Act. The officious policeman entered the house of Mr. Fitzgerald at twerty minutes past twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 221 June, and found the proprietor entertaining, in his own drawing-room a few private friends amongst whom was Mr. S. J Meany. The evidence of the constable, in whose name the summons had been issued, was obviously insufficient to prove the charge against Mr. Fitzgerald, and the case wes therefore dismissed .- Abridged from the Cork Examiner.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE -The Clonmel Chronicle reorts that as Dr. W. Bradshaw, brother of the gen. tleman who was murdered at Cappawhite, was entering his house in the town of Tipperary the other day, he was followed by two men, who hurled large stones with great force at him. He had a narrow escape of being severely injured, one of the missiles having struck the woodwork of the portico need where he was entering. He ran into the house, armed himself with a revolver, and returned with two of his man, and pursued the assailants. Finding that he could not overtake them he discharged the

The Lord Justices and the Privy Council of Ireland have passed an order permitting the importation of sheep and lambs into Iteland from Holland and Belgium on conditions that they shall be landed only at the port of Dublin.

The funeral of the man Watson, shot by the police at Portadown, took place on Sunday. Upwards of 8,000 persons joined the procession. The Orangemen marched with crape and sashes.

SUSPECTED MUBDER AT BELLAGHY .- The Ulster Observer says that on Sunday, June 27th, a respec'able farmer, called McErlane, residing between the villages of Beliaghy and Castledawson, accompanied by his wife left home to attend chapel, leaving a servant girl, called Elizabeth Nogher, in charge of the house and a young child. Upon their return about half past one o'clock, they found the doors shut, and the poor girl Nother lying on the kitchen floor, insensible, a part of her skull blown away and the brain protruding. She never spoke or rallied. and died at seven o'clock. A young man, named John Kearney, who had been arrested on suspicion, was subsequently released from custody, there being evidence given that he was at chapel, a considerable distance off, at the time the murder was committed. The deceased was twenty-two years of age, and was a respectable, decent girl, with a good moral character. A coroner's jury found an open verdict of wilful murder by some person unknown.

PRINCELY MUNIFIDENCE. - Charles Bianconi, E.q., D.L., who has built a very handsome chanel and pelfry apon his property at Longfield county Tipperary immediately sejecent to the parish chapel of Bokerlahane is now erecting a handsome glebe house and suitable out offices upon a glebe of nine acres, part of his property. This land will he en closed, there will be a handsome entrance gate and lodge; a well wall-d-in garden, and the needful ap pliances. The house and offices are in course of construction, the latter being roofed in and ready for slates, and the workmen are making pid progress. When the whole is completed, Mr Bianconi intends to convey it by deed of trust to suitable persons for the perpetual use of the parish priest of noherlahane. The Longfield, which comprises about 1,100 acres is be utifully situated. That in the occupancy of the proprietor is well farmed. That in the occupancy of tenants exhibits traces of being very well managed. The houses are comfortable and commodious, the fences are well kept, good iron gates have been put up, and the whole gives a visitor a conviction that it is in the bands of a landlord who looks to the comfort and prosperity of those around bim. He gives a large and continual amount of employment and his farm servants and labourers ali regard him as a kind master and liberal benefactor. -The Waterford Mail.

ORANGE RIOTING AT PORTADOWN .- The Irish papers of July 3rd give the particulars of a disastrous riot which occurred at Portadown on the night of Thursday the ist inst. The affray is supposed to have originated in a few unarmed policemen baving extingui bad a bonfire that had been lighted by some children at Quarry's Turns. This proceeding anpears to have exasperated the Orangemen, who suddeply mustered in strong force and commenced an organized attack on the police, who in the meanwhile had been reinforced by a few of their comrades, also unarmed. Stones were thrown in volleys by the rioters, and the police soon turned and fled. hotly pursued by their assailants. The police, on reaching their quarters obtained their rifles, armed with which eight of them paraded that part of Bridge street situated in Edenberry. They were again at tacked and pelted with stones by an immense crowd of between two and three thousand people. At first the police contented themselves with firing in the air, upon which a cry was raised to the effect that they dared not fire and that they had only blank cartridges. Emboldened by this the mot then renewed their attacks on the constabulary and pursued the men as far as the bridge, stones rattling like hail on them On reaching the bridge the police turned and fired again, this time with fatal effect-a boy in the employment of the Ulster Railway Company, named Thomas Watson, a Protestant, being shot through the lungs and killed, and a man named Tiffney, a Roman Catholic, dangeronsly wounded by a shot in the shoulder. The police are all more or less injured by stones, and one of their body is seriously burt. The disturbance was quite unexpected but the Orangemen are so exasperated that it is feared that further riots will follow. On the same night at half-past one o'clock, a boufire was lit op-posite the church, and surrounded by large crowds, attracted parties to the scene of the frightful occurno attempt being made to put it out.

ORANGERM BECOMING DANGEROUS .- It is said by parsons and influential gentlemen high in authority that there are two hundred thousand Orangemen, armed properly-not as the Fenians were armed when they turned out-just now ready to fight for Ascendency. It is also said that, from past experi-ance the Catholics of the North are under the impression that these armed Orangemen are dangerous neighbours that should be watched carefully particlarly about the Twelfth of July. It would appear that the Catholics are prepared to protect themselves in case the Government fail to guarantee in time, their willingness to confice the Ulster Marcons to their Lodge that day. The Dolly's Brae massacre roused the Northern Catholics to a proper sense of the danger of permitting the drunken fanatics to march armed through the country without a well-appointed force to meet them at certain points if need be to keep them in ordder. Every young Cathalic therefore in the north, capable of bearing arms feels bound by his allegiance to creed and country to act as a special constable on the Twelfth. To us at a distance it appears not only strange, but alarming, that Government would place upon the Catholics the ones of thus risking life and limb in defence of their homes and helpless ones, when, by a simple enforcement of the provisions of the law, the whole danger might be easily avoided. It cannot be expected that the Catholics of the South and West will remain indifferent spectators if their brethren of the North be put to such sore straits. We certainly shall watch the course of events anxiously till we have some assurance that the Government will do its own work, and not impose a disagreeable duty on others .-Mayo Telegraph.

THE VISITATION BOOK OF AN IRISH BISHOP .- The following extracts, which have been forwarded to the Times for publication, illustrate the nature of wast Mr. Gladstone calls an "official congregation," and show the connection between the penal laws and the State Church. They relate to the year 1820 : -"Union of . . . R and V. with three others. Duty: Prayers on Sundays between 11 and 12. Extent of union from east to west about ten miles, and from north to south about five miles. Ohurch large and roomy. Population: Only one Protestant, who can neither read nor write, but is regular in attending the service when his health permits, and receives the sacrament on the festivals. Communion : Four times in the year; scarcely ever more than two communicants. Register: Never any wanted. Confirmation: None ever heard of. Mem : The State of this and of the neighbouring parishes requires very particular consideration."-"Union of R. and V. with four others. Duty: Prayers every Sunday morning a little before 12; a sermon when the congregation amounts to four or five; this seldom happens, except in the summer, when strangers come to the country for the purpose of bithing. Extent in length coastwise, about fifteen miles; in a right line, not haif so far; in breadth, from one to three. Church, at . . Nearly in the centre of the Union; most convenient for the bulk of the population. Population (entire) 7,591, Protestants 50; proportion to Roman Catholics, about one to 150. Protestants, gentlemen of landed property and far-mers. Between September, 1782, and December, divinely conscious of its authority. It mattered not

peal of the penal code took place, which has put an extinguisher on the Protestant religion in this country. Attendance at church not regular; not more than ten ever come; the others, who profess to be Protestants, neither attend church nor any other place of worship. Communions about four times in the year; about eight or ten communicants at Christmas, tewer at Easter, none at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas but the archdeacon's family. Register kept by the archdeacon in his glebe-house since the year 1800, when a military detachmnet were stationed at ... No parisbioners confirmed during the archdercon's incumbency" (that is, from 1782, or ed at . ante to 1820, or 38 years).

GRANGE CELEBRATIONS ON THE FIRST OF JULY GLAD-STONE BURNED AND CAIRNS SISSED -The addiversary of the 'First' was celebrated in Monaghan with more that usual gusto. The bethren assembled in large numbers, with drums and fifes. The place of meeting was a conspicuous bill named the 'Turret,' convenient to the rectory. Having waited here for a short time, they proceeded down the old road to the parish church, where they hung out of the balfry window three orange and purple flags. This having been accomplished, the brethren returned through the Rev. Mr. Fiansgan's grounds, playing fiftes and frams, back to the Turret, taking with them from the Rectory a life-sized effigy of Mr. Gadstone in whose band was placed a roll of paper representing his Bill for Disestablishment and Disendowment. While the procession murched round the bonfires the fifes and drums played 'The Rogue's March.' Ample satisfaction baving been secured in this respect the figure was then burnt; and as it was about being finally consumed, revolvers were freely used, and balls sufficient to destroy the whole Liberal Cabinet were roured into the unfortunate representative of the First Lord of the Treasury. Three groans were then called for Lord Cairns and the renegades of the Honse of Peers. The call was responded to heartily, and groans and hisses intermingled for some seconds. Three groans were next given for the English Pussyite bishops, and three in particular for the 'Jesuit' Bishop of Cx'ord-'Soapy Sam' The calls were all duly responded to, after which the Rev. John Flangan addressed those present on the perfidy of the House of Lords, and in particular the treacherous doings of the so-called Conservative peers The proceedings came to a close at an advanced hour in the morning. The anniversary was insugnrated in a similar manner at other places in the north. Orange flags being placed on the churches. At Armagh serious apprebensions were entertained of a disturbance. An attempt was made to burn a Lishop in effigy, sucposed to be the man of principle who alone voted for the Irish Church Bill, but the police interfered, and the man of straw was torn to pieces in the scuine that ensued.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY LIMERICK - Limerick, Friday, July 2 .- Intelligence reached the police authorities here to day of the murder, vesterday, of a respectable farmer named James O'Neill, at Ballyloony, situate between Scarteen and the Knocklong ailway station, in the County of Limerick, under the following circumstances: O'Neill (or Neal) resided at Monmore, in the County of Tipperary, and had a large farm of land there. He also held a farm of ten acres at Ballyloohy, in this county, bordering mmediately upon that of Tipperary, and on yesterday he proceeded to the former with some women to have cows milked. There resided close to the land a widow, named Faby, and her sov, Michael. O'Neil! was the landlord of a house and one and a half acres of land, which he and his mother rented, and which, t is said, he (O'Nefll) was trying to get it from them, and many bickerings ensued about it. Constant trespass on his land was frequently complained of by O'Neill against Faby and his mother by having pigs and fowls thereon, and upon visiting the place yesterday O'Neill, with the women who accompanied nim to the land, found a large number of geese thereon, and want to Fahy's house to bring him to task for it, and some hot words arose. Faby came out of the house and abused O'Neill, who he threat. ened to have revenge of one day or another for his bullying. O'Neill walked off, and Fahy went into his house, from which he issued almost immediately, bearing in his hand either a large stone or some other deadly missile, with which he struck the unfortunate man with brute force on the back of the right side of the head, which felled him to the ground in gores of blood, and he never after spoke a word The women, who were terrified at the occurrence, lifted their employer, who was in a state of insensi ding some of the family of the victim. with the police from Knocklong station, who at once had him conveyed towards his own house, but he expired before he reached it. Fahy was seen to run off through the fields after he perpetrated the brutal deed, and it is known that he was last evening in the town of Tipperary, and drank a glass of whiskey in a public house there. Sub-inspectors Carleton and Seville, from Kilfinnan and Tipperary, were soon up at the house of deceased, and immediately set the force of the district in motion for the arrest of Fahy, but he had not been captured up to ten o'clock this morning. The coroner for Tipperary was to hold an inquest to-day upon the body of O'Neill, as the place where he drew his last breath is situate in that country. O'Neill was well to do in this world, and reared a large family respectably. One of his sons is a Roman Catholic priest, and another is in college, and will shortly be ordsined .-Correspondent Dublin Freeman.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

