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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

LOVE AND MONEY.

A TALE.

Henry Mortor bad foreseen the famine. He had laid in a stock of provisions for the hard time, and now good and charitable citizens called right to do whatever he wished with it, that he could keep it till he chose, and that he would do so. It was not his habit to let anything go from him at a sacrifice; and he said, 'I'll keep it unless I get a better price-keep it till it rote.' Rot it did, too; and it had to be sent down to the harbour's mouth in barges a few mouths later, and emptied into the sea ; but the returning tide swept it up again, to be seen by every one, as if to prove that bad deeds, however secretly effected, will and must come to light, to receive that execration which is their meed.

We can say there was a bright reverse to this picture, and it is with delight we pen it. Men into lanes and and alleys where disease and death tion, but to carry out the sublime principle enunciated by their Maker, to love their neighbor as themselves.

Henry Morton would not sell the corn in his stores, and he chuckled with delight at the proof he had given of his firmness. He would not sell his corn, and he laughed outright at his inclemency, and declared with great emphasis that such was the way in which the great name of have been guilty of ?' discontented with the house, and often expressed her dissatisfaction with the unfashionable furniture ; and he whispered,-

She hates me, hates me, as does all the world. But who cares? She can't disrespect me-no one can. I'm too rich for that, much too rich. She has no love for me, but I don't want it from her. I'm too rich for it ; yes, 1 am; but respect I must have-great respectfrom her, from every one. They can't refuse it

ing, in which so many are engulphed. Timid girl, with the spirit of a Colombus, but without the necessary knowledge to carry out her plans. She never told Robert that she had any schemes which she wished to put in execution; she did upon him to sell it them for the poor. They not tell him what made her spend sleepless entreated, supplicated him to do so: but his nights. Oh, no, she was sure that he would answer was that it was his own, that he had a laugh at the notion of her working in any way ; but she was determined to do so.

One day, after four or five months of cogilation, she wrote a letter to Susan Borem, telling her that if a situation of anything in the way of self; and then I can never forget that there is taking care of children was vacant about that an all-ruling and arranging Providence.' place she would feel very thankful if informed of ing the intelligence that Susan had departed this she feared another introduction; the scholastic came forth and gave abundantly; ay, and what | lady's nose grew more igneous than nature and a was so good, helped in its distribution; went little stimulant could make it, and the proposition was almost abandoned when her fortitude kept an unceasing reign, penetrated into spots assumed the mastery, and in a half hour of selfunknown by them before, brought bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, coffined the dead with their own bands — did all that Christian came almost frantic, and said that she should not charity could prompt, not for the sake of lauda- | think of going; but Mary was firm, and entreaties were of no avail. She felt herself a clog upon him, and nothing could make her retract the promise made to Miss Borem.

"What could possibly have caused you to do such a thing ?' asked her brother. ' Was I not every way anxious to please you? Had you but told me in what I erred I would have instantly rectified my conduct. What could I

'Too much kindness to me, Robert; no | more: I could not see you toiling for me in both? to night without feeling deeply grieved. I was fully certain that were I in a position to earn my bread respectably you would not remain there,

but go off to America.' 'That was it; all because I spoke latterly of the money made there. Oh! it was eruel of me ; very cruel ; very selfish, very mean. Yes, Mary, I see it all now, perfectly. You couldn't

but have noticed me; but 1 never thought of

waving sea of men and women surging and beat-"Perhaps it would be as well if you did .-- and altogether in threatening attitude, he said --You're not married !'

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

' No.'

'You're young ?'

' Will be twenty-one in a couple of months.' Just the time to make a bold start. You have vigour, will, and energy to overleap all obstacles.'

' Well, I'll try to do, and if I fail-" 'Never think of failing in anything. I say l will, and I must."

"I never wish to be too confident, sir, in my-

'I tell you you will get on, and I'm no mean it. A reply came from the elder sister contain- judge of people; 1'm remarkable for my fore- and myself. sight. You're truly honest; I don't mean that life, in consequence of which an assistant was bonesty the want of which the law would punish. by the exertion made by him to get himself into required by her, and that if that post would suit There is in you that which some of our great a state of generosity. her it was open to her. Mary was at first men, as they are called, would want. You're daunted; Miss Borem's curls, lengthened in her a pauper now, Robert, — nothing more; but imagination, became terrible screws, to which there is metal within you that you can coin into gold pieces, thereby placing yourself in a bold position amongst men.³

'Any amount of money would never make me proud, sir; 1 am as proud now as ever I shall

'Ah, you think so. You are grievously mistaken, though. But listen to the advice that I now give you. Strain every nerve; work your. self into an oil, if needs be, to make money : for it is the great god of this world's adoration .---You are acquainted with my daughter ?'

'Yes, sir?

' She knows that you're about leaving Cork ?' 'No, I haven't told her as yet."

'You will go up to see her to day ?"

'Not to day. Before I go I will,' 'Do. You knew her well at that school ?' 'Oh, very well. My sister was her constant companion, and I often went over to see them both.'

'Did you like her then ?'

'Indeed I was very fond of her; she was such winning child.'

'Did you think so ?'

'I did.'

"What is your opinion of her now?"

' My feeling towards her has not altered in

the least.'

'I am glad you are so friendly towards her.

'You can't have sufficient money for your come back.'

'Thank you, Mr. Morton; thank you very much : but I won't do anything of the kind .--My passage money is paid. I have something left after it. and I need no more.'

But a little sum to begin with, wouldn't you take it ?'

No, sir.

'I can't help it. It is no compliment, Robert, you have earned it from me since you came here.' 'I won't have it, sir. I will depend upon God

Mr. Morton went to his seat, quite overcome

" When will you leave the office ?"

' My time won't be up-

'Oh! don't mind that. You can finish up to-day. Good bye. Get yourself in readiness. I suppose I'll see you again before startling, it be as well that you should marry me as: anwhen you come to bid Aluce adieu. Good bye. You're an honest fellow, and sure to come to luck.'

Robert went out to bul his fellow clerks farewell; but again they remonstrated with them.

'Sure of what you're about, Mr. Power, leaving a good place-an excellent place-for the sake of going to a country of which you know absolutely nothing. Always considered you a young man of sense, wisdom, and the like. Never anticipated this, never. The name that Mr. Morton has, sir, of money, extended itself to his offices, and those within them. Monstrously foolish,' echoed the three. ' Monstrously foolish to leave such a place.'

Well, I have decided.'

"So much the worse. Impossible to put an old head on young shoulders. Young men will have their own way. Will do what they think right. Won't consult their elders. Self-sufficient. However, we're sorry for you Mr. Power; very sorry. You're were always hardworking, kind, obliging. Good bye, sir, and we wish you luck; a good deal of it, but we have our own views. Good bye.'

The stool vacated by Robert was soon filled by a man of steady appearance, suited to the But you haven't seen her often since she has place, and everything went on as usual, only that

"I first met you with my sister when you were very young, and instinctively I knew you were journey; so you must take one hundred pounds everything that could be admired; I made a from me as a loan, which you can pay when you friend of you. We parted, and I still cherished your memory. I saw you again, a blooming girl, and my affection for you intensified, strengthened, grew every day, until I was forced to acknowledge to myself that I loved you. Now, Alice, I could love you with all my heart, as I have already said I do; but if you did not reciprocate that feeling, if your heart was in another's keeping, I would be perfectly satisfied to sink to the level of your friend. I would not die of grief ; I could live very well without marrying; 1'd content myself with the belief that you had made yourself happy, and other cares would fill up my hie, and I'd forget the day under the elm. But, if you can without any doubt say that-----

No. 5.

"Ah ! Robert,' sasd Alice, ' is not this strange language?

'I don't see that it is. It's very probable that you'll marry. You can't be a nun, because we have no convents amongst us. And wouldn't other? You may say I'm not handsome, but I don't think that ought to be a great obstacle.'

'I have never thought of marriage.' She blushed, being by nature truth-telling, at this deviation. 'And this comes upon me so suddenly, that I don't know what to do. It's a matter requiring grave consideration.

'True, it is; but you have known me a long time ; and I would not ask an answer but that I am to go on the ocean to-morrow, and I cannot forget it is a treacherous element, which may wash me away, with all my hopes and projects. or it may not; and if so, I enter a land in which there is a mighty scramble, a great rush of men towards one object, a struggle in which I intend to throw myself, in which I will work night and day to gain money, and in which I would wish to have some binding and sustaining thought.?

'Why to gain money ?'

'To marry you.'

"Robert, I would marry you if you were not the possessor of a shilling.

'Thanks, Alice; that gives me new vigor, but 1 would not come empty-handed to ask your father for his daughter.'

'You cannot mean that he has an absolute control upon my wishes."

me, it is my due. I has he beguned minsen loto	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Come to rive here f	Mr. Morion felt a strange sensation for two of	I mean that I am too proud to take you and
the belief that he was the most strong-minded,	i my dear brother, you did hot look spon me		three days. He was not exactly lonely, bu	make you the wife of a beggar, even if he were
sensible man, to be found within the three king-	in that light; but I did myself. Your happiness	'Do you think she'd make a good wife ?'	fidgety, and it was only an unusual press of bu-	. to give his consent.
doms.	is my bappiness; your joy mine also; and very	'indeed I do.' And Robert laughed hearthy	siness that brought him to himself. The evening	' Love tramples upon all pride,' objected Alice,
But let us have some change of scene now	likely some day. or other you will come home	at the question.	preceding the day upon which the vessel Robert	and she looked furtively at Robert.
Come up to the cottage, at Sunday's Well	very rich, and take me away from Elm Park.'	• You think she'd be an excellent whe for any	was to go in sailed, he went to see Alice. For-	
There is a desolate look about it, and a notice is		one ?'	tunately, she was not at Mrs. Aylmer's, but at	'Then you do not love-you deceive yourself.'
upon the gateway for all whom it may concern,	I repet could not prevail opon her to stay,	• T.do.?	home, sitting in the drawing-room, dreamily	
containing the information that it is to be let	and soon he was left alone in the collage, and,		turning over the leaves of a music-book,-	'I do not deceive myself. Alice ; I have got
Mary Power does not live there now, nor her	Tas he reit, very hearly aloue in the world. Itow-	There was a nause	Aroused by his tap on the door, she looked up,	
heather They are gone and the place tooks	ever, he was not one to look melancholy matters		and in came Robert, greatly to her surprise	
brother. They are gone, and the place looks	long in the face, as he had quite given up the	sider her a good encoulation for yourself?	lease and a second Breakly of the complication	out badly. Say you love me, let me have that
ionely without them, so we do not want to enter.	tenebrious since he had left Mr. Tweazer's; and	Wall if I had means sufficient to marry and	Seating himself opposite her, he said, -	as a stimulus to my labors, and I will come back
Let us turn back. Two months had but elapsed	1 torrange began to make arrangementa for a	Alice Morton were disengaged, I should offer		in a few years to honorably demand you as my
after Alice's coming from school, when Robert	journey to the New World. He sold the furni-	myselt to her.'		wile.
showed signs of discontent with his lot, and often	ture, gave up the house, refired to lodgings, and	'You would ?'	' Has not Mary ever told you of my intent on ?'	' In a few years! oh, how wearily they will
expressed his regret at not being in a better	gave Mr. Morton notice of his intention to	'Yes, without any doubt.'	" Upon her going to Miss Borems, she did say	pass without you, dear Ropert.'
position. Mary listened to his complaints, and	leave ; at which notice the entire Morton office-		something about your going to America; but	'Then I may count upon you, Alice. You
understood what was the prompting cause of	hold received a shock.	'Why would she be the girl of your choice ?'		will be mine, won't you ?'
them. He often spoke of the fortunes made in	'Leaving !' said the three clerks ; 'leaving,	A question that I could hardly answer satis-		'Why press me to a promise ?'
America by young men of energy and will, and	Mr. Demon / What as south has befollow may	factorily, seeing that you may not understand	'To morrow, Robert? You're joking.'	Because there are subjects that imperatively
would say, 'but for something I would go there.'	Mr. Power ! What on earth has befallen you,		'Nothing of the sort.'	ask for the seal of one's words.'
Mary had not failed to note the change in him	sir? Are you really in earnest? It is no mat-	"Tis likely I would not; but, at all events,	' Speak seriously ; don't alarm me needlessly.'	'You love me, and when I come back, enabled
	ter of joke, I can tell you. This is a place, sir,		"Would that alarm you?"	to keep a respectable home, you will marry me ?
that before that time he was hopeful and joyous.	in which any young man may feel proud of being	thing worth while.	"Certainly it would."	'Yes. Be content now.'
not passing a thought upon the accumulation of	empioyed. I ne name, sir, the name is every-	'As to that, Mr. Morton, I don't care. It is	' Well, I am going, nevertheless.'	'But bear in mind that if I do not succeed, I
riches. Satisfied if their daily wants were sup-	thing.'	not for her money that I would marry Alice,	'Oh! Robert, what shall I do without you?	release you from your promise ?
plied, and not over careful with regard to what	But Mr. Morton was petrified when Robert	neither would I think of such a union unless I	But yet I don't think you are serious ?	(It is not an your norman to short of
they should do next year. Mary was a good		were far beyond a pauper, as you have termed	'I am, indeed, Alice; this is one of the most	It is not in your power to absolve for a sin
girl, a wise one for her years; a sensitive-mind-		me, and, I must admit, justly too.'	thoughtful moments of my life.'	
ed and self-sacrificing being, and immediately	It was a difficult task to upset his equilibrium,	"Well, such you are now, but, as I have said,	' Leaving Cork, leaving me, I may say, almost	'I have the power, for it was at my bidding
that also shoonned how brother's distants to his		I expect great things for you.'	alone; isn't it cruel ?'	you daube yoursell."
occupation, as also his desire to make a fortune	ing my office , is that what you can 2?	'I hope your expectations will be fulfilled, if		'Have you such a low opinion of me as to
		it is the will of God. ³		imagine that I look upon gold as the great stand-
for himself in another country, it became the			you spend much agreeable time ?'	ard by which men and women are to be judged?
constant subject of her thought how best she	'Not going to die like old Monckton, eh ?	'Tush, man! Don't talk so. Each one's		' No, Alice, I have studied you well.' Like
		destiny lies in his own hands, and if you go so	man, and she's very fond of me; but no one can	many another he believed himself perfectly con-
her, for she felt that she was the only drawback		far as Heaven, why it must look with pleasure	equal you; no one, no one.	versant with their mind-working machinery:-
to his emigrating. Nor was she without divin-	Quite sensible, Mr. Morton ; I'm doing it to	upon great exertions.	Yet I was poor society for you, and, indeed,	And I know you are not like the generality of
	better my condition."	'Truly it does rejoice at great actions upon	seluom met you.	persons. Yet I cannot hule from myself this
so as to better his condition. She knew well	'Better your condition ? Outside my office		But the thought that you were near at band,	fact, that every one respects the rich. I can
that Alice Morton was the cause of it. To	doors? What a chimera ! Has any one been	'There's no use in trying to make me a con-	watchial and faithful to your brotherly office."	see a certain amount of usefulness in such a state
	tampering with you? Making you promises of	vert to any new ideas.	Did 1 not say, some years ago, that I de-	of things. It prevents the indolent from re-
Robert never coupled Alice's name with any		' Mine are not new.'	clined that title of brother ?'	maining inactive; it gives the spur to manly ex-
project of his; he never spoke of her as one	'No, sir; but I have been thinking this some	"To ideas not my own. 1 am old now and	"Why so !"	ertion ; it makes us anxious to gain that which
whem he boped would be any way connected		experienced, I must know better than you; and	'1 didn't consider it implied enough.	has proved a most serviceable agent in the
with his life ; but his sister's sight was streng-	myself.'	I take it as an incontroversible fact, that men	A brother should be one upon whom you	world, and which can be made the cause of so
thened by the great love that filled ber heart for	Indeed! Well, there is something remark-	must work for themselves, without looking to	could rely in all trials; a sharer in one's joys)	many good works.?
him, and she saw distinctly that Robert was	able in that. I may as well tell you that the	Providence for support in their undertakings	and griefs; a sustainer: a comforter. Robert,	Robert, would you not remain at home?"
steadily in love with Alice, and that he had	ommion I hold of your abilities is rather high	We may be looking upward a long time, and	I felt as a sister towards you.'	No. Alice. I am determined upon going and
taken it into his head that she would never marry	You're a good, steady, intelligent young man,	not make much by it.?	You know of old that I'm a straightforward	nothing human can ston me?
him were he to remain as clerk to her father		'We should consecrate our work.'	tellow; that I speak my sentiments plainly and	'You will be back in a few years, you say,
Neither was she without remarking that her		Ah, my dear sir, no more of this. When		but that is a vague term, and perhaps I may not
young friend's visits had become less frequent,		will you be off, do you say ??	"What more can you say than that you're to	he alive then to welcome you?
and she took it as an ominous sign. Round and			leave me to morrow? What new sorrow can	Even that must be borne with. If God wills
round she turned the idea of earning her own				that you die before I come back, I must only it
living, and every time she looked at it, she be- a		'Indeed I won't.'	'I'm not going to say anything sad ; I wish	how before the stroke
came more frighteaed at the thought of being			but to make you mistress of the feelings of. my	' You are very religious.'-
obliged to go out from her little snug nest, and s		walked up and down his office, bastily. At last,	mind."	Not remainder T
meet the tide of the world, - that ever swelling,	'Ob, yes.'	stopping before Robert, his hands in his pockets, I	Alice became very uneasy	Not very eligious. I wish I were truly so:
				I dever the two that my mothers became a second
n an 19 mar an 19 mar anns an an 19 mar an 19 mar anns an 19 mar an 19 mar an 19 mar anns an 19 mar anns an 19 Na h-19 mar anns an 19 mar an 19	an a	nonnan sennan teas ar ann a san bha an ann a' bhailtean an an an an ann an an an an an an an		

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調告の習

Teading lately ; but this is no time for itieological. dent la -love for the gaming table - though she discourse. It is getting late, and I must go could very well guess that when, he would be away? and cannot realize to myself your leaving me.

It will cause a fearful black in my existence. Though sorry that ligive you the least pain, cannot but feel glad, Alice, that you like me so much as to feel my absence so bitterly. Will you just sing a little ballad for me before I go? want of sometbing, at present to restore me to my usual equanimity?

Alice sang 'a 'touching, simple melody, that made him feel more at ease some lime after it had been ended. 'You won't forget your promise, dear Alice,' he said, as he went out. She did not answer for tears were in her eyes, and a great fulness in her heart, but she pressed his band tightly, and wished him mentally God speed. shook hands with him, and again offered him some money but he refused it and went away.

Mr. Morton did not stop long in the room, but before going out he said, ' Alice, I hope you have not forgotten what I told you some time ago concerning matrimony. I have a husband in view for you,' saying which he left, not giving her time to answer were she so inclined.

'Is it proper for me to be so constantly in the society of Ralph Seymour, and I promised to another.

Such was the question that often obtruded itself upon Alice's attention, and one that she strove to answer. It would be ungrateful were I to forget all Mrs. Aylmer's kindnesses and attentions, and give up visiting her. No, I will not discontinue my visits."

Meanwhile the open-minded lady was advancing step by step in her intrigue, and believed berself to possess perfect knowledge of every thought and feeling of her young protegee. She was but half right in this, for Alice had never told her anything concerning Robert, or the promises made to him before his departure for America. Seeing that Ralph was always greeted by her with a pleasant smile, and that they both would sit for hours talking upon the merest trifles, yet keeping up the interest always,' Mrs. Aylmer concluded that everything was right, and that a little more time was only wanted to complete the scheme. But Ralph was far from wishing the end to come so soon, and having a full purse owing to a long run of luck at the gaming-table, he went off to London, leaving his aunt unsupported in her tactics, but not in the least daunted, though very angry, because she wanted money, and he had given her none. To get any from Alice was out of the question, she having only as much as suited her requirements.

