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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1867.

No. 5.

LOVE AND MONEY.

A TALE.

Henry Morton had foreseen the famine. He had laid in a stock of provisions for the hard time, and now good and charitable citizens called upon him to sell it them for the poor.

We can say there was a bright reverse to this picture, and it is with delight we pen it. Men came forth and gave abundantly; ay, and what was so good, helped in its distribution; went into lanes and alleys where disease and death kept an unceasing reign, penetrated into spots unknown by them before, brought bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, coffined the dead with their own hands—did all that Christian charity could prompt, not for the sake of laudation, 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 Morton should be ever kept up.

'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, I am; but respect I must have—great respect—from her, from every one. They can't refuse it me, it is my due.' Thus he beguiled himself into the belief that he was the most strong-minded, sensible man, to be found within the three kingdoms.

But let us have some change of scene now.—Come up to the cottage, at Sunday's Well.—There is a desolate look about it, and a notice is upon the gateway for all whom it may concern, containing the information that it is to be let.—Mary Power does not live there now, nor her brother. They are gone, and the place looks lonely without them, so we do not want to enter. Let us turn back. Two months had elapsed after Alice's coming from school, when Robert showed signs of discontent with his lot, and often expressed his regret at not being in a better position.

It was a difficult task to upset his equilibrium, but upset it was now. 'Going away! Leaving my office; is that what you say?' 'Yes, sir, I can't remain here any longer.' 'Not going to die like old Monckton, eh?—Are you quite sensible of what you're doing at the present time?' 'Quite sensible, Mr. Morton; I'm doing it to better my condition.'

waving sea of men and women surging and beating, in which so many are engulfed. Timid girl, with the spirit of a Columbus, 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 not tell him what made her spend sleepless nights. Oh, no, she was sure that he would 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 cogitation, she wrote a letter to Susan Borem, telling her that if a situation of anything in the way of taking care of children was vacant about that place she would feel very thankful if informed of it. A reply came from the elder sister containing the intelligence that Susan had departed this life, in consequence of which an assistant was required by her, and that if that post would suit her it was open to her. Mary was at first daunted; Miss Borem's curls, lengthened in her imagination, became terrible screws, to which she feared another introduction; the scholastic lady's nose grew more igneous than nature and a little stimulant could make it, and the proposition was almost abandoned when her fortitude assumed the mastery, and in a half-hour of self-denial she wrote her willing acceptance of the situation.

'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 have been guilty of?' 'Too much kindness to me, Robert; no more. I could not see you toiling for me in that dark office of Mr. Morton's from morning 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 cruel of me; very cruel; very selfish, very mean. Yes, Mary, I see it all now, perfectly. You couldn't but have noticed me; but I never thought of you as a burthen; never, I assure you.'

'My dear brother, you did not look upon me in that light; but I did myself. Your happiness is my happiness; your joy mine also; and very likely some day or other you will come home very rich, and take me away from Elm Park.'

Robert could not prevail upon her to stay, and soon he was left alone in the cottage; and, as he felt, very nearly alone in the world. However, he was not one to look melancholy matters long in the face, as he had quite given up the tenebrous since he had left Mr. Tweezer's; and forthwith he began to make arrangements for a journey to the New World. He sold the furniture, gave up the house, retired to lodgings, and gave Mr. Morton notice of his intention to leave; at which notice the entire Morton office-hold received a shock.

'Leaving!' said the three clerks; 'leaving, Mr. Power! What on earth has befallen you, sir? Are you really in earnest? It is no matter of joke, I can tell you. This is a place, sir, in which any young man may feel proud of being employed. The name, sir, the name is everything.'

But Mr. Morton was petrified when Robert went inside and said, 'I intend to go away next week, sir.'

It was a difficult task to upset his equilibrium, but upset it was now. 'Going away! Leaving my office; is that what you say?' 'Yes, sir, I can't remain here any longer.'

'Not going to die like old Monckton, eh?—Are you quite sensible of what you're doing at the present time?' 'Quite sensible, Mr. Morton; I'm doing it to better my condition.'

'Better your condition? Outside my office doors? What a chimera! Has any one been tampering with you? Making you promises of greater emoluments, and the like?' 'No, sir; but I have been thinking this some time of going to America to make a fortune for myself.'

'Indeed! Well, there is something remarkable in that. I may as well tell you that the opinion I hold of your abilities is rather high.—You're a good, steady, intelligent young man, and I have a moral certainty that you'll succeed. Have you any—' 'Well, never mind.'

'Perhaps it would be as well if you did.—You're not married?' '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 I will, and I must.'

'I never wish to be too confident, sir, in myself; and then I can never forget that there is an all-ruling and arranting Providence.'

'I tell you you will get on, and I'm no mean judge of people; I'm remarkable for my foresight. You're truly honest; I don't mean that honesty the want of which the law would punish. There is in you that which some of our great men, as they are called, would want. You're a pauper now, Robert,—nothing more; but there is metal within you that you can coin into gold pieces, thereby placing yourself in a bold position amongst men.'

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

'Ah, you think so. You are grievously mistaken, though. But listen to the advice that I now give you. Strain every nerve; work yourself 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 know 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 a 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. But you haven't seen her often since she has come to live here?' 'No.'