OPENING OF THE NEW PRO-CATHEDRAL. - The Church of Our Lady of Victories, Newland-terrace Kensington, a description of which has already apceared in The Tablet, was opened with great solemnity on the feast of the Visitation, as the new Pro-Cathedral for the Archdiocese of Westminster .-There were present on the occasion his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Troy, the Bishop of Clifton, the Bishop of Northampton, the Bishop of Beverly, the Very Rev. Mgr. Patterson, the Very Rev. Mgr. Capel, Very Rev. Mgr. Bonomi, Very Rev. Mgr Searle, Canons Gilbert, Hunt, Last, Kyne, Oakely, and Walker. There were also present a very large proportion of the clergy of the erchdiocese of Westminster, and several from the diocese of Southwark and from other dioceses. At the High Mass, which was sung by the Bishop of Troy, his grace the Archbishop preached. In the course of his discourse the Archbishop said that the church of St. Mary's, Moorfields, was founded about the year 1826, and since then it had continued to be the Pro-Cathedral of the diocese. It might be asked if that courch suited the requirements of his great predecessor during his memorable and historic episcopate, why did he remove it? Well, his answer was the Catholic Church was never stationary; the Catholic population of London also were migrating from the east to the west-end, and he therefore felt that the spiritual needs of the diocese required the removal. A great change was coming over the recple of this land. The dark clouds of controversy were passing away; it was as in the spring time when the air was balmy, the atmosphere was becoming clear, and the sky was brighter over our heads. In the Church they heard nothing of the divisions by which the world was rent. It was not subject to the variable decisions of fallible judgments. Others reasoned because they had no authority to proclaim; they could not denounce the penalty of damnation or give the promise of eternal life. A Church that was not dogmatic was not and could not be the Church of Christ. The Church lived by its own light; it was not subject to the necessities of logic and the uncertainties of the human mind, but was 1789, the archdeacon (the incumbent) received 47 who was the pastor, one was removed from his labors of insisting that full justice shall be done in the preconverts; since that time none. Soon after the re- and another succeeded to his mission, but the voice mises.

was ever the same. In an age when philosophy was turning into sophistry and the foundations of men's intellectual knowledge were being undermined. in the midst of all the doubts and the confusion that were agitating mankind, they could rejoice that the Church still held on its way with a life that would never end. He believed the people of England never rejected the Catholic Church; the change was made by a few wicked men in power, who made use of penal laws to lead away the rest, and thus other generations were born in spiritual destitution. At two o'clock a dejeuner was given in the old chapel in Holland street, at which a large number of distinguished visitors were present, including the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Rarl of Denbigh, Sir George Bowyer, Lord Southwell, Sir Robert Gerard, Lord Herries, Lady Herries, Duchess of Buccleugh, and a large number of Catholic gentry. The Archbishop presided, and in proposing the health of Father Foley, said that there would only be one speech. The Archbishop spoke of the great labors and zeal of Father Foley, and the amount of care and anxiety he must have undergone during the erection of the new Pro-Cathedral. His grace also paid a high tribute to the architect, Mr. Goldie. Father Foley thanked the Archbishop for proposing his health, and spoke in warm terms of the assistance he had received from numerous benefactors during the building of the church. - Tablet.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE .- The Marquis of Bute has returned to England, and has lately been to Cardift. Lady Agnes Murray, who has just been converted to Catholicity, is his ccusin, and is a member of the same family who induced the Marquis to become a Catholic. We shall hear before long of another conversion in clerical circles. ~ [Dublin Evening Post.

PUBLIC OPINION AND CATHOLICITY .- ADVODE who has carefully noted and analysed the public opinion of Protestant England for the last forty years, with regard to the Catholics of the United Kingdom, and the Catholic Church in general, will be ready to admit that it has undergone a very great change for the better in that time. A repeal of penal acts, such as those which disqualified a Catholic from bolding property, or teaching a school, or as priest from saying mass, under the severest penalties, were the cause of the Lord Gordon riots about 90 years ago, and for many years after this event the Catholic religion was barely tolerated in England, and the daily victim of intollerance in Ireland. Yet the Catholics multiplied; the Emancipation Bill passed in 1829, but Sir Robert Peel was burged in effigy in Blackburn for the part he took in carrying it Dr. Puser and the Oxford School of Protestant divines made their appearance scon afterwards; then followed ritualism, with its confessions and its monks, and its nuns but, forty years ago, who would have predicted that so many of the noblest Protestant families, its wisest most learned, and pious clergy, and thousands of its wealthy and influential laity, would this day be living in England, and as their ancestors lived 300 years ago - zealous members of the Holy Catholic Church? -that the present Archbishop of Westminster would be converted to the ancient faith, and seen in familiar conversation with his intimate friends, the Prime Minister of England and the Earl of Granville, in the House of Lords, near the steps of the throne, during the last month?

PROPOSED PERRAGE .- Several of our continental contemporaries discuss with great zeal the hint given to our Government by the Speciator as to the propriety of the Archbishop of Westminster being made a peer of the realm. They are some of them at least, particularly anxious to know whether, under the British Constitution, the Queen can summon a prelate to take a place in Parliament under a title which an Act of Parliament has prohibited. Then, again, they ask, can a spiritual perconage sit as a temporal peer? We almost fancy we recollect a Lord Auckland, also an Anglican Bishop, and a clergyman created a peer by the title of Lord O'Neill; but we presume it will be advisable, for the sake of the British Constitution aforesaid, to repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. - Tablet.

The Order of St. George has been reconstituted and an extraordinary Lundon Gazette, on the 1st of July, announces the first creations under its altered constitution. The Duke of Cambridge is made Grand Master, and the Earl of Derby, Earl Grey, Earl Russsell, and Viscount Monck are Knights Grand Oross. Sir Francis Hincks, Sir James Walker Sir Hastings Doyle, and Sir A. T. Galt are Kaights Commanders.

The Earl of Kellie has been elected a representative peer of Scotland.

The Prince of Wales now receives from the Duchy of Cornwall £35,000 a year.

The Wimbledon Volunteer Meeting has thus far been very successful, the weather having been fine and the attendance large. In the match between the Lords and Commons the latter were successful, 353 points to their antagonists' 315.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty announcing the safe arrival off Porto Santo of the great Floating Dock for Bermuds, together with the attendant equadron.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the frish Church continue to be held in the greater part of Great Britain.

A serious accident occurred on the Scarborough Railway. Part of a goods train had been left on the main live near Malton, when a Doncaster excursion train of thirty-six carriages came up and ran into it. About twenty of the excursionists were injured, but only three of them seriously. All the passengers who were nurt returned nome.

London, July 22nd - Another dreadful colliery explosion occurred yesterday at St. Heiens, a small place a few miles east of Liverpool. Over thirty persons were killed outright, and sixty more or less wounded. The whole country around the scene of accident were in mourning.

An excursion train on the North-Eastern Railway ran into a goods train near Scarborough, and, although no lives were lost, the firemen and several passengers who jumped from the train were severely ınjured.

Harvesting operations have already begun in various sections hereabouts. The expectation is general that we shall have an extraordinary yield in all quarters The harvest will be general in a few days .- London Free Press.

The London Owl is answerable for the following statement : . Strong representations are being made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to induce him to consent to propose to Parliament that the Prince of Wales's expenses in the East should be defrayed out of the public purse, on the ground that the visit to Egypt and Constantinople had more of a state than a private character.

In reference to the Reiffenstein case the Cilizen says:-The loss to the country by his defalcation will, we suppose, be made up by the amount of his bail, part of which is in cash, in addition to the \$5,000 which he paid over before his arrest. So far, therefore, it is supposed that the public will not suffer loss not withstanding Reifferstein's flight, and the consequent inability to investigate his frauds. In a Court of law it will be the duty of the Government to institute a searching inquiry into the books of Receiver General, and to inaugurate such reform in its working as may guard against similar frauds in future. On the same subject the Times remarks, we understand neither the members of the Government nor the Orown prosecutor, Mr. Lewis nor even the County Attorney, Mr. Lees, were advised of this strange proceeding, the presumption therefore is that steps will be taken immediately to sound the affair to the bottom. If it is in accordance with law, we have nothing to say against it. If not, we have, on the part of the public, the unpleasant duty to perform

MR. CHAMBERS ON CATHOLIC POOR CHILDREN. -- We other devilish forms of punishment, may naturally claim Mr. Chambere's apsech, as an appeal in favour of the Festminster Diocesan Education Fund. In his attack upon the Archbishop of Westminster's speech, which we published in full last week, Mr. Chambers indiguantly asked the House- Why does not Dr. Manning gather in the 10 000 Catholic children receiving no education, Instead of bearding the Poorlaw Board, and beseeching Parliament to take children from one of the best (Protestant workhouse) schools?' The reason is at hand, and may be found in the Archbishop's speech. First, the Archbishop spoke in terms of respect of the Poor-law Board which has endesvored to meat out justice to Oatholic. Jew. and Dissenter. 'Bearding' the Poor-law Board has been the work of others, not of Catholics. Then, as to the 10,000 Catholic children for whose education Mr. Chamuers pleads, he might have learnt from the same source that during the last three years his Grace bas already provided for 3000 of them, and has founded thirty additional schools for their accommodation. Mr Chambers was not happy in his taunt, erpecially after having stated that 2 000 Catholic children in London alone are being educated on the rates as Protestants. And his prayer that the Archbishop should not interfere with his gigantic system of proselytism, so long as there are Catholic children in the streets, must have sounded a little unreasonable to the House of Commons. The Archbishop, on the other hand, prefers to do the two things at once, and without delay; to abate the proselytism of 2,000 Cetholic children in the workhouses, and to gather into schools the poor little Catholic children who are growing up in the London gutters His complete and spardy success will depend upon the generous cooperations of lovers of education and of fair play. It has become a question of funds, and we trust that the effect of the bigotry of the guardians and of the invective of their champion will be largely to increase the contributions to the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund -Tablet

Towar Hill Schools .-- The Times of Tuesday published a letter from Lady Denbigh in behalf of the Tower Hill Catholic Poor Schools. It appears that 7,000 poor Irish, with 1,500 children, are crowded together in the Tower Hill Mission. 400 poor children are being educated in a portion of their iron church and in an adjacent sted, but more than 1,000 are still unprovided for. Lady Denbigh appeals to the English public for £5,000 to build schools, in cluding an industrial school, for these poor people. She says, 'The police and respectable inhabitants of the district bear willing testimony to the decrease of drunkenness and crime, and the children who can attend school are easily distinguished from the others by their improved appearance.' We hope that Lady Denbigh's appeal will be worthily answered, and that she will not cease her efforts until they have been crowned with complete success. While much nonsense is talked about woman's rights and the world is endeavouring to unsex her, we note as a healthy sign of Catholic life that Catholic women of the highest rank are devotedly betaking themselves to vigorous and noble works of Christian charity. In this manner they may leave behind imperishable memorials of the exercise of their truest rights, and may revive in our day the brightest examples of Uhurch history.

PRINCE ARTHUR. - The Liverpool Post understands that Prince Artbur will sail for Canada on the 14th August accompanied by Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, V. C, and Lieut Pickard, V. C., The Council of Military Education, in their report, state; - Prince Arthur remained three terms only at the academy, and devoted his attention principally to artillery for tification, and surveying. In these subjects be passed a seasching viva voce examination by the Professors in Jane, 1868, in the presence of Major-General Sir F. Abbott, a member of the Council who expressed himself in the following terms in his report :- . The examination being viva voce was much more exten sive and searching than it could otherwise have been made within reasonable limits of time, yet the answer given were with few exceptions prompt and ac urate showing that during an unusually brief course his Royal Highness bad devoted great attention to the instruction given by the able and zealous Professors of the Academy and proving himself to be well qualified for a commission in either of the scientific corps of Her Mejesty's Army.'

### UNITED STATES.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN EAST BOSTON .- The Catholics in East Boston have begun another new church on Summer street, near the Adams School House. Workmen are engaged in preparing the foundation. It is expected that the corner-stone will be laid in September. The plans for the Church have been (urnished by P. O Sullivan, of Newtonville, who was engaged for some years on the Cataolic Cathedral, and other ecclesiastical buildings at St Johns, N. F. It will be 133 feet long, by 66 feet wide; height of ceiling, 35 feet; height of tower, 123 feet. It will be built of brick, will have no galleries, and seat about 1300 persons. The basement will be 12 feet high.

Hudson, N. Y., July 21.—The stone wall of a new Roman Catholic church fell in this morning burying four men in the ruing.

NEW YORE, July 22 .- John A. Roeblige, the well known bridge engineer and chief engineer of the East River Bridge, died to-day from lockitw.

During the thunderstorm which prevailed throughout western Maine, last week, the house of Orin Chick in Cornish, was struck, and Mrs. Chick and Miss Anna Eastman were instantly killed. Four children in the same room escaped uninjured.

Over five hundred convicts in Sing Sing are still will be kept in cells until they agree to recognize the

The State Department has received from Minister Washburne, a petition from a large number of American residents in France, asking for a reduction in the rates of postage to that country.

A fearful death by lightning occurred in the town of Courtland, Ill. Thomas Conner, in the employment of Peter Young for five years, was found deed in the road, near the field where he had been at work and with him the pair of horses he had been driving, all killed evidently by a stroke of lightning, All his clothing was stripped from his person and his hair

A YEAR OF PLENTY. - From all parts of the country the cheering intelligence continues to come aunouncing the abundance of the earth's productions. The wheat crop just harvested is all that could be decired, and is far above the average. In the South the cotton promises to furnish more bales than has been produced since the commencement of the war. In the West, excepting a portion of Illinois, the corn stands firm, and gives assurance of an uncommon barvest. In our own section all kinds of grain have done exceedingly well, and potatoes, the farmers say, are too plenty to pay. — Irish Citizen.