Nine months had elansed since Robert had sailed, and a letter came from him stating that, upon his arrival in New York, he had entered as assistant in a large store, receiving an excellent salary; and expecting an aduition. Alice was glad to get the letter, but it brought disappoint. ment to her, for she had imagined that Robert would have done something instantly which would make him rich instautly. Mr. Morton had been written to also by Robert, and the news which the letter contained confirmed his hopes. . . Time enough,' he said ; 'I am not so old nor infirm that I can hold out for some good ten or twelve years, and then he will come back and take up my trust. Yes, he will. I am somewhat distrustful of her though ; she is giddy. I do not know how I could have had such a foolish, silly girl as a daughter. She does not know the value of money; she cares nothing for it. Ay and

Wasilinot an oud change ? Mrs. Ayimer know well that it was the been Mrs. Ayimer knew well that B alph had too arpossessor of a large sum of money be could not repress his inclinations, but would spend it, still she satisfied berself, by saying, He'll sow his wild oats !!

Alice did not know of Raiph's baving to sow any, wild oats at all. She thought he was a gay, artless young man, who did no harm, and whatever good lay in his power. She knew nothing Your voice has always cheesed me, and I am in of his squandering money that did not belong to him, nor to ber who had begged it. She considered the initians and Spaniards were very fortunate in having-such an advocate as Mrs. Aylmer, and she could-never think that the money got for their conversion served to keep Ralph as a gentleman, whose name was to be seen in the intense application to study. He subsequently rearmy list. Again and again be was written to by his aunt, and threatened with the frustration of their project, but he could not drag himself Going down stairs he met Mr. Morton, who from a few companions, with whom he was spending whatever he made.

Nearly a year bad passed since Robert bad gone from Cork, and Alice was longing for his return, and saying to herself that no one was like him-he was so good. She now and then strolled up the Sunday's Well-road, and looked at the He was to be seen daily in the Confessional, whisper cottage formerly occupied by the Powers, often regretting that she had not been more with them when they were there. Mary had written a couple of letters, in which Alice believed she could note something like hurt feelings; and now that Ralph was away, she saw plainly that her conduct towards the Powers had not been altogether as kind as it might have been. Ralph had spent all his money, he had got as much credit as persons would give him; and therefore ployment there during the harvest; and many a hat have him for clothing for the he thought of coming back to his aunt, his regiment, and Alice.

(To be Continued)

O'CONNELL'S BIRTH-DAY !

O'Coonell used to say that ' Irishmen were proverbially angrateful to their public men.' We will not take upon ourselves to say if the remark is strictly correct We know, however, that many of their public men have not treated the Irish people well. They have sold the liberties of the country to the highest bidder, and bartered away the rights of millings for their own profit. They were trusted as pariots and after strutting their hour on the popular stage, they took the bribe of the enemy and deserted the people

O'Connell, however, was not one of these treacher ous Irishmen, for he was true and faithful to the end But how many thought of him on Tuesday last, his birth day? How many of those he found slaves to an odious ascendancy, and liberated from the rfetters recalled to their minds the memory of his life long labors in their cause ? Let us hope, for the honor of the Irish race, that they were not few in number. Some, locking back for a few years, may think that O'Connell's achievements were not of great importance; but had they seen Ireland fifty or sixty years ago, they would be of a very different opinion, and bonor the memory of the great man who infused a portion of his own mighty spirit into the sons of an enslaved nation, and enabled them to win religious liberty.

The people of Ireland should never forget the memory of O'Jonnell. And if they were really and truly grateful for his services, they would make it their business to celebrate his birth-day in a becoming argument, and netther in Canada nor America has manner. This practice would trach generation after generation, as Moses and Josue taught the Israelites of old, how their fathers were in bondage, and how the wisdom and patriotism of O'Oognell rescued them from the tyranny of their enslavors.

What was the condition of Ireland when O'Connell stood up to advocate her cause? The Catholics were grovelling in the lowest state of slavery Be cause they adhered to the faith of their fathers, they would not be permitted to enter parliament, unless the advantages of the higher education. And an they swore that the sacred veremonies of their reliwere denied the common rights of citizens. They

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-IBISH INTELLIGENCE DEATH OF THE BEY. JOEN HEANY, C. O. DONG. It is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that we announce, the 'untimely death of this truly Christian priest, which took place on Friday last, in Cong,

after a few days' illas's of fever, caught in the dis charge of his sacred duties. Our sorrow will be shared by all who knew him, either in the intercourse of private life or as a minister of God, for few men were more generally beloved - few prieste held such sway over the bearts of their flocks. Father Heany was a native of Miltown, between Olaremorris and Tuam. At an early age he manifested a vocation for the priesthood, and, when a mere boy, was sent to the Irish Oollege at Paris, where he won the respect and affection of the Professors and this brother students by his unaffected piety, amiable manners, and turned to Ireland, and entered Maynooth Oollege, where his career was a most brilliant one, and he was placed upon the Dunboyne Establishment-no ordinary proof of his abilities. After his ordination Father Hoany was appointed curate in Oastlebar where, for seven years, he labored with unsurpassed zeal in the cause of religion and charity Like his Divine Master, he "went about doing good," earning the 'ove and veneration of all, and laying up for him self the crown of eternal glory which we confidently hope he is now enjoying in the bosom of his God. ing hope to the repentant signer. In the wretched cabins of the poor-and he was oftener seen in them than in the houses of the wealthy-his visits were received as those of a ministering angel; for the poor knew that in him they had a triend whose ears were ever open to their tales of sorrow and whose hand was ever ready to relieve their wants out of his own scanty means. Many a poor family has he helped to tide over a period of more than usual distressmany a poor laborer received from him the price of his passage to England, to enable him to gain em. babe born to poverty and sorrow As a patriot, he loved his soffering land with all the intensity of a warm and enthusiastic Irish heart, although he took no active part in politics. It would take volumes to recount a lithe of the good which he effected in this town during the seven years he was amongst us, and his removal to Cong three years sgo, excit d unusual sorrow. In Cong be was equally zealous and equally beloved. He was actively engaged in the enlarging and beautifying of the Parish Chapel, and about to erect another chapel at The Neyle, when be was called to his eternal reward on Friday last in the prime of life. His relatives wished to have his remains removed, in order that he might be interred in his family burial place, but his sorrowing flock would not allow this, and he was buried, in deference to their wishes, in the Parish Chapel of Cong, which he had done so much to improve.

IRISH PRIESTS AND IRISH UNIVERSITIES. - What in fluences some, no doubt, is a motive which for want of a better term may be called religious. Men whose profession it is to judge public questions on their me rits, irrespective of religious considerations, are found when Ireland is in question to refer to those very considerations as the reason for their conclusion. They allow their judgment to be warped by a fear that if Catholics are placed on a footing of strict equality with Protestants as regards education, cle rical influence and bigotry will be supreme in Ircland If this fear has any valid basis, the tone of French and American Catholics who have been educated in denominational colleges should be adduced to justify it, but it is little to say that they are never referred to for the purpose In particular, the har-

mony in which educated Catholics in America live with the population around them would not serve the the denominational system been declared injurious from any similar point of view. But even supposing that to incorporate the Oatholic University of Dublin as a university college, or to charter it as a univer sity, would be to give into the hands of the priests the higher education of the Catholics, what follows? Would it as a matter of fact, develop, increase, and extend priestly influence ? It will hardly be denied that balf-educated men are more likely to be swayed by external influence than men who have enjoyed all

sum there to over the to over the sum there is a sum of the sum of extend beyond swearing an onth upon a prayer book for oives authority to countenance such demonstramay be, and actually is, charged in the indictment with the very same overt acts which are loid against those arch-traitors who have been leading the various attempts at insurrection against the Government of the country.'

DEPARTURE OF FENIANS - Another batch of suspected Fenians left on Thursday by the outgoing loman. steamer, Oity Antworp, having been diecharged from Mounijoy prison in the beginning of the week. They were young men, their ages varying from about 23 to 27, .- Two had been arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and the others were ortiginally arrested on euspicion of taking a to support that charge, or some other cause, were detained under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. Their names were- Patrick Hayton, Wexford ; Patrick Wm. Keogh, King's County ; Francis Barry, Sligo ; and John Donovan, Oork city. - Cork Herald.

ARBEST OF & SUBPECTED PERSON .- Tralee, Saturday Evening .- On the last night about twelve o'clock one of the night watchmen arrested a man who gave his name as Timothy Tuomy for drunkenness. He was brought before Mr. Patrick Donovan, and fined 55 for drunkenness. Head-constable Walker pro-duced a copy of the Hue and Cry, in which was the name of a man reputed to be an active member of the conspiracy, and know to be travelling with a treasonable object from place to place This dezcription corresponded so accurately with the general appearance of the prisoner that he was ordered to be detained in custody for the public luquiry. On being questioned, he stated he came from England to Cork some time since, and resided in Mill street. Thence he came here in pursuit of employment. He admitted that he was in America, and was a soldier in the Northern army during the late war. On being searched a gold watch and two gold chains were found in his possession. The watch is valued at £20 and the two chains at the lowest average £10. There were also five sovereigns and some silver and

copper found in bis possession, and, strange to say in the pocket of his old coat were found a number of boiled potatoes and some pieces of bread. The fact of the man being apparently in a state of extreme indigence - for his clothes were patched and darned -excited some reasonable suspicions, and on being questioned he replied he was from Newcastle and had purchased the watch and chain at Mr Sterling's establishment in the city of Limerick. The authorities. I understand are not satisfied with this explanation, and have communicated with Mr. Sterling to see if the man's allegation is correct. He states he is a baker by trade and is not long in "I'ralee .-Corh Examiner.

EM GRATION OF AN ALLEGED FENIAN .- Yesterday a young man named Brucey took his departure in the Inman steamer Eina, which sailed yesterday from Queenstown for New York. Brucey, who had been confined for several months at Mounijor, under the Hubeas Corpus Aut, was discharged on Thursday last, having perfected his recognisances, and was brought to Queenstown from Dublin on Saturday in charge of a policeman. - Conk Herald.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS AT WATERFORD - Waterford. Monday.- An order has been received by the authorities of the gaol here to release two of the Fenian prisoners incarcerated since March last Their names are Bible, a cuptain in the Fenian army and a native of Lismore, and a man named Culleton. Both are to proceed at once to America. These are the terms on which they have been set at liberty. CONSTABLE MERCER - Last Monday evening Constable Mercer, who was identified at the late inquest as the slayer of Denis Walsh went on some business to Robinson's lane, where Walsh's mother lives, and was immediately attacked by the old woman who, with terrible cries, sought to have vengeance for her BOD. A crowd soon collected, and after a great commotion Morcer got away through the exertions of a policeman who was with him, and but for whose presence there would be sad work .- Wuterford Citizen.

'JUSTICE FOR IRELAND'-We often hear it said that Irishmen complain without just cause, and that to the staps, had the two persons placed on a backthey have no more reason for complaint than Eng. ney car, and conveyed to Jervis-sircet Hospital, lishmen or Scotcomen. We shall not now refer to where they were at once attended by the resident the means taken by the Eritish Parliament to destroy medical pupil, who pronounced life extinct. The they swore that the sacred ceremonies of their reli-ion were damnable and idolatrons. No Oatholic fling exceptions, Oatholic intermediate education is fling exceptions, Oatholic intermediate education is the woolen trade of Ireland, or to the vexed questions of the cornorations of Ire. sow altogether in the bands of the priests. Changes of the land and the church; but if we take the Irisb longing to the 69th Keg ment, who is stated to be a fisheries, which, during the existence of our own parliament, was a great source of employment and income for the people, what do we find? That while our deep say fisheries have woefally declinen, the English and Scotch sea fisheries have considerably increased In herrings alone there was an increase last year of 36,383 barrels cared, 32,725 barrels branded, 27,365 barrels exported. There was an increase in the quantity of cured fish exported to Irelani although herrings swarm around our coasts. They have an annual grant from parliament of £3 000 for the construction of fishery piers and harbours in Scotland, a grant of £4,500 for the government in spection and branding. The grant for the encourage ment of the Irish fisheries amounts to 1891. And this is 'he justice that is meted out to Ireland by the

British Parliament.

Catbolic before her death. No, but Mary has. and sow his wild oats. It is a habit with many feeling of gratitude worthy of the nation for which a conspiracy having such crime as its object. But had their displays. They have been allowed to we have shown that in one case the difference was march with colours and decorations, some of them we have shown that in one case the difference was march with colours and decorations, some of them with out and of the source is the difference was march with colours and decorations, some of them with out and of the source is the difference was march with colours and decorations, some of them with out and of the source is the difference was in out to deceive them we have been narmitted to overtare completely the lew of your term completely the lew of your term is and the source have been narmitted to overtare completely the lew of your term completely the lew of your term is and the source have been narmitted to overtare completely the lew of your term is and the source have been narmitted to overtare completely the lew of your term is and the source have been narmitted to overtare completely the lew of your term is and the source have been narmitted to overtare completely the lew of your term is and the source have been narmitted to overtare terms and the source have been have been narmitted to overtare terms and the source have been have been have been have been as the source terms and the source have been whose acts in complicity with the conspiracy do-not was to be apprehended. However right or wrong tions-civic authorities have been known to be among the processionists - is not necessary now to discuss. Suffice it to say, these customs might have been carried on for ever and aye, were it not tor the recent conduct of these who take part in them. First of all, Monday's proceedings markedly differed from other " Tweltthe" in more than one way. The most obnexious party tunes, as described in the Freeman, were played through the priocipal streets. The town, too, as has been said, was througed and by invitetion, by those, who have tended so much to blacken the reputation of Belfast by their barbarities during the riots there. Next night cannon had to be taken frem one; place. to another, and further. anti-Popery orying must be renewed. For hours a band of these heroes," bold in the belief of protection by the local "force," paraded Bishop-street many of them shouting "No Surrender I' and all of them armed with weapons. Policemen heard and saw this. Like in Belfast, they, of conree, thought they had no power to act without orders. Up to Friday the night work was renewed, and when the Oatholic party aggravaled by insult on the one side, and from want of confidence in the authoritics on the other, looked like giving battle, and the megistrates were in trepidation for the safety of the good cld city, police became active and a riot was prevented Saturdar night was looked forward to with fear and trembling, but the megisterial Solomons again saved their pete I have it on the best authority that the chief of Derry's defenders" was communicated with, and the result of the communication was that not a soul of the "Boys" "walked abroad" on yesterday eter-ing, and an night all was peace. The police, by the way, seemed so fond of the ' Bogside boys,' Derry's Pound-lane,' that they garrisoned Butcher's gate, and would scarcely let one pass into the city for fear they would come to harm. . How kind ! Se has the

> THE LATE DISTURBANCES AT RATEFRILAND .- It appears that the number of persons wounded at Ratt. feiland in the late party disturbance is much larger than was at first supposed. About seven persons have unquestionably been injured by gunshot wounds and many others are missing from their homes under circumstances which lead to the supposition that they have suffered seriously. The following eight parties alleged to be of the Orangemen cogaged in the affray, have been bound over in substantial bail to appear at the petty sessions on Friday next : John Davison, Charles Davison, John Devonport, Robert Piper, George Leaton, James Clontidy, and Isaac Burns. The eighth was a pensioner named Robert Perry, who was arrested in Newry. Northern Whig.

12th of August in Derry ended. The 18th of De-

cember has yet to come. - Freeman.

The Times, in an article, comments on the recent disturbances in the North of Ireland. It says that if Irelaud is ever to be a prosperous country, Roman Catholics and Protestants must make up their minds to abstain from killing each other. It is equally plain the Times adds, that one party or the other must take the initiative in abandoning the old warfare, and this initiative 'would surely come with the best grace from Orangemen, who, by their own boast, have long ago achieved so many plorious victories.' It is incidentally stated in the course of the article, that 'the Government intend to prosecute the leading Orangemen who took part in the monster processions of last month.

DOUBLE SUICIDE. - While two men were welking along the quay, in the neighbourhood of the Metal. bridge, about half-past ten c'clock on Saturday night they beard a heavy splash, and on locking over the wall they perceived a soldier and a female struggling together in the water. They impediately proceeded to the steps at Carlisle bridge, where two two men wore in a boat, and, baving mentioned what occured, they induced them to basten to the spot, where they found the soldier and the woman floating on the surface. On approaching them they discovered that the female and her companion were securely tied around the neck with a black searf. One of the boatmen cut the scarf, and succeeded in bringing them to the bost. They then rowed back

she cares little less for hun who her.'

Then he had an argument with himself about his own toolishness in looking for the affection of lic people. Dundalk, Drogheda, Newry Waterford, ore one His daughter had become almost later of ork and in fact all the important towes of Ireland any one. His daughter had become almost hateful to him, and whatever might have been her love for him, she never gave any proof of it; or evinced it in the least. Her home was shunned make it. by her except when she could not be from it, and this was quite perceptible to her lather. Her home had no attractions for a young girl. It was a dark house, with dark, heavy furniture, and no youthful merry faces to relieve it. She was chilled by it; her thoughts upon entering it all at once became melancholy. Her face lost its mirthful smile; her step was measured; her speech low; her movements solemn, and sometimes almost timorous. It was not a haunted castle,--she could have borne with that : it was not the stronghold of any evil genius,-it was the dwelling of Henry Morton, the hard man, who had always his hands stretched forth seeking for the precious coin. She often went back to the time when a little child she sat by her mother, looking into depths of her clear, heaven-mirrored eyes, not thinking the place in any way cheerless, but sobered a little by everything around her .--Her mother, how she would revel in that dream, for a doubt had often crossed Alice's mind concerning the reality of that figure which she had called by that dear title of mother.

During Ralph's absence, there were not as many parties at Mrs. Aylmer's, and Alice had more spare time to medilate. Yet, earnest quiet thinking soon grew irksome to her, and she looked forward anxiously to some excitement .---Alice was a girl of extremes. She was brimful of joy or sorrow, and had never exercised berself in the practice of moderation. Mrs. Aylmer her good looks, and it was with unmixed delight she saw it. 'It's all right,' she said ; 'she's -ever so deep in love with that wild nephew of mine. I knew she would, and I wish he'd come back now and avail himself of her melancholic condition.' She wrote to him to that effect, but he was too much engaged then to attend the call. He was a confirmed gambler, and from his youngest days he had been one. He had no other vice to any great extent - at least, no other But one of its greatest effects was, that it cast a spiglaring one, - but that was quite sufficient to rit of civilization into England, which was as barrender him very unfit for turning out a good barous and savage as the Turkish Empire before husband. Her aunt was aware of his predilec. Emancipation was achieved. To honor the memory tion, but if she ever releated at bringing about a daty of Irishmen; Bod in fature the 6th of August, marriage with him and Alice, she said, 'Oh, his birth-day should be celebrated with all that personally guilty of committing the acts done by the mony and good will amorg all classes and creeds. two acting the has a home and a wife, he'll settle down fervor inherent in the Irish heart, and with a others, and holding him guilty of being a member of For time out of mind the "Apprentice Boys" have £15 each.

possessed a seat in any of the corporations of Ire-

land These bodies were the hot beds of the ascerdancy party, who plund red and insulted the Oathowere groaning beneath the vilest oppression. A Oa tholic had no voice in managing public affairs, and all was dark as the hideous gloom of slavery could

It was in the midst of this state of things that O'Conuell commenced his labors. He proposed to accomplish for Ireland what Grattan, Flood Tone, Emmet and Lord Edward Fitzgerald bad failed to altars the enemies of freedom rose up to attack him. They assailed his character, misrepresented his object and ridicaled his pretensions. And when they could not intimidate him by slander and abuse, they conspired to take bis life But worse than the audacity and malignity of his foes was the timidity of his friends. They had seen so many failures, that they did not believe success was possible ; and they were slow to attend to O'Connell's trampet calls, to awaken a slumbering nation.

Together with these obstacles he had to confront the opposition of the Irish and English governments The monarch, the house of lords. the bouse of commone, the army, the navy, were all violently opposed to Oatholic Emancipation. But all did not intimidate the bold heart and indomitable spirit of O'Con. nell. He knew he had a power in Ireland that would enable him to defeat them. But the labor he had to undergo in creating that power was enor-mous. At length, however, he succeeded in arous-ing the nation, and Louth and Waterford were the first counties that gave a stunning blow to the monster of ascendancy.