'Do you think she'd make a good wife?' 'Indeed I do.' And Robert laughed heartily at the question.

'You think she'd be an excellent wife for any one?' 'I do.'

'He that asks for her hand must be rich.' There was a pause.

'If you were rich, very rich, would you consider her a good speculation for yourself?' 'Well, if I had means sufficient to marry, and Alice Morton were disengaged, I should offer myself to her.'

'Yes, without any doubt.'

'Why would she be the girl of your choice?' 'A question that I could hardly answer satisfactorily, seeing that you may not understand me.'

'Tis likely I would not; but, at all events, whoever gets her as a wife will receive something worth while.'

'As to that, Mr. Morton, I don't care. It is not for her money that I would marry Alice, neither would I think of such a union unless I were far beyond a pauper, as you have termed me, and, I must admit, justly too.'

'Well, such you are now, but, as I have said, I expect great things for you.'

'I hope your expectations will be fulfilled, if it is the will of God.'

'Tush, man! Don't talk so. Each one's destiny lies in his own hands, and if you go so far as Heaven, why it must look with pleasure upon great exertions.'

'Truly it does rejoice at great actions upon earth when they are directed to noble ends.'

and altogether in threatening attitude, he said—'You can't have sufficient money for your journey; so you must take one hundred pounds from me as a loan, which you can pay when you 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 and myself.'

Mr. Morton went to his seat, quite overcome by the exertion made by him to get himself into a state of generosity.

'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 starting, when you come to bid Alice adieu. Good bye. You're an honest fellow, and sure to come to luck.'

Robert went out to bid 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 hard-working, 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 place, and everything went on as usual, only that Mr. Morton felt a strange sensation for two or three days. He was not exactly lonely, but fidgety, and it was only an unusual press of business that brought him to himself. The evening preceding the day upon which the vessel Robert was to go in sailed, he went to see Alice. Fortunately, she was not at Mrs. Aylmer's, but at home, sitting in the drawing-room, dreamily turning over the leaves of a music-book.—Aroused by his tap on the door, she looked up, and in came Robert, greatly to her surprise.—Seating himself opposite her, he said,—

'I'm to leave to-morrow, Alice.'

'What can you mean?' 'Has not Mary ever told you of my intent on?' 'Upon her going to Miss Borems, she did say something about your going to America; but you can't mean that.'

'I said so to-morrow.'

'To-morrow, Robert? You're joking.'

'Nothing of the sort.'

'Speak seriously; don't alarm me needlessly.'

'Would that alarm you?' 'Certainly it would.'

'Well, I am going, nevertheless.'

'Oh! Robert, what shall I do without you? But yet I don't think you are serious.'

'I am, indeed, Alice; this is one of the most thoughtful moments of my life.'

'Leaving Cork, leaving me, I may say, almost alone; isn't it cruel?'

'Haven't you some friend, you say, with whom you spend much agreeable time?'

'Yes; Mrs. Aylmer is a good-hearted woman, and she's very fond of me; but no one can equal you; no one, no one.'

'Yet I was poor society for you, and, indeed, seldom met you.'

'But the thought that you were near at hand, watchful and faithful to your brotherly office.'

'I first met you with my sister when you were very young, and instinctively I knew you were everything that could be admired; I made a 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; I'd content myself with the belief that you had made yourself happy, and other cares would fill up my life, and I'd forget the day under the elm. But, if you can without any doubt say that—'

'Ah! Robert,' said 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 it be as well that you should marry me as another? 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 derivation. '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 I would not come empty-handed to ask your father for his daughter.'

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

'I mean that I am too proud to take you and make you the wife of a beggar, even if he were to give his consent.'

'Love tramples upon all pride,' objected Alice, and she looked furtively at Robert.

'Not in my instance.'

'Then you do not love—you deceive yourself.'

'I do not deceive myself, Alice; I have got into the habit of looking before I leap, and I am conscious that unequal marriages generally turn out badly. Say you love me, let me have that as a stimulus to my labors, and I will come back in a few years to honorably demand you as my wife.'

'In a few years! oh, how wearily they will pass without you, dear Robert.'

'Then I may count upon you, Alice. You will be mine, won't you?'

'Why press me to a promise?'

'Because there are subjects that imperatively ask for the seal of one's words.'

'You love me, and when I come back, enabled to keep a respectable home, you will marry me?'

'Yes. Be content now.'

'But bear in mind that if I do not succeed, I release you from your promise.'

'It is not in your power to absolve for a sin against pledged faith.'

'I have the power, for it was at my bidding you bound yourself.'

'Have you such a low opinion of me as to imagine that I look upon gold as the great standard by which men and women are to be judged?'

'No, Alice, I have studied you well. Like many another he believed himself perfectly conversant with their mind-working machinery.—And I know you are not like the generality of persons. Yet I cannot hide from myself this fact, that every one respects the rich. I can see a certain amount of usefulness in such a state of things. It prevents the indolent from remaining inactive; it gives the spur to manly exertion; it makes us anxious to gain that which has proved a most serviceable agent in the world, and which can be made the cause of so many good works.'

'Robert, would you not remain at home?'

'No, Alice, I am determined upon going, and nothing human can stop me.'