FOURTH OF JULY IN THE SOUTH .- In many places in the Southern States it seems the Fourth of July has been celebrated almost exclusively by the negroes. Why is this? The day of National Independence is an anniversary that the whole American people may celebrate, without regard to the changes of modern politics. - [New York Times].

Can't the thought peck its way through the Radical skull, that a people disfranchised; subjected to military tyranny, governed in person and in proper-ty by negroes, denied the right of trial by jury liable on both sides, who scattered in every direction. to be seized at any hour of the day or night without process of law, kept in prison for months with no information as to any charges against them, forbidden to the faces of family or friends, and enduring at in- made their way unobserved to safe retreats. - Herald tervals the tortures of hunger, the sweat box, and all 'of Tuesday.

feel very little disposed to celebrate the Fourth of July, the memory of which can at best force upon their minds a horrid consciousness of the contrast between what they were and what they are. - Louisv.lle Courier Journal.

The wife of a farmer named Hurst lost her life in a singular manner, near Wilmington, Delaware, One morning Mrs Harst in lowering some butter from the cellar down into the well, lost her balance and fell into the well. She gave the alarm and her husband ran to her assistance. He managed to get her to the top of the well when her hold gave away, she fell back again. A second time he raised her to the top and once more she fell back into the water and and by the time that assistance had arrived and she was boisted for the third time she was found to be dead. Deceased was a woman of about middle age.

Norfolk Va., July 23-Peter Redpath, a mulatto. was bung to day for the murder last January of Cornelius Harp, a market-man, who was on his way home in the country. The execution took place within the jail yard. He met his fate very coolly, and ascended the scaffold apparently without the least trepidation.

Cholera has broken out in New York, though the authorities say as little about the matter as possible. The 'Tribune' announced it a few days ago, and the World' enys, 'It is believed that several persons have died of cholera in this city the present summer, and we may now daily expect to hear of more deaths from this dread disease.'

In an article on the subject of labor for the unemplayed the Chicago 'Tribune' gives a description of the difficulty young men experience in finding employment in the large cities of the West. The Tribune' says that Chicago is no exception though there are less reasons for it there than in many other places. Advertise for a day laborer, says the 'Tribune,' and there will be a thousand applicants in two bours, and of these one-half will be married men .-Advertise for a clerk at a salary from \$450 to \$600 per year, and there will be as many applicants.

THE ASSAULT UPON PRIRSTS AT FAR ROCKAWAY .--The following is the statement of an eye-witness of the assault upon Catholic priests, which has been so much elaborated unon and misrepresented by sensational newspapers: About nine o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst., three reverend gentlemen.
Father Moriarty, of Albany, Father Fagan, of Williamsburg, and Father Owens, of Newark -left the village to take a bath at the beach. On the way Father Moriarty met a friend and turned back. The others continued their walk, on the way meeting a party of young men and women. Father Owers took occasion to reprove one of the men for some impolite language he had used toward a woman. The two priests passed on and had their bath. As they were returning they were attacked by four of the men, near the village who had evidently laid in wait. Father Owans received a slight cut in the forehead, evidently made with a penkuife, and Father Fagan was scratched about the face. The whole affair was over in a very few minutes, and no noise was caused to attract a crowd. No measures were taken by the priests to have the men arrested, as they wished the affair kept quiet, and thought that their assailants were unaware of the character of the men whom they assaulted It was this judicious effort to keep the matter from the public that gave every opportunity to exaggerate the facts. It was apprehended towards the close of last week that an attack is to be made on Mott's Hotel; but it is believed that the conduct of the county officers and of the priests will restrain the belligerent disposition of the clerical partisans. The Rev. Mr. Owens, of Newark, is not dead, nor were his injuries of such a nature at any time as to warrant the thought that they would result fatally .- Tribune.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION .- Irish Orangemen who bave for two generations kept the north of Ireland in hot water, are not content without carrying their malignity and spite into every country that gives them shelter. In Canada they are strong and venomoun; in the United States they gave the first impetus to the Know Nothing movement; they have wrecked Catholic churches in Newark and elsewhere, and in every way endeavored to keep alive the old tradition of intolerance and "Ascendency." On the 12th of July, in New York, the rascals turned out armed, bent on provoking a riot; did provoke a Archbishop McCloskey leaves for Rome on the 7th riot, and freely used their revolvers .- Irish Ottizen.

> BIOT IN THE BOWERY ON THE 12th .- On Monday the by the Orangemen of this city and environs in the usual manner. The fraternity rendezvoused at Jersey City and celebrated the day with consierable ecial. Fearing disorderly demonstrations and conflicts by persons excited by religious and political acimosities the captains of some of the precincis through which the Orangemen on hand to preserve the peace during the exit and ingress of the celebrators.

> A large delegation left the Tenth precinct in the morning via the Desbrosses street ferry, for Jorsey Oity, and a dotail of men were sent by Cant. Ward to preserve order. It was understood that the Tenth Ward delegation would return by the same ferry and the captain had his men there to meet them and accompany them back to Military Hall, No. 193 Bow-

ery where they have their lodge-room.

About eight o'clock the Tenth Ward party came up Chatham street unaccompanied by the police escort, who, awing to some misunderstanding, were still at the above named ferry. Shortly after passing Chatham square and entering the Bowery, and while the procession was well stretched out, with many of Prince William's adherents straggling for in the rear the bands playing party tunes and Orange emblems being profusely displayed which excited the ire of held in close confinement on brend and water, and the Irish Catholics in the neighbourhood and among the spectutors conflicts occurred between the straggiers and the excited spectators, of the procession. About Hester street some of the stragglers were stoned when a messenger was despatched to the front and the Orangemen who numbered between one and two hundred, 'eager for the fray,' immediately countermarched to the assistance of their brethren. On arriving at the scene of the first attack the asailauts had disappeared. They then changed front and renewed the march when another attack was made from dark street corners and doorways with stones and pieces of glass. A running battle ensued, the Orangemen in some cases assuming the defensive and sometimes the offensive. Fortunately no one was seriously injured in these charges and countercharges of the stone brigade. Several were slightly cut in the ranks of the contending bosts but they did not wait for police ussistance and hurried off down the side streets to their homes.

By the time the Orangemen had fallen back under a heavy fire of stones to Grand street. Captain Ward of the Tenth Precinct who had received intelligence of the riot had a platoon of men in the Bowery under Sergeants Sanders and Davenport to preserve the peace. On arriving near the hall, No 193 Bowery, the bond struck up the 'Battle of Boyne'-a tuce obectionable to Irish Catholics - and the officers of the Orange party waved their swords and emblems. This incersed the Carbolics in the crowd, which by this time had gathered from all the neighboring streets, and numbered not less than 3 000 persons, and the yelling, hooting multitude of men, women and boys. made a determined attack upon the procession with stones and missiles. A number were knocked down and severely injured, when the police drew their clubs and sailed in gallantly. Their vigorous de-Under the protecting wing of the police the Orangemen quietly filed into their hall, and as quietly sallied out, one by one, and, mingling with the crowd.

# The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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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 PROM THAT DATE.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY-1869.

Friday, 30-Of the Octave. Saturday, 31-St. Ignatius, C. AUGUST-1869

Sunday, 1-Eleventh after Pentecost. Monday 2-St. Liguori, B. C. Tuesday, 3-Finding of body of St Stephen, P. M. Wednesday, 4 - St. Dominic, C. Thursday, 5-St. Ma:y at Nives.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The conditions of the Irish Church Bill, one of the most important measures that has come before the British Parliament for nearly forty years, have at last been amicably arranged by both branches of the Legislature.

From the very beginning of the controversy the Commons have evinced a fixed determination not to yield to the supporters of the Irish Church anything that was not just and equitable; and to this unswerving adherence to principle, on the part of the Commons, is greatly, if not entirely, due the fact, that the disestablishment of the Irish Church may be now considered a matter of

The Lords, true to the instincts of their order, and their traditional opposition to measures of reform, held out to the last, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause; but, despite the privileges and prejudices of their class, they had to submit to a power which they could not, dare not thwart-the national will-the will of the

When they found out that it was the intention of Mr. Gladstone and his supporters to withdraw the Bill for the present, prorogue Parliament, and, in the mean time, create as many new Peers as would carry the Bill through the Upper House, they wisely concluded that it was better to "back down" while they could, with any show of grace, than to risk a conflict with those who impatiently asked, " Shall the people or the Lords rule?"

The good sense and conciliatory tone of Lords Granville, Cairns, Clarendon, and others, prevented anything serious from coming up between the Commons and Lords. However, matters assumed an ominous appearance towards the end of the debate, and nothing but the fear of "giving the reins to the revolutionary sentiments of the people at the present moment," caused the disputants to come to a peaceable settlement of their respective claims. There is not the least doubt that a conflict between the Lords and the people, in the present state of feverish excitement, would be attended with the most disastrous consequences; and such expressions as " Shall the People or the Lords rule?" indicate a peevish irritability of the popular mind that could not be confronted with impunity.

It is worthy of note that of the 24 bishops and 2 archbishops of the English branch of the United Church of England and Ireland, there were only 13 bishops who voted against the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords. One bishop, the Bishop of St. David's voted for it. The Archbishops of York and Canterbury and the Bishop of Oxford, prelates who spoke most forcibly against the measure from first to last, did not think it worth their while to record their votes on the division.

The Bill has received the Royal assent, and this appoundement was read in the House of Commons amid loud cheers.

Since the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif. meetings have been held by the Deputies of the Left to consider what action should be taken on the political reforms proposed in the Emperor's Message. Nothing definite however was agreed to. Thier's propositions of reform were considered too monarchical and were rejected. Favre advocated silence for the present, so that nothing has transpired so far to show that the people are yet satisfied with the concessions made by the Emperor.

The battle cry is again raised in unfortunate Spain by the followers of Don Carlos. He is in the field, and has opened up communications with his partizans. An engagement is reported to have taken place between the Government troops and the Carlists, in which the latter seem to have got the worst of it. A general rising is auti. per authorities move in the matter at once, and the author of hes, though in the operation his

end of this threatened revolution.

In the issue of the 16th instant of the Canadian Post, published in Lindsay, Ont., we notice some remarks about the very poor accommodation the school houses, or shanties, in the vicinity of Lindsay, are calculated to afford the children who must attend such places to receive instruction. We entirely agree with the Post in his remarks about the carelessness of parents in sending their tender offspring to such hot-beds of pestilence and disease. They seem to lose sight of the fact that they are doing an incalculable amount of injury to the health and strength of their children, in allowing them to go to places to receive instruction in which they themselves would not keep a respectable horse. The low ceilings and badly ventilated condition of those old log school-houses are sure to be productive of the very worst results to both the minds and bodies of the little ones. It is a wonder that, in this advanced age when every thing else is being improved, the rickety uncouth looking old school house is to remain—a shaky monument of pristine grandeur.

Men are generally very careful about making their dwelling houses comfortable and agreeable to live in, and, in fact, do not lose sight of the condition and comfort of their cattle, in the erection of stables, out houses, &c.; and why, we ask, are they not equally solicitous about the health and comfort of their children? It is high

We are glad to see that the Rev. M. Stafford is doing his duty, in providing proper school accommodation for the children of his parishioners. We are already aware of the improvement he caused to be made in the school-houses on Wolfe Island, while he remained pastor of that parish.

We clip from the Post an extract taken from the Chief Superintendent's Report to the Legislative Assembly on the improvements in the school-houses and schools in the neighborhood where the Rev. M. Stafford was Parish Priest, before he removed to his present scene of la-

"I (G. Malone, Esq., Wolfe Island) am especially pleased to be able to tell of the dewnfall of another shanty where from 80 to 100 children were sometimes huddled together for the purpose of learning, in a space of about 18 feet Equare. I allude to School No. 1, where a very substantial and commodicus building has been erected, and furnished with the new cessary accomodations for the proper training of the youth of the neighborhood. The Separate Schools here, two of which are in a very flourishing state, owe much of their present efficiency to the energetie and persevering effects of the Rev. M. Stafford who takes a very lively interest in the education of his people-commending and encouraging the industrious and pains taking teacher, and making the situation of the careless and inert somewhat uncomfort-

Father Stafford's liberality in purchasing with his own private purse, prizes to be competed for ther's request who stated he was in the habit of doing by the students of the schools with which he was so, but never to any excess, being only allowed to connected, is nothing new to us. The Parish of Wolfe Island 15, or was, indebted to Mr. Stafford in a considerable amount for moneys given on various occasions by him, for purposes of improvement connected with the church property and schools in that Parish.

