

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1868.

No. 9.

FATHER CLEVELAND; OR, THE JESUIT.

By the Authoress of "Life in the Cloister;" "Grace O'Halloran;" "The Two Marys," etc., etc.

From the Boston Pilot.

"Maids, matrons, nay, the secrets of the grave This viperous slander enters."—Cymbeline.

CHAPTER IX.—VIVIAN AND HIS WIFE PROMISE TO OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH THE GREAT BANK THAT NEVER BREAKS.

"Mamma, here is Uncle Edward," shouted out, in tones of the greatest delight, two or three childish voices as the personage in question, now a great favorite with Maud's little ones, approached Myrtle Cottage.

"And now tell me, my boy," said Father Cleveland to his namesake, to whom he had taken a great fancy, "tell me what Mass you went to yesterday—it was Sunday, you know?"

"I did not go to church, Uncle. Papa took us all to the pantomime on Saturday night, and said we must not be getting up early the next morning."

"No reformation yet," thought the good Father: "aye, and it will be a weary task this endeavor to effect a change." Everything in Maud's little establishment was the very soul of disorder. She did not at all recognise the maxim, "Everything in its place, and a place for everything."

"The servant told me your husband was not at home, Maud, is that quite the truth? I have not asked the children, lest I should betray them into telling a falsehood."

"He is simply not at home to you. He hurries out of the way whenever he hears your knock; he says he cannot bear listening to sermons—never could—so thinks it best not to see you." She paused a moment, then resumed,—"It is good of you to come to us, but your path and ours lie so far apart, Edward—your have taken a flight so far above us, there is no help—you must leave us as we are. I know well why you come here." As Maud spoke a weary look passed over her face, she knew—none better than herself—how lamentably she had been deficient in all her duties as daughter, wife, mother, and mistress—in every state of life Maud Vivian had failed.

"I am going to New York, Maud; it is more than possible, my dear sister, that we may never meet again; take a high view of things, look upon yourself as endowed with an exalted mission—you are a wife, be it yours to lead your husband on, instead of putting an obstacle in his way; you are a mother, and the high responsibility of training the souls of these little ones for heaven is yours; you are a mistress, and should be a model to those beneath your charge."

A light laugh broke from Maud's lips, for, unfortunately, at that moment, her untidy servant-girl entered the room.

"Forgive me for laughing," she said, when the girl had retired: "but, in the name of conscience what do you think I could do with such a girl as that, even if I concentrated in my own person all the tues under the sun?"

"Afford her the benefit of a good example, Maud."

"It would be of no avail, she is incorrigible, quite; I see what you mean," she continued, somewhat satirically. "I saw just now that your eyes were wandering over my cap; it is not quite clean, to be sure; and my place is vastly untidy as well, and the children not as they should be; but we are very poor, Edward, poorer than I chose to let you know we were when you first called, so that is why you see me in a dirty cap, and the children not neatly dressed; but I can tell you, that I had that girl from a lady who is the very antithesis of your humble servant, a lady whom you would admire inasmuch as you think unfavorably of me. She could make nothing of the girl: found her idle and disobedient, though, if Mrs Harding has a fault, it is on the side of good nature, for, she is a most indulgent mistress."

"And why did you take her with so bad a character?" inquired Father Cleveland.

"Because there are so few servants to be had; the girls of the rising generation are running mad; either over-educated, which makes them

look down upon and unfits them for decent household service, or else seeking after work at sewing machines—at these they may earn from five to seven or eight shillings a week at most, this will not support these girls, of whom there are hundreds in London and the suburbs, and the result is that they fall away under the numberless temptations which abound in a great city and its environs. And this is one of the causes which are now militating seriously against the rising generation, turning out a good and respectable race of servants; they seem to think honorable domestic service a disgrace; but the long and short of it all is, they want an amount of liberty which, of course, no master or mistress in the possession of their senses dare to encourage."

"It may be partly as you say, Maud," replied Father Cleveland; "but yet I must start again with my first idea. I do not, of course, take things en masse, for there are exceptions to every rule; but I still come back to my original opinion, which is, that if there were better mistresses, there would be better servants."

"There, now, please don't say another word on the subject, for we shall not agree together, I know. Of all classes the domestic servants can afford to give themselves the greatest airs, and can most easily get employment. Fancy, indeed, the haste with which they'll come and give notice if they feel in the least offended; but an accomplished lady, who is out as a governess, must put up with many a difficulty before she dare think of such a thing—or a poor soul who has got to go out as a companion—it is only because you don't really know how the case stands that you are so prejudiced."

"Prejudiced, my dear sister! how you do run on. I really can scarcely get a word in: now, just stop a minute; you are getting quite excited," said Father Cleveland.

"No, I am not," continued Maud, though her flushed face very much belied the truth of what she was saying. Poor Maud, you see, was one of those impetuous persons, who often damage their cause even when they are perfectly in the right, by their hasty, irritable manner—yield her point she would not when she conceived herself to be in the right—nor give up her opinion one iota, you cannot fancy that such a character as Maud Vivian ever would. So she went on, "I heard it said lately that the girls who generally compose the servant class are good and innocent till they become household servants—that it is evil example in the families they enter that makes them what they are; that if watched over carefully, and bad books kept out of their hands, all would go well; that it is when they go out to service they become reckless; but are there not scores of families scrupulously careful, rather more so than I have ever been indeed; and here Maud shrugged her shoulders, for she saw her brother glance at the pile of miscellaneous literature which littered both sideboard and table."

"Yet, what do the girls turn out, very often, but a trouble and a scourge to their employers, we say, that many of them are become so bad, because as they get older their evil passions begin to develop themselves, they are no longer under the wholesome restraint and the discipline of the school; and when this is the case, I'll defy the most virtuous and gentle mistress of a family to keep them under restraint; but I see I make no impression upon you."

"It is a vexed question, Maud," replied her brother; "perhaps your words would carry more weight with them if things were different here, and he glanced at herself and her little ones."

"Ah! well, I am sure I can't make any promises at present," she replied; "you see Vivian does not like to put himself in your way, you are really so unlike to us, near relations as we are, since you became a Jesuit."

"Yet, dearest Maud, that should not make me less affectionate or tender of you or your interests; rather the reverse," he added; "besides, am I not still your brother? and religion should surely bind us together more closely instead of driving us asunder."

Maud shook her head sadly, declaring that she could not subscribe to that opinion; adding with a faint attempt at a laugh, "you are so very holy now that you would make little allowance for me. No, no, brother Edward, you go your way, as we will ours; you can do nothing but pray for us when far away."

A tear stood in Maud's eye as she said these words. Father Cleveland saw that she was a little softened; now, then, was the time.

"I must see Vivian," he said. "I wish before I leave England to place your eldest boy in College, and to make arrangements for your little Maud to enter a Convent; thus, your family will be materially reduced, and you will have fewer cares. I shall see you once again, but you will grant me one favor, Maud."

"Anything you please," she replied; "but hark! as I live, there is Vivian himself."

"You will not say that I am here. I insist upon that, Maud."

"As you will," she said; and, true to her promise, she admitted Vivian without a word.

Vivian looked exactly what he was, an easy-going, somewhat reckless man, and improvident in his habits; for having, after he had run through the small fortune he possessed on his marriage with Maud, entered a very precarious profession, he often knew what it was to have not one shilling in his pocket.

His somewhat fine features had become bagged by constant anxiety, and he started back as if he would fain withdraw, upon seeing his wife's visitor.

A striking difference, indeed, there was between the two men, the one old before his time, the other still fresh in manhood's prime, his handsome countenance unimpaired, his chestnut hair without a grey thread, his manner calm and dignified.

"Ah! Harry Vivian, how do you do? I am, indeed, glad to have had the chance of seeing you before I leave England," said Father Cleveland, holding out his hand.

"I beg to return the compliment, Father Cleveland; you are but little altered. I should have recognised you even without the sign of the dove, as we call the Roman collar, you have changed but little by time."

"Ah! Vivian, I have had the advantage of you," said Father Cleveland; "I have not, you see, had the trials of the world to contend with. Maud has not been very explicit, but yet she has told me enough to make me aware that you have many difficulties. I have made her an offer, and I want to speak to you on the subject, so that we are well met. To be brief, I will take two of the children of your hands for the present, if you will allow me to do so."

"Two of the children?" said Vivian. "My dear fellow, you don't know the trouble and expense children are; you'll soon be glad to send them back to us. No, no, I respect you too much to profit by your offer; what could you, a Priest as you are, do with children about your ears; it won't do, I tell you; it simply must not be thought of."

"I think you are on a wrong scent, Vivian," said the good father; "it certainly is not my vocation to bring up children myself, but I have expressed my willingness to Maud to send your two eldest to school, if you like to part with them."

"My dear Father Cleveland, I can assure you I feel deeply grateful for your kind offer; how can I ever make a sufficient return?"

"You can wake me a very rich return, Vivian, if you will," said the priest; "can you not divine what it is I am going to ask you?"

Vivian winced and looked significantly at Maud. Of all things in the world he hated being sermonized; as a boy he had always preferred flogging to preaching, and he was afraid he was now going to be well taked to about his delinquencies.

"Watch over the children you still have left you with greater care, Vivian, than heretofore, and look a little to yourselves, for the evening is drawing on for all of us. I speak as a priest, you know, and therefore, you will not consider I am guilty of undue interference. I should be very glad to hear, when again the vast ocean shall separate us, that Maud and yourself are no longer unmindful of that there is a world beyond the grave, and that we were born for something more than merely to fret away life's hour upon the stage of the world, and lay up provision for that which is to come."

"Very true, Edward, very true," (somehow Vivian and his wife found it uncommonly difficult to address their relative by his ecclesiastical cognomen). "I will promise for Maud as well as myself; for as Shakespeare hath it—

"All the world's a stage, And the men and women merely players."

I cannot turn Trappist, Edward, nor Maud a nun; but what say you, sweetheart," he said, addressing his wife, "shall we invest in the Bank which never breaks, and send something before us to be a passport to the better world, paying our first instalment into your brother's hands, before he leaves old England?"

"Exactly so," answered Maud. "Let my first step, Edward, be to own to you that you have been amply revenged for a certain little scene which took place between you and myself some twelve years since, and in which I was the aggressor. Pardon me, my brother, for you have outdone me in generosity."

"Maud," said the Jesuit, bidding her farewell, "a disciple of Loyola thinks not of the past. It is his duty to seek and to save that which has gone astray, too happy if the Providence of God bless his endeavors with success."

CHAPTER X.—THE SOIREE MUSICALE.

The Delmars were very musical people, and the lady of Brooklyn Lodge determined to throw open her mansion to all the amateurs with whom she was acquainted. The only person who made the charming art of music the means of furnish-

ing provision for life being the gifted Miss Lascelles; and as she was now all the rage at Toronto, having made what is termed a sensation, and well known as a teacher in several families of fashion and opulence, the rule laid down, that professional persons should be excluded from Mrs. Delmar's musical soirees, was overlooked in her regard.

That somewhat elegant residence of Mr. Delmar was brilliantly lighted up, and as the appointed hour drew nigh a gay assemblage poured into the house, thronging the marble staircase, and rapidly filling the large suite of rooms, two of which opening the one into the other, were devoted to the purposes of the evening. A gay coterie of young and fashionable women, amongst whom was Augusta Seton, had assembled, as the special friends of the hostess, some little time before the appointed hour, and were amusing themselves by talking over what they considered to be the merits and demerits of some of the unfortunate persons who were expected to be present that evening. However, beyond merely ridiculing a few peculiarities or style of dress of certain persons, nothing mischievous had passed; but who does not know that the love of satire may easily pass to something worse?