From that time till the victory was won O'Connell's labors consisted in restraining the current of popular enthusiusm. The entire people were in motion, and in such a state of excitement that they would have rushed to the cannon's mouth ; and had he decided on marshalling them in battle array, he had a force at his back that was more than sufficient to conquer the British Empire. But although he repudiated war, he kept his forces in an attitude which showed was not slow in perceiving that Alice was losing their physical power; and Wellington at length saw that he should yield or encounter a civil war. He decided on the peaceable course, and yielded Emancipation, and thus the great Irishman stood victorious on his native soil. The Church was libe rated ; the altars of the land became free, and Cavictory has produced in Ireland, and in spreading the Ostholic faith in England and Scotland, need not be stated at the present time, as its fruits are obvious to every one who can see what is passing around bim. of the great man who won all these blessings is the

such as those proposed could not well, therefore, develop, increase, or extend their influence ; they would only render those over whom it is exerted more intelligent and more capable of rightly appreciating it .-The Chronicle.

The Freeman says: - We learn that the contract for the building of the Catholic Cathodral in Sligo was this week signed by the Most Rev. Bishop Gillooly. Mr. Charles Kilgallon was declared the contractor at £35,000.

Religious Equality has made at least one great advance this Session, which will be memorable for win. When his voice went forth to the people of having struck off some of the links of the penal chain Ireland, calling on them to unite and liberate their in the Relief Act, and which subsisted for thirtyeight years.

The Royal Assent has been given to the Oaths and Offices Bill introduced by Sir Golman O'Loghlen, the Right Hop. W. Cogan and Sir J. Gray.

It is no slight change that the Lord Chancellor. ship of Ireland should be open to Catholics. The Emancipation Act reserved the most important judicial office in Ireland for the minority The Oaths and Offices Act so far repeals the Act of '29 and reverses its exclusive policy.

Obnoxious oaths are at an end. There is to be hereafter but one oath for all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Is not this a triumub?

The Lord Chief Justice, the other day, attended the service of bis church in full official costume. while the Lora Ohief Baron attended ancostumed and unnoticed the service of his church in the same town.

Henceforth there shall be no distinction. Catholic Judges, Mayors, and other officials may attend Catholic churches in full official robes and with the insignia of their office.

So we are advancing on the path of religious equality. It is due to the Houses of Lords and Commons to state that they cordially accepted the Bill proposed by the three Irish Mombers. The concession would be complete if the Lord Lieutenancy has been included, but, save that omission, the rest was generously conceded.

Next Session greater triumphs are in store for the friends of Religious Equality .- Dublin Freeman.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS, - The Solicilors' Journal has a long article reviewing the decision of Irish judges on the law of conspiracy, as laid down by them during the recent trials. The following is the conclusion at which the 'able writer arrives which make the chances of the pending appeals in Mulcaby's and M'Afferty's cases look excedingly hopeful. 'We tholic Iteland was resoued from the party who hold do think, then with all respece, that the Irich courts her in choins for more than a century. What that have gone too far in laying down the broad rule that a conspirator is liable for the acts of all members of the conspiracy in exactly the same degree, and in yet been arrested. To-day all is quiet, but there every respect as if they were down by his own hand. And further, se we already pointed out, the only intelligible ground on which conspiracy can be laid as an overt act is - that it is proveable as a personal act done within the venue. The personal act is disregarded, and the legal inference takes its place. It may be said that there is little or no difference and further and supple opporturity has been given between supposing each individual of the conspiracy for serious riot in this bitterto notable city, for har-

ORANGE OUTRAGES. - The Northern Whig correspondent writes .- ' The Orange party, having heard hat Lady Day was fixed for a gathering at or near Rathfriland, were preparing for some time to attack them, and yesterday morning they disposed themselves in the fields so as to command a view of the Oatholics when approaching the town. They had guns with them, although none of them were seen by any of the police. It is thought that the arms had been secreted in the fields for some time before so that they could be made use of at any time without being observed by the authorities. About roon one of some hundreds were observed marching to body wards the town and immediately the police, numbering about forty men, under Sub Inspector Irwin and O'Callaghan, proceeded to meet them. They were accompanied by the local magistrate. Mr. M'Clenchan, who used his efforts to persuade the party to return, and after some time they consented to do to, provided an escort of police was granted them, as the Orange party were assuming a very offensive attitude. The Catholics had drums with them, but ceased playing when the police, went forward. A large escort was accordingly given to them, and then, when the police were absent, a second body of Catholics osme up, with drume, and they were immediately fired on by the Orange party. who rushed upon the drumming party and chased them through the fields in every direction Some few shots were fired by the Oatholic party, but they were wholly unable to withstand the determined and savage onslaught that was made upon them. Their. drums were taken from them and broken up, and two or three of their number were left wounded on the ground. Only one however, was found by the police the others, it is said having been secretly removed by some friends. When the police returned all was over, and though inquiries are being made, no one has are rumours that speedy revenge will be taken by the Oatholic party.'

LONDONDERRY, SUNDAY BURNIEG. -Following up the fooliah but not harmless demonstration on the " Glorious Twelfth," further insult has been offered to the Roman Catholic community: of Londonderry,

young Englishman, of about 27 years of age, respectably connected, and well sducated, He had been absent from his corps; which is stationed at Linen-hall Burracks for the preceding four days. The female is Mrs. Amelia Oldham the "ife of a sergeant of the same regiment. The busband and wife had been separated for some time. - Sugnaers.

A DESPREATS ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SU, CIDE BY LUNATIC. - A highly respectable farmer named Patrick Hennerbery, of Remathesina, near Kil-moganny, county Kilkenny, got out of bed about three o'clock on Saturday morning and deliborately went to the dressi g table from which he procured a razor, then returned and coolly drew it across the bedclothes, opposite his wife's heart. The latter. who had been asleep, screame I loudly, which, it appears terrified the maniac, who bastily retired to another room the door of which he closed and locked Two servant men, who providentially happened to be convenient, hurried to the scene, and after much difficulty secured him, but not un'il he had inflicted a frightful gash on his throat.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE IN ATHLONE. - A most sudden and awful calamity occurred here on Monday night last between the hours of twelve and oue o'clock. Two policemen, from the Leinster side of the Shannon, on taking their walk over through the Cannaught side, when passing through Bastion strest, perceived the lifeless body of a man lying on the pavement, bathed in a pool of his own blood. They immediately brought him to the police barrack, and sent for a do tor, whe, on examining the body, pronounced life extinct. The man was afterwards identified as Mr. Andrew Dunne, pawnbroker, and one of the most respectable and popular men in the town. At the inquest the following facts came out. The deceased, who was a most regular and temperate man after leaving his office, sometime after eleven o'clock, went up stairs to a small, sitting-room on the top story, and sitting down took off his boote, filled his pipe, poured out a glass of porter from a small bottle that was found on the table and was just about enjoying a smoke, previous to retiring, when some noise, it is supposed, attracted his atten tion in the street. He let down the window (which slides downwards) and stood upon a chair the better to have a full view of the stree', lost his balance, and fill to the ground, head foremost, from a height of at least forty feot. It is skull was fractured, and death must have been instantaneous.

A Parliamentary return, presented by the Government, gives an account of the distribution of the sum of £2,000, voted by Parliament for the purpose of rewarding certain members of the Irish cenetabulary force who, being under fire in the defence of their barracks against the Feniens, or in collisions outside the barrocke, particularly distinguished thomselves by their courage gallantry. and fidelity .-Three sub.inspectors-R. Gardner, D. F. Burke, and O. Milling - received £104 each; the head constables in charge at Killmallock received £70, two other head constables received £50 each; five constables in charge received £34 each; one acting constable in charge £22 ; pine constables, £20 each ; two acting constables, £ 18 each ; 74 sub-constables, .

and the second ές. . . .

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

DEATH OF LORD DUSKELLIN, M. P .- It is with sin dere regret that we announce, the death of Lord Dun. kellin, M. P., for, Galway, which occurred at an early hour yesterday morning at the reaidence of his Father the Marquis of Olanricarde, in Stratton-street, Piceadilly, Lord Dunkellin had long been in ill health, butilt was only for the llast few days that he wasik nown to be in danger. He was the eldest son | such a dire and awful visitation, to. take prompt. of the Marquis of Clanricarde by the Hon. Harriet |and effectual means for removing from the lanes and Oanning; only daughter of the late Right flon. Geo. streets everything that could effect or injure the Canning, the distinguished statesman, "He was born | public health." on the 12th of July, 1827, and had, therefore, just entered his 41st year. In March 1846, he entered the army as ensign in the Coldstream Gaards. He served with bis regiment in the Crimean campaign of 1854, and was presentiat the battle of the Alma and the slege of S bastopol, where he was taken prisoner in front of the trenches before daylight on the morning of the 22d of October. By command of the Emperor Nicholas Lord Dunkellin was removed to St. Petersburg, and was liberated before the termination of the war, his father, Lord: Olanricarde, being well known to the Emperor from having been several Fears British Ambassador at the Imperial Court. From 1846 to 1852 Lord Dunkellin was aide-decamp to the Lord-Lieutenant of lieland, and in Janusry 1853, was appointed State Steward of the Lord-Lieutenant's household. In 1856 he proceeded to Oalcutta to fill the appointment of Military Secretary to his uncle Lord Cauning, then Governor Genersl of India. During his sojourn in India he served as a volunteer on the Staff of General Sir James Outram during the Persian expedition of 1856-57. On his return to England in 1857 he was elected member for Gelway, which borough he had unsuccessfully contested in 1852, and at the last general election in 1865 he was elected for the country of Galway. Lord Dunkchia's course in Parliament was remarkable for one extraordioary achievement. In Committee on Lord Russell's measure of Parliamentary Reform in June, 1866, he moved his memcrable amendment to Olause 5, providing that the rating instead of the rental value should be considered in estimating the amonat required for the franchise, which he carried by a majority of 11 against the Government. The result of this division was the resignation of the Russell Government. Lord Dunkellin was unmarried, and his brother, Lord Hubert de Burgh Canning, is now heir to the title and eatates of the Marquis of Clanticarde. In his regiment in Parliament, in Ireland, in Indis, and in general society Lord Dunkellin was universally popular; his abilities were far above the average, and, being em. hellished by a ready wit and a keen sense of humour. would probably have led him to high distinction had not his career been crippled and ultimately cut short by constant ill-health.

COURTESY AND POLITENESS OF THE PEASANTRY .--The first remarks I have to make concern the pessentry, the class of whom I saw more than any other in Ireland. Their courtesy and politeness were something surprising. As a pedestrian tra veller, with an imperfect map, and finding fow milestones and no direction posts, I was obliged to make constant inquiries with reference to the route to take. But these were invariably answered with cheerful readiness, and only in two or three in stances, arising probably from ill health or some local disturbing cause, did I ever receive what may be termed a short reply. The peasant or farmer would often put himself to some inconvenience to answer one's ques'ion. If ridiog, he would bring his horse to a standstill, or driving, would stop his vehicle. A man would allow his team to go on regardless of the trouble of overtaking them and be surprised at an apology of delaying him; a boy going down hill with a donkey cart would slowly and with difficulty, bring the animal to before receiving and answering a question. When you entered, & peasant's cottage or hut, the soul of its possessor in a short time raised one above the losigpificance of his dwelling. In dialect, also, the peasant is very superior, his language being pure, simple, and easily understood, and swearing seems scarcely to exist as a preceptible habit. I regret to say that, as regards courtsey and politeness, the peasant class seemed superior to many of these I met in the ranks above them. Frequently on leaving an hotel in the morning did I reflect that in Ireland nature must have made some mistakes, and given all the land and property to mea and women, but left the genmen and gentlewomen poor indeed | However, as dyspeptic feelings were removed by exercise, and the morning air from the healthy moor fauned my cheek. then these hypochondriacal or misanthropic notions passed away, but still the wish remained, and consomething might be do hat tinuo DOW. viate the condition of the Irish peasant, to give hin a better dwelling and more healty diet, and suitable clothing and a higher education.-A Walking Tour Round Ireland in 1865 by an EnglishtRan. It is one of those perversities continually to be noted that, in the most glorious season for touring in Ireland we ever remember, we should have few or no tourists. Our summer has been more like a con-tinental than an Irisb one. Since June set in there has hardly been a continuous wet day in the south. Nearly sufficient rain indeed, has fallen, but it has been for the most part at night, or when by day in showers only. Our scenery never unfolded itself in lovelier guiss nor to fewer strange eyes. It is true, we have had more than a usually large number of Americans, who, on their way to Paris, take Ireland on their route ; but during the busiest part of the season these did not amount to more than two or three hundred a week. Whether it is that all England is going to the Faris Exhibition, or that the Fenian bogie continues still to scare Englishmen. from our shores, it is certain , we have had literally no tourists from across channel. If Fenianism has has any effect in producing this result, the thing is perfectly prepesterous. American tourists do not thick the risk worth a remark. Other fore gners, as Germans, for instance, who have pushed their tour to Paris further to the northwest, never seem to regard Fenianism as more than an interesting national problem-certainly not as a thing to create personal slarm. Only the Englishman who runs the risk of breaking his neck on the Alps, or of, being drowned in the Nile, or overwhelmed with sand in the desert, or eaten in the jung le, is too timid to venture on foot in the most peaceable part of Europe; lest the Fenians may invent some bitherto unknown horror. Curious, is it not ?- Cork Examiner.

) The Dublin . correspondent : of the London Post, writing on the 15th nlt, says :- The terrible disease known as the 'purple fever' has manifested itself in the city of Oork. Two sorious cases, 'in which the patient became purple in the face and decomposition actually set in before death, have occurred there.-A local paper urges the authorities, in the face of

SOUTCH MILLS IN INSLAND .- According to a return issued yesterday from the office of the Registrar-General, we learn that there were last year 1 393 scutch mills in Ulster, 39 in Munster, 49 in Leinster, and 32 in Connaught. The county of Donegal boasts of 295, Down 269, Derry 292, Tyrone 199, Autrim 180, Cork 20 Sligo 8 Mayo 8, Westmeath 8. Meath 9, and Dublin, the metropolitan county, 18 represented by ons.

We are glad to learn that during the past halfyear emigration from Ireland has considerably decreased ; the number who left this country up to the 30th of June last heing more than fifteen thousand less than had left it during the same period last year. Dundalle Democrat.

THE HARVEET-THE CROPS.-The weather is be coming positively glorious, and under its inflaence the cereals are ripening fast .-- About the Little Is land, Belvelly and Carrigtwohill, a good deal of corn has been already cut, and we have seen a field near Innoshannan with its produce stacked. & fortnight or three weeks of the present favorable weather would probably see the bulk of the harvest saved. The potato disease has appeared contiguous to the city, but the farther you go into the country parts the lighter do its visitations appear to be. In no place does it cause much alarm, the produce being so large as to leave a considerable margin for the loss, while its appearance, in such cases as it has appeared was not mide until the tuber was fully grown and hard enough to resist in great measure the influence of the blight. Un the whole, there is no reason to go back of the statement that the crop is the finest that has been seen for more than twenty years. - Cork Examiner, Aug. 13th.

The Ballintobe Chronicie, of a late date, says :-Our accounts of the state of the crops throughout the district are, we are bappy to announce, most favorable, with the exception of turnips; in that crop the late sowings are defective; but, in other instances it is up to an average yield. So luxuriant and promising are the crope, generally, along the sea coast around Westport, Newport, &c., that the people of that district are full of hope for the future and begin to forget the dread privations that meny in that neighborhood have suffered from a scarcity of provisions this season.

The Tram Herald of a late date says :- The weather during the past week has been very changeable, the warm subshine alternating with heavy and refreshing showers, rendering the season so very genial to the growth and rapid development of the growing crops. The potato crop is everywhere luxuriant, and the cereals are looking in every direction well. On the whole, we may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, congratulate on the prospects of a bountiful harvest.

Slight symptoms of the potato blight have appeared on some fields in the vicinity of Waterford.

FLAX CULTIVATION .- From a return issued vester. day by the Registrar-General, Mr. William Donnelly, showing, in statute acres, the extent of land under flax in each county, &c., of Ireland, in 1866 and 1857, we gather that in Ulster in 1866 there were 245,356 acres, which in 1867 have fallen to 234 491, showing a decrease in that province of 10,-865 acres in the present year. In Leinster last year there were but 7,262, which have increased in the present year to 8,050, being an increase of 788. In Munster last year there were but 4,170. acres under fisx, and this year the extent has diminished by 920 acres, there being but 3,250 acres the present year devoted to flax cultivation in the entire of Munster. In Conraught last year 6,719 acres were under this crop, and this, we are happy to observe, has increased to 8,314 acres [in the present year, exhibiting an increase of 595 acres. The total extent of land under flax this year is 252,105 compared with 263 507 last year, being a decrease in the present year of 10,403 Acres.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pope has intimated his desire to the heads of

My relations with foreign countries continue on a litbey ought to contend. Without this safeguard there

friendly footing. At the commencement of the present year great fears were entertained that differences which hadarisen between France and Prussia might have led to a war, of which it was impossible to foresee the ultimate result." Happily the advice tendered by my Government and by these of the other neutral States, aided by the moderation of the two Powers chiefly interested, sufficed to avert the threatened calemity, and I trust that no ground at present exists for apprehending any disturbance of the general peace.

The communications which I have made to the reigning monarch of Abyssinia, with a view to obtain the release of the British subjects, whom he detains in his dominions, have, I regret to say, thus far proved ineffectual. I have therefore found it necessary to address to him a premptory demand for their immediate liberation, and to take measures for supporting that domand should it ultimately be found necessary to resort to force.

The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland, to which I have before called your attention, broke out in the early part of the present year in a futile attempt at insurrection. That it was suppressed almost without feat more bumilisting nor martyrdom more provok-bloodshed is due no more to the disciplined valor of ingly withheld. Let there be no mistake, however, my troops and to the admirable conduct of the po lice than to the general loyalty of the population and the absence of any token of sympathy with the insurgents on the part of any considerable portion of my subjects. I rejoice that the supremacy of the law was vindicated without imposing on me the paintut necessity of sacrificing a single life.

The bill for the abalition of certain local exemptions from taxation enabled me to avail myself of a liberal concession made in anticipation by the Emperor of the French, whereby several taxes wore removed which pressed beavily upon Brilish shipping. I have concluded a postal convention with the United States of America, whereby the rate of postage between the two countries will be diminished by one balf, and further arrangements are in progress for increasing the intercourse between this country

and the continent of South America. The Act for the union of the British North American provinces is the fiual accomplishment of a scheme long contemplated, whereby these Colonies, now combined in one dominion, may be expected to give additional strength for the purposes of defence against external aggression, but may be united among themselves by fresh ties of mutual interest, and attached to the mother country by the only bonds which can effectually secure such important

dependencies-those of loyalty to the Crown and attackment to the British Constitution Gentlemen of the House of Commons. -I thank you for the liberal supplies which you

have voted for the public service. My Lords, and Gentlemen,-I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent

to a bill for amending the representation of the people in Parliament. I carnestly trust that the extensive and liberal measure which you have passed may effect a durable settlement of a question which has long engaged public attention, and that the large number of my subjects who will be for the first time admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise may, in the discharge of the duties thereby devolved upon them, prove themselves worthy of the confidence which Parliament has reposed in them.

It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened coveideration which you have necessarily given to this important question has not prevented your entering on any subject to which your attention was directed at the commencement of the session, and particularly to such as have immediate reference to the well being of the industrial classes.

I have had especial pleasure in giving my assent to bills for extending to various trades, with such. modifications as have been found necessary, the provisions of the Factory Acts, the success of which has proved the possibility of combining effectual protection to the labor of women and children with a due consideration of the interests of the trades immediately concerned. I confidently anticipate from the operation of the present Acts, the same improvement in the physical, social, and moral condition of the working classes which has been found to accompany the application of the Acts to those trades to which they have hitherto been confined.

The restraints alleged to be imposed on workmen and their employers by trades' unions and other associations appeared to me to call for enquiry, and the revelations derived from the examinations before the Commission, to which you gave your legislative sanction, have disclosed a state of things which will demand your most earnest attention.

Can be no escape from corruptions and oppression at elections, and our political contests will still remain what they now are, a discredit to us as a free and I shall beartily join them in their labours for this great end. I hope the friends of the ballot-those of our representatives system - will provide the need. ing force to complete success."