And now, we are informed, that the reverend gentleman can boast of having one of the finest Separate Schools in his mission that can be found in the Province.

We wish Rev. M. Stafford every success in his efforts to advance the the interests of education, and trust that his influence may enable him to effect still greater improvements on the old

We clip the following paragraph from the Montreal Herald, and would add that it is slightly in error with regard to the actual number of acres in the Nun's Island property. We understand that there are about 800 acres in the above property. The bush portion is well wooded consisting, amongst other valuable kinds of timber, of a very large proportion of sound thrifty maple :--

PUBLIC PARK - Attention is now directed to the purchase of the Nun's Island for the purposes of a public park. It is believed that the island, which contains about 250 acres of ground, could be bought for \$300, 000, and for a moderate sum could be laid out as a From the Wellington bridge to the beach opposite the Island, the distance is not over a mile, and the city cars might run all the way. A temporary bridge might be constructed, and carriages could then drive right out from the city, over the bridge, round the Island Park, and back to the city within an hour. The buildings on the Island would also, prove very useful for meetings, concerts, and other purposes; while the Island is extensive enough to afford ample space for cricket, lacrosse, and other athletic games, without interfering with the preme-

We agree with the Herald as to the fitness of the Nun's Island for a Public Park, and think that if a bridge, at a moderate cost, could be constructed at the point referred to, the Island would be a most desirable place for people to spend their lessure hours, away from the dust and turmoil of the city.

The buildings on this property might also be turned to good account. They are large and in a good state of repair and might be used for

many purposes of public pleasure or utility. We think it would be advisable that the pro-

cipated all over Spain, and the Government has find out if the Nuns are desirous of parting with issued a decree renewing the Martial Law of their property and if they would take the price 1821. It is not easy to predict what will be the which the Herald thinks the property could be bought for, namely, \$300 000 for 250 acres, which would be about \$1200 an acre for the

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,-In the Daily Witness of the 16th in. siant, I notice in the Editorial Correspondence a paragraph yclept—'The Deaf and Dumb Asylum." In this connection the writer, who, by his initials would appear to be the evangelical and truih-loving J. D., goes on to give a description of a Deaf and Dumb Institution, situate a few miles from the city of Washington, which he visited, and from personal observation bears testimony to the order, neatness, &c., of the whole institution.

After speaking of the general proficiency of the pupils, and the fact that several of them have gone forth to discharge the duties of teachers in other establishments of the kind, he triumphantly

"Why does not our celebrated Mile-and Institute show fruits like these? We have no doubt that neither smoking nor card-playing are allowed in the Washington College for the deaf-and-dumb; nor do its pupils we presume, frequent low grog-shops, or worse houses, when they get out. Neither does it threaten with actions of damages any one who criticises it, if it has snything about it to criticise.

Now, Sir, to a person who has watched the controversy between you and the Daily Witness. concerning this same Mile-end Institution, it appears wonderful how J. D. could again have the unblushing effrontery of making use of the self same language, for which he made a most cringtime that such a state of things should cease to | ing whining apology in the Witness of the 19th of last April. No doubt it was the wholesome fear of the law that compelled him to retract and swallow the gross falsehoods he published about this Mile-end Institution, which, by the way, seems to be an eye-sore, and a serious stumbling block to this apostle of righteousness.

> His conduct evidently shows that considerations of a moral character, such as an unwilling. ness to malign his neighbor and rob him of what the Scripture saith, gold in comparison is thrash, have as much effect on the elastic conscience of the slandering truth loving editor of the Daily Witness, as they could be supposed to have on that of the man in the moon.

> In order to place the matter more clearly before the public, I will, with your permission, re capitulate some of the statements which this conscientious editor was forced to make in reparation for the libels he had already published against the establishment above referred to. The fear of a public prosecution and the idea of averting, for the time being, the chastisement with which he was threatened caused bim to make the following admissions and apology:—

"The pupils are not allowed to smoke, but the deceased (that is a person who, the Witness wanted to make it appear, died of intemperate habits) being a middle aged man was allowed to do it, at his brosmoke after his meals, during the time devoted to regreation

"The playing of cards, as a means of recreation, is not probibited in the never allowed to play for money. However, none of the pupils have played since last Fall.

" The statement that the pupils were often found over their glasses, in out of the way saloons, and gambling with cards, and praying in their fashion by crossing their forebeads for victory in their game, is altogether untrue, as the pupils are not allowed to go out of the institution, but very seldom, and on special leave and for urgent business.

"As to the old pupils who have left the institution, most of them have gone to the country parts from whence they came.

"There are but three in the city, all of whom are well behaved and industrious, and none of them to be seen in saloons or gambling houses.

"In view of the above statements of the accuracy of which we are assured, we sincerely regret we should have been the means of spreading any unfounded accusations calculated to injure this insti tution, and cost a reproach on its manager.

"The statement that no coroner's inquest had been beld, was, as we have before explained, entirely ertoneous, and there appears to have been no question about property at all in the case; some of the other statements appear to have been greatly exaggerated, so that the writer of the communication, who, we are convinced, is thoroughly honest, and so far as matters come within his own cognizance, reliable, appears to have been in some respects led astray For being instrumental in throwing unmerited blame on the managers of the institution in question, we desire most amply and publicly to apologize, more especially as our wish is to aid every good work, and especially such efforts as those of Mr. Bellanger, as much as we can; and we must add that one object of anything we have inserted about this one from first to last, has been the good of the institution, and nothing was put in except what was believed to be strictly correct, although in the case of the above paragraph, that belief was, as now appears, not well

In the face of this sneakingly submissive "back-down," this religious firebrand has the unprecedented hardshood to again repeat the charges in his issue of the 16th instant, for which, in his paper of the 19th April, he expressed his hypocritical sorrow and contrition.

What man, having in his bosom the least spark of honesty or sincerity? could for a moment be guilty of such unprincipled back-sliding and glaring inconsistency?

With no respect for truth, justice, or decency; utterly devoid of any sentiment of fair-play, in his blind infatuated bigotry against Catholicity and Catholic Institutions, he utters falsehoods away, sent her small, but still respectable conand contradictions of the most shameful nature tingent of brave young men to recruit the papal against the character and respectability of the objects of his dark religious hatred; and, Hindoolike in his frenzy, clings to the car of his master, journal, you will, Mr. Editor, much oblige,

precious carcase were literally crushed into mutton pres.

There is another circumstance in this case which I would like to mention, in order to show how utterly unreliable are the Witness' protestations of sorrow, &c., for having so grievously singed against the good name of the Mile-End Deat and Dumb Asylum. He still has in his employment, (or had up to a recent date,) this man Widd, who gave him the unfounded information for which he was compelled to apologize.

The treachery and deceit practised by Widd, in making it appear that he received anonymous letters illustrated with allegories of death, in the shape of coffice, skulls, and crossbones—letters which Talbot proved conclusively had been written by himself and Widd, at Widd's solicitation -should be sufficient, in my opinion, to cause any honest, well-intentioned man, to put such a dangerous person out of his employment.

Yet, strange to say, the Witness still retained this individual! as a reward, no doubt, for his zeal in maliciously attacking a Catholic Institution, and attempting—assassin like—to thrust a venemous dagger into the heart of the entire Roman Catholic community.

Yours, &c.,

B. A.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,-The Jubilee, which is now being celebrated throughout the Catholic Church, took place at Contrecœur last week. It lasted three days, during which several hundreds of the faithful approached the Sacraments of the Church.

The zealous Pastor of the place, Rev. Mr. Chevigne, was assisted in the several religious exercises which composed it, by several of the clergymen of the surrounding Parishes. The Rev. Mr. Dupuis, Pastor of St. Antoine's, preached on the occasion. He spoke of faith iomed with works-for both were necessary-of faith to the teachings of the Church. The Church ic faith, morals, and discipline was infallible, and could teach nothing in practice against these. Hence the reason the faithful had of yielding strong and implicit faith to all her teachings. For she taught, and could not teach, anything wrong.

The reverend gentleman took occasion likewise to speak at considerable length on the approaching Œcumenical Council, briefly stating the origin, nature, and object of such assemblies of the Church. He spoke of the grave reasons which induced the Church to convoke the present Council, notably the reform and restoration of discipline, the correction of the many errors and abuses so prevalent in the world, and which are so detrimental to the best interests of society, ecclesiastical and civil, wherever they exist.

In his last discourse, the eloquent preactier took for his text the words of the Psalmist: "The Lord is admirable in all his works."-Divine works always had certain characteristics proper to themselves, to distinguish them from Church, it was not hard to see that her establishment and existence easily came under the words of the Psalmist: "The Lord is admirable in al. His works." The Church was established by the Divine Hand, and sustained by the same during the last 19 centuries, otherwise she would have long ago been pulled down, like all other buman institutions, by the hand of man. As for buman institutions, the hand of man put them up, and the same hand pulled them down; but for the Church, it was the strong hand of God that put her up, and the weak hand of man did Lot, and could not, pull her down. Hence the impotent attempts of the wicked, her enemies. for her destruction, and hence, too, they as often failed as they attempted it.

The rev. geatleman, with much force and eloquence, dwelt on the liberty of the Church. It was all important that the Church should be free and unfettered in her external relations and juris diction with the Bishops and the faithful through out the world. This she certainly could not be if her visible head on earth, the Successor in the Chair of St. Peter, was forced to take refuge under the agis of any other foreign potentate or | pupils. government from that of his own in Rome. He might, for instance, live at Vienna, Florence Paris or New York; but it was quite eviden he could not do so without being shackled in the free exercise of the rights of the Church, by the potentates and governments of these countries. The pages of Ecclesiastical history were not without striking examples of this truta.

This the enemies of the Church well understand, and it is to the attainment of this end that all their vain efforts are directed. The many ardent defenders of the Church and her divine rights know all this, too; and hence their earnest desires for the maintenance of her liberties and rights unsettered and unshackled, and the overthrow of her enemies-Satan and his followers and their works. It was for this reason, too, that our own Canada though small, poor and far army and defend those rights and liberties so dear to every Catholic breast.

By giving the above a place in your excellent SPECTATOR.

Father McMahon was released from the Provincial Penitentiary on Thursday last. He is now stopping at the Bishop's Palace, Kingston, where he has been kindly invited, by his Lordship Bishop Horan, to remain until he recovers somewhat from the effects which a rigorous confinement have had on his constitution.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society's Excursion will this year be held at Isle Bouchard, on Wednesday, 4th of August. Arrangements are being made to render it the best of the season. Steamers are engaged and the programme will be published in a few days.

A terrible and fatal accident occurred at Jones Falls on the Rideau Canal, on Friday evening last. At that station there are four locks, making an elevation of about 84 feet. About 5 o'clock on that evening several barges loaded with wood for Kingston were being locked through. As the first one was ready to leave the second lock, the gates in front gave way, precipitating the barge and crew down through the two next locks, all the gates being broken. The barge made a descent of 42 feet.

A farmer residing in the neighborhood, named Michael Timlin, had just stepped on to the barge on some business. . In its descent the barge was completely wrecked, and poor Timlia was either killed or drowned. One of the boat hands, named Kelly, was also so badly injured that he has since died to the Hotel Dieu hospital, in Kingston. where he was taken by his comrades immediately after the occurrence.

An inquest was held the next day on the body of Timlia by Dr. Preston of Newboro Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was returned, and that the whole accident was caused by a defect in the gates. Several witnesses testified that the gates were rotten. Timlio leaves a widow and several helpless children in poor circumstances. His body was interred in the Catholic cemetery at Philipville the funeral service being performed by the Rev. J. O'Donnell of Westport.

A large number of Catholics as well as Pro. testants attended the funeral testifying their respect for the deceased and sympathy for his bereaved family.

The extent of the damage to the locks is such that pavigation can not be resumed for nearly two months .- Com.

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merely human. Applying this reasoning to the Medal of Honor presented by the Parish Priest. Course of Religious Instruction. Medal of Honor presented by the Rev. Mother

Superior General.

ADDRESS:

" Adieu to the Scholastic year,

Instrumental Music-" God Save the Queen." We had the pleasure of assisting on Wednesday at the seance the programme of which is given above. The Ladies of the Congregation are only about seven months established in cur city and we have been happy to record the real success which has crowned their efforts. His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa and several members of the Clergy, His Worship the Mayor of the City, and a number of the elite assisted at

The building, whither the Ladies of the Congregation have just transferred their establishment, is large and well suited to the wants of a school. Moreover, this building has the advantage of being situated in the centre of the City in a healthy locality and on an eminence. The establishment contains at present sixty-eight

In the difficult sphere of instruction the Ladies of the Congregation have no reputation to seek, but they have a glorious one to sustain: and they do sustain it. We could not too often repeat that teaching comprises education and instruction. Education, in its turn, comprises deportment, character, diction, etc.: and we say, without any fear of contradiction, that, in every respect, the pupils of the Congregation have nothing to envy in those of other establishments. In as much as an Editor of a paper is not supposed to understand what relates to questions of toilet, we must say that the deportment and gentility of the pupils-their elegant simplicity, good taste and demeanour were very remarkable. Some will say that such details are trivial .-Readers, what a fine dissertation we could write on this subject and prove to you that all these details are, on the contrary, of the highest importance? But the temperature of July not being suitable to lengthy articles or long speeches, we will dismiss the dissertation to relate, in a few words, how much we were charmed with the execution of the Programme.