DEATH OF LORD DUNKELIN, M.P.—It is with a regret that we announce the death of Lord Dunkel...

COURTESY AND POLITENESS OF THE PEASANT.—The first remarks I have to make concern the peasantry...

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...

The Irish descendant of Dermot MacMorogh, the last King, is now working as a stone-mason at buildings at Toxteth Park, Liverpool.

JOHN HILLIARD CAMERON IN BELFAST.—A late English paper says the Orangemen of Belfast have lately had a demonstration in honor of a brother...

DRUGGERS, Aug. 16.—Messrs. Brennan and Costello, the contractors for the erection of the magnificent two-arched stone bridge, which will span the Boyne from Shop street on the north side...

The Dublin correspondent of the London Post, writing on the 15th ult., says:—The terrible disease known as the 'purple fever' has manifested itself in the city of Cork.

SCOTCH MILLS IN IRELAND.—According to a return issued yesterday from the office of the Registrar-General, we learn that there were last year 1,393 scotch mills in Ulster, 39 in Munster, 49 in Leinster, and 32 in Connaught.

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

THE HARVEST—THE CROPS.—The weather is becoming positively glorious, and under its influence the cereals are ripening fast.—About the Little Island, Belvelly and Carrigrohilly, a good deal of corn has been already cut, and we have seen a field near Inoshannon with its produce stacked.

The Ballinrobe Chronicle, of a late date, says:—Our accounts of the state of the crops throughout the district are, we are happy 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.

The Tram Herald of a late date says:—The weather during the past week has been very changeable, the warm sunbats alternating with heavy and refreshing showers, rendering the season so very genial to the growth and rapid development of the growing crops.

FLAX CULTIVATION.—From a return issued yesterday 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 1867, 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.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pope has intimated his desire to the heads of the English College that the restored Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury should be ready for consecration at the Assembly of the Bishops for the Ecclesiastical Council in December, 1868.

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.

The Register hears from good authority that the heir to one of the oldest Catholic baronetcies in England is about to join the Papal army, and that his brother has been studying for some time for the priesthood.

PROVOCATION 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 them, but there was nevertheless a large attendance of strangers, most of whom were ladies.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I am happy to be enabled to release from the labors of a long and more than usually eventful session, and to offer you my acknowledgments for the successful diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

My relations with foreign countries continue on a friendly footing.—At the commencement of the present year great fears were entertained that differences which had arisen between France and Prussia might have led to a war, of which it was impossible to foresee the ultimate result.

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.

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 bloodshed is due more to the disciplined valor of my troops and to the admirable conduct of the police than to the general loyalty of the population.

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-half, 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 final accomplishment of a scheme long contemplated, whereby those 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 attachment to the British Constitution.

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to a bill for amending the representation of the people in Parliament. I earnestly 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 consideration 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.

The administration of the Poor laws, which generally has conferred great benefit on the community, and especially on the poor themselves, requires constant supervision, and I have readily assented to a bill which, applied to the metropolis alone, will tend to equalize the pressure of taxation and improve the treatment of the sick poor, whose condition will be greatly benefited 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 amendments 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 contentment and happiness of my people.

The Lord Chancellor then declared that Parliament was prorogued until Wednesday, the 6th of November; and the members of the Houses of Commons having withdrawn the session of 1867 was brought to an end.

THE FUTURE OF THE REFORM LEAGUE.—Mr. J. S. Mill and Mr. Bright have addressed letters to Mr. Edmund Beales, approving the resolution of the Reform League not to break up its organization, 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 should be glad if, not only the Reform League, 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 their support to candidates who adhere to their own particular programmes, 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."

they ought to contend. Without this safeguard there 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 intelligent people.

Honor to the Catholics of Birkenhead! They have deserved well of their fellow-citizens. A fire-brand has been amongst them, apparently determined to insult them beyond all power of endurance. One would almost suppose the existence of a deliberate intention to provoke such a retaliatory spirit in the Catholics as necessarily to create a disturbance.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—It must have appeared extraordinary to those who have watched the condition of the submarine telegraphic lines connecting Europe with America that while the 1865 cable, 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.

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SIX NEW CATHOLIC CHURCHES HAVE BEEN DEDICATED IN WISCONSIN within the last two weeks. A LITELY TRADE IN DIVORCES 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.

ENGLISH WORKING CLASS MORALITY.—We are a moral people, sir, said an American fellow traveler of yore to Martin Chuzzlewit; and so will ninety out of every hundred Englishmen say their fellow-countrymen are!

SCOTTISH MORALITY.—The Scotch Registrar-General's returns for the past quarter do not show any improvement in the morality of Scotland. The general marriage rate continues the same as in former years, seven per thousand of the population, and the illegitimate births are still in the large proportion of 69 per thousand of the total number registered.

The London Daily News of the 22nd, advertising to the outpouring of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, against the tendency of the new Reform Bill which he describes in a late number of McMillan's Magazine, as "shooting Niagara"—"giving over the Government of England to the householders," "ousting the middle class," and "inaugurating democracy," says:—"That it (the Reform Bill) is Democratic is undoubted—that it hands over England to democracy is absurdly untrue. Perhaps the true description of the measure is, that it strengthens very greatly the democratic element in our constitution, but does not cast out the aristocratic element; that it renders future progress in the democratic direction easier, but does not prevent the long perpetuation of aristocratic supremacy; and that so far from constituting the practical abrogation by the middle classes of political power, it calls the great body of the people to stand at their side; and if the eventual result is that we have less of classes and more of the great national 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!"