Honor to the Catholics of Birkenhead | They bave deserved well of their fellow-citizens. A firebrand has been amongst them, apparently determined to insult them beyond all power of endurance. rate intention to provoke such a retaliatory spirit in Bat, by their conduct, they have given the very best answer that contempt could frame to the vile slanders of their foul-monthed traducer. Never was deas to the influence through which such a result was stained. It may be all very well for the Birkenhead Commissioners to compliment their Obief Constable upon the elaborateness of his preparations for a row; but whenever Irish blood was arcused on | former occasions it was not the flourish of a policemaps baton that was able to quell or prevent the development of its fury. No, the potent power before which Irishmen swallowed their indiguation was the voice of their priests. All honor to them for it ! They have shown that all the envious malice of their enemies is insufficient to sever the golden tie that has bound them to the passors of the Church, and so far they have taught a lesson which it would be well for the bigotry-mongers to digest. But this question hus another phast. This lecturing creature and his miserable satraps call themselves the agents of the Protestant Electoral Union. This would seem to give them a political connection, and it may be worth our while to watch the course of this Union. We should like to know what party it represents. who are its authors, and what the objects it proposes to itself. We can tell both parties, and especially that one concerned in these disgraceful proceedings, that Ontholics will not always submit tamely to the insolence which of late his pursued them. The cooler nature of Englishmen may soffer patiently for perhaps a long time, but we cannot promise that the warm blocd of the Celt will always, under every provocation, recognize the wisdom or the urudence of the teaching which, when we get a blow on one cheek bids us turn the other to our insulter .- North ern (Liverpool) Press.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES. - It must have appeared extraordinary to those who have watched the condition of the submarine telegraphic lines coonecting Europe with America that while the 1865 caule, which was picked up from the depths of the ocean after it was thought it had been irremediably lost, has since its junction with America remained intact that of 1866 has been ruptured twice The explanation of this is, however, exceeding y simple. It appears that when the shore end of the 1866 cable was and beautiful Princess has been crippled for life, being laid from the Great Eastern the vessel was in a fog, and unfortunately this part of the line was laid over a shoal patch, abont 40 fathoms in depth, so that the icebergs which so constantly occur in that region, reaching, as they often to to the bottom cut the cable. The wire has been completely repaired, but it has been resolved upon to raise the shore over loyal.

and of it as soon as possible from its present bed and remove it to a deeper channel. Meanwhile, with a view to more perfect communication between Europe and the United States, the ship Obiliern, which had been commissioned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, sailed on Tuesday | vincial of the order of the Sisters of the Holy Gross last with the telegraphic wires, of the material of in this country. This is a society which already to be laid from Placentia, in Newfoundland, to the and Sisters of Charily. During the war they were island of St. Pierre, on the Gulf of St Lawrence. Sho in charge of many of the army hospitals and districarries 320 miles of wire, which is packed in new buted their kind offices among those who had most water-tight tanks. There is no doubt that until per need of them. The same order has also established between Europe and the United States in such a try, the principal one being St. Mary's Academy, manner as to avoid adopting the assistance of the near South Bead, Ind., at which the newly appointland lines in New Brunswick, Nora Scotia, and New- ed mother is to reside, and of which she is to take foundland our correspondence will be subjected to charge. Mother Angelo is an American lady of the interruptions by which it has been so often re- great accomplishments, and belongs to the woll tarded during the past year. With a view, however, known Ewing family of Ohio. The presence of to temporarily remedying the evil it is contemplated such women as she; and hundreds of others who are The administration of the Poor laws, which gene to establish throughout Nova Scotia a series of land sary to lay submarine lines between Halifax and Boston in 1868. A Franco-American Company is, we understand, in course of formation, with the objece of laying a submarine cable from Ushant to Bus ton, so that it will be advisable for us to take such measures as will obviate the necessity of availing ourselves of the new projected line. This is not a subject, however, in which Englishmen alone are in-terested, the whole world will doubless have more or less anxiety for its success. ENGLISH WORKING CLASS MORALITY - WO are S moral people, sir,' said an American fellow travel or out of every hundred Englishmen say their fellow countrymen are.' But the Manchester Examiner tells ment was prorogued until Wednesday, the 6th of us that a meeting was held at Shelfield last Tuesday November; and the members of the Houses of Com. | night, which was composed of members of the Sawmons having withdrawn the session of 1867 was grinders' Society, and was called to consider a proposal to expel Broadbead and Crookes, whose names were so prominent at the recent inpury at Sheffield. from the unior. The meeting, which was largely attended, passed a resolution declining ' to make victims' of Broadbead or any one elss, pronouncing the outrages as but the ' effects of a caust,' and add ing, ' We decline to disgrace ourselves as cowards by deserting the men who have taken upon themselves the task of risking their lives and their libertics for. what they believed to be the good of the institution." A pleasant place truly must Sheffield be, with quite a pious population of the labouring classes inhabiting form one of the popular religious tenets of the place. Compare the fate of this ruffian with that of the unfortunate Feniane at Portland, or even with the poor mechanic who, because he owes some robber of in prison again and again by the County Court until he can pay it. But it is only scound relism on a large scale that pays in England. 'We are a moral people sir I'- Weckly Register. SCOTTISH MORALITY .- The Scotch Registrar-General's returns for the past quarter do not show any improvement, in the morshity of Scotland. The general marriage rate continues the same as in former years, seven per thousand of the population, portion of 89 per thousand of the total number regis teren. The Scottish Kirk expended a great deal of energy a few months ago in an effort to prevent people from indulging in innocent amnsement on Sundays, and the ministers and their intolorant followers affected to be greatly shocked at the Sundays, in order to enjoy the fresh country air. Yet, here is an samusement by no means innocent; enness, which 'exist in monstrous proportions in

The London Daily News of the 22nd, adverting to the outpouring of Mr. Thomas Carlisle, against the tendency of the new Reform Bill which he describes in a late number of McMillan's Magazine, as 'shootintelligent people. If the Reform' League and Re-form Union will make the ballot their next work they must soon succeed. I need not tell you that and 'inaugurating democracy' sust -' That it (the Reform Bill) is Democratic is undoubted -that it hands over England to democracy is absurdly unwho care for freedom and morality in the working true. Perhaps the true description of the measure is, that it strengthens very greatly the democratic ful funds to enable you to move on with an increas- element in our constitution, but does not east out the aristocratic element; that it renders future progress in the democratic direction ossier, but does not prevent the long perpetuation of aristocratic supremacy; and that so far from constituting the practical abnegation by the middle classes of political power, it calls the great body of the neople to One would almost suppose the existence of a delibe. | stand at their side; and if the eventful result is that we hear less of classes and more of the great national the Oatholics as necessarily to create a disturbance. interests which are the same to all the classes who depend on and sustain our vast commercial system, the gain to us and our posterity will be great."

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LONDON, Sept 4 .- The Times this morning has an article commenting on the correspondence between the British and American Governments in the Alabama case. It remarks that Secretary Seward shows by his despatches that he is unwilling to forego by a definite settlement a popular ground of complaint sgainst England, and, like a lawyer, is less anxious for judgment than to prolong litigation. It asserts the counter claims of England for indemnity at least balance those of the United States, and complaints that Mr. Seward now declines to adopt the plan of a mixed commission, which was proposed by himself. The article concludes that Lord Stanley had acted all along in good faith, and with determination not to give capital to the circle of American politicians who are ever seeking causes of complaint against England; but under the oircumstances he will wait until the United States Government reduces its pretensions.

NEW LINE OF AMERICAN STEAMERS. - It will be seen from our advertising columns that a most nowerful steamship company has been established to run between Liv rpool and Boston. This company has been set effort by the leading importers of Boston. and is supported by all the principal merchants of that city, in addition to which it has the support of the great railway companies that make Boston their terminus, so that the facility to shippers and passengers will be greater than is usually afforded by steamship companies. Messes, W. Searle and Oo., of Liverpool, the noted American and Oanadian Emigration firm, have been appointed agents for Rteerage passengers, and Messrs Taylor, Tipper, and Co. for goods and cabin passengers.

The labors of the Ritual Commission, will be suspended during the vacation. The exceptional legislation in regard to vestments, recommended for parochial churches, has been disallowed, and the attempt to exempt private and proprietary chapels from the obligations of uniformity has been also defeated, although by a similar majority.

The poor Princess of Wales, after months of torturing confinement without the possibility of exercise, has been ordered to the baths of Germany, as a last resort. It is to be feared that this most delicate

'JOHN BROWN.' - The caricature called a 'Brown study,' of very questionable propriety, which recently appeared in a new satirical publication in London, has attracted so much attention that over 90,000 copies of the publication have been sold. A fact which does not prove that the English public are

UNITED STATES.

SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS -- We notice from France the appointment of Mother Argelo as prowhich we gave an account some time ago, which are rivals in numbers and charity the Sisters of Mercy fect telegraphic communication is established many educational institutions throughout the counnembers of the Catholics religious orders should pretect these associations from the sectarian calumny that is an often heaped upon them. The goods acts of the Catholic sisterbood are too many and too valuable to be ruthlegely attacked, and the acquisition of American ladies of high social standing cannot but contribute to elevate still more the standing of the sisterhood. - Chicago Times.

The lineal descendant of Dermot M Morough, the last litish King, 18 now working as a stone-mason at buildings at ... Toxteth Park, Liverpool... The un-doubted representative of the celebrated Earl of Ulster, who flourished in the time of Elizabeth; and who gave that monarch a good deal of trouble in Ireland, is a policeman in the Liverpool police force.

JOHN HILLYARD , CAMEBON IN BELFAST .- A late English paper says the Orangemen of Belfast have lately had a demonstration in honor of . Brother the Bon. John Hillyard Osmeron, M.P.P., Grand Naster of British America.' The hall was filled by about 2,500 of the brethren, the majority of whom wore the insignia of the Order.

The Dablin Exhibition Palace proved a bad financial epeculation. Sir Benjamin Leo Guinness, M'P., presided at a meeting of shareholders Aug 5, to consider the question of , rating: £30,000 or £40,000 to pay off the liabilities of the company, or having it wound up. A strong feeling against pursuing the latter course was expressed, and a committee was appointed to report in September whether, it is pos-sible to retain the building.

DROGHEDA, Ang: 116. - Messrs. Brennan, and Cos tello, the contractors for the erection of the magnificent two-prehed stone bridge, which will span the Boyne from Shop street on the north side, to the Bullring on the south, are carrying out this important undertaking in a most creditable and satisfac. | ceesful diligence with which you have applied yourtory manner

the English College that the restored Church of St. Thomas of Cauterbury should be ready for consecration at the Assembly of the BisLops for the Ecumenical Council in December, 1868. A wish so expressed cannot but be zealously responded to on the part of the English Catholic body, being as it is a signal act of maintenance of the See of Peter in Rome in the moment of its direst peril. The works are in full progress, and the subscriptions are, though far from a lequate to the completion, such as to justify the confidence His Holiness has expressed as to the readiness of the Church for the signal honor he intends conferring on it, by assisting in person at the consecration, if they continue in a proportionate measure to those of the past year .- Catholic Opinion.

It is reported that no less than eighteen gentlemen will next month take the habit as novices in a celebrated religious Order in England. Some of these are converts, but the majority were born in the old faith. Two or three of their number have been clergymen of the Anglican Oburch; one. not long ago was a distinguished officer in the English army; more than half of them are abandoning fortunes or good prospects, which by men in general. would be considered folly to leave behind them. One is heir to an old English peerage, with a most ample income; another would, had he remained in the world, have inderited, at the death of his father, a fortune of about thirty thousand a year, which will now be abandoned to bis younger brother, should he persevere beyond the term of novitiate. We do not name the Order these gentlemen are about to enter, for we have no wish to see Mr. Wt alley confined in a lunatic asylum. As a mere idiot the honorable gentleman is very amusing but as a raving maniac be might become extremely dangerous .--Hence our silence on this point. The problem will, however, be very easily solved by our Oatholic readers.— Weekly Register.

The Register hears from good authority that the heir to one of the oldest Catholic baronetcies in Eogland is about to join the Papal army, and that his brother has been studying for some time for the priesthood. The parents of these two young men belong to two of the poblest and most ancient families in England. The Church also claims two uncles of these two young gentlemen-one a well-known bishop the other a priest of the Society of Jesus.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT .- The ceremony of proroguing Parliament by Royal Commission took place on the 21st. The absence of the Sovereign deprived the proceedings of the interest which usually attaches to t'em, but there was nevertheless largo attendance of strangers, most of whom were ladies. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Ohuppellor, the Earl of Devon, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Beanfort, and the Earl of Bradford, who entered the House at half-past two o'clock and took their seats upon a bench in front of the throne. The attendance of peers was very limited.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's speech as

olf to your Parliamentary duties:

erally has conferred great benefit on the community, lines from Sydney, via Halifax, to the United States and especially on the poor themselver, requires con- and Canada; should these fail during the winter, stant supervision, and I have readily assected to a and there is no doubt that they will have to bear the bill which, applied to the metropolis alone, will tend brunt of snow storms and sustain the weight of suto equalize the pressure of taxation and improve the perincumbent ice, it will become absolutely necestreatment of the sick poor, whose condition will be greatly benefitted by your well-considered legislation.

The bill for the regulation of the merchant shipping contains important provisions, calculated to add to the health and comfort of those engaged in the mercantile marine.

These and other valuable amandments of the law have been the result of your labors during the present session, and in returning to your homes you will carry with you the gratifying consciousness that your time and pains have resulted in a series of measures which I hope and earnestly pray may contribute to the welfare of the country and the content. of yore to Martin Chuzzlewit; ' and so will ninety ment and happiness of my neople.

The Lord Chancellor then declared that Parlinbrought to an end.

THE FUTURE OF THE REFORM LEAGUE .- Mr. J. S. Mill and Mr. Bright bave addressed letters to Mr. Edmond Beales, approving the resolution of the Reform League not to break up its organisation, but to employ the machinery of its 430 branches for the purposes of registration, educating the people to the use of the vote, and promoting the return to the next Parliament of members pledged to advanced Liberal principles. Mr. Mill says :--" With regard to the further object of promoting the election of candidates professing advanced Liberal principles, I itl Henceforward Broadbeadism will, no doubt, should be glad if, not only the Reform Longue, but all the other organizations of Reformers throughout the country would keep themselves, in existence for that purpose. There will be ample work for all of them, and I can only hope that they will not confine the poor, called a grocer, a few poundr, is shut up their support to candidates who adhere to their own particular programme, but will extend it to advanced Liberals of all shades, a close union of whom among themselves was never more needed than it will be at the first general election under the new Act" Mr. Bright thinks that with regard to the franchise no further agitation is necessary, at least so far as the boroughs are concerned. "But the concession of a wide franchise," he remarks, 'is most incomplete go long as the security of the ballot is denied. As a machinery for conducting elections without disorder, and the illegitimate births are still in the large pro-the arrangement of the ballot is partect, and, if on portion of 89 per thousand of the total number regis that ground only, it should be adopted. But there is a higher ground on which all Reformers should insist upon it. The more wide the suffrage, the more there are of men in humble circumstances who are admitted to the exercise of political rights, the more clearly is it necessary that the shelter of the ballot scandal of people wishing to trayel by railways on should be granted. I am confident it would lesson expenses at elections, greatly diminish corruption, and destroy the odious system of intimidation which and a scandal continuing all the year long, which now so extensively prevails, and that it would make sems to give them very little concern. We don t hear the House of Commons a more complete representa of a crusade against immorality, ignorance, drunk. tion of the opinions and wishes of the electoral body I am happy to be enabled to release notified to session; I have a very strong conviction on this subject, and Scotland, Scotland, Swe nucleon, a conviction on this subject, and Scotland, Scotland, Swe nucleon, and so offer you my acknowledgments for the suc-and to offer you my acknowledgments for the suc-and to offer you my acknowledgments for the suc-accept the ballot as the next great question for whisting in the the streets on the Sabbath. - Cork accept the ballot as the next great question for whisting in the the streets on the Sabbath. - Cork

Six new Oatholic Churches have been dedicated in Wisconsin within the last two weeks.

A LIVELY TRADE IN DIVOKONS IN NEW YORK CITY A large number of the divorces obtained in the Western States are of New York inception. Disaffected partners repairing from this city to distant parts in order to avail themselves of the facilities there afforded. An active correspondence on this subject is maintained by New York lawyers and practicionars in distant courts, and one can he put en rapport with the latter in a very short time. Barry issued an intersting volume last year intitled. Mat. rimonial Infelicities,' and hundreds of illustrations of this book may be found without much effort. In fact there is very little domestic happiness in New York. The style of living and the style of thinking prevent it. The superficial education, the silvy conven-tionalities, and the concentrated selfsbness of city it. life, are powerful obstacles for home comfort. Our voung men are addicted to their meerschaums and their Bourhon, and our young women have their fashions and their indulgences, and each is absorbed in the claims of selfishness. This will be found to be the case among the rich or poor. The habitue of the Fifth avenue soon pines under the restraint which cuts him off from a round of pleasures and shuts him up to the society of an empty-headed and frivolous woman, while on the other hand there is some chapte that a wife may get wearied with the petulancy, the complaints, the dissipations and the general, colfish-ness of a confirmed top. Among the lower, classes, 300 the young men, soon after their marriage, return to their first love-the bottle-and a life of misery is a matter of course. Either they, conticus to live tegether in a state of armed neutrality or else they separate under the plas of incompatibility: while some seek a more definite solution of their difficulties. in the shape of a divorce. To aid these discordant, parties, sundry lawyers offer their services, and we find them parading their claims in the columns of a morning paper. Mr. George Lincoln announces divorces legally obtained in any State, without publicity or exposure, and good everywhere. Mr. Holmes, rapeats, the same announcement and makes ... no charge until a divorce is obtained, while Mr. King offere the same inducements and does not confine bimself to the English tongne. In addition to these trafriends of the unfortunate, Detective Wildey informs. the public that be has added the divorce business to his regular ' law, and will find evidence ! it existing !!! in any State in the Union. Detective Wildey, might, grant bave added that if the evidence did not exist he would manufacture it with despatch; as witnesses can be found bere to prove acything. . Let, all, therefore who wish absolution from the boads of Hymen repair to these legal gentry. Once they saked the aid of a clergy man, now they may try an antegonistic) pro-fession by which it is claimed that whom. God hath put togother the devil may soon put as ander. It will be Wondt, the Lutheran Minister, guilty of gross out 31

rages on orphan children, has been sentenced to In years solitary confinement. The state of the

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CACHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 13 : 567.

The True Oclutness. AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, BINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

> It No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK; Editor.

TRABLY IN ADVANCS: e u á u a

Fo, all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not, renewed at the -xpiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued the torms shall be Two. Dollars and a-half.

to all subscribers whose papers are delivero oy carriers, Two Bollars and a-balf, 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.

THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

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

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 has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subacciption FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER-1867.

Friday, 13-Of Octave of Nativity of B V. M. Saturday, 13 Exaltation of Holy Oross. Sandsy, 15-Fourteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 16 - S.S. Cornelius and Cyprian. Tuesday 17- Stigmata of St Francis. Wednesday, 18-Ember Day, St. Joseph, Oup. Thursday, 19-S.S. Janvier and others, M. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

With the prorogation of Parliament, a dead calm settles down over the political world of England. The harvest prospects are good, and from Ireland the reports are very favorable indeed.

. The chief matter of interest on the Continent is the meeting of the Emperors. By this event it is pretended that an alliance, offensive and defensive betwixt France and Austria on the one hand, and as against an alliance of Prussia and Russia on the others, is shadowed forth. The cholera has been making great ravages in Ital7. In some cases, the symptoms of the persons attacked remind us of those that have been handed down to us, as attending the celebrated Black. Death of the 14th century. Without premontary symptoms of any kind, or any of the usual phenomena of cholera, the patients become speedily black, and die at once.

In the United States the troubles of the Government are thickening. The President and General Grant are at open war, but the victory must, we suppose, remain with the latter.