In the rendering of the pieces on the piano and by the choir, we remarked a precision, a thoroughness which gives a good idea of the method which those Ladies follow in the department of their musical instruction, if we consider that those classes have only been organized within the space of the last six months.

An "Historical Essay" in the form of dialogues, proved to us how carefully instruction is inculcated in this Establishment. Eight punils. personifying eight of the most celebrated Queens of Europe, recited with a naturel, an assurance, a frecision in dates which truly astonished the audience-the biography of these eight sovereigns. The following was the distribution of illustrious persons:-

Scotland. Mary Stuart .... Mdle. Duignan. France. Blanche de Castille. " L. Bury. Russia... Catherine ..... " McKinnon. Denmark... Marguerite ..... " G. Bury. Sweden.. Christica ..... " Caldwell. Austria. . Mary Theresa .... " Ritchie, Spain....Isabella..... " Hacket.

. Then followed a short French piece intituled, "A Happy Meeting," a simple and touching history in which Mdiles. Duignan and Pellant performed to perfection the two principal parts, and were extremely well sustained by the young persons who composed the choir. The music of this little piece was of the choicest, description and was very well rendered.

Let us not forget to add that, at the commencement and in the course of the seance, addresses in prose and verse were well delivered at which we had the pleasure of assisting, beld in by Milles. Cotton, Kimber and Pellant. Then an Institution which occupies a foremost rank were distributed, not prizes, because the scholastic year was not complete,-but medals and Crowns of Honor and Certificates of Promotion in the different classes-Mdlles. Hacket, Kelly distance about fifteen miles from Montreal, of McKay, Pellant, McKinnon and O'Meara obtained the highest places in this distribution. The Medals of Honor were awarded by the Rev. Mr. Collins, Parish Priest of St. Andrew's and by the Superioress General.

After the distribution His Lordship spoke and felicitated the teachers and pupils on the good results which had accrued to their semi-annual exercises. His Lordship remarked that, if, as the audience were competent to judge, the education imparted by the Ladies of the Congrega tion left nothing to be desired—the recent examination made at the school had demonstrated that the instruction was equally perfect.

His Worship the Mayor and E. R. McGillivray, Esq., congratulated the Ladies and the pupils, and the audience dispersed after the performance of God Save the Queen .- Le Can-

DAME, PETERBORO. The academic year of the above institution was brought to an agreeable close on Thursday last by a dramatic and musical entertainment held in St. Peter's Church before a highly appreciative audience. The proficiency of the success, the numerous pupils giving ample proof pupils was fairly tested at an examination some of their proficiency in declamation both in the days previously, and all appeared joyous in the anticipation of receiving their well earned prizes. In addition to the parents and friends of the young Ladies, a number of our most respectable citizens had the pleasure of enjoying the intel- members of the clergy, assisted. This examina lectual and musical treat, that religious Ladies alone are capable of getting up and performing. A suitable stage with all the appurtenances for convenience and scenic effect was tastefully arranged; and the pleasing uniformity of dress dering simple justice to both masters and pupils added to the pleasing countenances of the pupils formed as animated a tableau as one could well imagine. The programme for the evening was a long and interesting one, embracing vocal and dresses full of warm encouragement and elogium. instrumental music and the rendition of two or three exquisite dramatic morceaux. What struck me particularly throughout the whole entertainment, apart from the delineation of character, was the admirable precision with which each lady delivered her part-no stumbling, nor repetition: -and considering the difficulty attendant on teaching young persons how to speak effectively in public, every one present could certainly compliment the sisters on their success in this part of education. This was noticeable in a praiseworthy manner in an opening dialogue among the junior pupils-The Choice Flowers. A song and chorus by these also were very well rendered-Miss Eugenie Caisse sing- prising neighbors, for all that, the Catholic ing the solo with great sweetness and perfect self-command. Several selections from the not one whit behind their co religionists in the Operas were played on the piano by young ladies whose names I did not hear, when the Sacred Drama of Moses in the Bulrushes was introduced. so creditable alike to their heads and hearts, your bis presence at New York rendered that impos- all its variations. The character of the Mother of Moses was remarkably well represented by Miss Shaw, and Miriam and Pharaoh's daughter by Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Daly respectively. These young ladies deserve credit not only for the pleasing yet believe, than in any other part of Upper Canada. was most enjoyable, and much credit is due to earnest manner in which they acted their parts, but also for entering into the spirit of the characters, making the touching little narrative of Moses in the Bulrushes not a stupid recitation childlike devotion of those good people, as they but a living speaking incident. In the interval came long distances on Friday morning last, to that a soldier of the 53rd Regiment, now under canvas day of September next, at helf-past ten o'clock in between the acts Miss Elmere Caisse and Miss the College Chapel near the St. Raphael's at the Fortification Camp, Levis, escaped into the

voung artistes, decidedly the gem of the evening, in a musical way, was a vocal duett, "The Lily and Rose," by Miss Caisse and Miss Daly. This beautiful composition was sung by each in their solos with singular pathos and sweetness, and in the duetto parts with a barmonious blending of voices that was charming. A comic drama followed in which Miss Sullivan, Miss Leonard Miss Daly and several other young ladies acted their parts to pertection, and to judge by the plaudits of the audience they were well received. Probably the most amusing of the comic pieces was a dialogue in which Miss Shaw and several other ladies assisted. But I have trespassed too long on your space already, Mr. Editor, to enter into further details. Before the distribution of premiums the Very Rev. Mr. Kelly V.G., in an appropriate address complimented the sisters on the success of their entertainment. Mr. Cluxton and Dr. O'Sullivan then spoke of the pleasure they felt in being present at such an agreeable entertainment, and hoped the good sisters may long enjoy the posperity which their zeal in the advancement of education has deserved and procured for them .- Com.

MASSON COLLEGE, -TERREBONNE.

While noticing from time to time the examination or public distribution of prizes which have lately taken place in many of our leading educa tional establishments, we must not overlook one among those of its kind; the Masson College at Terrebone, specially devoted to imparting a thorough knowledge of the various branches of a first class commercial education. This College, easy access from the latter city, both in summer and winter, was founded in 1837 by the Rev. Mr. Theberge and the Hon. Mrs. Masson, seigneuresse of Terrebone, the citizens of the latter place generously contributing to the enterprise. The building is of cut stone, large, and well ventilated; it is heated by steam, and the halls and study are lighted according to the new system of Aubin Lemoine. The grounds are spacious, beautifully interspersed with groups of trees, and there is a large gymnasium where the pupils can follow a complete system of gymnastics under the direction of one of the professors who always remains on the ground during the exercises to prevent accidents. Among the list of gentlemen forming the Council of Improvement and Committee of Patronage, who have notably approved of the programme of study followed in the Institution, but who have also engaged to encourage and patranize the latter as much as lies in their power we find the following distinguished

Hon. P. Chauveau, L. Giard, Superintendent of Public Institution; Dr. Meilleur; Judge CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE Bertbelot : the Hon. Dorion. Masson, Renaud. Holton; Mesers. Henry Starnes, G. M. Provost, J. Pratt, C. S. Cherrier, R. Masson, J. L. Beaudry, B. Le Moine, N. B. Desmarteau, H. Morgan, Thomas and Thibadeau, Thomas Mussen, with many other equally well known names.

The distribution, which came off with great French and English languages, and in music, vocal and instrumental, was preceded by an examination, held some weeks ago, of the business class, at which the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, with several gentlemen from Montreal, as well as many pupils were closely interogated in mental arithmetic, book-keeping, the business details of count department and telegraph office. It is but ren to state that the latter acquitted themselves in eliciting from the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, as also from the Mess.s. Cotte, Barbeau and Chapleau, ad

The Masson prize (a purse of \$40) sawarded each year to the pupil who shall have succeeded best in the commercial course, and we regret that we did not learn the name of the for- as follows: tunate winner of the honourable distinction in question. The latter special prize is but an additional incentive among many others to diligence in a career of study which will doubtless prove the path way to social and financial eminence of so many of the favoured youth of the present generation .- Gazette.

A VOICE FROM ST. RAPHAELS, -THE ANCIENT HEAD-QUARTERS OF GLENGARRY.

To the Editor of the True Witness. DEAR SIE,-Though less is read of them now-a-days, than of some of their more enter-Highlanders of St. Raphael's Parish proper, are adjacent parts of Giengarry, in devotion to their Holy faith, and in a practical observance of the duties thereby enjoined on them. Of this fact. correspondent had ample proofs during the two sible. The day was far from favourable, showers days which preceded the great feast of our Lady being of frequent occurrence, but luckily Guil of Mount Carmel, 16th ust. This Feast has bault's conveniences were such that all could be been observed in St. Raphael's Parish for many under shelter, and the majority of them engaged long years agone, and with more solemoity, I in dancing at these intervals. The time spent In fact, its observance here, is almost tantamount | the committee of management who were infaligto that of the Quarante ore in the neighboring able in their exertions to make every one happarishes of Williamstown and Alexandria. No py .- Herald. words of mine can sofficiently extol the faith and

tastefully rendered. But without wishing to and I have been credibly informed that about that they were only equipped with side arms, and make any invidious distinction among the fair seven hundred Scapularians partook of the Bread of life, from the commencement of what I may apon them, they returned to the tents for their rifles. call the Triduum at St. Raphael's, until its close on Friday last at one o'clock p.m. The worthy and respected Parish Priest of St. Raphael's-Rev. Father Masterson, - was efficiently assisted in the Confessional by his Rev. neighbors of Alexandria and Lochiel and the nett result of their united labors is recorded above. I should add that seventy three Scapularians enrolled by Father Masterson-at the termination of the last day's exercises, Lelped to pile up the seven bundred communicants on this occasion, which I have already noted. At the Parish Priest's request, Father O'Connor of Alexandria addressed the people a few words of congratulation and encouragement, at the end of mass, pointing out to them the absolute necessity of final perserverance in the good course they had so laudably entered upon, in order that they might secure at the last Day that crown of Immortal Bliss, which God has prepared in Heaven for all those who faithfully love and serve Him while in this life. Thus ended a season of grace which will be memorable in the annals of the historic Parish of St. Raphael's Glengarry, Ont. Your obedt. servt. Peregrinus.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COMMERCIAL ACA. DEMY, TORONTO.

July 19th 1869.

The annual examination of the pupils attending the academy, situated on Nelson street, and which was opened in September 1853, under the auspices of His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop and the reverend clergy of the Cathedral. was commenced before a public assemblage collected in the St. Lawrence Hall last evening. The course of studies, at this academy, is divid ed into two departments, termed the preparatory and the commercial, which are again subdivided into four classes, the first and second comprising the commercial department, and the third and fourth the preparatory department. The St. Lawrence Hall was well filled on the occasion. mainly by adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. The brass band of the academy was present, and played a number of fine selections, a pot pourri of airs from La Grande Duchese being especially noticeable in point of excellence. The teachers put their youthful charges through a most vigorous course of oral questions, and the answers thereto exhibited a satisfactory improvement upon the progress evinced last year. His Lordship the Bishop, the Rev. Vicar-General Jamot, and Fathers Laurant, Rooney, Brother Arnold. Director of the Academy, etc., etc., were present during the examination. His Lordship, Bishop Lynch, addressed the pupils, after the proceedings for the evening terminated, in his usual pleasing manner; and while congratulating them upon the astonishing progress they had made in their studies, threw out to them some useful bints for their guidance during their future academical career. This academy, in noint of numbers attending, now shows a great improvement over this time last year.

The examination will be resumed in the same place to-night. The more pleasing episode in connection with the examination, viz., the distri bution of prizes to the successful competitors therefor, will take place in the St. Lawrence Hall on Tuesday next .- Telegraph 21st inst.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, PICNIC .-The annual picnic for the benefit of this Institution, took place yesterday in Guilbault's Garden, where preparations had been made for the enjoyment of the visitors. The amusements provided consisted of swings, quoits, dumbells, foot and velocipede races, leaping, etc. In addition to these, Guilbault's Museum of Wonders was tion was long and strict, and during its course the thrown open, and the lions from the wilds of Africa, the alligators from the bayous of the Sunny South, the Monkeys from South America. ing house and exchange office, also of the banking and the other curiorities were exhibited, all of which have great satisfaction. Besides these in a shed was the skin of the whale that swallowed Jonah, and bard by were its massive jaws. Sev the most satisfactory and creditable manner, ral Bands were on the ground and discoursed music, for dancing. The drum and fife Band of the Orphan Asylum, consisting of little boys, many of them under twelve years of age, was present, and delighted the audience not a little with the skill and precision with which they produced the notes. The winners of the races were

Running long leap-Brazeau 1st; Anthony Moffatt 2nd.