NEW LINE OF AMERICAN STEAMERS.—It will be seen from our advertiser columns that a most powerful steamship company has been established to run between Liverpool and Boston. This company has been set on foot 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.

THE LABORERS 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.

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 over loyal.

UNITED STATES.

SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS.—We notice from France the appointment of Mother Argelo as provincial of the order of the Sisters of the Holy Cross in this country. This is a society which already rivals in numbers and charity the Sisters of Mercy and Sisters of Charity. During the war they were in charge of many of the army hospitals and distributed their kind offices among those who had most need of them.

SIX NEW CATHOLIC CHURCHES HAVE BEEN DEDICATED IN WISCONSIN within the last two weeks. A LITELY TRADE IN DIVORCES IN NEW YORK CITY.—A large number of the divorces obtained in the Western States are of New York inception.

ENGLISH WORKING CLASS MORALITY.—We are a moral people, sir, said an American fellow traveler of yore to Martin Chuzzlewit; and so will ninety out of every hundred Englishmen say their fellow-countrymen are!

SCOTTISH MORALITY.—The Scotch Registrar-General's returns for the past quarter do not show any improvement in the morality of Scotland. The general marriage rate continues the same as in former years, seven per thousand of the population, and the illegitimate births are still in the large proportion of 69 per thousand of the total number registered.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
21 No. 696, Craig Street, by  
J. GILLIES.  
G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

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

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

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

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.  
SEPTEMBER—1867.

Friday, 13—Of Octave of Nativity of B. V. M.  
Saturday, 13—Exaltation of Holy Cross.  
Sunday, 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 Italy. 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 premonitory 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 harvest weather with which we have been blessed, they have been got in in good condition. For the sake of the pastures rain is, in fact, needed.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec has addressed the subjoined *Mandement* to all the Clergy, Religious, and Faithful of his Archdiocese, announcing his taking possession of the Archbishopric of the See:

CHARLES FRANÇOIS BAILLARDON, by the Mercy of God, and favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Quebec, assisting at the Pontifical Throne.

To all Clergy Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities, and all the Faithful of Our Archdiocese, Health and Benediction in Our Lord.

Dearly Beloved Brethren—In learning the death of your venerable Archbishop, Monseigneur Pierre Flavien Turgeon you have 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 diocese, 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 imposed on us as a duty. His admirable will has been displayed to Us by the mouth of His Vicar upon earth; He has commanded, 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

Us, to know, and love, the souls which He has now committed to Our care. Yes D. B. B. in His infinite mercy, spite of our unworthiness, He has deigned to let fall in Our heart a spark of that divine charity wherewith His adorable 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 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 depend, and in all things to sacrifice Ourselves, in order to procure these things for you.

But this Grace which for your sakes the Lord has 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 work, and to do marvels: so that to Him be all the glory—and that before Him no flesh dare boast. Upon Him then 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 on our altars. Well beloved brothers, ask that your Bishop may be what he should be—blameless, holy, 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 Archdiocese, leaving nothing to be desired in all that may uphold order, feed the piety of the faithful, encourage the zeal of ecclesiastics, and thus promote the salvation of souls—We make it Our duty to continue them all: happy thus to do homage to the venerable Bishops 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 needful, all the Ordinances of Our illustrious predecessor—with all such explanations, modifications, or alterations as they may have deemed it right to make therein, and which have been duly made known by their *Mandemens* or by their Circular Letters.

2. In like manner We renew and confirm all Ordinances by Ourselves issued during the period of Our administration of this Archdiocese 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 *Vicaires-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 conferring 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 henceforward We will celebrate the anniversary of Our consecration, and of our taking possession of Archbishopric of Quebec.

This Our present *Mandement*, shall, with the exception of the third and fourth articles of the above decrees, be read and published at the *prône* 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, Ptre.,  
Secretary.

SOMEWHAT OF A FIX.—The Reverend Mr. Cookeley, a low church minister, and incumbent of St. Peter's Hammersmith, has contrived to put his ecclesiastical superior, the Protestant Bishop of London in a very tight place; from which in spite of the general soapiness of Anglican dignitaries—and their powers of wriggling, His Lordship will find it no easy matter to extricate himself. Here is how the thing was done.

Our readers may remember that some weeks ago, the Rev. Mr. Denison, and others, presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury a Confession of Faith 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 signers asserted a real objective presence of 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 hitherto 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 Archbishop of Canterbury, or by any of his colleagues.

Hereupon Mr. Cookeley is much troubled in spirit: and straightway he writes to his diocesan to this effect:—That the views enunciated by Mr. Denison and Co., are not his views of the Eucharist, but directly opposed thereto; that the Church of England must need teach either his views, or those of the signers of the notorious 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 he felt it was his duty as an honest man to leave the Church of England. For:—

"I should be ashamed of myself if I could stoop to the mean dishonesty—to say no worse—of eating the bread, and abusing the confidence of a church, whose doctrines I not only did not maintain, but did all in my power to overthrow."