Both from Upper and Lower Canada we have the most cheering reports of the crops. For quantity they are above the average, and owing to the splendid barvest weather with which we have been blessed, they have been got in in good condition. For the sake of the pastures rain 18, in fact, needed.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has addressed the subjoined Mandement to all the

Us to know, and love; the souls which He has Son swhat of Ar Fix .- The Reverend Mr.; in London this autumn: These subjects are : as to the actual condition of Italy at the present now committed to Our care. Yes D. B. 8. in Cookesley, a low church minister, and incumbent 1st. The relations of Colonial Churches with the His infinite mercy, spite of our unworthiness, He of St. Peter's Hammersmith, has contrived to Mother Church. 2nd. Appeals from Colonial has deigoed to let fall in Our heart a spark of put his ecclesiastical superior, the Protestant that divine charity wherewith His adorable Bishop of London in a very tight place; from heart was consumed for the sake of us all-and wherewith He inflamed the hearts of His Apostles, and of all those Pastors who during the succession of ages have, been called to continue their holy mission upon earth. We feel this done.

charity within Our breasts : it urges Us on ; yes, We feel that We love you in the bowels of Jesus : that We truly desire your welfare, your salvation, and that We are inclined to do all that on Us depende, and in all things to sacrifice Ourselves, in order to procure these things for

you. But this Grace which for your sakes the Lord bas conferred on Us, and the trust in His goodness wherewith it inspires Us, does not make Us forget Our weakness and incapacity. . That prudence, that strength, and all those virtues which are needful to Us, that We may well discharge the duties of Our ministry towards you, We look for as is meet from the Father of lights. We know that He is apt to employ the weakest and most contemptible instruments to accomplish His leagues. work, and to do marvels : so that to Him be all

the glory-and that before Him no fiesh dare boast. Upon Him them alone do we rely : from Him then We expect that help of which We stand so greatly in need. But Holy Writ teaches us that it is to prayer-and to prayer only, that this help is promised and granted .--Join then your prayers to Our prayers: ask it for Us, and for yourselves, for it will be to your spiritual profit, that it will be given to Us .---Ask it all together, all you faithful who fear the Lord, and who have your salvation at heart. Ask it you religious souls beloved of God. and devoted to His service : ask it, above all, you priests of the Most High God, of the victim

Whom you hold within your hands, of the Lamb without spot Whom day by day you immolate ou our altars. Well beloved brothers, ask that your Bishop may be what he should be -blameless, boly, and full of zeal: that all his priests may be the same; and that thus together they may profitably work for the salvation of your souls, and be a model to the flock which the Sovereign Pastor has committed to their care, and for which He will one day call them to account.

But We must hasten to ordain that which law and circumstances require.

The wise rules of discipline which We find in force in the Archdiocess, leaving nothing to be desired in all that may uphold order, feed the piety of the faithful, encourage the zeal of ecclesiastice, and thus promote the salvation of souls -We make it Our duty to continue them all: happy thus to do homage to the venerable Bisbops Our predecessors, in whose footsteps it will always be Our ambition to tread.

For these causes: the Holy Name of God having been invoked, We have ruled and ordained-and do rule and ordain as follows :-

1. We renew and confirm, in so far as is need-

which in spite of the general soapyness of Angli-

Our readers may remember that some weeks ago, the Rev. Mr. Devison, and others, presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury a Con fession of Failh on the Eucharist, and the Real Presence-as not only their Confession, but as a fair statement of the dogmatic teaching of the Church of England. In this document the Christ's body in the Eucharist, which was therefore to be adored; and a real sacrifice in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Now bitherto this formal enunciation of the religious views of Mr. Archdeacon Denison and his Anglican brethren has not been condemned as contrary to the teachings of the Church of England, either by the affect them. Archbishop of Canterbury, or by any of his col-

Hereupon Mr. Cookesley is much troubled in Eucharist, but directly opposed thereuato; that Confession of Faith presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury : that therefore, if the doctrines put forward by Archdeacon Denison and Co. as the genuine doctrines of the Church of England were really held and taught by that Church, then the Church of England. For :-

usesd, and abusing the confidence, of a church, whose doctrines I not only did not maintain, but did all in my power to overthrow."

deacon Denison and the signers of his Addressputs it :--

"We must either be prepared to avow and teach that the Reformation was a mistake and a wrong. or we must repudiate doctrines" - (such as those avoive by Archdeacon Denison and (o. on the Eucharist)which are inconsistent with the main purpose and principle of the Reformation,"

And therefore :---

"The only question is-Which of the two parties -those who maintain the doctrines embodied in Archdescon Denison's Address, or those who utterly object to, and denounce those doctrines should be required to leave the Church? And I have troubled you with this letter because, for strong reasons of personal interest, as well as on public grounds, I am most anxious to have this question answered by my Diocesan."

Thus writes, thus questions, the Reverend Mr Cookesley. A very grave question indeed he puts. He states the facts of the case fairly and logically, and an answer must ere long be given. Not however yet, or whilst the evil day can be postponed not at all by "My Diocesan" the Anglican Bishop of London. That much bewildered but withal tions, or alterations as they may have deemed it slippery gentleman wriggles out of the dilemma right to make therein, and which have been duly with the dexterity of an eel in a fish basket .commit hunself to any one doctrine, or another -though he seems to hint that in the Church of England, of contradictories both may be true .-Thus he replies to the pertinent, though very inconvenient queries of the low churchman :--

Courts to the Archbishop in person. 3rd. The Reform of Convocation. 4th. The relation of the Caurch of England with the rest of Christencan dignitaries-and their powers of wriggling, dom. 5th. Corporate Re-umon. 6th. The con-His Lordship will find it no easy matter to ex- ge d'elire. 7th. The restoration of Weslevans tricate himself. Here is how the thing was to communion with the Church of England Sth. The Royal Supremacy, and the Court of Final Appeal; and last of all, Ritualism.

There is pleaty of work chalked out for our Anglican friends, or rather talk, for it is morally impossible that any practical results can flow from their proposed Council. The relations of the Colonial Churches to the Mother Churches, is a matter that can be determined by the Imperial signers asserted a real objective presence of Parliament, and by that august body only : so also with regard to the Reform of Convocation, the Conge d'elire, the Royal Supremacy, the Fi nal Court of Appeals, and Ritualism. All these belong, exclusively, to the jurisdiction of the secular power, and naught that a pas-Asglican Synod can say or do, can in any manner or degree,

Then again with regard to the relation of the Church of England with the rest of Christen. dom, and Corporate reunion, these are matters spirit : and straightway he writes to his dioceson on which the "rest of Christendom" and the Roto this effect :- That the views enunciated by man Catholic Church, have at least as much right Mr. Denison and Co., are not his views of the to speak as has the Church of England; and which the latter can in no wise determine by the Church of England must need teach either itself, or for itself. But both these matters, in his views, or those of the signers of the notorious so far as the "rest of Christendom" and the Roman Catholic Church are concerned, have been finally adjudicated upon, and irrevocably determined. To "the rest of Christendom " the Church of England bears, and ever must bear, the same relation that the "Courch he felt it was his duty as an honest man to leave of the Latter Day Saints" or Mormons, bear : and a corporate reunion betwixt the Ro "I should be ashamed of myself if I could stoop to | man Catbohc Church, and the body known as the mean dishonesty-to say no worse-of eating the the Church of England, is a moral impossibility, since the former has finally and without appeal declared that the last named is not a Church at Therefore the writer sees clearly that either all, or any portion thereof; but simply a political he and his party the Low Churchmen—or Arch aggregation of laymen—an aggregation comprising many most excellent, amiable and highly are in honor and in conscience bound to throw accomplished laymen no doubt-but still a more un their appointments in the Church as by Law secular and political aggregation of laymen, Established. As the Rev. Mr. Cookesly well utterly destitute of all ecclesiastical or spiritual at tributes whatsoever ; without Orders of any kind, and without Sacraments, with the one exception of Baptism. Individual reunion we all hope, and pray for. That conlessing their particular errors, repenting them of their several acts of rebellion against the one Indivisible Church of Christ, and humbly submitting themselves without reserve to the Vicar of God upon earth, the successor of St. Peter-Anglicans, and Presbyterians, Me thodists, and all other sectaries, may be restored to the communion which their fathers forsook, is, ever must be, the prayer of the true Catholic ; of every disciple of Him, Who came to save the jost sheep, Who desireth not that any one should perish, Who seeking us was weary and athirst. and for our redemption accepted the agony and the ignominy of the cross. That such sufferings, that such labors, that such a price as Christ paid for us, may not be thrown away or lost, that all may come to the truth and be saved, is the prayer of the Church, of every member of the Church. But those can be no compromise, no transaction of any kind betwirt the Church, and a sect in its corporate capacity; and the only way to the reumon of Christendom, whether for Anglican or the member of any other sect, lies through the portal of absolute, unqualified, and individual submission to to the Church, and to her Sovereign Pontiff. Any other proposition for re-union, the Catholic Church would spurn, as a proffered alliance betwixt light and darkness. truth and error. God and Belial. As rational would it be to look forward to a corporate re-union " of the Roman Catholic Church, with the Grand Truck Railway of Canada, as to any kind or corporate union betwixt two such bodies as the Papal Church, and the "Church of England, as by Law Established." THE BEAUTIES OF REVOLUTION .- What has the Revolution accomplished for Italy? The Protestant press, the admirers of, and apologists for that Revolution, shall give the answer, wherein will be found the verification of all the sinister predictions of the Catholic Conservative, and anti-Revolutionary writers; and the justification of their condemnation of these politico-religious changes which Cavour inaugurated, and which were bailed by the Protestant and Liberal press nineteen members to the Central, or Provincial throughout the world as the dayspring from on high which had visited a united, and a regenerated against the party in power. Till the meeting of Italy. What prophecied the writers on the Catholic and Conservative side, concerning this dayspring | shall have arisen, it would be premature, and infrom on high, this new light that had burst upon deed foolish to speculate as to the relative the Italian Peninsula ? Waiving the question of strength of parties. right-they all foretold long ago that it was the people of her several States : that it foreboded bankruptcy, disregard for all proprietary rights, crushing taxation, and military despotism : an exhausted treasury, and an oppressed and discontented people.

temporary, the Montreal Gazette, to answer this question in its own words :-----

"There are several governments in Europe at the present moment which have serious troubles of their own to contend; with, but there is none in a more difficult position, than that of Italy. The crisis through which; that kingdom is passing excites the greatest apprehensions upon the part of all who feel interested in its stability. It is not just now the question of Bome which is giving the most trouble (although that also is a source of great anxiety), but it is the question how to meet the demands of the public creditor. The total debt of the kingdom is not less at this moment than £230,000,000 sterling, the most of which bears interest at five per cent. This is no: slight burden for the nation to carry, especially as the amount of its foreign trade is comparatively very small. For years past there have been heavy deficits in the Treasury, and it has be come perfectly evident that some decisive steps must be taken to place the national finances on a sounder footing, or else the public credit will collapse. The habits of the Italian people render it much more difficult to collect there than it is in England for example, or indeed in almost any other coupyry in the world. So desperately enconomical are they that the moment a tax is imposed upon any acticle not of prime necessity, they give up usir git. A tax upon wine would on this account yield very little, for the great bulk of the people would at once cease to drink it. Most of the necessaries of life are aiready taxed and the only other tax which it now seems possible to impose is one on flour when it is ground at the mill. At the same time, the Government is almost afraid to propose this new impost on account of its extreme unpopularity. The southern provinces of the kingdom are already in a very disaffected state, and it would hardly take more than this to provoke an insurrection Italy appear to be in a somewhat precarious position. The King has lost to a very great extent, his personal popularity ; bis ministers are only half trusted ; the Southern provinces of the kingdom are all but mutinous, the Northern ones are filled with discontent: the national finances are in an almost desperate condition ; and while all this is the case, the party of action which looks to Mazzini at its head, and Garibaldi as its military leader, is manifesting an ominous degree of activity .- Montreal Gazette 2 inst.

We thank God that it is so: we rejoice and are exceeding glad that retribution, swift and righteous has already visited the unprincipled spoilers; and robbers, whose right to the Kingdom of Naples is just as good and no better, than is that of the people of the United States to Canada, and the other British Provinces of N. America.

CITY. ELECTIONS. - The polling for the Eastern and Western divisions of Montreal commenced on Thursday the 5th inst., and was carried on with much spirit, and for the most part, in good order till 5 p.m. of the following day. Then unfortunately there was a rist which it would be as superfluous to condemn, as it would be disgraceful to defend, or apologise for it. A mob composed for the most part of a parcel of young lads and boys, commenced throwing stones at the windows of the Mechanic's Hall, Great St. James St., and smashed almost all the windows. From the latter some shots were fired in reply, by which two persons were wounded-one in the arm, a Mr. Deniban, and another named James Neville in the beel. The police turned out m force and made some arrests, whilst a body of volunteer cavalry was ordered up, and soon dispersed the rioters. In the evening of the same day the house of Mr. McCready was assailed, and many panes of glass were broken.

It is with paid, and a feeling of shame for our City that we record these things ; for where they occur, there it is evident that there exists a portion of the people unworthy of the rights of citizens. since they are incapable of exercising them properly, and of respecting their exercise by others. Yet at the same time it may be urged, and truly, that the number of rowdies engaged in the riots above recounted was but small : and that without distinction of race, or creed, or party, they have been denounced, and the actors therein repudiated by all except the miserable handful of rowdies engaged therein. Let these be traced out and severely punished ; but it is to be hoped that. now that the elections are over, the excitement. and irritation to which they gave rise, may subside : and it certainly is the duty of every honest man, of every true Christian to abstain from saying or doing anything that may tend to create or prolong bad feeling betwixt different classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. Let us all rather seek after the things that make for peace.

Clergy, Religious, and Faithful of his Arch-Diocess, announcing his taking possesion of the Archiepiscopal See :

- 'OHABLES FRANCOIS BAILLARGEON, by the Mercy of God, and favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Quebec, assisting at the Pontifical Throne.
- To all Olergy Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities, and all the Faithful of Our Archdiocess, Health and Benediction in Our Lord.

Dearly Beloved Brethren-In learning the death of our venerable Archbishop, Monseigneur Pierre Flavien Turgeon you bave doubtless shared with Us the deep sorrow with which We ourselves were penetrated in receiving his last sigh-His gentleness, his touching kindness-his paternal affection for his Clergy, his love for his people, his zeal and pastoral solicitude, his charity towards the poor, the labors 'that he undertook, the works which he accomplished to assuage their sufferings, place him in a very high position amongst that long succession of Pastors of the Church, who like their Divine Master, have traversed this earth in doing good, and make him justly worthy of our never failing respect, and most lively regrets. Long will his memory be engraved on your grateful hearts; and the cherished remembrance will long be blessed throughout this vast diocess, which he never ceased to edify by his virtues, and also to the farthest corners of this Province which knew how to appreciate his merits.

To-day, Dearly Beloved Brethren, We take the place of this worthy Prelate, and We have dared to seat Ourselves in the Chair which he so worthily occupied. This the Sovereign Pastor of souls has unposed on us as a duty. His admirable will has been displayed to Us by the mouth of His Vicar upon earth ; He has com manded, and we have obeyed in trembling.

This God of all goodness has deigned to bless the obedience that He Himself inspired Us with and has given to Us a great grace. For firstly, He willed to try Us-and to accustom Us to bear bravely the dread burden that He had determined to lay upon Us, by calling upon Us to bear it for several years, as Administrator : and during this long administration. He has taught

ful, all the Ordinances of Our illustrious predecessor-with all such explanations, modifica-

made known by their Mandemens or by their From him no response shall come, nor will be Circular Letters.

2. In like manner We renew and confirm all Ordinances by Ourselves assued during the period of Our administration of this Archdiocess in virtue of special powers held by us from the Holy See.

3. We likewise renew and confirm all extraordinary powers given by writing, and not revoked, whether to the Vucarres-Forains, or whether to the arch-priests ; whether to missionaries, or whether to other priests because of their remoteness, or other causes. But all powers given by word of mouth only are revoked.

4. We renew and confirm in short all the powers granted by Our predecessors, by their Grand Vicars, or by Ourselves as Administrator for the confessing of Religious Sisterhoods.

And finally all the days of Our Episcopate are devoted to your salvation Dear Brethren : but to well discharge its duties We need day by day the help of your prayers. Have then the charity to give Us these prayers, and especially on the 29th of this month, on which day hence forward We will celebrate the anniversary of Our consecration, and of our taking possession of Archepiscopal See of Quebec.

This Our present Mandement, shall, with the exception of the third and fourth articles of the above decrees, he read and published at the prone of all churches, parochial chapels, and chapels wherein public service is celebrated, as well as in all the Chapters of the Religious Communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at the Archbishopric of Quebec under Our sign and seal, and the countersign of Our Secretary this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven.

+ C. F., Archbishop of Quebec. By His Lordship, A. H. GOSSELIN, Pire.,

Secretary.

" The only answer I can send you is this 1st. That I have had no opportunity, that I am aware of, for persuing the document in question, except from reading it in the newspapers. It has never been formally or officially laid before me. 2ndly. That, from what I have seen in the news

papers. I gather that the clergymen in question hold that view of the Lord's Supper, or something very like it which was brought before the Courts but never decided, in the case of Ditcher v. Denison. You are aware thay case broke down in the Privy Council, from the legal objection that the proceed. ngs had not been commenced within the time fired by the statute. However erroneous, therefore, the opinions in question may be, and (as far as I can comprehend them) are, in my judgement it has never been decided that it is penal in a clergy. man of the Church of England to hold and announce them.

Anyone who pleases, and can show that he has a officient legal interes in the matter, would be at liberty to apply to me, or any other bishop concerned, for letters of request to have the case tried in the Court of Arches. But I have, at some length, explained my views as to the undesirableness of such prosecutions in my two Charges of 1862 and 1866. Believe me, my dear Mr. Cookeeler,

Ever yours truly, A. C. London.

The Rev. W. G. Cookesley.

And thus the matter stands, and may for some time longer probably stand. But the day must come, is not far remote, when in louder tones, and in terms more pressing, the question raised by the Rev. Mr. Cookesley will again be put-not merely to a government bishop, but to the Protestants of England :-

"Which of the two parties-those who maintain the doctrines embodied in Archdeacon Denison's Address-or those who utterly object to, and denounce those doctrines-shall be required to leave the Protestant Church of England ?"

The Church News, generally supposed to be well posted up on such matters, undertakes to inform the public what will be the subjects discussed at the so called pan-Anglican Council, to be held

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS. - We publish in another place a report of the result of our Provincial elections, in so far as ascertained up to the moment when we go to press. It would appear from the returns that the actual Ministry have obtained large majorities both from Upper and from Lower Canada. In New Brunswick, too, it is thought that they will have a majority; whilst Nova Scotia, which, however, returns but Legislature, will; it is expected, elect a majority the Legislature, and until the great and difficult questions with which it will soon have to deal,

The elections for the local, or municipal harbinger of ills innumerable to Italy, and the legislatures, have, in like manner, for the most part terminated favorably for the present occupants of office; but as the functions of these bodies are more subordinate, it is scarce worth while to analyse their composition. It is in the central legislature, or legislature of the now united pro-What do we learn from the Protestant press vinces, that the political destiny of these Colo-Property and

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE----SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

nies will be determined. Godt grant that its VITAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND .= From deliberations, and acts may all tend to maintain the detailed. Report of the Registrar General, our connection with the Mother Country, and just published, and extending over a period of ten thereby save us from falling into the abyss of years, it would appear that there is no diminution Annexation, which, according to some, is yawn. in the number of illegitimate births in Scotland. ing to receive us.

RELEASE STATION STATE

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LIST OF MEMBERS RETURNED.

Local.

UPPER CANADA.

Central. Lincoln Benson Beatty Dandas J & Ross Cook W Nethumberland. Cockburn A Fraser South Lanark..... A Morris North Oxford T Oliver Shaw Hamilton O Magill South Ontario Gibbs Williams Dr McGill Kingston Sir J A Macdonald Dr Strange Ottawa Ourrier Scott Oarling Londo:......Oarling Carlion Holmes Lyon N Lanark McDougall Galbraith S Oxford.....E V Bod well Oliver Lennox Cartwright Stevenson Cornwall J S McDonald JS McDonald Durham (East) Burton Col Williams Toronto (East) J Beaty Cameron Toron to (West) ... Harrison Wallis Prescott Hagar Boyd West York Howland Graham E Northumberl'd . . Keeler Evre Sinclair North Bruce..... T R Ferguson Smith South Wentworth. . Rymal Sexton Brockville..... Orawford Fitzsimmons N Norfolk Walsh Perrv W Hastings J Brown Graham N Wentworth McMorris Christie S Brant. Wood Wood Robertson Holton White Barber N Brant.....Dr Bown Finlayson N Waterloo.....Bowman N Simcos..... McConkey Williams E Durham.....Burton Olark S Grenville.....Shanly S Leeds..... Orawford Tett W Peterboro.....Perry Carnegie RussellGran: N Leeds......Smith Jones S Victoria.....B:own Macheit • LOWER CANADA.