"Talking about good looks," observed a young lady who was on the eve of marriage with Guy Vernon; "what do you think of Helen Lascelles, she is very handsome, is she not?"

A very unqualified assent was given to the remark; but the subject was not to drop so quickly.

"She will become rich if she continues to receive such high patronage, especially if she has decided on singing at concerts. Do you know her?" inquired another lady.

"I do," exclaimed Miss Seton. "She is, you know, a bit of a favorite of our friend Mrs. Delmar, and has told her some sort of an odd story, which I partly overheard. I distinctly heard her say that she had changed her name, as her family had moved in good circles. Rather odd, is it not? what on earth could make her do it? because here in Toronto, you know, even supposing her story to be quite true, it is not likely, nay, most improbable, she would ever meet any person known to her family. I think, myself, that it is rather a singular affair from beginning to end; a very apocryphal story, to say the least of it."

"Well, it does seem rather strange; Augusta is quite right, is she not?" said another fair speaker.

"It may seem strange to us; but, after all, there may be a very sufficient reason why Miss Lascelles prefers to keep her real name a secret; interposed the person who had first spoken.

"Well, I'll tell you what, Bertha, I think we had better name you 'Charity,' you always try to think people in the right," replied Miss Seton.

"I do not see any very great exercise of charity in what I say, as far as Miss Lascelles is concerned," said the former lady; "I merely think that what seems strange to us may not be at all peculiar, if we knew the private reasons of Helen Lascelles for concealing her real name.—We should bear in mind that she has sung at concerts, and that many persons when appearing before the public assume another name."

"But you forget, Bertha, that Miss Lascelles came to Quebec with no such intention," replied another of the group. "And certainly governesses do not conceal their names under assumed ones."

Augusta Seton was a handsome woman, a beautiful brunette with aquiline features, but they wore a very hard expression as she replied:—"Ladies of position should be very careful how they engage her for their daughters, she is under a cloud depend upon it; we know nothing of the character she bore in Ireland and England; it was, doubtless, very bad."

"What on earth are you driving at, Miss Seton?" said Bertha Ainslie, angrily.

"We may all have our own opinions," replied Augusta; "if mine is not favorable to the previous character of Miss Lascelles, she has herself to thank for it."

"Decidedly, certainly," said some two or three in this coterie of frivolous fair ones; but, at the same time, there was a whispered "Hush" from Bertha, as the object of the malevolence and calumny of these ladies entered the room. We are sorry to say it of our own sex, but it is, nevertheless, true, that ladies can be great adepts in this unfortunate art of hinting away a neighbor's character; it is the most despicable way of backbiting possible, far worse than boldly coming out with the thing at once, for then it is probable that if the person be innocent, they may have a chance given them to justify themselves.

The unsuspecting Aileen entered the room with her innocent face wreathed in smiles, and advancing straight to the little clique who had so unmercifully criticised her, she kissed Augusta and Bertha, and shook hands warmly with the rest.

Was it her beauty and talents which had made her the object of their envy? or, had they spoken merely because they were of the class who love to say uncharitable things of those who have never injured them?

It was a mingled feeling, perhaps, under which they acted. They could not but look upon her with admiring eyes, and they loved her none the more that they were compelled to do so.

Amidst the galaxy of wealth and fashion and female beauty which had thronged to Mrs. Delmar's rooms that night, resplendent with jewels and arrayed in costly robes, she alone was simply and most inexpensively arrayed in a dress of embroidered muslin, looped up with sprays of apple blossom, with a white rose in her hair, a bracelet on one arm, and the small gold cross, to her a precious amulet, around her neck.

With smiles upon their lips, and soft pressure of hands, which were as warm as their hearts were cold, these ladies graciously received poor Aileen. Alas! she knew not their perfidy, recked not of the black despair that awaited her in consequence of their dark insinuations, but felt supremely happy, for her last action ere she left her home had been to write a letter to her parents, in which she meant later to enclose a large remittance, bidding them to look forward to the hope of soon joining her in her new home.

Shortly soft strains of delicious harmony floated through the spacious and brilliantly lighted rooms, and selections from the old masters, as from the most celebrated of our modern operas, entranced the ear.

At length Aileen sat down to the harp, first playing with a brilliant execution one of those difficult fantasias, the merit of which, if indeed it be a merit, consists rather in its intricate passages than in melody. Then she sang one of those sweet English ballads, which are equally pleasing to scientific as well as to unskilled ears—and finally, leaving the harp, she seated herself at the piano, warbling one of those beautiful airs in 'Norma' which few can listen to unmoved. This was the chef d'œuvre of the night—in breathless silence the whole company listened, and even envy itself could not withhold the meed of rapturous applause by which the fair artiste was greeted as she rose from the instrument.

"You will see me to-morrow, after attending to your pupils, Miss Lascelles," said Mrs. Delmar as she bade her good night. And full of spirits, though languid and fatigued, Aileen returned to her lonely home—little recking that her fair fame was already gone, and her reputation blasted—that reputation so dear to woman, and which the slightest breath may sully—withered for ever by the dark insinuation, the ambiguous hint, and then the open slander of that, to Aileen Desmond, most dreadful night.

CHAPTER XI.—JUDGED AND CONDEMNED WITHOUT A TRIAL.

A story never loses by being repeated—an ill-natured hint, or a slanderous insinuation, like a snowball, increases in size as it goes on its way—and that which is at first merely hinted at, becomes very rapidly a slander of the first magnitude.

The morning following the evening of the soiree musicale was one of sorrowful import to the fortunes of Aileen.

In an elegant morning room in the house of one of the most opulent merchants in Toronto three persons were assembled at breakfast.—Everything bore the appearance of wealth, from the costly tea service of chased silver that stood upon the table, (which was spread with all those little accessories to attempt the appetite, in which rich persons so frequently indulge,) to the expensive articles scattered around. It might easily be seen that the little group consisted of a father and mother, and that the third party was their eldest daughter, a friend of Miss Seton's, and one of the foremost in pronouncing judgment against Aileen. She eagerly seized the opportunity afforded by her father laying aside the newspaper, and exclaimed—

"Papa, have you ever heard that Miss Lascelles, as she calls herself, is not Miss Lascelles at all, but has changed her real name on account of something that happened to her in England?"

"Aye, what, child?" exclaimed the rigidly virtuous paterfamilias, "what is that you say—who has told you this?"

"Oh! it is no secret, papa, but the talk of the whole town I assure you: it is supposed that something very wrong has occurred, which she has kept concealed from every one here, but she owed to Mrs. Delmar that the name of Lascelles was assumed; and people say, papa, that we ought to be very cautious about the encouragement we give her, for no one knows anything of her antecedents."

The gentlemen was for a moment silent, and sat tapping his good snuff-box as if lost in thought, whilst the lady of the house, a languid dissipated woman of fashion, exclaimed—

"This is really a serious business, William—we with other charitable persons have, foolishly

enough, made so much of this young woman as to have involved our own characters with that of some obscure guilty person, doubtless, who very probably has no character to lose. I think measures should at once be taken by the heads of all families who have patronised her, if Ada is quite correct in what she says—and the name of Miss Seton appears to me quite conclusive. It is a good authority.

‘One thing must be done, my dear, and that immediately,’ said Mr. Burnett, rising with a severe countenance, and striking his fist on the table, ‘and that is, we must dismiss this very day, this most unfortunate girl—who has her talents, my dear, what her skill in teaching music to the children compared to the imminent danger we are in of their becoming contaminated by intercourse with one who has, no doubt, fallen very grievously and in consequence of that fall that obliged to abandon her own country—her beauty has been her ruin depend on it, poor sinful creature. However, we must not put our own innocent girls in the way of harm to their immortal souls, so let her go at once.’

‘Poor sinful creature—sinful, indeed,’ repeated the ladies, echoing the words of their respected male relative.

There was a moment's pause: then Mrs. Burnett, somewhat timidly, suggested ‘that she felt the necessity there was of not suffering the young person to attend again, but at the same time there was a certain amount of awkwardness in dismissing her so peremptorily—what should she say?’

‘What should you say, my dear wife! you really astonish me. I should have thought a person of your sound judgment, and I may say it without flattery, also your piety, did not require her husband to suggest what she would say—speak to the point; or, perhaps better write to the young person—tell her her services are not required longer; and hear, let me know what amount we owe her, and I will write a cheque or the same at once.’

‘But, my dear,’ timidly expostulated the wife, ‘we are sending her away in the middle of the quarter—she is sure to ask why she is dismissed so abruptly.’

‘Simply you are to do as I tell you—say that we will pay for lessons she has not given instead of a notice, but require her services no longer. Were she to press the matter, tell her at once that knowing nothing of her antecedents, we have determined on breaking the engagement.’ So saying Mr. Burnett left the room, proud in the consciousness of his own virtue and in the diligence which he exercised as the father of a family. He was one of those Pharisees who are righteous overmuch, who could judge and condemn a fellow-creature without a trial, and who was quite unmindful of the necessity of exercising the great attribute of mercy in his intercourse with those around him. This was only one specimen out of several which on that morning decided the fate of poor Aileen.

In one other case the line of conduct pursued by her employer closely resembled that adopted by the Burnetts—she was dismissed and knew not the cause, for Mrs. Burnett, with somewhat more of a kindly spirit than that which actuated her husband, had so worded her letter as to conceal from Aileen that she was dismissed on account of any fault having been found with herself.

When, however, the second letter arrived containing a dismissal, she began to experience a degree of uneasiness to what cause could she attribute this summary way of acting with her on the part of two of the most wealthy of her patrons? It was impossible for her to conjecture the right reason, or anything approaching to it; she only felt convinced that there was something unfathomable connected with it, and she resolved, after discharging the usual work of the day, to pay a visit to her supposed friend, Miss Seton, and see if she would help her to see through the mystery.

On her way to the house of this lady she paid two calls, and though the change was not perceptible as to allow her to make any remark, yet there was an alteration in the manner of her reception. Aileen felt that there was an absence of the friendly warmth which she had hitherto experienced, for which she was wholly at a loss to account.

Seriously alarmed, she now turned her steps to seek an interview with the woman who was the author of all this mischief. She received her as usual; spoke of the weather, of Mrs. Delmar's charming soirée, and showered upon her hypocritical expressions of sympathy, because, she said, her pale cheek told her that she was exerting herself far beyond her strength.

‘Oh! dear Miss Seton, I am strong and well enough in body,’ replied Aileen to this false friend, ‘but sorely distressed in mind. I have, this morning, received a hasty dismissal from two families in which are my best pupils, and am confident that there is something wrong for which I in vain strive to account, for, on calling on two other families, I have received, to say the least, but a very cold, nay, almost an uncourteous reception.’

‘It must be merely your fancy, you foolish child,’ said Miss Seton, with a very patronizing air; ‘something has doubtless occurred to make those who have written to you wish you to discontinue your lessons for the present. And as to the friends upon whom you have called, whom you imagined to be colder than usual in their manners, take my word for it, it will turn out to be nothing but a chimera of your own excited brain; you are so imaginative, you see, you people of genius, and so sensitive, that commonplace folk cannot always keep pace with you; but now, *adieu*, I must insist on your taking off your mantle and bonnet, and spending the rest of the day with me. If you've lost four of your pupils, you will soon have others to make up for them. You must not be so quickly discouraged, for have you not, she added, literally taken Toronto by storm during the few months of your residence here; and you know, after all, my dear Miss Lascelles, there are persons as talented, or even more talented than yourself, who have not one half of the extensive patronage you have met with.’