Quarter mile race-Durkin and Keraron se, equal. The stakes were divided.

Pole leap - Thomas McMahon, Peter Bra-

zeau, divided the stakes. Mile Race - Keraronwe 1st; Baptiste 2nd. Velocipede race-Rubenstein 1st; James

Jackson 2nd. Hurdle Race-Armstrong 1st; Durkin 2nd. Sack Race-Jackson 1st; Byron 2nd.

Do. over 4 hurdles-Byron 1st; Jackson Potatoe Race-For this there were five ea-

tries, but there being a dispute as to the winner, the contestunts agreed that the stakes should go to the Orphau Asylum.

It was expected that the Rev. Father O'Farrel would be present and deliver an address, but

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A SOLDIER -It is reported Sophie Lemay played a beautiful duett from Faust with good taste and feeling. Afterwards the fine chorus of Lambillotte's Regina Coeli was the fine chorus of Lambillotte's Regina Coeli was the fine chorus of Lambillotte's Regina Coeli was to small to hold them all, and get the formation country, needs and the first notice taken of his hiding place munition. The first notice taken of his hiding place munition. The first notice taken of his hiding place munition. The first notice taken of his hiding place was by a milkman, at whom he fired a shot, the ball rain, waiting their turn to go into the chapel, at the formation country, needs and over 25 rounds of an unition. The first notice taken of his hiding place was by a milkman, at whom he fired a shot, the ball rain, waiting the handle of his milk can. A party was the first notice taken of his hiding place was by a milkman, at whom he fired a shot, the ball rain, waiting the handle of his milk can. A party was the first notice taken of his hiding place was by a milkman, at whom he fired a shot, the ball rain, waiting the handle of his milk can. A party was the first notice taken of his hiding place was by a milkman, at whom he fired a shot, the ball rain, waiting the handle of his milk can. A party was the first notice taken of his hiding place was by a milkman, at whom he fired a shot, the ball rain, waiting the handle of his milk can. sung by two junior pupils and was accurately and confession. However they all did get confession who it is supposed, is of unsound mind, but finding

that the soldier in ambush had threatened to fire At last accounts he had not been captured.

At a meeting of the Quebec Cabinet on Friday, says the Evenement, Mr. Charles de Salaberry was ppointed Superintendent of Woods and Forests, with a salary of £350 a year.

A few nights ago the barn of Mr. R. F. Lynn, near Merford, was entirely consumed, together with the contents, consisting of nearly one thousand bushels of wheat, two waggons, butter, &c.

The crops in the vicinity of Serel are well advanced and look splendidly. Should fine hot weather now set in the yield will be the largest on record all over the country.

Injured by a Blast .- On Thursday two men were employed in some excavations in Palice Street, they had occasion to remove some large stones, which they proposed to do by means of a blast. The powder having been laid and the fuse lit something occurred to prevent the proper explosion and the men returned to the stone, when the powder went off without however moving it, but inflicting severe iciuries on the faces and heads of the men. They were both French Canadians and were removed to the English Hospital.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lafontaine, Rav. L. Gibre, \$450; Erinsville, P. McMullan, 2; Jarvis, J. McCavera, 4; Three Rivers, Rt. Rev. Dr. Cook, 2; Buckingham, D. O'Callaghan, 2; Mongenais, H. R. McDonald, 6; Westport, Rev. J. O'Donnell, 2; Huntingdon, C. Fury, 3; Bradford, K. Delane, 5; St. Remi, Rev. Mr. Beaudry, 4. Per. D. A. McDonell, Cornwall - W. Chisholm.

Per. J. McGuire, Cobourg-W. Wall, 2; P. H. McKeany, 1. Per. Rev. D. J. Lavin, Pakenham - M. Smith,

Per E Cameron, Pointe au chene-Mrs. D. Cameron,

Per. D. Walker, Lindsay-Rev. B. Coyle, Downey Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall-J. S. McDougall,

2; D. McMillan, 4; J Dennany, 6; T. Lynskey, 2.

#### Married:

At St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on July 21st, by Bro Martin, John Gutler, Esqr., of Montreal, to Georgiaa Maria Louisa, third daughter of Mr. John Obarles.

#### Died.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, Hugh M. Brennan, sou of Martin Brennan, and eldest grandson of P. Brennan, aged 21 years and 8 months. - R.I.P.

On the 27th inst., Ellen Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. Nicholas Kinsella, Grocer, corner of Juror and Anderson streets, Montreal, aged 7 months. At Kamouraska, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., George Frederick, fifth son of John Lovel, of Montreal, aged 10 years and 3 months.

At the residence of Mr. William O'Mears, Ottawa, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. James Heenan, of Pembroke In Brooklyn, N. Y. on Friday, the 23rd inst. Michael J Dunne, Esq., (Barrister,) aged 28 years, son in-law to James McSbane, Esq., of this city.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 26, 1869. Flour-Pollards, \$2,75 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3,75 \$3,80; Fine, \$4,00 to \$4,05; Super., No. 2 \$4,60 to \$0,00; Superfine \$5,10 \$5,25; Fancy \$5,00 to \$6,00; Extra, \$5,10 to \$5,25; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2,40 to \$2,43 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs .- \$5 50 to 5.75. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,15 to \$0.00.

Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.48 Seconds, \$4,75 to \$4,85; Thirds, \$4,30 to 4,40 .-First Pearls, 5,62 to 5 65. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 27,50 to 27.75 :-

Prime Mess \$00.00; Prime, \$19,50 to 20.00. BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 142 to 15c,-good per choice Western bringing 00c. to 23c.

LARD, per 1b .- 16c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -- worth about

\$0.70 to \$0.75. PEASE, per 60 lbs .- 00c to 00c.

CHEESE, per lb. - 00 to 10c.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. ATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 2nd August. Chair to be taken at BIGHT o clock Every member is requested to attend.

By Order W WALSH, Rec .- Sec.

### WANTED,

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER for the Roman Oatholic Separate School, Lindsay. Must be competent to take charge of a Choir. Good salary given. Apply immediately to,

J. KNOWLSON, Sec.,

Lindsey, Ont.

Jaly 29, 1869.

WANTED. TWO MALE TEACHERS in the English language, holding elementary diplomas. For further particulars apply to William Hart, Secretary Treasurer, St. Col-

### SITUATION WANTED.

embus, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q.

A TEACHER who has had several years experience in teaching, and holds an Elementary School Diploma; will be open for an engagement on the first of July next. It may not be amiss to add, that the applicant teaches Book Keeping by double entry in

Address, John Gleeson, St. Sophia, County of Terrebonne, C.E., stating salary. June 1, 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBIC, SUPERIOR CUURT.
Dist of Montreal. SINSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 SUPERIOR COURT. No. 647.

In the matter of GIDEON DEGUIRE, of Coteau du Lac, Trader,

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited at the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Monday the twenty-seventh the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the said deed.

GIDEON DEGUIRE. By T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 20th July, 1869.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

### DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,

Directed by

THE RELIGIOUS OF THE ORDER OF ST VIATOR,

MILE-END, NEAR MONTREAL. This Institution, founded in 1843, is placed unde

the parronage of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and the Seminary of St. Sulpice. It is protected by the Provincial Government.

Its classes are opened on the lat. of September and closed on the 1st of July. English and French are taught with the same at-

ention. The course of studies is of six years, and embraces

Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, Catechiam etc, etc., with some notions on Agriculture and Domestic Economy. We have shops for printers and book-binders.

For those who are old or occupied as farmers, we open, on the 15th. of November, a special course, which lasts until the 15th of April.

This course Comprises: Ostechism, Manuel Alpha

bet, Writing the Elemtary Rules, etc., etc There is no particular dress, but the pupils must be provided with a sufficient amount of clothing, so

hat they may be always kept clean. The name of the pupil should be written on each article of his outfit Parents residing at a distance should furnish suffi-

cient funds to purchase such articles as may be ne cessary during the year. Parents are invited to deposit with the Treasurer

the pocket money for their child and to provide him with postage-stamps. No deduction will be made for partial absence

from the Institution, unless in case of protracted ill-Parents will, please, give all the information about the cause of deatness of their child.

TERMS: Boarding and Tuition . . \$100.00 per annum. Bedding..... 10.00

Washing...... 10 00 "Payable in advance, in two terms, in gold. Books, clothing, and medical attention form extra harges.

Extra Board (with the Directors) \$150 for the scholastic year.

J. A BELANGER, C.P.S.V.,

### BOARDING SCHOOL

#### AND ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the build-ing heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Ridean street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term - Ist September next.

From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottaws, will be as follows:

1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French-with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments. for Day Scholars only).

2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day Scholars only.

3rd Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street known as Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate rooms if such be the wish of their parents. The non Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective churches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will be, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually ex-

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will to given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. Ottawa, July, 1869.

PROVINGE OF QUEERO, In the CIRCU!T COURT for Dist. of Montreal the District of Montreal. The Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand, Zight Hundred, and Bixty-nine.

Present:

THE HONGRABLE MR. JUSTICE TORRESON. LOUIS CARRIER and ANTOINE CARRIER, both of Levis, in the District of Quebec, Traders, Copartoers, carrying on business at Levis aforesaid, under the name of L. & A. CARRIER. Plaintiffa.

JULES MARTIN, of the City and District of Montreal. Shoemaker.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mesars. T. & C. O. DeLorimier of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in ag much as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the defeedant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertise. ment to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Min rve and twice in the English language, in the ... newspaper of the said City, called True Winess be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two. months after the last insertion of such advertisement. and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demend within the pented and to answer to such actually will be permitted to pro-ceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY,

0.0.0 270-50

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist, of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

No. 769. In the metter of Walter Manning of the city of Montreal, Trader.

The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will apply to this Court, for a discharge under said. act, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, sitting the said Court, at half past ten o'clock in the forencen, or so soon thereafter as Counsel

Montreal 20th July 1869. WALTER MANNING. By T. & C. O DI LORINIPR. His Attorneys ad liters. J. 10 M.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE:

#### TRANCE.

Louis Napoleon.-Louis Napoleon will enter upon his sixty-second year next month, and the Empress in August, will celebrate her forty third birthday. They are both said to look young for their years, in spite of the cares of atate, and the anxiety they constantly feel in regard to the delicate health of their only child, the Prince Imperial.

It is now over twenty years since Napoleon III. was elected President of the French Republic. That event occurred in December, 1848. In December, 1852, he made his celebrated excipe d'état, which resulted in placing the Imperial crown upon his head. As President and Emperor he has exercised a longer duration of power than any in France has since the time of Louis XVI. The sovereigns since were about as follows:

French Republic,	•		8 years.	
Napoleon I			14	"
Louis XVIII.,			17	46
Charles X.,			6	**
Louis Phillippe, .			18	"
Nanoleon III.			20	66

When the latter came to the direction of affairs it was with less assurance of stability than any of his predecessors. All prognostications and predictions were against him. Yet he has given France the firmest and strongest and in every way the best Government she has had during the past century.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS .- The Paris correspondent of the London Standard gives the following notice of the Empress of the French and the part which she takes in the affairs of the empire:

The Empress presided over a Cabinet Councal yesterday. Formerly it was the fashion to laugh at Her Majesty, who was said to be "frivolous," addicted to dress, and to have no idea beyond a robe or a bonnet. People who so judged were very wrong. Nobody works much harder than the Empress, nobody has read much more, and nobody, perhaps, is now so interested in the politics of France as she is. I chance to know that at her last private ball she absolutely took away the breath of a British politician by talking to him of Irish affairs, with which she seemed quite as conversant as was "the honorable M.P." Depend upon it, the mother of the future Emperor of the Frenca has not lost ber time, but has deeply studied the condition of France and other countries and the bearings of the peoples. The Prince, too, is entering into life, and is this very day making acquaintance with the army of France, which, be it said in parenthesis, has never before been in such a condition as it is at present.