Therefore the writer sees clearly that either he and his party the Low Churchmen—or Archdeacon Denison and the signers of his Address—are in honor and in conscience bound to throw up their appointments in the Church as by Law Established. As the Rev. Mr. Cookeley well puts 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 avowed by Archdeacon Denison and Co. 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 Archdeacon 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. Cookeley. 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 with slippery gentleman wriggles out of the dilemma with the dexterity of an eel in a fish basket.—From him no response shall come, nor will he commit himself 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:—

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

2dly. That, from what I have seen in the newspapers, 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 the case broke down in the Privy Council, from the legal objection that the proceedings had not been commenced within the time fixed 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 clergyman of the Church of England to hold and announce them.

Anyone who pleases, and can show that he has a sufficient legal interest 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 proceedings in my two Charges of 1862 and 1866.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Cookeley,  
Ever yours truly,  
A. O. LONDON.

The Rev. W. G. Cookeley.  
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. Cookeley 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

in London this autumn. These subjects are:—1st. The relations of Colonial Churches with the Mother Church. 2nd. Appeals from Colonial Courts to the Archbishop in person. 3rd. The Reform of Convocation. 4th. The relation of the Church of England with the rest of Christendom. 5th. Corporate Re-union. 6th. The *conge d'elire*. 7th. The restoration of Wesleyans to communio with the Church of England. 8th. The Royal Supremacy, and the Court of Final Appeal; and last of all, Ritualism.

There is plenty 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 Parliament, and by that august body only: so also with regard to the Reform of Convocation, the *conge d'elire*, the Royal Supremacy, the Final Court of Appeals, and Ritualism. All these belong, exclusively, to the jurisdiction of the secular power, and naught that a pan-Anglican Synod can say or do, can in any manner or degree, affect them.

Then again with regard to the relation of the Church of England with the rest of Christendom, and Corporate reunion, these are matters on which the "rest of Christendom" and the Roman Catholic Church, have at least as much right to speak as has the Church of England; and which the latter can in no wise determine by itself, or for itself. But both these matters, in 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 "Church of the Latter Day Saints" or Mormons, bear: and a corporate reunion betwixt the Roman Catholic Church, and the body known as 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 all, or any portion thereof; but simply a political aggregation of laymen—an aggregation comprising many most excellent, amiable and highly accomplished laymen no doubt—but still a more secular and political aggregation of laymen, utterly destitute of all ecclesiastical or spiritual attributes whatsoever; without Orders of any kind, and without Sacraments, with the one exception of Baptism. Individual reunion we all hope, and pray for. That confessing 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, Methodists, 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 lost sheep, Who desareth 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 betwixt the Church, and a sect in its corporate capacity; and the only way to the reunion of Christendom, whether for Anglican or the member of any other sect, lies through the portal of absolute, unqualified, and individual submission 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 Trunk 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 hailed by the Protestant and Liberal press throughout the world as the dayspring from on high which had visited a united, and a regenerated Italy.  
What prophesied the writers on the Catholic and Conservative side, concerning this dayspring from on high, this new light that had burst upon the Italian Peninsula? Waiving the question of right—they all foretold long ago that it was the harbinger of ills innumerable to Italy, and 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.  
What do we learn from the Protestant press

as to the actual condition of Italy at the present moment? We will allow our Protestant contemporary, 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 in 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 Rome 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 become 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 country in the world. So desperately economical are they that the moment a tax is imposed upon any article not of prime necessity, they give up using it. 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 already 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 appears to be in a somewhat precarious position. The King has lost to a very great extent, his personal popularity; his 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 riot which it would be as superfluous to condemn, as it would be disgraceful to defend, or apologise for. 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. Denham, and another named James Neville in the heel. The police turned out in 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 pain, 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.

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 nineteen members to the Central, or Provincial Legislature, will, it is expected, elect a majority against the party in power. Till the meeting of the Legislature, and until the great and difficult questions with which it will soon have to deal, shall have arisen, it would be premature, and indeed foolish to speculate as to the relative strength of parties.

The elections for the local, or municipal 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 provinces, that the political destiny of these Colo-

ties will be determined. God grant that its deliberations, and acts may all tend to maintain our connection with the Mother Country, and thereby save us from falling into the abyss of Annapolis, which, according to some, is yawning to receive us.

LIST OF MEMBERS RETURNED.

Table with columns for Upper Canada (Central, Local) and Lower Canada (Central, Local), listing names and locations.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND.—From the detailed Report of the Registrar General, just published, and extending over a period of ten years, it would appear that there is no diminution in the number of illegitimate births in Scotland. 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.

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 to 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 subjects.

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 amusing 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 all the heroes and heroines are gorgeous and gushing.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—September, 1867.

D. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal.—The following are the contents:—1. Rome or Reason; 2. Impressions of Spain; 3. Beams; 4. Early Rising; 5. The Wandering Jew; 6. Abide in 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. Sayings 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 \$40,000. It has been found that by getting an agent to act for him, and giving warehouse certificates, he has obtained numerous advances from different brokers, not to extent of the value of the oil, but to about half its value. The victims who advanced undoubtedly thought they were safe at 10 cents a gallon on oil worth 20 cents. From what we gather there will be some singular revelations made. We understand the evidence already collected is of a nature to warrant a demand for the extradition of Mr. Middleton, if he can be found in the United States, which is believed.