‘Ah, false friend, false, deceitful friend, for more deadly is your treachery when perchance you are of the softer sex. Have you met a false friend, you who shall read those pages? Was this treacherous one a woman? If so, you will bear us out in what we say; for you, too, will know that her treachery is more refined, the line of action to which she will stoop more subtle than that of man will ever be. He strikes for higher game, and would shame to have recourse to the arts practiced by some faithless woman, who calls herself your friend, and awaits the opportunity to stab you in the back.’

Look back, if the history of your life, the records of the past unfortunately placed such an one in your path, and a good memory, sometimes a painful acquisition to the possessor, will bear witness to the truth of what we say.

Aileen, in the simplicity of her heart, still tried to believe Miss Seton her friend, and accordingly passed a pleasant day; and on returning home endeavored to indulge the vain hope that probably some strange concatenation of circumstances might have led to the withdrawal of pupils in no less than three families on the same day, and that Augusta was correct when she said that it was her own fancy which had led her to believe that those whom she had visited had received her coldly.

However, time, which makes all things manifest to us, revealed most clearly a very dreadful truth to Aileen. By some strange means it appeared certain to her that that she had, in the brief space of one week, lost several of her friends and admirers, consequently her pupils. Of all evils, suspense is, perhaps, one of the worst, and she speedily began to suffer all the tortures of severe mental anxiety.

It seemed to her excited imagination as if she were suffering under the influence of some baleful spell, and her excitement was increased when a little later the quarters of two of the pupils which fell due were not renewed.

She was left almost alone to brood sorrowfully over the change in her altered circumstances, for the architectress who had caused her misery was absent from home. Had she still a soft spot left in an already hardened conscience; however it may be, she left Toronto, on a visit to New York, for some months, very shortly after having spread her false report, and Aileen was, as usual, solitary and alone, brooding over the mystery to her so unathomable.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SUPREMACY OF THE POPE.

LECTURE BY THE REV. FATHER O'FARRELL. (From the Toronto Freeman.)

The announcement having been made in the several churches of the city, on Sunday, that a lecture would be delivered the following evening, in the Cathedral by the Rev. Father O'Farrell, a large audience assembled in that sacred edifice to hear that ripe scholar and accomplished orator. The subject of the lecture—The Supremacy of the Pope—is one full of interest for the Catholic. The events which have occurred, of late years, and discussions which are daily held in reference to this grand doctrine of Catholic faith, both in the pulpit and in the press, have given it a prominence and a significance which Protestants feel and acknowledge. Hence it was by no means surprising to see a great many of our intelligent and inquiring separated brethren attentive listeners to the burning eloquence and cogent arguments of Father O'Farrell, on Monday evening.

In the sanctuary we observed the Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V. G. Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V. G. Rev. J. B. Proulx, Very Rev. Father Rice, O. M. Rev. J. P. Kennedy, Rev. J. O'Donohue, Rev. J. M. Laurant, Rev. W. J. White, Rev. Father Connor, St. Basil, Rev. M. Cassidy, etc.

The Choir having sung the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, the reverend lecturer commenced the discussion of his grand subject, of which we can only give a faint outline. He said to effect:

The supremacy of the Pope, is a phenomenon that must appear most extraordinary to philosophic and Christian minds. Out of the Christian population of the world one third, or two hundred millions, acknowledge the supremacy of the See of St. Peter. With diversity of mind, disposition and clime, they submit themselves to the authority of an old man, which they could easily cast away, or emancipate themselves from. Another one third embracing the members of the Greek Church, admit in principle the supremacy of the Pope, since they acknowledge his right of the primacy of the Western Churches. The remaining third of the whole Christian world, therefore take a stand in opposition to what is practiced, and professed by the great body of professing believers, in the Gospel of Christ. The supremacy of the Pope is the great question upon which the Catholic Church, and the various Protestant denominations, are at issue. It is a question which deserves the most serious consideration, and should engage the earnest study of every one, who desires to arrive at the truth in religion. The Rev. gentleman asked his hearers to consider the fact of the Pope being in possession of his authority for so many centuries, of it being recognized by so great a body of Christians. Up to the period of the Reformation, the German and Latin world acknowledged the Pope as, Chief Pastor in the Church of Christ. If we go back one thousand years, we find his authority undisputed.—Not a voice in Europe, not a voice in Asia was raised against him. A thousand years ago, when Charlemagne was remodelling Europe, when thought was so active and men's minds and moods so independent, all bowed down in obedience to the Sovereign Pontiff. If we go back fifteen hundred years, we discover the same unanimity in granting to the Pope the same prerogative. All have recognized, at one time or another his authority. The Pope, then can say, for fifteen hundred years I am in possession, and I am entitled to hold it, till you can drive me out of it by positive proof. The Pope might rest satisfied with the prescriptive right derived from his long possession, but he, the Rev. lecturer, would bring forward proofs of his title deeds. Rome has the benefaction of all the priests of the Catholic Church. No child of the Church but must look with wonder, and love to the rock, upon which Peter is seated. Every Catholic bows down with reverence to the See of Rome, and receives with obedience its decisions. All other dogmas sink into insignificance compared with the supremacy of the Pope. To acknowledge the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, is a condition necessary to be a sincere Catholic. Steadily this dogma is gaining away over the minds of those, who have been most antagonistic to Catholic truth. The greatest enemies of the Pope are becoming his most ardent defenders. The Rev. gentleman here alluded to the number of distinguished and learned Anglican divines who, of late years have joined the Catholic Church, and have become the most zealous champions of the Holy Father. Among these he enumerated the Mannings, Newman, Spencers, Oxleys, Wrights, Willberforces and other eminent English divines. He then proceeded to say, it must be understood that our Lord came on earth to establish a Church, which was to teach His doctrine and gather into it all His children to the end of time. This Church is designated in Holy Writ as Sheepfold, it must

have a Shepherd; a Kingdom, it must have a King; a family it must have a father. It must therefore have unity. Christ had his college of Apostles; out of it He selected one, Peter who was constituted Peter. He gave the privilege of supremacy to St. Peter, as may be seen in the XVth Chapter of St. Matthew. ‘Whom do you say the Son of man is?’ Peter is here distinguished from all the other Apostles. He makes a profession of faith in the divinity of Christ, and the Redeemer promised to reward him. The privileges given to him by his divine Master are threefold. His name was changed.—Christ made him what the new name signified, *Cephas*, a rock ‘and upon this rock I will build my Church.’ This is the first privilege, strength and durability. Like a wise builder in contradiction to him who is mentioned in the Gospel as having built upon sand, Christ determined to build His Church upon a rock to provide against all the dangers and tempests, by which it would be assailed by the powers of earth and hell. Peter, consequently holds the same relation to the Church that the foundation does to the building. The building is raised in proportion to the depth and solidity of the foundation. ‘All the strength of the Church depends upon the power given to St. Peter. ‘The gates of hell shall not prevail against it.’ It was an Eastern custom to speak of the gates of a city as denoting strength. The whole strength of the Church is made to rest on Peter. He is not merely the foundation stone. He receives ‘the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven,’ which is the same as the Church. He made Peter the guardian and ruler, the guide and master of His Church. Power, in Oriental countries, was expressed by the keys. ‘He bears the keys on his shoulder,’ meaning thereby, he had all the symbol of authority. We have a remnant of this custom now, as we know by the fact that the keys of the various cities visited by the ruling sovereign are presented by the head municipal officer to the potentate. Peter is not only the keeper of the keys, he is to use them. ‘Whoever thou shalt bind on earth, &c.’ The same promise was afterwards given to all the other Apostles; but Peter received it alone. This shows a special privilege was conferred upon which His Church was to be built, which was never to fall. He made him by the keys master, having full control, giving him power to bind and loose. ‘The other apostles were made subject to the power of the keys and therefore subordinate to Peter. Is this power to die with Peter? It was not a personal privilege. The Primacy was necessary in the Church, which was to be formed as a kingdom.—Therefore there must be a king; therefore there must be a head. Peter was not to live for ever. The flesh, and bones, and faith of Peter, after his death, were not to last for ever. But the promise of Christ was to endure for all time. Therefore, when Peter left the earth, it was necessary that the Primacy should be continued.

THE INSTITUTION OF THE PRIMACY.—When our Lord completed His Church, and before He ascended into heaven, He gave the finishing touch to the edifice. In the 21st chapter of St. John, Christ addresses Peter, ‘Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me.... feed my lambs, feed my sheep.’ Here is the accomplishment of the promise to give him the keys of the Church. The Church is a sheepfold, and our Lord gives to him the care of the whole Church, that is, of the whole flock,—pastors and people. ‘Feed my lambs,—give them good doctrine. He is made the judge of controversy, the centre of unity. The sheep and lambs compose the whole flock of Christ. The apostles are evidently comprised in the flock. Peter is therefore made master of sheep and lambs. At the last supper the saviour tells Peter that Satan hath desired to sift the whole of them like wheat,—and he did sift them during the passion—but, He adds, ‘I have prayed for thee, that thy faith may be confirmed, and that thou strengthen thy brethren. He only prayed for Peter that his might not fail, as their head. He prayed for Peter's faith because upon that faith should be the foundation of the Church that he might confirm his brethren. And so it has been for eighteen centuries. Rome has never known a heresy. The prayer of Christ has been well heard for Peter's faith has confirmed the whole world. In the whole Scriptures, taking even the expressions used in reference to the Trinity and to the Incarnation of the Son of God, there are no words clearer than those that establish the Primacy of Peter. How did Peter act? Did he exercise the supremacy? The first twelve chapters of the Acts of the Apostles are exclusively taken up with the narrative of Peter's doings and sayings. They are the history of him as head of all the other apostles. When there was question of the election of a successor to the traitor Judas, Peter, standing up in the midst of the apostles, like a general, spoke of the fall of Judas, and told them that one must be chosen to fill his place. He acts as a superior and St. John Chrysostom, commenting upon this exercise of his jurisdiction, asks, why he did not make the election himself. Had he the power? Evidently, replies the holy Doctor, for he had all power from the Lord. Again, in preaching the gospel in Jerusalem, Peter was first to address the Jews, to convert them, and to receive them into the Church of Christ. When asked by the Jews, what shall we do to be saved? Peter answers for all the rest—penance. It was Peter who denounced Ananias and Sapphira. It was Peter who denounced Simon Magus when he wanted to sell for money the gifts of the Holy Ghost. Peter was the first to preach the gospel, the first to cure, the first to punish. He was the first, the only one for whom Christ paid tribute, and who alone walked upon the waters. Must it not be, then, perfectly evident that Christ gave to Peter an extraordinary power? The whole Christian world for the first nine centuries accepted the supremacy of the Pope without dispute. No one attacked the authority of the Holy See. It was only pretended to attack abuses. The authority of the Pope was acknowledged by the Eastern Church in spite of all the prejudices the Greeks had against the Latins—in spite of heresies and schisms. In all the Greek Councils the bishops universally proclaimed, ‘Peter has spoken in the person of the Pope.’ In the 8th Council—the fourth first of which the Anglicans admit to have equal weight with the Gospel—the authority of the Pope is acknowledged. All heresies were put down by Rome. Though an Athanasius, a Eusebius, an Augustine, an Ambrose, a Jerome, or a Chrysostom may have written powerfully and almost with inspiration against the various heresies which sprang up in their day, yet they must be put down by Rome. It was not the personal character of the Pope that gave him this authority, it was the See he governed, it was his divine commission. Tradition tells us that all the Councils were presided over by the Pope. He either presided in person or by proxy. But no matter whether he was represented by a prince of the Church or by a simple deacon, his authority was recognized and submitted to by the Fathers of every successive Council. It was to the Pope that all the great bishops appealed in case of any controversy. It was by the Pope all heresies were condemned. It is the Pope, whenever there is danger, sends out the warning cry. In other sees there may have been great men. Hippo and Constantinople, Alexandria and Antioch, have responded with the golden eloquence and learning of illustrious doctors and fathers of the Church—the faith however, has been taken from them. But the old man of the Vatican sends out his decrees as his predecessors did one thousand years ago, and there is no heresy in Rome. It was the Pope constituted Christianity and sent out missionaries to convert barbarous nations. It was St. Leo, for instance, sent the letter that convoked the Council of Chalcedon, and it was the same illustrious Pontiff who drove back Attila from the gates of Rome. The nations that are most opposed to the Pope, and boast most of their freedom from the control of the Pope of Rome, are the nations which owe all they have of religion, science and civilization, to Rome. Strangers that they who have reaped the most benefit should prove the most un-