Local.

L H Blais

E Curter

Oartier

Scriver

Robertson

M Hearn

Ohauveau

J Cauchon

O Dunkin

E Matuieu

J H Pope

Harwood

Lecavalier

Craig Chapleau

Coutlee

Jodoin

S Bellingham

Simard

P G Ouimet

H Langevin

Central. Two Mountains....J B Daoust Dorchester.....H Langevin LavalJ B Bellerose Montmagny..... M Beaubien Montreal Centre.. T Workman Montreal West ... McGee Montreal East... Oartier Huntingdon.... Rose Three Rivers.... Da Niverville St Maurice..... Dr DeSaulniere Sherbrooke.... A T Galt Quebeo East. ... M Huos Quebec West...T McGreevy Quebec Centre.. M Simard Co. of Quebec. . Chauveau Montmorency...J Uauchon Brome..... O Dunkin L'Assomption. . Ls. Archambault Compton....J H Pope Levis.....Dr Blanchet Argenteuil.... Abbort Vaudreuil..... S McMillan Sonlanges Masson Jacques-Cartier. . Gaucher Chambly..... Benoit Yercheres.... Geoffrion Terrebonne ... Masson Shefford Huntington Bessette Brigham Missiequoi.... Ohamberlin Chatesuguay. Ho ton Laberge Beaudreau Richelieu.... McOarthy Loubiniere....Joly Joly Mailloux Temieconata . O Bertrand Dr Pelletter Bellechasse...Cassult Irvine Megantic Irvine Laprairie Pinsonneault Therrien

Of all children born during the decade referred to, upwards of nine per cent were the offspring of impure connections, whilst for the same period in England, the illegitimate births were a little under six and a half per cent of the whole .---Nor do those figures show adequately the great preponderance of unchastity in the northern, and more puritanical section of the island; for it is pointed out that, owing to the peculiarities of the Scotch law which legitimatises all issue of persons united in marriage subsequent to the birth of these children, fewer persons in the population are deemed illegitimate in Scotland than in England."

NEW BOOKS-From Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal .- We have found on our table the following works, which hitherto we have failed to notice : --

The Early Years of H. R. H the Prince Consort, compiled under the direction of Her Majesty the Queen. By Lieut. Gen. the Hon. C. Grey.

Bench and Bar. By J. T. Bigelow. Called to Account, A Novel. By Miss Annie Thomas.

Of these works, the first has obtained already a world-wide reputation, and has passed through several editions. As a tribute from a widowed Queen to the memory of a beloved husband, it will, if that be possible, still more endear our gracious sovereign to her loyal and loving subiects.

Bench and Bar is a compilation of stories, funny and otherwise, fathered upon the most prominent members of the bar, in the British Islands, and in the United States. It contains much amusiog matter.

Called to Account is a society novel, full of charming and poetical young gentlemen with violet eyes, and of charming young ladies, likewise with violet eyes, and golden hair. Indeed ail the heroes and heromes are gorgeous and J B Bellerose gusbing.

A W Ogilvie THE CATHOLIC WORLD-September, 1867. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal .- The fol-De Niverville lowing are the contents :-- 1. Rome or Reason ; 2. Impressions of Spain; 3. Beams; 4. Early Rising; 5. The Wandering Jew; 6. Abide in J P Rheaume Me ; 7. The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes : 8. Rhoda; 9. Protestant Attacks upon the Bible; 10. Decimated; 11. Scenes from a Missionary Journey in South America; 12. Savings of the Fathers of the Desert ; 13. The Two Lovers of Flavia Domitilla; 14. The Wasted Vigil; 15. Old Paris; 16. The Churches of Ireland, Ancient and Modern; 17. John Tetzel; 18. The Bride of Eberstein; 19. The Miner; 20. Miscellany; 21. New Publications -Melpomena Divina; Science of Happiness; Trench's Studies in the Gospels, etc., etc.

> We understand that Mr. William Middleton, warehouseman, of the coal oil stores, has absconded. Investigation into the circumstances of the late fire has revealed a serious deficiency of about 5,000 barrels,-value \$10,000. It has of about 5 000 barrels, -- value \$10,000. It has been found that by getting an agent to act for him, equal to north north-east soon increased to a hurriand giving warehouse certificates, he has obtained | cane. The ship was scudded before it, and the sails

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.—This morning the remains of the Archbishop of Quebec were interred with pomp and ceremony in the Roman Catholic Church. The following was the order procession :- A detachment of police, the pupils of the seminary of Quebec, the sexton, the cross and acolytes, the clergy, and Bishops and assistants, the hearse and coffin, accompained by the churchwerdens as pall bearers, the Episcopal insignia, the members of the family of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Federal Executive, the Provincial Executive, the senators, the Chief Justice of the province, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, the Puisnes Judges of the court of Appeals, the Judges of the Superior Court, the Consul of France, and the Viceconsul of Span, the Judge of the sessions of the Peace, the Recorder of the city, followed by the officers of the different Courts, the Rector and Professors of Laval University, the staff and officers of the regular army, the staff and officers of Volunteers, His Honor the Mayor and Corporation, the Magistrates, the members of the legal and medical professions, the notaries, the

Committee of Management of St. Patrick's Church, the Church-wardens of St. Roch's, the Institut Canadien, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and citizens generally. From the time the procession left the Archiepiscopal Palace until it entered the Cathedral, moute guns were fired by the Queber Garrison Artillery from Durham Terrace, and, as a mark of respect, the shops in the neighborhood were closed during the ceremony. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded by all classes of citizens; and the Cathedral, where the last imposing obsequies were performed, was filled with a deeply inter ested audience.

DROWNED .- Yesterday evening a carter named Charette, well known on the stand outside the St. Lawrence Hall as ' the Captain,' was seen proceeding along the Lower Lachine road in a buggy. Soon after he was observed tying his horse by the roadside near Mr Ogilvie's. He appears to have undressed, left his clothing and such valuables as he had on him, in the ouggy, and deliberately walked into the stream at Cote St. Pierre and drowned himself. A gentleman in the neighborhood seeing the carriage standing in the read looked about for its owner and found Charette lying in the stream in three teet of water, dead. The body was removed to Charette's home and an inquest was held yesterday afternoon, resulting in a verdict of ' found drowned. It seems Charette had of late been unlucky in the purchasing of a horse, and in the carting business generally, and within the past few days been subject to the gibes of his fellow carters on account of his having voted for the Hon. Mr. Cartier, Charette having always voted for Rouge candidates at previous elections .-Daily News 10.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP CZAR. - The British ship Czar of Greenock, Captain George Edington, was abandoned at sea in latitude 50 ° 20, longitude 26° 12. on Sunday, Aug. 11, at midnight. She was bound to Quebec from South Shields having on board a cargo of 4:0 tons of pig iron 400 tons of railroad iron, and 500 tons of coal. The ship and cargo belonged to Messrs. R. Outbert & Oo of Greenork The ship's crew consisted of three mates, carponter and boatswain, and 20 men. They sailed from South Shields on the 19 of July; with fine weather, the ship being well found, stanch, and tight. On Thursday morning. Aug. 1st, a gale sprung up from the West, which became so violent during the day that ihe ship's sails were split badly, the ship labouring heavily. On the two succeeding days the gale continued vn in ribbons. Under the he shin in the cross ses fetched away the beams ship now sprung a leak, h the pumps working, a e afternoon, and without to. A new staysail was aid off. From this time ste, and on Monday and very effort to secure the gale again increased, and crew then in a body inand the ship's head was hope of reaching a Eurosubsided, but as all this the pumps from constant ith sand, and the water resolved to abandon the hould appear. On Aug. ited State mail steamsbip Havre, hove in sight to red the signals, sending Capt. Gadaden of the the Ozar on board, and latitude 50 20 °, longi bly suck shortly afterday whilst a young man carriage through the marmarket Olerk, Mr. Trotter inson stopped the horse slow, the latter jumped usly stabled Trotter and arm and three places in in the arm. Alba was ar-

	•	Se	pt.	12,	186	i7
		. 8.	đ		8.	đ.
Flour, country, per quintal,		20		to		
Uatmeal, do		0		' to		0
Indian Meal, do		11	0	to	00	0
Wheat, per min.,		0	0	to	0	0
Barley, do.		0	· 0	to	Ò	0
Pess, do.		5	0	to	б	6
Oats, do.		2	. 3	to	2	6
Butter, fresh, per lb.		1	0	to	1	3
Do, salt do		0	6ł	to	0	7
Beans, small white, per min		0	ō	to	0	
Potatoes per bag		3	0	to	` 4	0
Onions, per minot,		0	.0	to	0	0
Lard, per lb		0	8	to	0	9
Beef, per 1b		0		5 to	• •	91
Pork, do		0	5	to	0	9
Mutton do		0	6	to	0	7
Lamb, per quarter		4	0	to	6	3
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		0	6	to	0	6
Hav, per 100 bundles,		\$8,0	00	to	\$10	.50
Straw		\$3	8,00) to	\$4	50
Beef, per 100 lbs,		\$	7,0	0 to	\$9	,00
Pork, fresh, do		\$	7,5	0 to	\$8	,00
· ·						

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE,

THIRTEEN MILES FROM MONTREAL.

- HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, THEORETI-OAL AND PRACTICAL.
- The re-opening of the new high commercial course introduced in the Masson Oollege will take place on the 4th of September next.
- The following is a sketch of this new and improved programme :---

FIRST SECTION.

187 AND 2ND YEARS .- GRAMMAR OLASSES.

Their subjects :---

- 1st. Accentacted and Declamatory Reading.
- 2nd. Elements and Syntax of the French and
- English Languages. Arithmetic in all its branches, and Mental 3rd. **Oalculation**.
- 4th. Different writings.
- The reading of Manuscripts. 5th. Rodiments of Book-keeping. 6th.
- 7th. Compendium of Universal History.

SECOND SECTION.

- SED YEAR. CLASS OF BUSINESS. Its subjects :---
- Book-keeping in all its divisions. lat.
- Commercial Arithmetic. 2nd. Commercial Correspondence.
- 3rd. Oalligraphy. 4tb.
- Treatise on Commercial Law. 5th.
- 6th.
- Telegraphing. Banking, Exchange, Discount, Customs and 7th. Commissions.
- 8th Insurance.
- 9th. Stenography History of Canada (for those only who fol-10th. low the entire course.)

 - Its subjects :--
- Belles Lettres-Rhetoric. Ist.
- Contemporaneous History. 2nd.
- Commercial and Historic Geography. 3rd. 41b.
- Natural History. Horticulture (Flowers, Trees and Bees.) 5tb.
- Architecture. 6th.
- Treatise on Domestic and Political Economy. 7th. 5TH YEAR .- CLASS OF SCIENCES.
 - Its subjects ---
- ist. Course of Moral Philesophy
- 2nd. Civil Law
- Study of the Civil and Political Constitution 3rd. of Canada. Experimental Physics. 4th.
- Applied Obemistry. 5tb.
- Practical Geometry. 61b.
 - LIBERAL ARTS.
- Academic and Lineal Drawing-Vecal and Instru-
- mental Geometry
- Board and tuition: \$100.00.

The College Masson, careful of the interest of its pupils, has confided the execution of its commercial programme to one of the first book-keeper in Mon tieal The new professor, M Robichault, has been employed for several years, to the great astisfaction of his employers, in one of the most important Mer

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

5

Each story o the house is constantly furnished with water cold and warm, at the exterior of covered galleries where the pupils can respire the pure air and take convenient exercise. The course pursued in the institution is the same

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

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

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

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

The entrance of the pupils, this year, takes place on Monday, the 2nd September next. 1st August, 1867.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL.

COTTE STREET NO. 31 AND 33.

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

By a Resolution adopted on the 20th. of July 1866, the School Commissioners have made a deduction o fifty cents per month on the charges for tuition, the first year of the course being nevertheless excepted, and moreover, have established the following new conditions, viz :

The payments in each year of the course are ex igible monthly and in advance, between the 1st. and 15, of each month.

For	the first year	of the course	\$1.00	per month.
	second		1.50	
"	third	**	2 00	46
**	fourth	12	2 50	"
"	ព៍ក្រ	6 5	3.00	

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

On the other side, twenty five cents per month will be added to the account of parents who will have failed to pay before the 15th of the month.

The Commercial Academy s principal object is to prepare students attending the course for all branches both Commercial and Industrial

The French and English languages are taught by experienced French and English professors, and the task of learning these idioms is made easy by the fact that a great number of French and English students daily and constantly frequent the school For all particulars, enquire of the Principal, at the Academy, Cotte Streat, No. 31, from 8 to 10

A. M, and from 1 to 2 P M. U. E. AROHAMBAULT, Principal.

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

Nos, 30 and 32 St. DENIS STREET, near VIGER SQUARE. Montres].

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

Six able resident Teachers will be daily employed.

	Chambers Prot	Door	and giving warehouse certificates, he has obtained	calle. Incomp was sounded
	ChamplainRoes	Ross Mollear	numerous advances from different brokers, not to	were in a few minutes blown
	Iberville Becbard	Bergevin	extent of the value of the oil, but to about half	pitching and labouring of the
	Beaubarnois. Cayley Ottawa Co Wright	Church	its value. The victims who advanced undoubt-	the iron between decks soon is and the stancheons. The sl
	JolietteGodin	Lavallee	edly thought they were safe at 10 cents a gailon	and in this position, with
	Maskinoque . Caron	Desaulniers	eary inought they were sale at to cents a gallou	
	St Byacinthe.Kierzowski	Bachand	on cil worth 20 cents. From what we gather	any sails the ship breached t
	Montcalm Dufresne		there will be some singular reverations made.	hant and the way again nai
	Pontiac Ponpore	Heath	We understand the evidence already collected is	the gale began to moderate
	NEW BRUNSWIG	.	of a nature to warrant a demand for the extradi-	Tuesday the crew made eve
			tion of Mr. Middleton, if he can be found in the	loose iron. On Aug. 8 the ga
	Central.	Local.	United States, which is believed.	lasted all next day. The c
	YorkChs. Fisher OarletonConnell	••••	There will likely be pleaty of work for the	sisted on turning back, an
•	NorthumberlandJohnson	••••	Tampana (The question will come up who had	turned eastward with the h
	Northumberland		Lawyers. The question will come up, who had	pean port. The gale again a
			or had not, oil in the stores?	time the leak continued, the
	To the Editor of the Tru	ie Witness.)	The effect of the whole affair will be to impair	
	KINCETON	Sept. 3rd, 1867.	confidence to a considerable extent in warehouse	reased on econ es env help sh
			certificates, which is to be regretted, for these	13th, at midnight, the Unite
	Dear Sir,-I had the pleas	ure of assisting on	form a convenient method of obtaining advances,	Arago from New York for
	Saturday at the blessing of	the new Convent	and they have bitherto been considered safe.	the southward and answere
	lately purchased by the ladies	s of the Congrega-	We beheve it is the opinion of some merchants	boats alongside the Ozar.
	tion of N. D., and known und	ler the title of 'St	that it would be better to have, if possible a	Arago received the crew of
	Mary of the Lake.'	\ \	strong Warehousing Company established in	the Czar was abandoned in l
	The ceremony was perfome	d by His Lordshin	Strong warehousing Company Established in	tude 28 ° 12, and probabl
	The ceremony was periodic	isted by concerning		wara.
	the Bishop of the diocese, ass	isted by several of	It seems that Sir. N. Belleau claims Spen-	TORONTO, Sept. 7 To-da
	the clergy of the city. At	the conclusion of	cer Wood as his residence. The Mercury a	named Alba, was driving a car ket at a rapid rate, the city ma
	the blessing, His Lordship offe	ered the holy sacri-	ministerial Journal speaking in this sense says :	and market constable Robin
	fice of the Mass, in presence	of a large number	It is understood that the Governor General	and ordered Alba to drive al
	of persons assembled to witne	ess this interesting	will leave Quebec with his family about the 24th	off drew a knife and serious
	ceremony.		instant, to take up their permanent residence at	Robinson, the former in the a
	The Convent is beautifully s	ituated on a rising	Dilact, to take up their permutation reducide ut	the left hip, and the latter in
	ground, and commands a tail	view of the grand	Rideau Hall, Ottawa. Among the incidents	reated.
	and majestic Lake of Ontario.	The surroundings	connected with His Excellency's removal, the	
	and majestic Lake of Ontarios	nd nother expense	shipment to Ottawa of the valuable and costly	Birth.

are most pleasing to the eye, and neithor expense nor trouble has been spared in laying out the grounds attached to the Convent. It is just the place adapted for those who are devoting their time to the acquirement of knowledge.-Here, free from the bustle of city life, they can devote themsetves, without distraction, to their studies, and attain with greater faci ity the end they have in view. And then the Convent itself possesses every advantage conducive to the com fort of the young ladies, large recreation hills, spacious music rooms &c., &c.,

It is indeed one of the finest institutions of the kind in the Dominion ; and the Catholics of King ston may well feel proud and grateful to possess at their doors an institution in which their chil dren can receive a good, sound education; and which at the same time poasesses so many advantages conducive to the health and amusement of their children.

To Sister St. Francis and the other ladies of the Congregation of N. D. their warmest thanks are due for the untiring zeal in the cause of education which these good ladies have ever shown, and of which they have given a very strikand an unmistakable proof in the purchase of our Great St. James street on Friday, were brought New Convent.

SPECTATOR. •'C . : : 5.

collection of plants from the Spencer Wood grounds and conservatory,-which, we are assured, has been going on since Monday last,tor the embellisement of Rideau Hall, is the subject of much comment; it being considered inasmuch as the Spencer Wood property does not belong to His Excellency, and under the Confederation remains, the property of the Province of Quebec, the removal of the plants adorning it is not only an act of discourtesy to the Government and citizens of this Province, but their appropriation for purposes connected with the Dominion Government is also an act of snoliation, which will have to be compensited and made good out of the treasury of the Dominion, if not out of Lord Monk's own pocket.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BURN COAL OIL .--On Monday night some rascals made a fire on the floor of the coal oil store in Grey Nun street. It was, however, discovered by a policeman. The store is the property of Mr. Tees.-Gazette. · . .

THE PRISONERS FOR RIOT .- On Saturday, the parties arrested on a charge of rioting in before Mr. Brehant, the police magistrate, and discharged, no one appearing to prosecute.

Birth,

a son.

On the 1st Sept., the wife of George A. Perry, of

Married.

On the 4th Sept., at the Parish Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. Ed. Barrett, to Miss Mary Murphy, both of this city.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept 27, 1867

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$4,75; Middlings, \$5,50 \$5,80; Fine, \$6,40 to \$6,50; Super., No. 2 \$6,80 to \$7,00; Superfine nominal \$7,55; Fancy \$7,50 to \$7,70; Extra, \$8,00 to \$8,30; Superior Extra \$9 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,70 to \$3,80 per 100 lbs. O-imeal ter brl. of 200 lbs.-\$5,75 to \$5.95.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lb-,-U. C. Spring, \$1,50 to \$1,55.

Peas per 60 lbs-96c. Uats per bush. of 32 lbs .- No sales on the spot or for delivery-Dall at 43c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -- worth about

60c to 70c. Rye per 56 lbs.- 85c .

Oorn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex store at \$0.72 to \$0 75.

At hes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5 55 to \$6 60 Seconds, \$5,10 to \$5 15 ; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00 .-First Pearle, \$7.45 to \$0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 1bs-Mess, \$18,75 to \$19;-Prime Mess, \$15,50 ; Prime, \$15. to \$00.00

Everything conn cantile bouses in the with this branch will be taught according to the system at present in use in all country houses.

N. B -All persons wishing to be supplied with detailed information and a demonstrative exposition of the new programme may obtain gratis, from the Directors, an English or French prospertus containing all required notices. 4 10

Aug. 16.

CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA. LACHINE.

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

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MCC RD STREET.

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

CONDITIONS :- Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance Fee [ann al charge], 50e.

HOURS OF CLASS :- From 6 to 11:15 o'clock A M., and from 1 to 4 e'clock P.M No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per month. \$2. ST. ANN'S SEWING ROOM. - The Sisters of the Jongregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867. The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL

8in

The duties of the above named school will be renumed, (D. V.) on Monday, 9th Sept, 1867.

Parents are requested to be punctual in sending and children in coming, on the first day, that they may be classified, and active duties resumed at once. Montreal, 29th August, 1867.

H. A. B VERRAU, Pre. Principal.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

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

The above lostitution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, 2nd September next, at Nine o'clock, A M.

A thorough Eoglish, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on very mode rate terms. For particulars apply at the School.

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

:

in assisting the Principals, besides the teachers of Music and Singing, and Mr. Olarke, Senr., will contique his special attention to the advanced classes in both Houses. Book-keeping will form part of the Commercial Education, and there will be a preparatory Latin Course for those who desire it.

Young Ladies and Young Gentlemen will be received AS BOARDERS, in the separate houses, on the same moderate terms as before.

Plain and Ornamental Needle-work taught in the Establishment.

SEMINARY OF ST. THERESE DE BLAINVILLE,

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

THE Scholastic Year at the above Institution will commence on THURSDAY, FIFTH SEPTFUBER. The Course of Studies embraces the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages ; Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Geography, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy and the Sciences : Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigono-metry; Vocal and instrumental Music Drawing, &c., The Course is so arranged that after the first balf, the students are prepared to enter advantageously in any branch of Commercial agricultural.

or industrial pureuits. TERMS:

Bed and bedding..... 6 00 Physican..... 1 40 Music Piano each lesson..... 0 20 There are daily Stages to and from Montreal. 4 22 Aug., 1867.

ST. ANTOINE ACADEMY.

NO. 1:1 ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL.

The opening of the Olasses of the above named Academy, slresdy announced to the public, as a branch of the Mount St. Mary Institute, took place or Monday, the 26th inst.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. , KINGSTON C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the RI. Rev-E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completelyorganized. Able Teachers have been prowided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fallest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education .- Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEL 18. * T.B.R.M.S.: 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 444 to the Pupils. Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable hal

yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during say, \$2. The Annual Session of minences on the lat Sep-tember, and ends os the sire thursday of July.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER 13, 1867. ίO 73-12 842 「おく ひっくざいん

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. to parameter a le ste Service Section and the FRANCE IN FRANCE IN THE TANK TO THE TANK St. 1.8 . 14 184.

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There can be no doubt of warlike preparations acually making in France, and the speed with which the work is being burried on as regards both arme, and campaigning equipments; butlishave it on first rate anthority that the number of Ohassepot rifles necessary for the supply of the whole army cannot beicompleted before next spring It was once said by an admirer of the Prossian prowess that it was mot sufficient to have needlegins, but it was necessary also to have the Prussians who stood behind them. This is not dan; empty boast, for it was the calm. coolness and steady; disciplined intelligence of the Prussians, young soldiers though numbers of them. were, which qualified them to handle a weapon so apt for the squandering of ammunition. It is well: known, how few featinidges the Prossians used sin' proportion to the work done during the Campaiga' of last year. In like manner it does not suffice to give the Frenchman his Chassepot; he must be taught to husband bis ammonition. The story goes that at the aime of the Luxemburg difficulty, General Moltke, who was all for war, urged that it were wise to make it before the French had got their Chassepots ready. *Not so,' replied Vogel von Falkenstein, whose dry wit will hardly yet have been forgotten by the un-Jucky Jutlanders, among whom he once was legis-lathr and taxgatherer : Not so, but rather wait till they have got their Chassepots, and fight them before they have learnt how to use them. They will be less formidable when unpractised with their superior weapens than they are with the old Minie, in which they are we I skilled.' There was reason in this niverance of the shrewd old bird of prey .- London Times.

WARLINE PREPARATIONS .- The Chassepot muskets are coming in very fast, and there are now enough in store to arm several divisions; but the men, especially in the line regiments, are very imperfect in handling the new weapen, and in spite of the ex-tensive drill to which they are subjected, they are not lik y to learn its use thoroughly for some time This will probably delay the anticipated to come. crash, and this delay is an additional chance for peace. The general feeling in the army is that if there bano war this year it is not likely to come off Preparations are making for arming the at all. moblized national guard, which as yet has no legal existence. They are to be given the old muzzleloading muskets.

THE CAMP AT UNALONS, -At the Camp of Chalons several of the suggestions of Ganeral Trochu, in his book on the French Army, have been carried out. Silence is rigidly enforced in the ranks during the manœuvres, and every battalion has in turn to do duty as sharpshooters. The interse heat of the weather had greatly interfered with the manouvres.

The London Daily News of the 21st says :- 'If the meeting at Salzburg signifies an alliance between the Emperors of France and Austria, M. de Biemarck may fold his bands. His rivals and his adversaries will have done his work.'

The suspicious curiosity with which Europe is watching for the results of the Conference of Salzburg between the Emperor and the Kaiser is only top intelligible. Two such Conferences have occurred since Napoleon has mounted the throne of France, each followed by a great war, and this one, if it pro-duces a war will produce a greater one than any seen in Europesince 1815 The Emperor goes to Salzburg with his Foreign Secretary to see if it be not possible to find in Austria the firm ally whom, for the second time in his career, he so sorely needs. The rise of Prüsein has rendered Napaleon doub ful of his own unaided strength, and there is only Austria whose alliance can be of any service to bis immediate designs. The position of France is isolated, and not so completely without danger as English publiciate assume. The Emperor is aware that a war may at any moment be forced on him by opinion - the French would expect him to fight if Wurtemburg declared itself Prussian-and he must, to fight with reasonable safety, be sure of three things,-the quiescence of Italy, the neutrality of Spain, and the active friendship of some one of the great Powers. Italy now commands 300,000 very efficient soldiers - at least as good as Frenchmen outside the corps d'elite - in Savoy they would be in a friendly country, and a serious menace would paralyze a third of the strength of France. Victor Emanuel does not love the man who took his birth-place, and Italy would risk much for and might compel Napoleon to keep 100,000 men within a hundred miles of the Pyrenees. It is said that she took the opportunity of the Luxemburg affair to demand terms for Roms which startled Napoleon more than any incident in that negotiation. At all events it is essential that Spain, which is nearer to France than Ireland to Great Britain, should be secure. And then Napoleon wants the alliance of one great power. The stakes are of frightful amount. It is by no means certain that France must win; it is in truth exceedingly doubtful and nothing less than success will-justify the risk. Granting that France could never be conquered, that she could throw out any invader, that no statesman could ever ask from France territorial cessions, we must s'ill perceive there is no certainty from Napoleon himself. France will not accept humiliation and Bonapartes together. The Emperor to make his throne secure must make victory nearly a certainty. He is searching therefore, for an ally, and an aliy worth having is hard to find. The Russian Ceuri has refused. He cannot grant the possession of Constantinople, - and short of that the Czar bas more to fear from Frederick William, who could raise Poland and send 30,000 fine Polish troops to lead the insurrection, than from any other power. Scandinavia is friendly, but modern war is on a Bcale too heavy for Scandinavia, which could not occupy 50,000 Prussians, and would risk extinction in occupying them. 'The minor German States have been sounded, and do not respond. Hanover is not keenly loyal, but as against Frenchmen Hanover will give her last man. Davoust settled that. Hesse would be powerless, and ultramontane Bavaria is slowly yielding to resistless attraction. Her statesman know their own history too well to believe in France. There is no hope there or in Italy, where the Government has no money for a great war, claims Rome as the reward of mere neutrality, and is bitterly sensitive to French imperiousness England, if friendly, is not disposed, indeed, is not able, except under improbable provocation, to land battalions on the Continent, and in a war with Germany battalions may prove more useful than moral support. If Prussia had her fleet, England might be invaluable, but that fleet is only one of the certainties of the fature. There is no ally except Austria upon whom France can calculate, and it is to secure Austria that the Emperor Napoleon is gone to Salzbarg. Will be secure Anatria ? It is nearly impossible to anawer, but we should say not. It is possible that Napoleon may captivate his interlocutor. It is possible ththat he may offer such a chance of glorious rangeance, that the Kaiser may resolve to stake all a man on the forlorn hope, but in the steady self-ga "pon one more throw, but all probabilitities are the other .wey: The Kaiser cannot have forgotten what Trance has inflicted on him, the lots of Italy, of his brother, sthe, rejection of his alliance after Sadows. He is a German at heart, and though there is loyalty left in- German Austria, it is by no means certain that it is strong enough to bear alliance with a hated foreigner. The Kaiser is King of Hungary, and it is by no means the interest of Hungary to reunite her self to Germany, or to fight heartily against Prussis. The Kateer is King to Bohemis, and Bohemia prefers the present state of sffairs, under which she hopes she may become something no, Ozech guite knows what. Doubtless the troops would move as they were, bid, and they are numerous an brave but

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dearly loves dividends. And, fically, there is no rushed to the railway to make their way to Rome, is oreganning the certainty that Russis will remain quiet if Austria the carriages were insufficient to contain such a mul-moves; and if she does not, Austria will be compelled to 'post at least half her force in Galicia and dead in their houses, look flight in the direction of ther valley of the Danube, far away from the immediate scene of action. She cannot see her own provinces in rebellion or the key of her house in Russian bands. It is possible, but scarcely probabie that the Kaiser, with his personal pride wounded by the fate of his brother, a fate due, mainly to Naocleon, with his German subjects hesitating, his Hungarian subjects intent on autonomy, his Polish subjects looking at Russian bribes as if they thought them tempting, and his army still without breechlosders, will run the risk. Unless an evil destiny, as half Burope believes, is making sport of the House, its fortunes will not once more be placed on the green cloth. Much may depend on Baron Von Beust, a d' Von Beust hates Prussia; but then he is not a Hapeburg, not a Catholic; not a friend of Fraoce. No man in Europe sees a coming collision more clearly, and no man in Europe is likely to shut off the

Safety-valve. Napoleon will return, we conceive with the a! liance unmade, and then what ? Will be fight, or crown the edifice,' or gloomily await what fate may send, or turn upon smaller powers ? We doubt if there is a man in Europe, himself included, who can yet form a definite idea ; but the balance of probabilities would still seem to be greatly in favour of war. It is but power to power, after all, for some of the reasons which would impel the Kaiser to reject an alliance with Paris would impel him to form one with Berlin. Napoleon might win, and then all is smooth for him; and if he loses, it is but giving away to the Revolution, after all. The real alternative is to grant liberty at once, and if there is a man in Europe to whom the role of constitutional covereign must seem impossible it is Napoleon. His greatness and his weakness, his dreams but still grand statesmanship and his fears for his personal security are alike opposed to concessions which would terminate his authority. He is not the temper to play the role of King's cloak, not the intellect which can make itself master of a free Cabinet. He will probably fight, even if alone; but if he wins the Kaiser he will certainly fight, and that is why the meeting of Salzburg is watched with such intense anxiety.

A historical reminiscence of a peculiarly French flavour is given of Augsturg, where the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress stayed on their way to Salzburg. It was here the Emperor began his eduand the house that used to be occupied by cation. Qneen Hortense belougs now to the Count Fugger Kirchberg Weitsenhorn. The Fugger family were originally weavers, but weavers on so extensive a scale that, when Charles the Fifth passed through Augsburg Fugger entertained him at a splendid banquet. During the dessert the Emperor felt chilly. Fugger rose from the table to light the logs of cinnamon wood prepared in the fireplace. He took a note for a thousand florins from his pocket, and lighting it, said to the Emperor, " Sire, I am repaid by the horony you have done me of sitting at my table." The question arises was the note a good one.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-M. Erdan, the well-known Italian correspondent of the Temps, having been burat out of Florence by the tropical heat, has gone for a ram-ble with Garibaldi, and writes of his recent enthusisstic reception at Sienna and Rapolano. The popular General, from the balcony of his inn at the former place' told the paople they should not cry ' Viva Garibaldi !' but ' Viva Italy !' at Rome, and down with the clerical party. That, he added, is the pro-gramme of the day. His tour in the direction of the Papal frontier naturally gives rise to many conjectures and reports, but he has his daughter and her children with him, and, according to the last letter (17th inst.,) he proposed remaining at Rapolano to take the mineral waters of that place, which are good for rheumatism. Mr. Erden, who is a colm and sensible observer is of opinion that although Garibaldi's present aim and determination are to bring the Roman question to a crisis, he will not act until an insurrection shall have taken place in Rome. Such an insurrection he considers to have become probable, and, on the first signal, the Garibuldian element. holds itself in readiness to enter On the other hand the Italian Government is vigilant It is supposed s certainty of Rome. Queen Isabella, again, is the Garibaldians would not take arms on the Italian Bourbon, rules 17,000,000 not friendly to France can put 120,000 very excellent infantry in motion Italian Government on account of the determination it manifests to thwart their plans. The impressions of an intelligent foreigner on the spot who sees Garibaldi, and moves about among his followers, are interesting to read, but it is difficult to believe that anything can be effected so long as the Rattazzi Cabinet 18 bent upon preventing it, and has 40,000 men along the frontier. As to the Romans, they have as yet shown little disposition to help them selves and it is doubtful whether they could effect anything alone. A "Garibaldian" inroad would serve but to complicate and embarrass a question to which a solution must before long come in the natural course of things Italy has enough upon her hands and cannot afford to risk a crisis. The news from Italy in regard to the cholers scourge is most appailing. From a report lately published, of 63,376 cases which occurred from January to Jaly no fewer than 32,074 proved fatal. Not one of the forty-nine provinces of Italy has been spared, although Sicily has been the most severely visited. The average number of deaths at Palermo had been one hundred and ninety daily. Rome — The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post quotes a letter from Rome, which says that all is quiet in the Eternal City, which is, in fact, almost deserted. The population, suffering much from the heat and threatened with cholers, have taken refuge in the charming and salubrious districts of Frascati. 'Aricona, Genzano, &c. It is represented that those who suppose that the Romans are busily occupied in preparing to throw off the yoke which weighs upon them are greatly mistaken since there are no signs whatever of any thing like a revolutionary movement. Brigandage is now said to be very little heard of. One of these desperadoes, named Andreczzi, was lately killed, not in a combat with the Pontifical troops, but in resisting his arrest ; having offered his services to the Roman Government to co-operate with the gendarmes against the brigards he after wards deserted. - Weekly Register. TECSB ROMAN PRIESTS I-In a letter in the London

victory, on French soil would excite in Vienna a panic and fied the There were about a hundred cases victory, on French soil would existent a French victory on Wednesday morning. Every one took fright and mis ? fever of pro German' ethusiasmi a French victory on Wednesday morning. Every one took fright and mis ? on Prussian soil would cause an explosion of anti-on Brussian soil would cause an explosion of anti-galican hostilly. Frankfort hates Prussia, built of mind needed in such su emergency. Foreigners, had us the wood of Palazzools, intrusting their house keys. to the poor Zonaver, to whom every, one had re-00Ur80.

Meanwhile, Cardinal Altieri, Bishop of Albano received a telegram announcing the terrible disaster, which had smitten his flock. He received it while assisting at an exercise of the students in the Clementine College, of which he was protector. He rose immediately, went to his palace, took all the money he had, and sent a message to the Holy Father, making known to him the resolution he bad taken to go at once and succour his flock. Thither, in fact, he bastened with two medical men; whom he took with him from Rome at his own expense. On reaching Albano Le got out of his carriage, did not even set foot in his palace there, but at once made a public address to his people to encourage them, and did everything to tracquillize that immense concourse of fugilive and terror-stricken people. With heroid charity he began to visit the cholers patients, bring assistance, administer the Sacraments, and do everything that was possible to be done. His courage, activity, and the angelic screnity of his whole dam eanour infused fresh life and confidence into every one.

'What the boly Cardinal did during the three days which preceded Saturday evening, the 10th of August will be told hereafter, when his life shall be written. What I can affirm is, that up to half-past 1, after miduight on Wednesday, he went about carrying the Viaticum to the sick. I am assured it was his desire, after the example of the holy Cardinal Obarles Borromeo in time of pestilence, to appease the Divine anger, and in a spirit of penance to carry the sacred Host barefoot,

'It is also astertained that he emptied his palace of all linen and all portable beds that were to be diaposed of to assist his poor ; so that when he, himself, fell ill they were obliged to send to Rome to procure him whatever was needed. From that moment he had no sleep, took only coarse food, such as he was not accustomed to; all his thoughts were for the spiritual and temporal wants of his people. On Saturday morning he wrote to Rome- 'The Holy Father has sent Monsignor Borromeo to encourage and enrich me.' Truly, he had no need of courage. The same Saturday evening he was seized with the fatal sickness, and yesterday afternoon he rendered his soul to Jesus Christ, before whom he could ap-pear with those words of the Gospel :- 'The good shepherd giveth his life for his sheep.'

'Rome is struck with admiration at the news of so glorious a death. Here is a Roman Prince, a cordinal of the Holy Church, who, of his own free will made himself a martyr of love for his neighbour and of episcopal zeal. Let Revolutionists learn from this what cardinals are ! It is not without reason that they are clothed in red-the sign of martyrdom. The house of Altieri may boast of its Cardinal Louis, as the House of Borromeo of its Cardinal Charles. By every iongue in Rome he is preclaimed saint, hero, and martyr. No opedares lament him, many invoke him and called him blessed; he was the intimate friend of Plux IX. What a blow, yet a joy for the heart of the Holy Father ! Two more Zonaves have fallen victims of their charity. One of them caught the sickness from having carried to the cometery a body in a state of putrefaction, one that was discovered three days after death. The brave Lieutenant-Colonel De Charette hastened to his Zonaves at Albano to encourage them to perseverance in their work of Christian charity. These are your 'mercenaries' of Pius IX. whom the Revolutionists would whify ! Blessings on them ; thanks and praises to them from every one who has a feeling of humanity in his beart !

'The regular and secular clergy have also done their duty well. I have just heard that Padre Cappelli, the Jesuit, has been struck down by the sickness, but is now out of danger. Another Jesuit, of Galloro, bastening to succour the dying at Albano, had the passage closed against him by the inhabitants of Ariccia, who barricaded the road. He made his way by the woods, and succeeded in getting to the place after many difficulties.

AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRO FRENCH ALLIANCE. - The Neue Frem.

admit; to send a single man to the frontiers of Bohe-The arriers' pensee of a Prusse-Russian alliance had motivet dawned at that time. Rossia was not ready, and the pacification of Poland - her c uthing was not in the advanced state that is now. ' The Prussian army did not possess then that confidence in its own strength that it entertains now. Prussia would have deemed berself happy if she had been able to acqui e the Elbe Dachies for a portion of the County of Glaiz, and for a large sum of money.

UNITED STATES.

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INTERESTING LETTER FROM RT. REV. BISBOP LANY. -Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 19:h, 1867, Very Rev. Dear Brother .- At last we have reached Santa Fe, after a tedious, fatiguing, hard, and dangerous journey of sixty-two days across the plains. During the first 150 miles we had rainy and slormy weather. Then for 200 the cholers raged, from which a great many died in almost every train; in the company with which we travelled ten were carried of by that dreadful plague. We had also two attacks from the savages, in the second attack the fight lasted nearly three hours the savages averaged. I suppose, about three hundred warriors; all well mounted, yelling and shooting at us as they passed at full gallop. We had in our company nearly, one , bundled men, well armed: we were protected on one side by the Arkansas river, and we had formed a circle with our eighty wagons or vehicles, which pass by the common name of correll, and makes a good rampart against an enemy. Though the balls fell like hall on our camp sometimes for five minutes at a time yet, owing to a special protection of God, we had nobody killed, some few wounded, but not dangerously. The savages lost six chiefs who were carried away by their own warriors, no doubt many of them must have been wounded. The young Julius Mosset, a very promising young man, who was coming with us to New Mexico, died of cholera, while we were fighting with the Indians on the 22d of July and the youngest sister of the Loretto died on he 24th of the sama month from the fright, as I considered it caused by the attack of the saveges. She was only eighteen years old, well educated, and a model of virtue Thus Almighty God was pleased to send many trials but we arrived on the evening of 15th inst., and though it was muddy and raising by times, more than two thousand people came to meet us, and some came eight miles. All our sisters are well. Those I brought from the States are agreeably disappointed to find here flourishing establishments with more commodities than they expected to see with adobe buildings. Adobes is large mud bricks sun-dried. They are put in the wall with mud. Such is the material of our building here. I hope the Most Rev. Archbishop will soon return

and in good health. Your devoted in Obrist. f John B. Lany, Bishop of Santa Fe, N. M. The telegrad

The telegraph announced, a day or two ago, the departure from Dominica, of a messenger to Wash. ing on, with instructions to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of Samana, on the Island of Hayti, for \$5 000,000, and it may be accepted as correct, though the price of the nurchase which seems hardly worth the half of five million dollars, is, doubtless, yet to be the subject of negociation.