There will likely be plenty of work for the Lawyers. The question will come up, who had or had not, oil in the stores?

The effect of the whole affair will be to impair confidence to a considerable extent in warehouse certificates, which is to be regretted, for these form a convenient method of obtaining advances, and they have hitherto been considered safe. We believe it is the opinion of some merchants that it would be better to have, if possible a strong Warehousing Company established in Montreal.—Mont. Gazette.

It seems that Sir N. Belleau claims Spencer Wood as his residence. The Mercury a ministerial Journal speaking in this sense says:—

It is understood that the Governor General will leave Quebec with his family about the 24th instant, to take up their permanent residence at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. Among the incidents connected with His Excellency's removal, the shipment to Ottawa of the valuable and costly collection of plants from the Spencer Wood grounds and conservatory,—which, we are assured, has been going on since Monday last,—for the embellishment 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 spoliation, which will have to be compensated 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 Great St. James' street on Friday, were brought before Mr. Bréhant, the police magistrate, and discharged, no one appearing to prosecute.

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, accompanied by the church-wardens 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 Vice-consul of Spain, 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 Archbishopal Palace until it entered the Cathedral, moute guns were fired by the Quebec 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 interested 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 Laehine 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 buggy, and deliberately walked into the stream at Cote St. Pierre and drowned himself. A gentleman in the neighborhood seeing the carriage standing in the road looked about for its owner and found Charette lying in the stream in three feet 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 OZAR.—The British ship Ozar 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 400 tons of pig iron 400 tons of railroad iron, and 800 tons of coal. The ship and cargo belonged to Messrs R. Outburt & Co. of Greenock. The ship's crew consisted of three mates, carpenter 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 the ship's sails were split badly, the ship labouring heavily. On the two succeeding days the gale continued from the quarter. On Sunday morning a heavy squall to north north-east soon increased to a hurricane. The ship was scudded before it, and the sails were in a few minutes blown in ribbons. Under the pitching and labouring of the ship in the cross sea the iron between decks soon fetched away the beams and the stanchions. The ship now sprung a leak, and in this position, with the pumps working, a heavy gale blowing on in the afternoon, and without any sails the ship breached to. A new staysail was bent, and she was again paid off. From this time the gale began to moderate, and on Monday and Tuesday the crew made every effort to secure the loose iron. On Aug. 8 the gale again increased, and lasted all next day. The crew then in a body insisted on turning back, and the ship's head was turned eastward with the hope of reaching a European port. The gale again subsided, but as all this time the leak continued, the pumps from constant use becoming choked with sand, and the water gaining very fast it was resolved to abandon the vessel as soon as any help should appear. On Aug. 11th, at midnight, the United States mail steamship Arago from New York for Havre, bore in sight to the southward and answered the signals, sending boats alongside the Ozar. Capt. Gaden of the Arago received the crew of the Ozar on board, and the Ozar was abandoned in latitude 50° 20' longitude 26° 12', and probably sunk shortly afterwards.

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—To-day whilst a young man named Alba, was driving a carriage through the market at a rapid rate, the city market Clerk, Mr. Trotter and market constable Robinson stopped the horse and ordered Alba to drive slow, the latter jumped off drew a knife and seriously stabbed Trotter and Robinson, the former in the arm and three places in the left hip, and the latter in the arm. Alba was arrested.

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

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 to \$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 \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.70 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs. O-meal per 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. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 43c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 60c to 70c. Rye per 56 lbs.—85c. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex store at \$0.72 to \$0.75. Apples per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4.50 to 0.00.—First Peas, \$7.45 to \$8.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18.75 to \$19;—Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$15. to \$30.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET—PRIORS.

Table with columns for Flour, country, per quintal, Oatmeal, do, Indian Meal, do, Wheat, per min., Barley, do, Peas, do, Oats, do, Butter, fresh, per lb., Do, salt, do, Beans, small white, per min, Potatoes per bag, Onions, per minot, Lard, per lb, Beef, per lb, Pork, do, Mutton do, Lamb, per quarter, Eggs, fresh, per dozen, Ha, per 100 bundles, Straw, Beef, per 100 lbs, Pork, fresh, do.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE,

THIRTEEN MILES FROM MONTREAL. HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

The re-opening of the new high commercial course introduced in the Masson College will take place on the 4th of September next.

The following is a sketch of this new and improved programme:—

- FIRST SECTION. 1st and 2nd Years.—GRAMMAR CLASSES. Their subjects:— 1st. Accented and Declamatory Reading. 2nd. Elements and Syntax of the French and English Languages. 3rd. Arithmetic in all its branches, and Mental Calculation. 4th. Different writings. 5th. The reading of Manuscripts. 6th. Rudiments of Book-keeping. 7th. Compendium of Universal History.

- SECOND SECTION. 3rd Year.—CLASS OF BUSINESS. Its subjects:— 1st. Book-keeping in all its divisions. 2nd. Commercial Arithmetic. 3rd. Commercial Correspondence. 4th. Calligraphy. 5th. Treatise on Commercial Law. 6th. Telegraphy. 7th. Banking, Exchange, Discount, Customs and Commissions. 8th. Insurance. 9th. Stenography. 10th. History of Canada (for those only who follow the entire course.)