grateful. The reverend gentleman here referred to the deep debt of gratitude that England owes to the Roman Pontiff, and he expressed a hope, that the nation which had made it her special mission to oppose the Church of Christ, and to resist the authority of His Vicar upon earth, may bow down with submission to the See of Rome, and that the whole power of England may be brought to acknowledge the power of him who is the Chief Ruler and Pastor, and thereby become the sheep and the lambs of the Church of Christ. He then referred to the antiquity of the Papal dynasty, and quoted Macaulay's beautiful apostrophe, relative to the long and unbroken line of the Roman Pontiffs. We can trace the succession from Pius to Peter—not a link in the long chain wanting. We feel it will last to the end of time. It will resist every storm and in the midst of dangers and persecution the Supremacy of the Pope will appear in all its majesty and all its might. If those who protest against the Pope—if those who, in their ignorance, send up that hellish cry,—‘To hell with the Pope!’—a cry which the only creating liberality and civilization of the age will not long tolerate. If these people but knew who was the Pope, they would, in all humility and obedience, throw themselves at the feet of the representative of Christ and beg his forgiveness. If they but knew him, they would become, as Hurter did, in writing the history of Innocent III, a sincere convert, and acknowledge with him that the Primacy is a divine institution.

The learned gentleman concluded his brilliant lecture, by an earnest appeal to the audience to pray for the enlightenment of those outside the true Church, and for their own perseverance and sanctification. A collection was taken up for the St. Nicholas, after which followed Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

On Wednesday evening a large meeting of Roman Catholics was held in Leeds, for the purpose of raising subscriptions towards the restoration of the Gantebury in Rome.

Archbishop Manning spoke at great length in asserting the claims of St. Thomas to be regarded as the great martyr of the liberties of the universal Church. He wished to say to every one present who had in him anything of Irish nationality, that he knew no martyr who should be dearer to his heart than he who had laid down his life for those very principles for which during the last 300 years he and his ancestors had suffered (applause). The Archbishop proceeded to speak of the principles for which St. Thomas of Canterbury shed his blood and asserted that no martyr in England in his time ever lived so much in the hearts of the people. He was a popular leader and recognised as a soldier who fought the people's cause, and stood in the face of unjust power, and vindicated the liberties dearest to the nation—liberty of soul and conscience. Were these principles living and vital in the present day? He said those principles were not vital now but, as he said before, he believed St. Thomas to have been the first martyr, in that conflict for liberty of conscience and religion which had only happily ceased in our days; and he would say further that he agreed with a great French writer who forty or fifty years ago said there was hardly a character in history against whom history had conspired with such constant uniform, and, he might add, intense resolution to defame and misrepresent as St. Thomas of Canterbury. He had said the other day, and he repeated it, that St. Thomas only laid down his life for the first and vital principle of the Catholic Church—namely, its freedom in religion and in discipline. And he also laid down his life for the laws of England—for England was then Catholic, and then the liberties of the Catholic Church were embodied in the laws of the land. If he had not done so he would have betrayed the laws of England which as Lord Chancellor he had learned and administered. This was of great importance, but there were one or two things, which were circumstantial, and which he (the Archbishop) must refer to. First of all, the other day it had fallen to his lot to make reference to the bull by which the Holy Father had proclaimed a General Council. The words which he spoke were most correctly reported in the Leeds Mercury of the following day, but most incorrectly in the newspapers of London—not through any ill intention he was perfectly convinced. They omitted what seemed not to be important, and put in what seemed to be to the point; but, unfortunately, there was omitted what was exceedingly important. Then there came immediately certain articles declaring that he had announced, with all authority which might attach to him, that the Pope had declared to the world the separation of Church and State. That was received with great astonishment, and immediately there appeared a letter of great respectability headed ‘The Pope a Heretic.’ This was by comparing himself with himself, and the syllabus issued three or four years ago was quoted to show that the Pope had condemned himself. He (the Archbishop) was, of course, stated to be the authority for that announcement; but unfortunately the words put into his mouth were those of an eloquent speaker in the French Chamber for he (the Archbishop) said it had been lately stated in that place that the Pope had declared the separation of Church and State, and he went on to correct the error. He hoped he had declared himself of heresy, for in that he and the Pope were accomplices, and must stand or fall together (applause.) He hoped that would console many of his friends in the south of England, and that all those who had confided in that supposed statement, which was never made, would at least feel that there was no ground for alarm. On that there arose immediately some magnificent articles on the same subject, which had about them all the splendour of the clouds in the evening, but with a sort of majesty there was a lamentable degree of emptiness. With a certain degree of Oriental magnificence, and a fullness of prismatic coloring, there came a torrent of eloquence which he scarcely knew how to describe, but he thought he had before recognised somebody of the sort, and it was declared that he had said the world was turned upside down; but the writer consoled his readers with the assurance that there had been no perceptible disturbance of the heavenly bodies observed at Greenwich, that the pools and lakes had not been emptied by any revolution of a peculiar kind, and after a great deal of that kind of comment the writer went on to say that he had proclaimed that the bull respecting the general council had declared that the civil powers of the earth were to be universally subjected to the spiritual, that princes were to be discredited and statesmen exiled, and there was to be all that dreadful phenomena, which were generally supposed to portend the end of the world. Now, all he said was this, that the Pope had declared, not for the separation of church and state, but that the spiritual power was supreme in the world, and the basis on which the church rested, and all other powers in the world were necessarily guided by and dependent on the supreme spiritual power, and he said, when he heard of a spiritual church being in any other position, they heard of a world turned upside down, because they heard of a church dependant on the civil power, and a church not borne up and supported by immutable and vital principles, but by the buttresses of laws and acts of Parliament. That had been called a world turned upside down. Well, none of the stars had fallen from heaven in consequence, but one could not see what revolution might occur if what the Pope had not declared were to be declared by a much more earthly power (cheers.) Without going further into this point, there was another which brought him again to St. Thomas of Canterbury. The same writer went on to say that the establishment of religion was the great guarantee for all our civil and religious liberties—that was to

say, laws and acts of Parliament establishing a church—and bringing to bear the force of law on religion—was the great guarantee for our civil and religious liberties (laughter.) It appeared that his audience did not believe this, but to it stood written, ‘He had always read English history in directly, the inverse sense (applause.)’ He believed that the principles with St. Thomas of Canterbury vindicated by his death would not be found to owe their existence to an Established Church. ‘He would not enter, however, upon what would, perhaps, be a painful and needless digression, but he would make certain references, so that those who had affirmed to the contrary might consider them at their leisure. He wished any one who had that opinion to read a work entitled ‘The Penal Laws against the Catholic Church,’ and Dr. Moran's work on the penal laws applied to Ireland, and he thought going would satisfy any impartial mind that it was not the legal establishment of a religion which had produced civil and religious liberty in England; either to those who were Nonconformists or Catholics, or in Ireland. If that was not enough he would commend them to the book by Mr. Skeats, the barrister, and he believed, a Nonconformist, under the title of ‘History of the Free Churches.’ In one word, the last mentioned book traced the history of Nonconformity from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the time of Queen Victoria, showing how one-half of the English people, unable to endure the intolerable yoke of a State religion, had released themselves from it, and had obtained religious freedom by rejecting that which had been said to be the guarantee for civil and religious liberty (cheers.) He would not refer to Scotland, but as some people might say the first two books were written by the Roman Catholics, and the last by a Nonconformist, he would add that they should read Macaulay's history. Let any one read his account of the Star Chamber and of the Court of High Commission, and, finally, of the attempt to establish episcopacy in Scotland. If these references were not sufficient to show that our civil and religious liberties had not been guaranteed by the establishment of a religion, but been vindicated and obtained only in proportion as that legalised establishment had been undone, he would give up the attempt to prove anything from history (cheers.) So much for the first circumstance, as he would call it. It was said a day or two ago, in an exceedingly temperate, and he must say just and respectable letter, signed ‘Free Kirk!’ that he had said St. Thomas of Canterbury died because he had refused to allow the temporal power to nominate bishops and it was to deceive the English people to say that what he died for was what the English people held sacred. What he said was that the Free Kirk would not allow the civil power to nominate their bishops, but substantially his argument was that St. Thomas died for the liberty of the church, which was the liberty of the clergy; but the liberty of the laity was contained in the liberty of the clergy. God had ordained that they should be pastors and leaders of flocks to go first into the conflict, and to lay down their lives as St. Thomas did for the liberty of the flock. When you speak of an army you speak of the rank and file, and not of the officers only; but he was a bad officer who did not lead his men. ‘I had heard of the old officer who ran away, but told his men to keep on fighting. Oath! he held, however, that those who should lay in the conflict where liberty of conscience and religion were at stake were those whom God had appointed to be pastors, and those pastors were unworthy who did not expose their lives to peril and death before any laymen came into the conflict (hear.)’ Not to lay down their lives for the sake of such liberty, was a thing impossible in the Catholic Church. Possible it was in those bodies separated from her unity. Quite possible, he thought, in Scotland. Impossible in Ireland. Impossible in Ireland because she was Catholic (cheers.) Impossible among the Catholics of England, and impossible throughout the church in all the world. There was a most remarkable proof of the truth of this in the Times of Tuesday. In that paper there was an excellent article commenting upon the painful uncertainty in which certain magnificent persons were placed from the fact that when they had built churches they had no certainty as to what ritual of doctrines would prevail in these churches, and the article said with great truth that that uncertainty was having a paralyzing effect upon the munificence of good people, because when the church was built there might be practised in it the extreme of ritualism or taught the extreme of rationalism. There was no possibility of so doing among Catholics. The Catholic laity always knew what doctrines would be preached in their churches (hear.) The Archbishop here almost abruptly reverted to the cause for which St. Thomas of Canterbury died, and he showed that it was in resistance to infractions of the law, such, for instance, as allowing any but ecclesiastical judges to try a clergyman accused of any offence. It may have been unfortunate that there was such a law, but St. Thomas was bound to defend it, and he stood forth in maintenance of that law, and resisted the Royal power when that power was used in violation of the law. Dr. Manning defended the character of St. Thomas against the charge of covetousness, and alleged that his aims far exceeded those of his predecessors. In conclusion the Archbishop contended that St. Thomas died for the liberty of believing the truth, and predicted that it would yet be acknowledged that he was a noble Christian martyr, who stood out for that which the people of his day held to be the most sacred, and would build for him shrines nobler than that of Canterbury, nobler than the church of St. Thomas at Rome—a love and veneration for the name of St. Thomas of Canterbury in the hearts of the English people (loud cheers.)

ST. PETER'S AND THE VATICAN.