THE NATIONAL GUARD-ITS MAINTEN-ANCE AND EFFICIENCY.—The following petition is being signed by the National Guards of the Department of the Seine:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS.-The institution of a National Guard, which dates from that glorious year 1780, was founded on this simple and grand idea, viz., to confide the guardian-ship of the city to the hands of its citizens. The events which have recently taken place in Paris and several other cities of France show how badly the present organization responds to that idea. The maintenance of order was exclusively confided to police agents and military detachments. The intervention of the former bas given rise to numerous complaints, and was not effica. during several nights in various parts of Paris. To use the army against citizens is fraught with great inconvenience; it awakens sad souvenirs and may give rise to real catastrophes. Why was not the National Guard convoked? It was. no doubt, because its organization does not attain the object indicated in the preamble of the decree of the 11th of January, 1852, and does not form a sufficient guarantee against disorder and insurrection. In fact, the National Guard, dissolved in a great number of quarters, is not strong enough. It is commanded by chiefs who have not been called to the grade they occupy by the confidence of their co-citizens. Finally, but seldom called together, it is not exercised and instructed as it should be. The necessity of putting a stop to this state of things appears to us clear enough. We demand that the National Guard be benceforth called upon to play the useful and glorious role which belongs to it, and which it formerly so nobly filled. The National Guard alone can assure the peace of a city without being an instrument of terror. It would soon know how to arrest rioters without violating inoffensive citizens. The National Guards of Paris can no longer resign themselves to figure only in useless reviews and parades. The National Guard, to be a serious affair, must be reorganized on its ancient basis. It ought to nominate its own chiefs, whose authority alone rests on the confidence it inspires, and that confidence can only be expressed by election. The National Guard ought to be useful and aid in the security of the city. We therefore demand the repeal of the decree of the 11th of January, 1852, and the reorganization of the National Guard in conformity with the law voted by the National Assembly of June 13, 1851.

PARIS, July 3 .- The sittings of the Franco-Belge Commission were brought to a close today. An understanding has been effected on all points, which is entirely satisfactory to the French Government.

It is asserted that M. du Miral, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Legislative Body, and other members of the Majority, are engaged in drawing up an interpellation relative to the necessity of strengthening the institutions of the Empire, by giving a greater development to the action and control of the Legislative Body .the right of interpellation, to extend the right of amendment, and to give to the Chamber the money collected for this person vanished in a very of surrender by the Canadian Parliament reached us power of electing its President. It is rumored manner before it ever reached her whom last evening, 18th June, and the impromptu bonfire

July 5 .- The Emperor gave an audience to M. Buffet, a member of the Third Party. A meeting of Deputies were held yesterday at M. Jules Brames's (Third Party), at which there was rather a warm discussion on the question of bringing forward in the Legislative Body an interpellation demanding Ministerial responsibility. M. Louvet proposed to add, after 'Ministerial responsibility, the words, coupled with that of is to be continued in public session. Whether any the Sovereign? This addition was respected, and satisfactory result will be realized, time will show; the Sovereign.' This addition was rejected, and it is probable that a certain number of those who signed the interpellation will withdraw their signatures. Advices from Nimes state that the strike to the mining district of Besseges is at an end. At St. Etienne the arrangement between the ironmasters and the workmen is in a fair way of being settled.

M. Rouber, Minister of State, had a long interview this morning with the Emperor. The agreement drawn up by the Franco-Belgian Commission will be signed this evening. In today's sitting of the Legislative Body 49 elections were declared valid.

PARIS, July 8 .- The Peuple Francais of this evening publishes an article, signed by its chief ecitor, M. Clement Duvernois, in which it says that the Deputies who have signed the 'interpellation' of the Third Party are friends of the Government, and do not wish that the Emperor should renounce his initiative, but that he should cause the Chamber to share in it. The Peuple believes that the Emperor is not disposed to refuse the demands of the interpella tion, and adds :-- The situation is not disquieting, for while one side does not desire to put forward exaggerated claims, the other is equally resolved not to oppose an exaggerated resistance. The crisis will finish by a compromise, satisfaction being given to public opinion.' The belief which has been expressed by Paris journals that M. Povjade, French Consul-General at Alexandria, had resigned is unfounded. M. Povjade is only coming to Paris on leave of absence. The Legislative Body bas to-day declared seven more elections to be valid. During the sitting M. Jules Favre urged upon the Chamber the necessity of electing the Bureaux and otherwise carrying out the formality of constituting the House, in order that it might approach the discussion of the great political questions which preoccupy the mind of the Chamber and of the country. He added that all the delays which had been demanded had no other object than to allow time for a reconstruction of the Ministry M. Rouber replied that the Government was ready to discuss all public affairs, adding, 'A Ministerial crisis is spoken of but the great questions to which allusion has been made do not relate simply to a few individuals. They affect our institutions and the future of society, and are bound up with the question of the barrier which must be raised against revolution. I do not know when or by what men an agreement will be arrived at, but I know perfectly well on what vital forces the Chamber will rely in order to preserve society.'

### BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS July 8 .- The Independance Belge of today announces that the final obstacles to the settlement of the Franco-Belgian railway queetion were removed yesterday, and that it has reason to believe the arrangement arrived at by the Commissioners does not include the Grand Luxembourg line.

Madrid, July 2. - In to day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice declared that the clergy and the municipalities would take the oaths to the Constitution. Troops have been sent against some bands of Republicans and Carlists in Audalusia and Aragon.

July 5 .- In to-day's sitting of the Cortes Senor cious enough to put a stop to aimless tumults Figuerole, Minister of Finance, brought in bills or and shameful devastations, which were repeated dering the sale of the patrimonial property of corporate bodies and the suppression of the salaries and pensions of individuals who refuse to swear fidelity to the Constitution. The band of Republicans in the provinces has dispersed. Senor Herrera, the newly appointed Minister of Justice has tendered his resig-

Don Carlos's Address. - The great event of the week has undoubtedly been the publication of Don Carlos's address to all Spaniards. The liberal press of this country either takes no notice of it, or attempt to ridicule and pood pooh it. But Don Carlos's address is evidently already gaining, especially from among the ranks of the ex-queen's partians, fresh adherents to his cause. His advocacy of protectionist principles is calculated to win for him all the ipdustrial interests of Catalonia. The manufacturers of that large and important province are smarting with rage and indignation at the free trade nature of the measures which, in spite of all their protestations and efforts, have this last week been sanctiveed by the Cortes. In Navarra the Carlists are repotted to be actively stirring and full of hopeful exultation. Indeed, all the Basque provinces Navarra Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alave, the most Catholic provinces of Spain, may be said to be entirely on Don Carlos's side if for no other reason, simply because he promises to grant freedom to the Church and to maintain Catholic unity in Spain

Madrid, July 7 .- Fresh complications have arisen with reference to the Ministerial question, which had been considered settled and it is thought possible that the whole Ministry will resign It is also stated that Senor Rivero, at present President of the Cortes, would be entrusted with the Presidency of the Orbinet. The Cortes will discuss to morrow a proposal to pass a vote of censure upon Senor Herrera.

July 8 .- The Cortes discussed to-day the proposal to pass a vote of consure upon Senor Herrera. The motion was, however, rejected by 163 votes against 94 General Prim expressed regret that the Democrate party were separating themselves from the mejority.

Senor Figueras asked the Minister of War what motives had led to the abrupt dismissal of the Captain General of Ostalonia. Senor Zorilla in the absence of General Prim, the Minister of War replied that the Captain General of Catalonia had been superseded in the regular way.

In Spain a Ministerial crisis has occurred, the Ministers of Justice, Public Works, and Colonies having resigned. Their Successors were cominated, but tresh difficulties have arisen, and the whole Cabinet will, it is believed, now retire.

### ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 6 -The examination of witnesses before the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of venality against a member of the Chamber of Deputies was concluded this afternoon, and the President declared the Parliamentary inquiry closed.

A subscription having been started to offer a re-ward for the apprehension of Major Lobbia's assassin The interpellation asks the Government to re-establish the Address, in answer to the Speech dividual on whom the police have laid their hands is from the Throne, to organize on a larger scale a Roman refugee, the same who received under his hospitable roof the widow of Monti, executed for the Serristori murders. It will be remembered that the

that the Government will accept this interpellatit was intended to benefit. The letter from the Deputy Brenos to the Deputy Fambri, which is one of the principle preces de conviction in the inquiry on Parliamentary corruption, having been stolen from the last-named deputy, has furnished a text for a good deal of recrimination against the accusers. It now appears that it was Signor Crispi who laid it before the Commission of Inquiry, and that he deulared that it had been left at his house, addressed to himself by an unknown individual. The Commission have decided after hearing the evidence that there are grounds for prosecuting the investigation, which in the meantime, we are inclined to be of opinion that the more they stir it, the more-the usual consequence will follow.

> The Italian Ministry, although in a precarious position, still holds office, their opponents being too divided among themselves to agree upon their successors. A Parliamentary inquiry into alleged cor-ruption of a member of the Chamber has been held, out the result is not yet made known.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS. - A remarkable article has appeared in the Civilia Callolica on the temporal sovereignty of the Pope and the elections in France. It severaly criticizes the adherents of the Union Liberale' for having 'preferred the triumph of their party to that of the great cause, which contains within itself all other good and holy causes. It expresses warm approval of the policy of the Univers in supporting candidates of all political opinions on cendition of their pledging themselves in favour of two points of the Catholic programme. 'the Univers observes, however, that the assertion in this article that the Government has to a certain extent approved of the programme in question, is one which can only be received with a great deal of qualification. That it left its candidates free to accept the programme if they insisted on doing so, is as much as can be said It has itself attacked it by several official acts, and in several of its journals, and the administration has in many places shown itself very hostile to candidates

who accepted it. ROME, July 2 .- THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION .- The Pope's Allocution has created a great feeling of irritation in the Italian newspapers, who dislike much to see how manfully the Vicar of Christ denounces the oppressions of the Russian Government. That be should speak against the excesses of Italy and the new regime of Austria is allowable, but that he should be the sole defender of Poland, deserted, because too Catholic, by the revolution which has caused her worst misfortunes, is a high crime on the part of the Pope. The reference to the judgments of God on persecutors is also an unpleasant reminder to too many persons in Italy to be well received, and the revolutionary priests this week have written articles abusive of the Allocution. A sure sign its words have gone home, and are felt as intended.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 7 .- It is ancounced that the Government rigidly adheres to the provisions of the law, according to which the payment of the interest on the public debt must be made in Vienna only. It is added, however, that the Ministry of Finance, without infringing the law, will perhaps be in a position to give for convenience sake, certain facilities to foreign bondholders for obtaining payment of the coupons.

Austria is quietly engaged in her task of Constitutional reconstruction, and the Hungarian Diet is in full session.

Morals in Austria .- It appears that the recommendation-lu felix Austria nube-is not carried out by the population of Vienna in detail. The Revue des Deux Mondes farnishes some astounding statistics on the subject. It appears that while since 1862 the numbers of legitimate and illegitimate births in that city have been nearly equal in 1866 the illegitimate outnumbered the legitimate. In that year the legitimate children born were 12,937, the illegitimate 13,272. The writer in the Revue has hit upon the ingenious idea of attributing to the Concordat a phenomenon, the cause of which is readily discernible elsewhere-in the weakening of all religious rectraints which has been the result of the Josephine

### HUNGARY.

PESTH, July 6.-The Lower House of the Diet has been engaged for the past 12 days in discussing a Bill relating to the appointment of Judges. The debates terminated to-day, and the Bill, which entirely does away with the principle of election, was passed by 203 votes against 156.

THE PROSIBITORY LAW .- The testotal prohibitary liquor law don't seem to work in Massachusetts. Thus far it has entirely failed to repress drinking and intemperance. The Boston Post says: The State constables are profoundly quiet. The work of last week appears to have had a paralytic effect upon them. The lagar-teer saloons dispense their customery beverage with the utmost freedon,' and noboby need go dry for lack of the favourite drink of the Germans. The hotel supplies are amp'e and no sort of difficulty is experienced in procuring what one wants in the way of liquor at any of them. Keys were never so abundant, trade was never merrier. So urgent is the continued demand for them that an order from Maine to a city locksmith was declined for lack of time to fill it. The Governor has summond his councillors about him to consider what is best to be done in view of the results of last week. Right after the meeting followed this relexation in executing the law.

A frightful accident occurred on the Erie Railroad at Mast Hone' on Wednesday night of last week. A passenger and freight train collided and three of the passengers cars took fire and were burned a number of passengers being burned, up with them. Thirteen bodies have been taken out of the ruins. The engineer of the freight train is said to have occasioned the disaster by being asleep at the wrong time. Rev. D. B. Hallock, a Universalists preacher of New York in company with his brother-in-law-, a gentleman residing in Syracuse whither they were going was noinjured by the collisian but his feet were fastened in such a manner as to ren ler his extrication impossible and he met death, calling upon his friends, 'for God's sake, to help him as he was not injured but only fact Notwithstanding the efforts made to release him the the flames reached him and nothing remained of him save the bead and trunk, shriveiled and shrunken, his legs and arms having been completely burned off.