- LIBERAL ARTS. Academic and Linear Drawing—Vocal and Instrumental 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-keepers in Montreal. The new professor, Mr Robichault, has been employed for several years, to the great satisfaction of his employers, in one of the most important Mercantile houses in the city. Everything connected 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 prospectus containing all required notices. Aug. 16. 4 to

CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA,

LAOCHINE. THE entrance of the pupils will take place on WEDNESDAY the FOURTH of September. S. T. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, McORD STREET. Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing, with Plain and Ornamental Needle work. CONDITIONS:—Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance Fee [ann. at charge], 50c. HOURS OF CLASS:—From 6 to 11:15 o'clock A.M., and from 1 to 4 o'clock P.M. No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per month, \$2. St. Ann's Sewing Room.—The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867. The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all 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 patronize this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

The duties of the above named school will be resumed, (D. V.) on Monday, 9th Sept. 1867. Parents are requested to be punctual in sending, and children in coming, on the first day, that they may be classified, and active duties resumed at once. Montreal, 29th August, 1867. H. A. B. VERRAU, Pr. Principal.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

No. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. The above Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, 2nd September next, at Nine o'clock, A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on very moderate terms. For particulars apply at the School. WM. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 30, 1867. 81a

CONVENT OF LA PRAIRIE.

THE Sisters of the Congregation of N. D. of the above place, have just replaced their ancient Convent built in 1704, by a new one having more than doubled 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, is a toilet chamber and bathroom. Each story of the house is constantly furnished with water cold and warm, at the exterior of covered galleries where the pupils can respire the pure air and take convenient exercise.

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

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

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

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

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

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL.

COTTE STREET NO. 31 AND 33.

THE REOPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on SECOND SEPTEMBER NEXT.

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

The payments in each year of the course are exigible 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 " " fourth " " " 2.50 " " fifth " " " 3.00 "

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

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

The Commercial Academy's principal object is to prepare students attending the course for all branches both Commercial and Industrial. The French and English languages are taught by experienced French and English professors, and the task of learning these idoms is made easy by the fact that a great number of French and English students daily and constantly frequent the school.

For all particulars, enquire of the Principal, at the Academy, Cotte Street, No. 31, from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 2 P. M. U. E. AROHAMBAULT, Principal.

LACOMBE & CLARKE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

Nos. 30 and 32 St. Denis Street, near VIGNON SQUARE, Montreal.

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

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

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 Trigonometry; Vocal and instrumental Music Drawing, &c. The Course is so arranged that after the first half, the students are prepared to enter advantageously in any branch of Commercial agricultural or industrial pursuits.

TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$80 00 Bed and bedding..... 6 00 Physician..... 1 00 Music Piano each lesson..... 0 20 There are daily Stages to and from Montreal. 22 Aug., 1867. 4w

ST. ANTOINE ACADEMY.

NO. 111 ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL. The opening of the Classes of the above named Academy, already announced to the public as a branch of the Mount St. Mary Institute, took place on Monday, the 26th inst.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON O.W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. T. E. R. M. S. Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the 1st Thursday of July.

To the Editor of the True Witness.) KINGSTON, Sept. 3rd, 1867.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of assisting on Saturday at the blessing of the new Convent lately purchased by the ladies of the Congregation of N. D., and known under the title of 'St Mary of the Lake.'

The ceremony was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese, assisted by several of the clergy of the city. At the conclusion of the blessing, His Lordship offered the holy sacrifice of the Mass, in presence of a large number of persons assembled to witness this interesting ceremony.

The Convent is beautifully situated on a rising ground, and commands a full view of the grand and majestic Lake of Ontario. The surroundings are most pleasing to the eye, and neither 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 themselves, without distraction, to their studies, and attain with greater facility the end they have in view. And then the Convent itself possesses every advantage conducive to the comfort of the young ladies, large recreation halls, spacious music rooms &c., &c.

It is indeed one of the finest institutions of the kind in the Dominion; and the Catholics of Kingston may well feel proud and grateful to possess at their doors an institution in which their children can receive a good, sound education; and which at the same time possesses 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 striking and an unmistakable proof in the purchase of our New Convent. SPECTATOR.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

There can be no doubt of warlike preparations actually making in France, and the speed with which the work is being carried on as regards both arms and campaigning equipments...

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—The Chassepot muskets are coming in very fast, and there are now being in store to arm several divisions; but the men, especially in the line regiments, are very imperfect in handling the new weapon...

THE CAMP AT CHALONS.—At the Camp of Chalons several of the suggestions of General Trochu, in his book on the French Army, have been carried out. Silence is rigidly enforced in the ranks during the manoeuvres...

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 Bismarck may fold his hands...

The suspicious curiosity with which Europe is watching for the results of the Conference of Salzburg, between the Emperor and the Kaiser is only too intelligible. Two such Conferences have occurred since Napoleon has mounted the throne of France...

ITALY.—Piedmont.—M. Erdan, the well-known Italian correspondent of the Temps, having been burnt out of Florence by the tropical heat, has gone for a rambling reception at Siena and Rapallo...

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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...