A part from its religious character, and considered merely as an architectural monument, the cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome had been criticised and praised as one of the most wonderful structures ever erected—not on account of its exterior, which, owing to its unfavourable situations and surroundings, is not imposing, but chiefly for its immense size—for its colonnade, fine front, vast interior and truly majestic dome, which rises 405 feet above the pavement or to the top of the cross, 448 feet. It will be remembered that Michael Angelo was eighty-seven years old when he finished the dome, and, for seventeen years, he gratuitously directed an undertaking which had enriched some of the earlier architects.

One peculiarity about St. Peter's is noticed by every visitor; namely, the equable temperature which is said to be nearly the same the whole year. The first impression of the size of the interior of St. Peter's is always disappointing; but this feeling wears away after a few visits, when the visitor has had time to study its details, and wander about its nave and chapels. The Spanish cathedrals are pervaded by a rich, solemn gloom, they impress the mind as religious enclosures, where devout people come to worship; but the leading churches of Rome produce no such solemn impression. The interior of St. Peter's is warm, light and cheerful; its fine mosaic pictures, its splendid monuments, and its numerous array of marble statues, together with the multitude of strangers with the inevitable Murray in hand, and the paucity of worshippers, make the place seem more like a vast museum than a church. The palace of the Vatican, or more properly speaking, the palace of the Vatican, adjoin St. Peter's. They constitute a vast pile of irregular buildings, from whatever point the view is obtained. There is no harmony, no unity—all seems to be confusion. Every visitor is curious to know in what part of the edifice the Pope resides, and where Antonelli takes up his headquarters; but no one seems to know, except that certain long, tedious stairways are supposed finally to reach the apartments occupied by these celebrated personages. The Vatican is a very

bewildering structure; its length is about 1,200 feet and its breadth is 700 feet. It has eight grand stair cases, 200 smaller ones, twenty courts, and 4,422 rooms. No other palace in the world approaches it in its historic interest, whether as regards its influence upon the Christian world, or the marvellous collections of books, manuscripts, statuary, paintings, and other objects of ancient art and learning.

Take, for example, the apartments devoted to the rich library, enter the grand saloon, not a book, not a manuscript, not a scrap of paper to be seen. The ceilings, side walls, and presses are almost profusely embellished. Pass into the long gallery, 1,230 feet long, and here also is the same liberal adornment. Nothing else visible, except some very rare and costly objects of art—the books being all carefully concealed from public view. We doubt if any other palace in the world possesses rooms of equal size and splendour. We can describe nothing in very minute detail, but the statuary and sculpture of the Vatican alone is the finest collection in the world.—English Magazine.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last a grand high mass was celebrated and the Te Deum chanted in the Cathedral Marlborough street, Dublin, in thanksgiving for the recovery of his Eminence Cardinal Cullen from his recent illness. The Cathedral was very crowded. The Lord Bishop of Bombay officiated.

Archbishop McHale assisted at a meeting of his clergy on Thursday, when the programme of tenant right, with fixity of tenure, denominational education, disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church, and above all the repeal of the Legislative Union, was adopted as that to be supported by any candidate for the county of Mayo. The meeting pledged itself to support Mr. George Henry Moore on this declaration of principles.

Late on Sunday night, 9th ult., the Church of the Holy Trinity, Charlotte Quay, Cork city, was broken into by burglars. The wardrobes and lockers were burst open, and the priests' vestments scattered about the place. The robbers came across a cash-box containing about £7 in gold and silver, and this they took away with them. A large crucifix that was against the wall they threw down and smashed, and, not satisfied with doing so much mischief, they forced their way into the body of the building, and removed from before the sanctuary the lamp. About a twelvemonth ago a similar robbery was perpetrated at the same place.

RELEASE OF MR. RICHARD PIGOTT.—We feel pleasure in announcing that the order for the release of Mr. R. Pigott was received at Richmond Bridewell on the afternoon of Saturday, and that Mr. Pigott was released the same evening, on perfecting his bailbonds. There appears to have been a misapprehension as to the date of release; by the usual mode of calculation (from the opening of the Commission), his term of six months ends on this day Monday, the 10th August, and not on the 22nd inst., as was at first supposed. Owing to this misunderstanding, only a few of Mr. Pigott's personal friends were able to be present to receive him.

COBE, SEPT. 1.—All the men arrested on suspicion of taking part in the Tipperary disturbances have been discharged, no evidence being elicited sufficient to justify further detention. Mr. Scully is suffering severely from his injuries, and his physicians report that his condition is growing worse.

ISAAC BUTT.—The following extract from a letter written to a friend, in answer to one requesting him to aid in the election of Mr. Weggleson as M. P. for Youghal, shows how far the able and distinguished patriot, Isaac Butt believes in Parliamentary agitators: "I would not deal frankly with you if I did not add that apart from these local reasons there are those of a far more general nature, which would prevent me from taking the prominent part which has been suggested. Since my removal from the House of Commons I have taken no part in any political movement, but have confined myself to pursuits in which I may have sometimes been able to do a service to the true cause of Ireland. The views which I entertain as to the position and future of the country, would make me unwilling at present to depart from that course."

The Dublin Corporation reversed the decision come to some time ago, nominating Councillor James Vokes Mackay to the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1869. The matter has given rise to a good deal of discussion or some time, and some high words have passed between the opposing parties as to the etiquette and propriety of the procedure in the case. Mr. Mackay is a Conservative, and a supporter of the present Church Establishment; and the Tories, who are in a minority in the council, say that a compact was agreed to some years ago that every alternate year the minority should nominate the candidate for the Mayorship. The Liberals, on the other hand, or at least a portion of them, repudiate the notion of any such compact; but maintain, further, that the nomination of a Conservative for next year, when the question of the Irish Church will come up for settlement has been taken as indicating that the Dublin Corporation, or the majority of the councillors, were in favor of the ascendancy principle, and that therefore it was necessary to correct this impression. So stood the matter up to Monday, the 10th, when Alderman McSwiney brought the question to the vote by moving that the previous resolution of the council be rescinded. An amendment to delay the matter till December, when the Conservatives promised to "fight it out," was rejected by 28 to 23; and the original motion was subsequently carried by the same number of votes. Thus Councillor James Vokes Mackay loses his nomination to the Mayorship; and, at the same time, the Dublin Corporation have emphatically declared against the continuance of the Irish Establishment; for the vote undoubtedly means that, too.

LONDON, August 25.—Notwithstanding the sharp opposition of a large portion of the British press, the appointment of the Earl of Mayo, the present Secretary of State for Ireland, to be Governor-General of India, has been determined upon by the Government. Lord Mayo will leave for India in October next to assume the duties of his new office.

The funeral of Lord Downshire, which took place on Thursday, August 13, at Hillsborough, notwithstanding the severe weather, was very large and imposing. The tenantry of the various estates of the deceased nobleman were well represented. Lords Dufferin, Lurgan, Newry, Bricard, Cumbermere, Amherst, Bective, Kenlis, Hill Trevor, M. P.; the Bishop of Down and Connor, Colonel Forde, M. P.; Mr. Keown, M. P.; and Mr. Innes, M. P., were among those in the procession.

ATHLON'S CANDIDATES.—Of all the marriageable bachelors Athlone has the most suitors. No less than twelve candidates are asking the suffrages of the electors, one of them supported by Dr. Manning. It is believed that Sir John Ennis, who is making a personal canvass, in company with a judicious friend and a respectable solicitor, will be the successful candidate; the electors, it is to be presumed understanding his arguments. Poor Mr. Rearden, with his little bill for the Repeal of the Union, seems to have no chance.

The cutting of the corn crops has commenced vigorously throughout the country, and it is believed that it will be got through by the 15th of the present month, a period in former years when it usually commenced. Wheat and barley are particularly heavy, so also is the yield of oats, though short of straw. The reapers in this neighborhood are getting 4s. to 5s. a day, and the binders 3s. 6d.—Waterford Citizen.

THE OATH OF THE ORANGE BROTHERHOOD.—The Orangemen's oath is probably now not what it has

been. The 'letter,' not the spirit, of that association is altered. In 'The Beauties of The Press,' published in London in 1800 we find the following given as the declaration: 'I, A. B., do hereby swear that I will be true to the King and Government and that I will exterminate, as far as I am able, the Catholics of Ireland.'

The Irish Church Disendowment occupies the front; and so long as it does will Tenant Right be in the rear. Who wishes to bring the latter forward, must be prepared to make every effort to set the other at rest for ever. Mr. Gladstone allows it plainly to appear he will lead the way, but will not go the whole way. His impulses are generous, but his courage not high. He is a friend, but his friendships stops short of heroism. If we are true to ourselves, as well as just to him and his party, we shall send to Parliament men whose adherence to him will be an incentive and an assistance towards the fulfilment of his pledges.—[Waterford Citizen.]

ATTACK ON A DWELLING-HOUSE IN YOUGHAL.—An event, unprecedented in the records of its community, occurred on Sunday at Youghal. The following are the correct particulars, as far as we have been able to ascertain, having regard to the late hour at which the intelligence reached this city:—About half-past twelve o'clock, when most of the inhabitants of the district were attending their respective places of worship, a party of men, supposed to be eight in number, but certainly five, all armed with revolvers, approached the residence of the Rev. Mr. Drew, rector of Youghal. The residence is a castle, situated about a mile from Youghal, not far from the Blackwater-bridge, which connects the counties of Cork and Waterford. It is isolated in position, standing in the midst of ornamental grounds, which include a plantation of trees. The castle is a strong building, and appears to have been well prepared to resist any attack made upon it. On one of its towers a cannon is mounted and sufficient stock of arms was kept within. At the time the Rev. Mr. Drew with his son, Mrs. Drew, and a number of servants, were on the premises. On their way towards the house, the party met Mr. Drew's coachman, a man named Walsh, whom they took in custody, and obliged to walk before them to the hall door. There they knocked, and in reply to an inquiry from within, one of them replied he had a letter to deliver to the Rev. Mr. Drew, and requested the door to be opened. That desire was not complied with, and the party then, it is stated, threw off all pretence, and boldly demanded what arms were in the house. The answer they received was a volley fired from the windows by the occupants of the castle. The attacking party returned the fire with their revolvers, and a vigorous fusillade was kept up on both sides for a considerable time. Some of the assailants attempted to force the front door, and so persevering and determined were they in their efforts that they all but effected an entrance. The door, though a stout one, had so far yielded to the force exerted against it was split from top to bottom, and in a few minutes more the attacking party would have been in the hall. Expecting the door to fall in before their blows, the party, it is stated, placed the coachman in front of them, as a shield against any shots that might be fired upon them. Just then, however, an alarm was raised that the police were approaching, and the assailants withdrew, after having sustained the assault for about half an hour. They retreated through the plantation, firing as they went; and they obliged the coachman to accompany them out of range of the bullets from the castle, and there compelled him to kneel down and swear that he would not give any information concerning the occurrence or those who took part in it. They then released him and departed. He at once hastened off to the police station at Youghal and reported the outrage, whereupon Head Constable Goulding, Constable Coogrove, and a party of five men under arms hastened to the castle, which they reached about a quarter past one o'clock. At that time some of the occupants of the castle were still firing. The police having assured the beleaguered garrison that they came to their relief, commenced a diligent search of the surrounding grounds and neighborhood, but there was no trace of the party who had made the attack. A search was then made through the town with no better success, and it seemed likely that all the assailants would escape capture, when constable Coogrove, inspecting passengers by the evening train for Cork, thought he recognised one of them as answering the description given by the coachman of the man who administered the oath to him. A telegram was at once dispatched to the constabulary in Cork, informing them of what had happened, and directing them to have an armed party in waiting on the arrival of the train. Having taking this precaution, Constable Coogrove and another policeman took their seats in the same department with the suspected man, and watched him during the journey towards Cork. At Tivoli the man got out upon the platform, and appeared about to leave the station, when the constable took him into custody and brought him on to Cork. He stated his name was Michael D. O'Halloran, bootmaker, 13 Coach street Cork. In accordance with the telegram which had been sent on before a party of police, under Head-Constable Geale, waited the arrival of the train and took the suspected man into custody, conveying him to bridewell, where he was sequestered, but without the discovery of anything of a compromising character. It is supposed there were two persons in the same train concerned in the act, who have not as yet been made amenable. The belief is that the attacking party were among the excursionists who left this city on Sunday morning by the excursion train, previously advertised, and speculation supposes they were supplied with arms for their enterprise. After the arrival of O'Halloran in Cork, and his lodgment in bridewell, several houses in Coach-street were searched by a party of police under Sub-Inspector O'Brien, but nothing was found. As far as we have been able to ascertain, nobody on either side whether attacked or attacking, was injured in the affray. The occurrence has created in Youghal the utmost excitement before which the pre-existent political furor has completely waned. The prisoner O'Halloran will be brought up at the police office this Monday morning.