RED RIVER NEWS .- We have news from the territory up to the 19th ult; through the Nor'-Wesler :-The pontoon bridge across the Assiniboine, near Fort Garry, is now ready for travel,

We understand that the buffalo are now on their way north, and that immense herds are seeking their usual feeding grounds in this Territory. Report says that they were seven days in crossing the Missouri and that they are now not far from Devils' Lake.

The town of Winnipeg increases even under present circumstances. We notice eight very respectable buildings in the course of erection now, whilst a number of others are contemplated to be put up during the summer. Now that we are in the Dominion of Canada we may seen expect to see our little town put on an appearance worthy of her position as the capital of so great a country

Mr. H. S. Donaldson is about to start to Canada for the purpose of purchasing and bringing in a full stock of books, stationary and fancy goods. Our people, as well as these who intend to emigrate among us, may depend upon finding in Mr. D.'s new stock everything they may want in his line of trade. A good book and stationery store should most cer-

tainly be encouraged in our midst. The glorious news of the acceptance of the terms

was built on the green between Dr. Schultz' and the Fort. Mr. Chas. Mair had provided for the occasion, a beautiful flag having Canada in large letters on the field; which, raised by Dr. W. R. Brown, and float-ing from a tapering staff seventy feet in height, presented an appearance such as never before was be

held in the North West Territor. A gentleman now in this town, arrived from San Francisco, Cal, in twenty one travelling days. He came by the Union Pacific railway to Dubuque, on the Mississippi, and thence to St Paul, by steamer. He had come by railway direct here in nineteen days from the Pacific coast. Verily we live in the age of progress! and may the time be short when we too, shall be able to reach our own Pacific coast in less than a week's travel from Winnipeg.

FARMON'S DECREE - More than twenty years ago every State of Tropical America adopted Murray & Lauman's Florida Water as a standard perfume. The ladies are the arbiters in all matters of taste connected with the toilet, and they preferred it and still prefer it to every other article of its kind, foreign or domestic. Ask any one of the fair patrons of this delicious water why she considers it superior to all the French German, and Italian essences, and she will tell you that it combines the finest qualities of all other good perfomes, that it is more permanent than the best of them, and that instead of deterior ating in sweetness by exposure to the air, it retains its original delicacy and freshness to the last. This cannot truly be said of any other perfume. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lauman & Kemp, New York.

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

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

PUNISHED AFTER EVERY MEAL, as if eating were a crime, the dyspeptic seaks temporary relief from stimulants which only tend to render his complaint chronic by their debilitating reaction: Abandon them at occe. Seek relief by using Bristol's Sugarcoated Pills, in which are combined the three vegetable elements essential to a cure. They tone the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. carry off the undigested matter which obstructs the focal discharge, and restore regularity and bar-mony of action to the secretive organs. Headache is removed; the food turns to wholesome nutriment instead of to acrid gas; all the pangs of indigestion cease, and bealth and comfort replace weakness and torture. The sugar envelope renders the pills tasteless: and being secured in air-tight visle, they retain their medicinal virtues in all climates.

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

MEET THE VIRUS OF DECERATION AT ITS SOURCE. -Salves and plasters never yet cured a virulent sore. How can they do so when the poison that feeds it is diffused through the whole volume of the blood? Leg-ulcers that have defied local treatment for years are usually pronounced incurable. No grosser error ever existed. A month's persistent use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will restore the soundness of the diseased limb. It is as impossible that external ul-ceration should continue to exist when the blood, which is the basis of every atom of the body, is free from all disorganizing matter, as it is that smoke should be developed without fire. This matchless mbination of vegetable detergents frees the animal fluids from every morbific element, and therefore its cures are radical and final. Use Bristol's Sugarcoated Pills as a purgative in all external diseases accompanied by constipation.

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

### HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the CAUSE is WORMS, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggiste.

### 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 Marker, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, CATHEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED AFPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c . &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of PIERRE LORTIE, Trader, of Mon-

### An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Incolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole to be attested under cath with the vouchers in support of such rext inclusively.

> T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Andre Pontbriant of St. Pie de Deguire, county of Yamaske, District of Riche. lieu, Trader.

Insolvent THE creditors of the said Insolvent are notified by these presents, that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me the undersigned assignee, under said act, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, at the office of Mesers. T. & C. C. de Lorimier, Advocates No. 6 Little St. James Street, Montreal, statements of their claims, specifying the securities they have, if any, and stating the fact if they have none, the whole a tested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignees

3w48.

Montreal 30th June 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THEODULE CYPINOT and ACHILLE CYPIHOT, both Hatters and Furriers, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business under the style of Cypibot Bros., and as baving been in partnership with Alfred H. G. Cypibot, and morever the said above named Theodule Oypibot individually, and as having carried on business with Jacob Desautels, Hatter and Furrier, of the same place, under the style ann firm of Cypihot & Desautels,

Insolvente. THE Creditors of the Insolvents are he chy notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, writing two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, In the CIRCUIT COURT for Dist. of Montreal the District of Montreal. The Ninth day of July, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Sixty-nine.

SIR SAMUEL MORTON PETO, TEOMAS BRAS-SEY and EDWARD LADD BETTS, all three of City of London, in that part of the United Kingdam of Great Britain and Ireland, known under the name of England, Contractors,

Plaintiffe.

Official Assignee,

MICHAEL RYAN, trackmen on the Central Vermont Rail-Road, heretofore residing in the City of Montreal, and now absent from the Country, but possessing Real Estate in the said District of Montreal.

TB.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs Barnard & Pegnucio, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of J. N. R. Lafontaine one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Sammons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French larguage, in the newspaper of the Oity of Montreal. called Le Nouveau Monde and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called TRUE WITNESS be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY. G. C. C.

### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of NAZAIRE MERCIER, Trader of the City of Montreal,

An Insolvent, The Creditors of the Insolvent, are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they bold if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.
T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME ANNE MER. CIL, wife of LOUIS RICHARD, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted against the said Louis Richard, her husband, an action for separation as to property, returnable on the Fifth day of July next, before the said Court Montreal, 31st May, 1869.

L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Paovince of Quebro, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of James McMillan, James Carcon, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copartners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also indivi-

Insolvents.

The undersigned hereby give notice, that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twentyseventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of die-

Montreal, 20th July, 1869. M'MILLAN & CARSON,

Co. partners. JAMES M'MILLAN. JAMES CARSON,
DAVID M'MILLAN Individually. By T. & O. O. DELORIMIER, their Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Damien Henault, Trader of the City

of Montreal A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, arbject to objection until the third day of August.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Montreal, July 7th 1869.

Official Assignee. 2 7/49

#### CANADA HOTEL,

en regional property and the

(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C.E.,

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances, with or without dri" rs furnished to

ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

#### JOHN LILLY,

AUCTIONEER.

18. BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL),

QUEBEC. SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c.

Remittances to Consignees promptly made day

after Sale.
Commission 71 per cent. Nov. 12.

4 14

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

#### DANIEL SEXTON,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 st. john street 57,

Between Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

### BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. ARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

F. M. CASSIDY

(LATE WITH F. W. HENSHAW ESQ) COMMISSION AGENT 19 ST. SACBAMENT STREET.

Consignments of Ashes, Grain, Flour, Butter &c &c will receive careful personal attendance. Returns made promptly. Charges moderate.

References F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macduff Esq. (Messrs Gilmonr & Co) Messrs. Rimmer Gunn & Co, Hon. T.O. Ryan; Messrs. Havilland Routh &Co, M. P. Ryan Esq M. P.

G. & J. MOORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

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MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2nd door from M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, anddelivered according to instructions, free of charge.

SELECT. DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

DAME,

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Hours of Attendance - From 0 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Osnamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra

No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Papils take dinner in the Establishment \$6,00 extra per quarter.

EDUCATION.

CIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure

street Montreal. Mr. Keegan holds a first Class divloma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Mies Keegan bolds a Dipioma from

the McGill Normal School Montreal. N.B. - The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16. TERMS MODERATE.

Montreal July 16th 1869.

#### TO LET,

AS a Wond or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul

For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S. OFFICE - 29 M'CORD STREET,

MONTREAL:

October, 1868.

12m10

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

### PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, pfter adding a course o Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Olassical and the Commercial Courses.

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

Commercial pursuits. Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciencee.

Masic and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students. TERMS.

For Day Scholars .... \$ 3.00 per month, For Half-Boarders ..... 700

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DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers, QUEBEC and MON-TREAL, will le ve Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follow: -The Steamer QUEBEO. Captain J B Labelle, will

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Cabin (Supper and State-Room Berth included).....\$3.00 Steerage...... 1 00 Tickets and State-rooms can be secured at Office

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expressed are signed therefor. L B. LAMERE

General Manager.

Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

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

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Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the

Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses, For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the

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For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course. For Whooping Cough, give small doses three or four times a day.

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English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavoured New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Colong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c,

Finest, 75c. GREEN TEA. Twanksy, 50c., 55c. 65.; Young Hyson, 50c., 60c., 65c., 70.; Fine do. 75. Very Fine 85c.; Superfine and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gurpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do.; \$1.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

The An excellent Mixed Mea could be sent for 60c. and 70c.; very good for common purposes, 50c.

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Yours respectfully. FRANCIS T. GREENE. 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

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G. CHENEY. Manager Canadian Express Company House of Senate, Ottawa.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMAN. - The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my fature order

or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cattle sold. THE MONTREAL TEA UOMPANY. 6 Hospital Street Montres

July 24th 1868.

Beware of pediars and ranners using our name,

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SAVE YOUR CHILDREN

NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS.

The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to

Price, arennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bot-

Montreal, March 26, 1869.

Are now acknowledged to be the anseat, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PUBLLY VEGETABLE,
THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE,
THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT,

THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most

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I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B. testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agenta.

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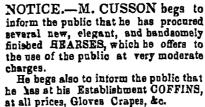
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Passengers leaving Montreal by the Steamers of the Richelieu Company, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, connect with the "Union" and "Magnet" at Quebec,

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, as in every instance the Steemers are

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These fine Steamers are of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety; they are most comfortably furnished, and in every respect un-

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TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa,

Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, To-ronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago 8.3G A.M. Night do do do .... 730 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston 7.15 A.M. and intermediato Stations, at ....

Trains for Lachine at 5.30 A.M., 7.00 A.M., 5.00 P.M., and 6.30 P.M. GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond 7.15 A.M. and intermediate Stations, .... Express for Boston, at...... 8.40 A.M. Express for New York, and Boston ? 4 30. P.M. via. Vermont Central.....

Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Is-10.10 P.M land Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sher-brooke, Waterville, and Coaticock

through. For further information, and time of ar-rival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

O. J. BRYDGES Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868. Trains will leave Brockville at 7.15 A.M., and 3.15

P.M., arrivin at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. Trains leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M., and 130

P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and 745 P.M. All Trains on Main Live connect with Trains

at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Utlawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c, and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 s,m. and 3.30 p.m. for Pracerville, Milibrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and

Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS. Superintendent.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

### HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

> LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00,

### JAMES CUNAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD
STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

# A BOUQUET



#### VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES

Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Murray & Laumen it is not to these two floral heauties alone that we are confined; in it we have the full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropic flowers,

#### MOSS-ROSE AND JASMIN.

Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled ' The Queen of Floral Perfames'

ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYSUCKLE,

Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet breath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perform of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

### PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE,

Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but void of those important hygienic properties which make Murray Lanman'e Florida Water so welcome in a sick-room.

### DAISIES AND BUTTEROUPS.

Nature's every-day perfumer, exhaling fioral in-cense familiar to us all, but from which we turn eag-erly away to the more refined, delicacy of fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS,

#### Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating ner refreshing, and so sweet that the sease of smell soon cloys, and longs for the simple freshness of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

SWEET BRIER AND CLOVER BLOOM. Bringing memories of country life, and exhaling a perfume pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permanence so marked a feature in Murray & Lauman's Florida Water.

### MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS,

Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the perfume but still only the perfume of single flowers. In Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have the combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unapproachable richness of be far-off tropic flowers made permanent, and giving justly to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of

THE EVERLASTING PERFUME. EF Purchasers should be careful to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the gen ine perfume.

For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfument and Fancy Goods Dealers. July 15, 1869.

#### ARE YOU SICK! Read the following

PLAIN TRUTHS!

and be induced for the sake of health to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.



## PURELY VEGETABLE.

If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is

#### If you wish a clear complexion, a smooth skin, and a sweet pleasant breath, the surest and safes; of all methods to obtain them is by the use of

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an excallent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels

#### and Kidneys, use BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to get a really safe and effective cure for the sickness and ill health under which your wife or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once

### BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgative medicine for general use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilions, and very effective in their action every way. In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Sypb.

### or vitiated by the use of iron, mercury or any other BEISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

ilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted

should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together, as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers of

### BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

For Sale at all the principle Drug Stores.

SUGER-COATED PILLS,

July 16, 1869

mineral,