It is also ascertained that he emptied his palace of all linen and all portable beds that were to be disposed 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...

Rome is struck with admiration at the news of so glorious a death. Here is a Roman Prince, a cardinal of the Holy Church, who, of his own free will made himself a martyr of love for his neighbour and of episcopal zeal...

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...

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UNITED STATES.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM REV. BISHOP LAMY.—Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 29th, 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...

Your devoted in Christ, JOHN B. LAMY, Bishop of Santa Fe, N. M.

The telegraph announced, a day or two ago, the departure from Dominica, of a messenger to Washington, 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 purchase, which seems hardly worth the half of five million dollars, is, doubtless, yet to be the subject of negotiation...

THE BAY OF SAMANA is situated on the south side of the peninsula of the same name, and is about forty-three miles long, by eight miles wide. The Yuna—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 position 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...

BEFORE THE WAR AND AFTER.—Before the war the sugar crop of the United States was full five hundred thousand hogsheads; now, it is less than fifty thousand. Before the war, we exported sugar; now we purchase heavily of the article from Cuba and Brazil...

THE AUSTRO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.—The Neue Fremden Blatt, a semi-official organ of the Chancellor of the Empire, Baron von Beust, published the following remarkable letter...

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Rev. STANLEY 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...

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

"Contain no opium, nor anything injurious."

"An elegant combination for Coughs."

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

"Very beneficial when suffering from colds."

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

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

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

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

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

There is nothing equal, in the way of a plaster, to the Porous Plaster of Mr. ALCOCK. Everything is pleasant about them. They are the plaster of the day, and a fit type of our present advancement in science and art...

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.

Our readers have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastota, from her distressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestionably the effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to publish, without reserve the remarkable efficacy of this medicine...

TO RATIONAL INVALIDS.—A few plain, earnest words, such of you as suffer from Indigestion, and its usual accompaniment, Habitual Constipation. You want relief without prostration a rapid cure without pain. 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 liver the vigor stolen from them by disease...

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CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

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

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

Orders will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON,

Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is rapidly sending to oblivion a host of toilet waters which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined taste. Less expensive than the European Extracts, it is pure, delicate and a lasting floral essence, while it possesses superior cosmetic properties. Gentlemen, whose skins resent the manipulation of the razor, can immediately mollify the irritation of the surface, by moistening the "chin new reaper" with this balsamic cooling and fragrant essence of tropical flowers.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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



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

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. 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 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 go 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 entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, 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 watches of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Accres, Lepus 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, whether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "H. I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep over good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

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 machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine—that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust a hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch made will be like it. If any part of any American Waltham 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, piston, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he 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 examination 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 chronometer 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 be 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 warranty is good at all times against or Company's agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 168 Washington St., Boston, General Agents. ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a lawyer and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs, and Telegraphy, &c., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada.

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

Quebec, 20th August, 1865.

Mr. J. BRIGGS, Sir, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. Velpain's Hair Restorative, I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.

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

P. MOYNAUGH & CO.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE.

All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.)

At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL.

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

From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years), in the employment of the late firm of G. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steale, and latterly I. L. Barge & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

AT

McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment.

P. MOYNAUGH & CO.

Montreal, 13th June, 1867. 3m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating prevents them from 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 the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver Complaints, and all the various symptoms, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Constipation or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Puffing of the Heart, Dropsy, and all the various swellings of the system, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Diuretic Pill, one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. In cases of chronic rheumatism where no serious 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 digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate 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 Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything 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 nations of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable remedy against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a prophylactic against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this medicine. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary 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 Canada.

WANTED,

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

TEACHER 588 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED,

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

A. K. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARFIELD 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,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of

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

Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.

May 19, 1867. 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 Druggists.

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 his old grumpy legislators to pass a law "preventing disgracing the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, 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 myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. . . . The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar." CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada.

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

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

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 face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly 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 Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the above parts at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. 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, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold every where, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN.

The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her toilet table. It will be found for Sale at the following Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Sons, 3 S. Latham, T. D. Reed, &c., and at the Pharmacy of the Proprietor.

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

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



Sewing Machines.

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

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

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

BOOT AND SHOE MACHINERY.—J. D. LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Gatoric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street between St. Francois 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 following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Condy's Fluid, Eucalypti Camphor, &c., &c.

CONCENTRATED LYE. This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water.

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.

J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE

MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, 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 traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic 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 any that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.

REV. CHARLES HARDING, Solapur, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c. and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

REV. JAS. O. BOOMER.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Dear Sirs: Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully commend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:—

At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer (clear).

Should the diarrhea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may 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 Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers.

PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL, C. E.

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,

CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

Cash paid for Race Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

ATTENTION!

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO.,

54 & 56 Great St. James Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS,

A Large and Varied Assortment of

WALL PAPERS,

CONSISTING OF:

PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM

AND HALL PAPERS,

OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S),

54 and 56 Great St. James Street.

May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT 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 are 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 styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

Ready-made Department,

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

Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed, for \$10, \$18, and \$20.

Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10; Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT.

Dec. 1865. 12m.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,

BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, St. Helier, Chamby, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate Ports.

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

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Seven P. M. precisely, calling, going and returning, at 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.

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