MORAL COURAGE AND TRUE BRAVERY.—Lord Napier (of Magdala) has taken advantage of a public dinner given him by the Corporation of Welshpool, to contradict the report that he had deceived Theodore. He never deceived him, having never altered his terms which were the surrender of the prisoners and of the King. If he had received all the prisoners he should still have advanced and taken the King.—The honor of England required that that man should come from his place and see Lieutenant Pridoux back to what he and his envoy alike believed to be certain death, sooner than grant terms he felt to be inconsistent with that honor. This is not exactly the story Ministers told, when they said the release of the prisoners was the only object; but perhaps Lord Napier acted on his own responsibility. The refusal to treat while the prisoners were in Theodore's hands was an act of cool moral power, deserving as much credit as the conduct of Lieut. Pridoux, who, Lord Napier says, received his sentence without a word of demur.

THE ASTON RIOTS.—The trials of the Ashton rioters has taken up a great portion of the time of the Manchester assizes. We are glad to say that in their trial the Irishmen have met with great fairness and consideration. Mr. Higgin, Q. C., who prosecuted them did so in a manner that does him the greatest credit. He made full allowance for the insults and irritation they had received but, of course, those who take the law into their own hands, and break the law in doing so, must abide by the consequences, and we hope it will be a lesson to others not to resort to force unless strictly in self-defence. Mr. Pope and Mr. Torr defended them, and no men could have done so better, though local circumstances made them differ a little in their estimation of Murphy. Mr. Justice Hansen summed up temperately and fairly, and, therefore, the jury had no excuse for not coming to a fair conclusion, which, on the whole, we think they did, as they acquitted the only three men whom it was well possible to do so with, as there was no doubt that the others, though exasperated no doubt, by insult and wrong, yet resorted to measures too strong to be called legal.—The English prisoners were afterwards tried. Mr. Higgin again prosecuted, and spoke of the attacks upon the chapel and the sacking of the houses in terms that were eloquent and worthy of the occasion. Those who attacked the chapel were tried first, and were defended by Mr. Cottingham, who wished to persuade the jury these men were acting in support of the police! The next batch were those who on the Monday joined in the atrocious attack upon, and destruction of the houses of the Irish. Mr. Cottingham also defended them, and did so by trying to lay the blame on the authorities, and by discrediting the witnesses. He asked the jury to disbelieve the chief witness because his house had been wrecked the day after his wife had been confined, because he was an Irishman, and because he was a Catholic. The defence was certainly not a happy one, and of both batches the jury found all guilty but two.—[North ern Press]

PICKETING BY TRADESMEN.—It has been decided for the first time that 'picketing' is an offence against the criminal law. Three stone-masons at Leeds have been found guilty, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. All they did was to plant themselves in the road close to a building where the man had struck and shout out at some new hands, 'Bib, bab, black sheep!' Mr. Justice Lush said the jury held that this was intimidation. The necessity for a law clearly defining intimidation becomes more urgent every year.

The first private execution took place at Maidstone on the 18th. It was that of Thomas Wells, aged 18, who was found guilty at the last Kent Assizes of the wilful murder of Mr. Walsh, the master of the Priory Station on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, by shooting him in revenge for a reprimand which that gentleman, under whom he served as a porter, had given him for some misconduct, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. This was the first execution under the new Act requiring execution in future to be inflicted within the prison walls. No one was present at the execution but the undersheriff, governor, sergeant, chaplain, and the representatives of the press. The culprit prayed fervently with the Rev. Mr. Frazer, the chaplain, for a few seconds, and as the drop fell he was singing with a loud clear voice the 48th hymn. He appeared to die after two or three convulsive struggles.

AN OPENING.—The following advertisement lately appeared in the London Record:—Episcopal chapel for sale, fashionable town, high class congregation; average income, last seven years, £500 a year, present income rather low. First-rate opening for an Evangelical preacher. Immediate possession. Price only £1,700 for long lease fixtures, and fitting. Principals only address—Strand, W.C.

A Minister in the North of Scotland returning thanks in his prayer on Sabbath for the excellent harvest, began as usual, 'O Lord, we thank thee,' &c., and went on to mention its abundance and its safe ingathering, but feeling anxious to be quite candid and scrupulously truthful, added, 'all except a few fields between this and Stonehaven not worth mentioning.'

A crannog, or lake building, at St. Margaret's Inch on the Loch of Forfar, is at present exposed, owing to the lowness of the water, from the continued dry weather. It is situated to the north of a natural 'causeway,' stretching across the loch from the western point of the Inch. Transverse trunks of trees had been placed on the marshy bottom, intersected by a row of upright stakes or piles, and on this foundation was raised a superstructure of earth and stones forming an addition to the natural formation of the Inch, chiefly on the north side. There was also a row of piles outside the transverse trunks of trees, which have been exposed ever since the loch was drained. The usual articles found in crannogs were discovered in the various pits in the body of the crannog—viz. strata of ashes, bones of oxen and sheep, the tusk of a boar, &c. There were also found a bronze hinge and a portion of a circular pillar, which the Bishop of Brechin pronounced to be of the fifteenth century. The causeways at most crannogs are artificial; but the primeval inhabitants of Forfarshire had, as will be seen above, found one ready made, and availed themselves of it.

MR. PUNSON.—A Toronto despatch of yesterday announced that the distinguished English Methodist divine, Rev. Mr. Punson, had been married there on Saturday to his deceased wife's sister. It was given out in the English papers some months ago that Mr. Punson was going to America to consummate this marriage, which would be illegal in England. We believe that in case of his return to England, if the question arose there, the Canadian mar-

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 29.—It is announced to-day that the new Parliament will meet on the 10th December next. The meeting will be merely for qualification of members and for other preliminary business. The Queen's speech will be delivered on the 14th.

Prince Arthur left Chatham for London on Monday having completed the brief engineering course laid out for him. The Prince will probably follow the Prince of Wales to Scotland for grouse shooting, and then commence his Continental tour by a visit to her Majesty at Lucerne.

There is a report that the Marquis of Eute, who comes of age in September, will signalize that event by entering the Catholic Church.

Additional Judges, under the new Bribery Act, have been appointed as follows:—The Solicitor-General to the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Sergeant Hayes to the Queen's Bench, and Mr. Anthony Cleasby, Q. C., to the Court of Exchequer.

Lady Leith, of Westhall, has deducted 10 per cent from the rent of grass parks let by her this season, in consequence of the drought.

MORAL COURAGE AND TRUE BRAVERY.—Lord Napier (of Magdala) has taken advantage of a public dinner given him by the Corporation of Welshpool, to contradict the report that he had deceived Theodore. He never deceived him, having never altered his terms which were the surrender of the prisoners and of the King. If he had received all the prisoners he should still have advanced and taken the King.—The honor of England required that that man should come from his place and see Lieutenant Pridoux back to what he and his envoy alike believed to be certain death, sooner than grant terms he felt to be inconsistent with that honor. This is not exactly the story Ministers told, when they said the release of the prisoners was the only object; but perhaps Lord Napier acted on his own responsibility. The refusal to treat while the prisoners were in Theodore's hands was an act of cool moral power, deserving as much credit as the conduct of Lieut. Pridoux, who, Lord Napier says, received his sentence without a word of demur.

THE ASTON RIOTS.—The trials of the Ashton rioters has taken up a great portion of the time of the Manchester assizes. We are glad to say that in their trial the Irishmen have met with great fairness and consideration. Mr. Higgin, Q. C., who prosecuted them did so in a manner that does him the greatest credit. He made full allowance for the insults and irritation they had received but, of course, those who take the law into their own hands, and break the law in doing so, must abide by the consequences, and we hope it will be a lesson to others not to resort to force unless strictly in self-defence. Mr. Pope and Mr. Torr defended them, and no men could have done so better, though local circumstances made them differ a little in their estimation of Murphy. Mr. Justice Hansen summed up temperately and fairly, and, therefore, the jury had no excuse for not coming to a fair conclusion, which, on the whole, we think they did, as they acquitted the only three men whom it was well possible to do so with, as there was no doubt that the others, though exasperated no doubt, by insult and wrong, yet resorted to measures too strong to be called legal.—The English prisoners were afterwards tried. Mr. Higgin again prosecuted, and spoke of the attacks upon the chapel and the sacking of the houses in terms that were eloquent and worthy of the occasion. Those who attacked the chapel were tried first, and were defended by Mr. Cottingham, who wished to persuade the jury these men were acting in support of the police! The next batch were those who on the Monday joined in the atrocious attack upon, and destruction of the houses of the Irish. Mr. Cottingham also defended them, and did so by trying to lay the blame on the authorities, and by discrediting the witnesses. He asked the jury to disbelieve the chief witness because his house had been wrecked the day after his wife had been confined, because he was an Irishman, and because he was a Catholic. The defence was certainly not a happy one, and of both batches the jury found all guilty but two.—[North ern Press]

PICKETING BY TRADESMEN.—It has been decided for the first time that 'picketing' is an offence against the criminal law. Three stone-masons at Leeds have been found guilty, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. All they did was to plant themselves in the road close to a building where the man had struck and shout out at some new hands, 'Bib, bab, black sheep!' Mr. Justice Lush said the jury held that this was intimidation. The necessity for a law clearly defining intimidation becomes more urgent every year.

The first private execution took place at Maidstone on the 18th. It was that of Thomas Wells, aged 18, who was found guilty at the last Kent Assizes of the wilful murder of Mr. Walsh, the master of the Priory Station on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, by shooting him in revenge for a reprimand which that gentleman, under whom he served as a porter, had given him for some misconduct, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. This was the first execution under the new Act requiring execution in future to be inflicted within the prison walls. No one was present at the execution but the undersheriff, governor, sergeant, chaplain, and the representatives of the press. The culprit prayed fervently with the Rev. Mr. Frazer, the chaplain, for a few seconds, and as the drop fell he was singing with a loud clear voice the 48th hymn. He appeared to die after two or three convulsive struggles.

AN OPENING.—The following advertisement lately appeared in the London Record:—Episcopal chapel for sale, fashionable town, high class congregation; average income, last seven years, £500 a year, present income rather low. First-rate opening for an Evangelical preacher. Immediate possession. Price only £1,700 for long lease fixtures, and fitting. Principals only address—Strand, W.C.

A Minister in the North of Scotland returning thanks in his prayer on Sabbath for the excellent harvest, began as usual, 'O Lord, we thank thee,' &c., and went on to mention its abundance and its safe ingathering, but feeling anxious to be quite candid and scrupulously truthful, added, 'all except a few fields between this and Stonehaven not worth mentioning.'