The Bay of Samana is situated on the south side of the peniceula of the same name, and is about forty-three miles long, by eight miles wide. The Yuns-the largest 'river in St, Domingo-empties itself at the westward end The bay; forms one of the largest and safest harbours in the world, and, from its posision in reference to the Gulf of Mexico. and the routes across central America, may be regarded as being the most important point, in that portion of the Continent. Of the barbour, it need only be said that no fleet could be gathered within it large enough to take up its space, so that either from the weather or from an enemy, our commercial and war navy can always find a place of certain safety :

'In a political point of view the possession of the Bay of Samana is of great impertance. It gives up a controlling position in the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, and should this acquisition be followed by the purchase of St. Thomas, we will become the preponderating Power in the Archipelago, and arbiters of the destinies of all the islands which comprise it. That European powers have recognized this fact is certain, as according to the Opinione ably the effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to Nationale, of Paris, the attempt to get possession of it several years ago was baffled by the French Con-

ELERS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. REV: STLVANUS COBB / thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman : - We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good-particularly for infants."But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blegsing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic paine quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it effords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherab awakes as " bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siegr, on any consideration whatever.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

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

September, 1867. -2α

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROOHES.

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

REV. HENRY WARD BESCHER. "For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

N. P. WILLIE " Contain no opium, nor anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYHS, Chemiet,

Boston " An elegant combination for Coughs."

Dr. G. F. BIGELOW BOSION.

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

" Most calutary relief in Brouchitis." Rev. S. SIEGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio,

" Very beneficial when suffering from colds" Ray, S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

" Almost instant relief in the distressing laber of breathing peculiar to asthma."

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. "They have suited my case exactly-relieving my

throat so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME,

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

September, 1867. 2m

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IN THE WOELD.

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

There is nothing equal, in the way of a plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALLCOOK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art. In Asthma, Cough, Kidney Affertions, Gout, Rheumstism, and local deep-seated paine, they afford permanent relief.

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

Agency, Brandrech House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. September, 1867. 120

Our readers have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines, and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastota. from her distressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestionpublish, without reserve the remerkable efficacy of this medicine. We do this in the interest of t flicted. Any remedy which can so effectually 'raige one from the dead,' should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful as it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice. - [Daily Jour. pal, Syracuse. September, 1867. 1m

Times, we find the following tribute to the Italian Olergy, during the cholera epidemic :--

To the Editor of The Times.

-The accompanying details of the sudden out. SIR. break of cholera, to which Cardinal Altieri suc cumbed on the 11th inst., may not have reached you Your readers will not refuse a genercus sympathy with the pastor who hastens to his flock on the first notice of the emergency and dies among them, not with the brave soldiers who show that true courage consists not only in the onward impulse that sends crifice that nerves him, when perilous aid to his (el. lowe demands it to face an unseen though not less terrible foe. I beg, therefore, to send you these ex tracts from a Roman letter written to the Unita Cat tolica, of Turin, and published in last Thursday's number.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant, W. H. ANDERDON. 8, York-place, Aug. 17.

"It is impossible to form an idea of the terror which struck the gay and smiling Albano on the night of that day (August 6) and the following morning. The city was unprepared for the terrible blow. Snow was hardly to be got, nor acid fruits, nor was there a sufficient supply of remedies in the druggists' they could not get at France and while a Prussian | shops. One of the two medical men was seized with

den Blatt, a semi-official organ of the Chancellor of the Empire. Baron Von Beust, published the following remarkable leader.

"We think there is no need of a Russo-Prussian alliance to incite an accord between France and Austria. One cause of that accord is of a date more recent; it dates from the treaty of Prague, which, it is true, is a mere convention between Austria and Prussis, but the tenor of which is of an importance eminently Ecropean. The peace of Prague has created in the very centre of Europea power unknown there since the great Emperors of Germany. It is true, that till now, it has been contended that a powerfal state in the middle of Europe was necessary o maintain peace on the Continent; but, is that case, it would be desirable that such a state should be animated with pacific ideas. Such an event would have occurred had Germany succeeded in recovering ber ancient grandeur; for Germany is an empire of civilization and progress, an empire of peace. Instead of a United Germany, there rose a great and powerful Prussia, which has thus become a new danger for the peace of Europe. The Hohenzollerns must be logically aggressive, because a pause from Prussia would amount to a backword step. After Frederick the Great, that pause brought on Gena ; the pause of the Holy alliance brought on Olmuiz. Pruseia must be active; in other words, she must aim of agricultural exports and our large intersectional at conquests and never cease to disquiet Europe. Unfortunately, close to her are numerous morsels such as to excite her appetite. Germany is at the present time under the yoke of Prussia; militarily speaking, Prussie is a great power. It is of paramount necessity to circumscribe that power. and the end must be reached by means of the treaty of Prague. What Prussia took from the Austrians at Koniggratz, and what France had granted to her previously, has been in Germany limited by the Maina. But what neither France nor Austria did ever acquiesce in is that Prussie should plant her foot in Southern Germany. Already she has tried twice to do so. Firstly, by her treaties of offensive and defensive ailiances; secondly, by the Zollverein cureacy, and regular banking; now, we have more convention. Austria could, with reason, find in these a violation of the treaty of Prague, because in both circomstances Prussia uted her preponderance, and compelled the Southern States to accept her proposals.

Bat enough of concessions. As soon as Prussia puts forward for the third time evidences that would estroy the independence of the Southern States of Germany, Austria and France ought to oppose Prussia. To day they openly ask in Prussia why France should interfere with the treaty of Prague? Such a question is sheer nonsense, and it it is also a denegation of the truth both preconcerted and pold

Let us ignore that at Nikolsburg M. Banedetti was always between Count Bismarck and Count Mensdorff. But would it not be a shameful thing to forget that France by her attitude greatly beloed Prussia to go on with the war of 1866? Has not the Prussian Prime Minister been at Biarritz-did he not offer Luxemburg to France as the price of her benevolent neutrality? . Had not France shown berself disposed to such an arangement-had she informed Italy that she was opposed to her corquering Venetia through Prussia-had France placed corps of observation at Lille or at Besancon-would

French sul General at Port au Prince. The same paper, in referring to the visit of Mr. Seward to St. Domingo, declared that the acquisition of the Bay of Samana by the U.S., 'could not fail to become a cause of ust disquiet to France, Spain, England and Hayti" Should we get St. Thomas, we would completely hem in Jamaica and command the French Antilles.

'The five miles of land sold with the bay are very fertile. They will doubtless be used to construct the naval station, and to erect forts and batteries upon. - Chicago Tribune.

BEFORE THE WAR AND AFTER. - Before the war the sugar crop of the United States was full fire bundred thousand bogsbeads ; now, it is less than fifty thousand. Before the war, we exported sugar ; now, we purchase heavily of the article from "Oubs and Brazil. Before the war, our cotton grop was five millions of bales, sometimes far exceeding that amount. Now, it cannot reach two and a half millions, under the most favorable auspices. Before the. war, our section of the union furnished between two and three millions of the annual exports ; now, the Union has need of more of our raw exports than we can raise. Before the war, we dictated the price of cotton to England ; now, this price is fixed for us at Liverpool. Before the war, our three or four millions coastwise trade gave employment to an American merchant shipping equal, in tonnage, to the shipping of Great Britain ; now, one half this shipping would feel happy to obtain a precarious employment from the same sources Then our Northern manufacturers had a cash market in the South for all teeir fabrics; now the demand is limited, and the ability to pay

for the fabrics distressingly feeble. Then, our public debt was a hundred millions; now, it is two thousand five hundred millions. Then the ordinary actual expenditures of the General Government were less than a hundred millions of dollars ; now, the actual expenditure: is nearly six hundred millions ina single year. Then, we had a specie than one thousand millions of paper outrency in circulation, and an inflated system of banking based on Government bonds. - Norfold (Va) Journal.

Ever since the bigbly respectable and fashionable voters of the Fifth Congressional district in this city sent a prize-fighter to represent them in Congress the fistic art has become an institution in this country, and, among a certain class, a qualification for political honore. The decline of the prize ring in Englandiat present contrasts strangely with its pernicious increase here, and a battered specimen of aboulder hitting chivalry from the other side is received in this city as a distinguithed visitor or one identified with the progress of the age. - New York Herald.

Bridget Durgan, the unideress of Mrs. Coriell was executed at New Brunswick, N. J., ou Friday. She met her death without emotion, whiskey having been administered to her in large quantities to keep her nerves quist. She left a confession behind her, in which she states that she killed Mrs. Coriell that she might take her place as wife of the doctor.

The whites and blacks broke out in open war at Prussis have been able, even with her needle-guns sons. A general war among the races it is feared and her intellectual strangth, which we gladly will be the result in that region.

To RATIONAL INVALIDS .- A few plain, earnest words, with such of you as suffer from Indigestion, and its usual accompaniment, Habitual Costiveness. You went relief without prostration a rapid cure without paic. The means of obtaining that relief of accomplishing that cure, is tendered to you in BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS the only cathartic and alterative in existence which reopens the obstructed passages of the bowels without a qualm or a pang, and restores to the stomach and iver the vigor stolen from them by disease. This genial aperiest never enfeebles any organ, or reduces the general strength. On the contrary, it infalliblrenews the natural health of the digestive and secre tive functions. Rarely will it be necessary to call in a physician, where the safe and all-sufficient family medicine is kept in the house. They are gut up in glass vials, and will keep in

any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

RUNNING AT THE EARS COMPLETELY CURED.

· •

The following proves that for any kind of Scrofulous Running the Sarsaparilla and Pills are a safe, sure, and speedy remedy.

York St., Toronto, C.W., June 27, 1864.

Gentlemen .- As a statement of my case may be beneficial to others afflicted as I was, I give you the following particulars with pleasure :

About two yeers and a half ago, my cars became sore inside, and a little yellow matter would gather there. After some months, the quantity of matter became much greater, and very offensive, and to keep it from ranning down on my neck, I had to wear cotton stuffed into both ears. This continued for a little over two years. During that time I had tried a great many different medicines. The Doctors told me it was the result of a scrofulous tendency in my system., I then got a bottle of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPAR'LLA, and a phial of the BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILUS. For the first few days these medicines seemed to increase the discharge, tut I persevered in their use, and after using soven bottles of the Sarasparilla, and three bottles of the i Pills, am now entirely free from any discharge at the ear, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. J. MOORE. Agents for Montreal-Devias & Bolton, Lamp Washington, East Tennessee, on Wednesday, the lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell fight resulting in the wounding of a number of per-sons. A general war among the races it is feared will be the result in thet region. 478 -

Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, ' No. 443 Commissioners Street; opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTBE, CHERCE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HEBRINGS, DRIED FISE, DRIED, APPLES, EHIP, 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 35 from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

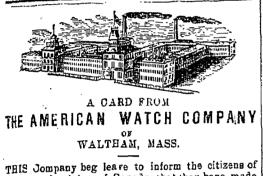
Consignments respectfully solicited. Promps returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messis, Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MEECHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is rapidly sending to oblivion a bost of toilet waters which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined taste. Less expena nuisance to persons of remast taste. Dess expen-sive than the European Extracts, it is pure, delicate and a lasting floral essence, while it possesses supe-rior cosmetic properties. Gentlemen, whose ekins resent the manipulation of the razor, can immediately mollify the irritation of the surface, by moistening the 'chin new reaped' with this balanmic cooling and fragrant essence of tropical flowers.

IP Beware of Counterfeits ; alw ye ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLOBIDA WATER, prepared coly by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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



the new dominion of .Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world.

They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and then inco-tory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand ; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entir ly by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that, except wat hes of the bigher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Leging and so-called Patent Levers - which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories. polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered whethe Loudon, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M.I. Tobiss, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that be can never regulate it to keep ver good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

geous position at he Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada. Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco)

or which would be better - by word of month, to the Superior of the Oollege.

After the use of two buttles of your Prof. 'Vel-

P. MOYNAUGH & CCl

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE.

All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.)

Al McKenna & Sexion's Plumbing Establishment,

MONTREAL.

public to the above Oard, and to solicit the favor of

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the

From the ling and extensive practical experience

of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING

EUSINESS (nearly 14 years.) in the employment of the late firm of G. M. Warren & Co.. T. L. Steele,

and latterly I L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done

will be under his own immediate supervision, he

hopes to merit a share of public patronsge.

Yours truly, THOMAS MCCAFFEY.

pani's Hair Restorative,' I' have now a good com-mencement of a growth of hair.

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

MR. J. BRIGGS,

SIR,

their patronage.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1865.

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538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED; BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a synincipal or assistant in an Boglish Commercial an thathematical School.

Address, A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER

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

A. SHANNON & CO.

GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHCLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeirs, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Septch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. 13- Uountry Merchants and Farmers would do

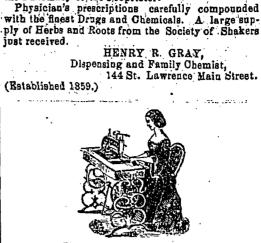
well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19. 1867. 12m.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA. - The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

S. T.-1860.-X.-The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. -They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T .- 1860. - X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-poly We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sett as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the com munity, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and

a great appetizer. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded my. self very severely - one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. • • • The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost imme-It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. iately. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada "



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

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

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

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY -J. D LAWLOR. Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power ; Wax. Thread Sewing Macannes; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J D. L WLUR'S, 365 Notee Damo Street between St. François Xavier and St John Streets. 12m.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL. 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

DR HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.-The Subscriber has the fol-

lowing articles on hand and for asle:- Chloride of Lime, Copperae, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluia, Cond'y Fluid, English Comphor, &c., &c CONCENTRATED LYE. This article will also

be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water.

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 22 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c. J A HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

ATTENTION ! THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS, CONSISTING OF : PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM . AND HALL PAPERS. OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S). 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MONTREAL.

Cash pour for Raw Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

MERCHANE TAILORING

DEPARTMENT,

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street.

J. A. RAFTER.

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

Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted.

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

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from.

The most careful attention is being paid to the various siyles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Gustomer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

Ready-made Department,

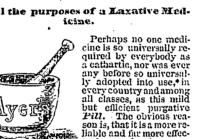
Full Suits can be had of Feshionable Tweeds and Double width Clothe at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suite being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with nerfectly fitting garments Full Suits of Broad Black Oloth, well trimmed,

for \$16, \$18, and \$20 Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and

Ohildren's Dress. Youtha' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10 ;---Obildren's Suits, \$2 to \$4

TENTH STORE	FROM CRAIG	STREET ON
T	HE RIGHT.	
Dec. 1865.		12m.





icine. Perhaps no one medi-cine is so universally re-quired by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally y adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Full. The obvious rea-son is, that it is a more re-liable and fur more effec-tial remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that the cure does once it does always its composition. We have, and can show, thoa-sands upon thousands of certificates of remarka-ble cures of the following complaints, but such with safety by anybody. Their sugar coaling pre-serves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to any deleterions drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coaling pre-serves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on their into healthy action – remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the

Annue directions are given in the widplet of the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:— For Eyspepsia or Indigestion, Listless-ness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stom-ach and restore its healthy ione and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symp-toms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Hilious Colic and Efficient Fevers, they should be in-diciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Elysentery or Bitarrheea, but one mild dose is generally required. For Elheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpi-tation of the Heart, Palm in the Side, Hack and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. BENRY STREET, ۸T McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867. 3m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Med-

giets.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE.

The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials - the brass the steel. the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest. the most perfect and delicate m chinery ever brought to the aid of hum in industry. Every one of the more than a hund-ed parts of every watch is made by a machine - that infallibly reproduces every suc ceeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust t e hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Walt ham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return meil be would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to its position.

The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough exemination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere.

They claim to make A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system.-They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chroncmeter for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases ; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should he remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them ARE FULLY WARRANTED

by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good at all times against or Company the its agents.

0

ROBBINS & APPLETON, 162 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents. ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Ocnads. disappear. For **Bropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to pro-duce the effect of a drastic purge. For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to pro-mote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and here by into healthy action, restores the appetite.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often ad-yantageous where no scrious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the diges-tire apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumer-ate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

Cough, Bronchiffs, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably nover 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 estima-tion, 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 re-liable 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 dar-gerous affections of thathroat and lungs. As a pro-vision against sudden attacks of *Group*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled *Consumption* is thought in-curable, still great numbers of cases where the dis-ense seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Peetoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When noth-ing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pre-toral* they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great pro-tection from it. *Bronchills* is generally cured by taking the

Cherry Penforal in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is un-necessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

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

HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal,

General Agents for Lower Oanada.

This is mercly a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wourds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc, either a on man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbruck, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BALARS & Co, New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxurious beauty. It is sold everywhere. SARATOGA SPRING WAIER, sold by all Drug-

gists.

WHAT DID IT! - A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed tace, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she re-ily appeared but 17. She told them p ainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. it can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-Rists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the abeu beats at the roots of the hair and changes it to its original color by degrees All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreot's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beantiful HAIR DESS-SING. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sold by all dealers. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER-for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholers Morbus, &c., where a warming is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable a ticle for cultury | urposes Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

BARNES, HENRY & Co , Montreal. Agents for the Oanadas. DEMAS BARNES & Oo., New York. •

A CERTAIN OURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, KACSES, April 17, 1866.

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

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

Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Yegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complaint brenchitis, coughs, colda. &c not would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine

REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.

Meesrs, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Choiera Murbus within a faw weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevo. lence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully re commend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or sim lar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.

REV. EDWAED K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Kitler should strictly observe the following directions: - At the commencement of the disease take a tea-

spoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and howels, with the Pain Killer (lear.

Should the diarrhoe, and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge in 7 be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours

N B. - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain at 6 A M. Killer for the cholers, that is extreme cases the pa This Company will not be accountable for gapeois. tient take two (or more) teaspocufuls, iastend of one.

and Conntry Store-Keepers.

And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports o Three Rivers, S rel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other interme diate Ports.

On and after MONDAY the 15th of May, and until further Lotice, the RIOHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows :--

The Stramer QUEBEO, Oapt J. B Labelle, will leave Richelian Pier, opposite Jacques Oartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Seven P M precisely, calling, going and returning, st Sorel. Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Melson, will leave every Tuceday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven P. M precisely for Quebec, calling, going and re-turning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

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

The Steamer L'ETOILE. Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yomaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel.

The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, wil leave Jacques Oartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Three P M , calling, going and returnng a Repeutiguy, Lavaltrie, S: Sulpice, Lanoraie and Berchier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P M

The o teamer OH AMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoresur, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Three P.M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracœur, Sorel, St. Units, St. Denis, S. . Antoine St. Charler, St. Marc. Belœu, B: Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Two P M., and Wednesdays a Twelve noon, for Montreal.

The Sicamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, wil leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sunda leave the Jacques Cartier whar, every day (Sunda cxcepted, at Three P M, for L'Assomption, on Mon-d y Wednesday and Friday calling, going and re-turning, at Bouchervile, Varennes, Bout de Lisie, St. Paul l'Hermite, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going, and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de Lisie and Lachensio Will leave L'Assompton every Mon-day at Seven A M. Wadnesday at Six outofold day at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock, and Friday at Five o'clock A M: and from Terrebonue on Tuesdays at 5 A. M , Thursdays at 7, and Saturdays

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