A crannog, or lake building, at St. Margaret's Inch on the Loch of Forfar, is at present exposed, owing to the lowness of the water, from the continued dry weather. It is situated to the north of a natural 'causeway,' stretching across the loch from the western point of the Inch. Transverse trunks of trees had been placed on the marshy bottom, intersected by a row of upright stakes or piles, and on this foundation was raised a superstructure of earth and stones forming an addition to the natural formation of the Inch, chiefly on the north side. There was also a row of piles outside the transverse trunks of trees, which have been exposed ever since the loch was drained. The usual articles found in crannogs were discovered in the various pits in the body of the crannog—viz. strata of ashes, bones of oxen and sheep, the tusk of a boar, &c. There were also found a bronze hinge and a portion of a circular pillar, which the Bishop of Brechin pronounced to be of the fifteenth century. The causeways at most crannogs are artificial; but the primeval inhabitants of Forfarshire had, as will be seen above, found one ready made, and availed themselves of it.

MR. PUNSON.—A Toronto despatch of yesterday announced that the distinguished English Methodist divine, Rev. Mr. Punson, had been married there on Saturday to his deceased wife's sister. It was given out in the English papers some months ago that Mr. Punson was going to America to consummate this marriage, which would be illegal in England. We believe that in case of his return to England, if the question arose there, the Canadian mar-

riage would be pronounced invalid. It is but a few years since a case was on trial in which an Englishman had gone to Sweden for the purpose of marrying his deceased wife's sister; but the marriage was pronounced invalid, and the children incapable of asserting their rights of property. Mr. Punson, it is said, intends returning to England.—[N.Y. Times.]

THE DROUGHT IN ENGLAND.—That 'Drought never breeds dearth in England' is a fact of which we have recently been assured on the authority of an ancient proverb. We imagine the truth to be that the adage is sound, but that English agriculture is so changed as to render the saying only half as applicable as formerly. There was a time, when such a crop as we have now secured represented the produce of the earth for the season. Bread was the staff of life, but in these days, after bringing bread within the reach of the great body of the people, we have seen their wants still further extended. Only last year, that crop of roots on which the food of live stocks depends, is produced under conditions so different from those which affect the grain crops that it must be a fortunate year in which both are good together. Wheat, can bear a good deal of drought, and so far it might have been deduced as a maxim from long experience that 'Drought never breeds dearth in England.' It is, however, otherwise now. It would surprise many people to learn how very recently root crops, as supplementary to pastures, have been introduced. Many of our common vegetables are novelties. Leguminous food seems to have entered but little into the diet of our ancestors whereas now we have infinite varieties of green vegetables. Two centuries ago vegetables were rare, although dressed salads, after the French fashion, were better known than at a later period. Now, we have become such confirmed vegetarians that, an Englishman, as a rule, eats a monthful of vegetables to every monthful of meat. What is more the very meat which we eat is dependent on a vegetable crop. A large breadth of land is sown with turnips or mangold expressly for the consumption of cattle, to give us our beef and mutton. Time was when for six months Englishmen ate salted meat, and scarcely any vegetables. But look at the consequences of a Drought in the present day. The ordinary garden crop may be nearly destroyed. The vegetables which should have come in between this and next Spring have been checked in their growth, and it will be hard to put anything but potatoes on the table for some time to come. A mere glance at a grass plot will teach anybody what kind of food has been gleaned lately from pastures, while turnips and mangolds were almost lost. Our meat harvest may be as bad as the grain harvest is good. Last year, the prospect was the reverse. The wheat crop was inferior, and bread dear; but the root crop was abundant, and so cattle, if not meat, cheap.—We might now turn the proverb round, and say that 'We never breed dearth in England,' for it would be sure to improve our meat harvest.

Fraser's Magazine portrays the state of religious equality in Australia:—The colonies seem to be rapidly drifting towards a uniform system on this subject. There are no endowments for religious purposes corresponding to the 'livings' in England; but where aid is given to the churches by the state, it is in the form of direct money payment from the Treasury. In New South Wales and South Australia the state recognizes no religion, and pays for none. All sects, the Church of England included, are left to stand or fall on their own merits, and to support themselves on such subscriptions as new recruits, as church attendants may think fit to give. Catholic, Anglican, Jew and Pagan, are all equal, and occupy the same position as far as the state is concerned, that is, the government altogether ignores them. In Victoria and Tasmania the government contributes aid to every church that likes to claim it, in the ratio of the numbers belonging to the several sects. Religious equality is preserved not by fostering one church but by aiding all. The state pays the Catholic to teach purgatory, pardons, &c.; it pays the Anglicans to call them 'vain things, fondly invented and repugnant to the word of God' (Article XXII.) It pays the Presbyterians to propagate Calvinism and to denounce hierarchies; the Wesleyans, Methodists, and Baptists, to preach what they please, and to hit out at whomsoever they esteem worth of chastisement; and finally it subsidizes the Jews to declare all Christians to be men laboring in superstition, and insanely misreading the Scriptures that they profess to have built upon. Toleration running rampant in this fashion has ever been the target for colonial wit and sarcasm, and bills have more than once been introduced into the Victorian and Tasmanian parliaments for the abolition of state aid to religion. Unwillingness to deal harshly with old incumbents has mainly contributed to prolong the grant, but as every year reduces these original recipients in number, it may safely be predicted that all the Australian colonies will before long follow the example of South Australia and New South Wales, and cease to contribute in any way towards the support of priests, and churches. At present where state aid is given, each sect governs itself according to its own laws, and is at liberty like other clubs or associations to frame any rules that are not contrary to law. The state pays its contribution to each sect, and leaves the distribution of it to the members themselves. A Roman Catholic Bishop is the only ecclesiastic in Australia who is the head of a Church in reality as well as in name. It would contrary to the spirit of his Church for a Catholic Bishop to be but chairman or executive officer of a governing board. He therefore receives all the money intended for his flock, and he dispenses it as he pleases. A Bishop of the Church of England is only a member of the governing body or synod of his Church, and as such occupies no position differing from that of the President of the Wesleyan Conference or the Moderator of the Church of Scotland. He has no power or patronage except that delegated to him by synod, or by the congregations of parish churches.

A WITCHCRAFT SERVICE.—The Sussex Advertiser tells a story of pretended witchcraft which occurred at Cuckfield the other day. A married woman living in the town had for some months been confined to her bed, and her malady not being exactly understood by her friends they were persuaded into a belief that it was the effect of witchcraft. A 'cunning man' in the neighbourhood was thereupon consulted, and he promised his assistance to expel the evil spirit. It was necessary that the charm must be worked with the greatest secrecy and at a particular hour, which, according to the book of astrology of which he was possessed, he fixed to be at the midnight of the day preceding the Sabbath, and preparations were accordingly made—the planets being favourable. It was necessary to procure a certain quantity of new pins, that were secretly purchased and a pair of tongs belonging to the house, which was also done; and with the greatest secrecy the party assembled to drive away the imp that the witch had placed over the woman. The magician having performed certain ceremonies and the pins having been placed in position, something seemed to have been burnt, and in a commanding tone he made use of ejaculations and read a series of jargon that lasted a full hour; but it could not be ascertained of what service the tongs were in the ceremony—whether they were used, as St. Dunstan was said to have used the legendary pair of Mayfield Priory, or for what species of conjuration unknown but to those in the secret. However, as the eavesdroppers chose to divulge what they knew, the charm is supposed to have been broken, and the witch, instead of riding off up the chimney on a broomstick, has still dominant power, the women remaining in the same state as before.

A barn in the town of Weston was struck by lightning and burned with all its contents. Seven men were asleep in the barn, and all escaped somewhat stunned.

UNITED STATES.

DIOCESAN OF BOSTON.—On August 9, the Rt. Rev. Bishop confirmed, in East Cambridge, 215 persons. On August 11, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Lawrence 60 persons. On August 15, 384 in St. John's Church, Worcester. On Aug. 16, the Bishop dedicated the new Church of St. Mary's, in Haysdenville.—[Pilot.]

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Aug. 24 says:—St. Peter's Church was filled to its utmost capacity yesterday morning, to witness the greatest event in the history of the Catholic Church in this State, the installation of Thomas A. Becker as Bishop of Baltimore, and the See of Wilmington. Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, was present and led in the ceremony. There were likewise several clergymen from a distance. The ceremonies commenced by the performance upon the organ of a march when the Archbishop, Bishop, Priests, and clerks came in procession from the Sixth-street door of the church. Upon reaching the altar, they chanted a prayer in Latin, after which the ceremony of installation was performed, and ended with the Archbishop, accompanied by some of the clergy, leading the Bishop to the throne. The Archbishop was clothed in a purple robe, with a white crape over his shoulders, and the Bishop in a long crape robe, with a golden coloured cloak over it. He wore his mitre on his head, and held the bishop's golden crozier in his hand. Pontifical mass was performed after the ceremony of installation. Archbishop Spaulding preached a sermon from John xviii. '18'. He referred at some length to the Catholic Church as the only way to salvation; to its strength in the world, beginning with its foundation by St. Peter and St. Paul, and extending century by century into the different nations of the earth, until now it exceeds in numbers all the other Christian denominations. He stated in the course of his sermon that there were about 1,000 Bishops in the world. Holy Mass was then performed by the choir, led by the very efficient organist Mr. John F. Miller, singing Lambotte's Mass in the style. After the Mass Bishop Becker made a few remarks, saying he had come here for the purpose of endeavouring to save souls, and referred to the forwardness of the Catholic Church in this community. He hoped that the zeal manifested by the Catholics heretofore would not be abated, but that they would continue to work with him in the great work of saving souls, that he would aid his prayers, and he hoped that he would not dishonor the great chain of Bishops referred to by the Archbishop. He wished for the welfare of the people, and that grace might be increased in the community. The benediction was then pronounced by the Bishop, after which the Archbishop closed the services by giving the Episcopal benediction.

The Spanish fever, which now prevails so fatally among the cattle brought to the North from Texas, it is asserted was observed fourteen years ago. In the spring and summer of 1854 when Texas cattle were first brought into Illinois, a disease broke out among the droves, resembling yellow fever in the human race, and proved so contagious that all along the track where they traveled the farmers lost a great portion of their stock in a few days. So serious was the damage that the people of the South-western part of Missouri held meetings and took measures to forcibly prevent the passing of any more Texas cattle through the country. It is not known exactly when or how this particular epidemic of 1854 disappeared, but there seems to be no doubt that the cattle plague now so widely diffused also had its origin in Texas.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—A Denver despatch yesterday says that fifty Indians appeared on Monument Creek, and drove off 100 horses. They retreated towards Bayou Basin followed by a small force of volunteers. A large force of Indians struck Cache la Poudre Valley, killed one man, and drove off a lot of stock. Gen. Augur's forces are now moving to intercept the Indians going north. General Sherman is at Fort Sanders. He thinks they are going to Ash Hollow. General Sheridan has sent an active force of cavalry to the head of the Fleure Creek and the Republican River under Colonel Forsyth. There are about 250 Colorado volunteers now in the field.

FORTRESS MURKIN, Sept. 2.—A row occurred at midnight on Saturday in a drinking saloon, between Tibbets, white and some colored men. In ten minutes after the disturbance was created, between 300 and 400 blacks were in the street, much rioting ensued, and several whites were severely handled. Disorder prevailed until 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the troops arrived upon the ground. They fired upon them, and dispersed the rioters. Another riot occurred at Mill Creek, near the Fort, between four soldiers and a number of negroes, both parties been drinking. Five soldiers were shot by the negroes seriously, but not fatally injured. The negroes were subsequently arrested and one who resisted shot, and seriously wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The World's special Washington despatch says, that about a month ago it was discovered that extensive frauds had been committed by the Blank Agent of the Post-Office Department, at Buffalo, in furnishing blanks and twine to the various post offices, supposed to amount to about \$200,000. The manner of committing the frauds was as follows: A postmaster made a requisition on the blank agent for a quantity of blanks twine, &c. The order was partially filled and the full amount charged to the postmaster, the requisition being filed as a voucher, and the agent receiving payment, in auditing his accounts, for the full amount charged. This system has been in operation since 1860, and it is now discovered that the frauds amount to over \$500,000. It is understood that the rascality was first discovered at Detroit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Proclamation is made of the ratification of the treaty with Nicaragua. There is to be a reciprocal freedom of commerce, except in carrying on the coasting trade. The right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through Nicaragua is guaranteed, and rights of sovereignty reserved to Nicaragua. The United States agrees to extend its protection to such route of transit. A free port is to be established at the extremities of each route. The United States can transport troops over the routes, provided they are not to be used against Central America.

The political excitement which usually precedes a Presidential election is beginning to be felt. A bad sign of the times, and a bad omen for the Republic is the military organizations of the two parties. These invite aggression, and already torch-light processions have been assailed and blood has been shed in retaliation. They who attack political meetings or processions deserve the penitentiary.—[Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph]

The New York Tribune, alluding to the present condition of the Southern States says, 'Emigration is arrested, capital shrinks from the cities and seaports, commerce seeks less genial but more secure climes, credit is dead, there is no industry, no enterprise, no national progress, no public spirit.'

It has been stated Gen. Hunter did not sign the petition to the president for the pardon of Mrs. Surratt, but that officer denies the report, and says that his name headed the list of members of the Military Commission who recommended Mrs. Surratt to the mercy of the President, and that he always looked with utter contempt on the execution of that poor woman.

According to the latest information the cattle plague is on the increase in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In New York city, owing to the judicious action of the authorities, the number of cases is growing smaller every day.

NEW YORK, September 2.—A German was buried alive in Newark yesterday, and rose from the grave two hours afterwards by means of a patent coffin intended for the use of persons buried in a trance.

The True Witness.

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

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copies 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents 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. 11, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER—1868.

Friday, 11—Of the Octave.  
Saturday, 12—Of the Octave.  
Sunday, 13—Fifteenth after Pentecost.  
Monday, 14—Exaltation of the Holy Cross.  
Tuesday, 15—Octave of the Nativity of the B. V. M.  
Wednesday, 16—Ember Day. SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, MM.  
Thursday, 17—Impression of the Sacred Stigmata on St. Francis, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

With the exception of the election excitement in Great Britain, everything seems exceedingly quiet in Europe. Murphy, the notorious anti-Catholic agitator, whose obscenity and personal attacks upon the Catholic clergy have already provoked serious disturbances, has come forward as a candidate for the representation in Parliament, of Manchester. At a meeting of his friends on the 5th inst., disturbances occurred, and it is to be feared that these will not be the last. Several persons have been arrested from amongst the rioters on both sides. We read of potatoe riots at Cork, which, we suppose, mean disturbances caused by hunger, and the high price of food. A man named Dwyer has been arrested at Tipperary on the charge of firing at Mr. Scully. With the exception of press prosecutions for exciting hatred against the government, there is nothing doing in France. The political condition of Italy remains unchanged.

Thomas Widd, whose strictures upon the Deaf and Dumb Schools of Lower Canada founded and supported by the Catholic Church, we noticed and replied to a short time ago, returns to the charge, in a subsequent number of the Montreal Witness. It is hard to reply to him, however, owing to the very vagueness of his attacks; but it seems to us that the specific charges which he brings against the Mile End Deaf and Dumb institution are these.

1. That, the Directors of the said Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum induce Protestant parents to entrust to them their children, with the promise that the said children shall be educated as Protestants, or in the Protestant faith. To this we reply by a simple unqualified denial. No such promise ever is made, or ever has been made: and the *onus probandi* that such promises have in any instance been made, rests with the writer in the *Witness*. The thing to any one who will consider it is a manifest absurdity; for it is morally impossible that under any circumstances a Catholic teacher should undertake to teach his pupils both Catholicity and Protestantism, which is simply the contradictory or negation of Catholicity: and the teacher who should attempt to teach his pupils, that such or such a religious proposition was true, and that it was false, could generate amongst them all, an utter disbelief in, and disregard for all religious training. However, to show how unfounded are the allegations of the correspondent of the *Witness*, we need only cite a fact or two from the statistics of the maligned Deaf and Dumb Asylum. At present, that is to say, for the past year, it has not contained a single Protestant child: and during the last fifteen years, only three Protestants have been admitted, and these left the Asylum in the same profession of faith—if the negation of Catholic teaching may properly be styled faith—as that in which they entered it. There are Deaf and Dumb Institutions in the United States; and emissaries from these—we intend not to blame them—are constantly on the alert in L. Canada to induce the parents of Deaf-Mutes to entrust their children to the wealthy institutions on the other side of the lines; but we assert most positively that no efforts have been made by the directors of the Mile End Establishment to entrap unwary Protestants within its walls.

2. To the statement that the teachers at the Mile End Institute "forcibly took away his Bible and religious books" from a Protestant pupil, threatening "him with violence unless he re-

nounced all Protestant opinions and embraced Romanism" we are authorised to give an unqualified denial. The statement we denounce as false: but the *onus probandi*, or burden of proving its truth rests with him who makes it. In thus giving the correspondent of the *Witness* the lie direct—we do not accuse him of intentional misrepresentation. He has we suspect been imposed upon, and his credulity has been abused by some unprincipled scoundrel. However it rests with the *Witness's* correspondent to prove, not with us to disprove—his allegations.

3. Thomas Widd "does not know a deaf and dumb institution in Europe or America (save Montreal)" where the "true means of salvation are not made known to the deaf and dumb." Now this implies that in the Montreal institution "the true means of salvation" are not taught; and this again raises the question—what are those true means? He may have his private opinion on the matter, and we have ours also; and in our opinion the only true means of salvation are fully taught to the Catholic pupils of the Mile End Institution. But here all discussion must necessarily cease, for about religious opinions, as about tastes, there is no use disputing. We might discuss the matter for the course of our natural lives, and most certainly should never come to any agreement. He would stick still to his opinion or private judgment, whilst we would stick to ours; and as we consider that in all matters connected with religion, our private judgment is just as good as is that of any Protestant doctor, or of all Protestant doctors together, we should never approach a solution. Of what use then would it be to discuss the question, whether the true means of salvation are taught to the Deaf and Dumb pupils in the Mile End Establishment? Before we can determine this matter of fact in the natural order, we must first agree as to what are the true means of salvation—a question in the supernatural order: and as there is on this second question, no authority common to both Catholics and Protestants, to which both bow as the supreme and ultimate Court of Appeal, it is useless or rather impossible to discuss it.

But what practical object has the writer in the *Witness* in view, in his attacks upon the Mile End Institution? It may not be perfect, for it is a human institution, and no work of man is perfect; there is none in which the prying eye of the enemy may not spy some defect. This we will admit, but what we ask is the object of the tirades, and false accusations of the *Witness*? Not reform of possible defects, not the making good of possible shortcomings—but rather the destruction of the institution in order that the State may take its place. This we say is the real object, this the meaning of the attack upon the Mile End school. It is part and parcel of that series of hostile operations which modern liberalism is ever directing against the rights of the Church and of the Family. The State is to be the educator: the State is to be manager and director of all institutions, of all funds devoted to the relief of the poor, the sick, and the afflicted. This is the fundamental idea, this the spirit of nineteenth century liberalism; and in strict harmony therefore with this idea and this spirit is the attack upon a charitable institution established and supported, not by the State, but by private charity, and governed not by *Jack-in-Office*, but by a Catholic priest. As—if the party which the *Witness* represents were supreme in the political order, all private schools would be interdicted, and all tuition, from the elementary tuition of the Common School, to the tuition of the University would be placed in the hands of the State: so as a first step towards the attainment of this object, it is sought to put down by means of vulgar abuse, and wicked misrepresentations, an institution created by Catholic charity, and therefore independent of the State. If this be not the object of the writer in the *Witness*, let him state in plain unambiguous words what his object really is. If he seek merely to reform what is amiss, and to extend the sphere of usefulness of the institution in question—let him indicate the reforms which he deems necessary for that end, and we shall be quite ready to discuss their propriety with him in a calm, and we hope a Christian spirit.

In the *Saturday Review*, and also in some of the English papers of this Continent, we find an appreciation of the operatic performances lately given in Montreal by a lot of ninth or tenth-rate low, very low, comedians from the United States, whose acting and singing would scarcely be tolerated in an ordinary saloon; the men being dull and stupid; the women coarse, ugly, old and awkward, and as musicians below the level of ordinary street ballad singers. The pieces performed by this lot of itinerant buffoons, were of a class fitted only for the swill-mob, for strumpets and their associates; pieces which no modest woman could witness without disgust, which no man of taste would encourage. Indeed they are so obscene, and so stupid, that it is hard to say whether it be the stupidity or the obscenity that enters the more largely into their composition. This it is that called forth our Bishop's stern denunciation, and how well

that denunciation was deserved may be seen from the following criticisms.

Speaking of the pieces performed, the *Saturday Review*, by no means a very puritanical censor, and naming the favorite, qualifies it as fitted only for the "naughty classes"—that is to say, fast young men about town, and impure females—indeed none but a thoroughly unchaste woman would assist at the representation of an Offenbach opera. Another English paper quoted by the *Montreal Daily News*, has a long article on the same subject, from which we make some extracts:—

M. Offenbach's—tunes, with the exception of perhaps, of one in fifty—are all dance tunes, and they suggest the national tunes of modern France—for such the Cancan really is—as naturally as a waltz by Strauss suggests waltzing. In support of our theory, we may point to the fact that the frequenters of the Bouffes Parisiens, the scene of M. Offenbach's greatest triumphs, were of the same class if not individuals as the frequenters of the *Bal Mabille*; and that the situations, points, sentiments, manners and even gestures—above all the gestures—which were so effective in *Orphee aux Enfers*, *La Belle Helene*, and *La Grande Duchesse*, are precisely those which at the *Bal Mabille* and similar establishments would be the best appreciated.

M. Offenbach is, we are aware, capable of other things, and nobody can deny the piquant vivacity of many of his compositions. But as Schubert is popularly, and above all, known by his songs; Mendelssohn by his songs without words; Strauss by his waltzes; and by his operatic ballads; Strauss by his waltzes; and by his quadrilles; so M. Offenbach will be known (until he is altogether forgotten) by his Cancans, in the composition of which he is, we are happy to think, unrivalled. M. Offenbach is the *troubadour of ladies of doubtful reputation*, and enjoys their sympathy through the readiness with which he, as a musician, has entered into the spirit of their favourite dance.

The trial of Whelan for the murder of Mr. McGee, who as our readers will remember was shot at the door of his lodgings on the night of the 6th and 7th of April last when on his return from the Parliament House, commenced at Ottawa on Monday the 7th inst.; and in our next we hope to give our readers a full report of this trial, which naturally excites a good deal of interest. The case for the prosecution is conducted by J. O'Reilly, Esq., of Kingston, a lawyer of distinguished ability; and for the defence there will appear Mr. J. H. Cameron assisted we believe by Mr. J. O'Farrell of Quebec.

HARD UPON BUTLER—The notorious Butler, to whose name another English noun substantive beginning likewise with a capital B is generally prefixed, was present at the debate in Halifax upon the Repeal Resolutions. The Attorney General asked permission from the Speaker of the House to seat the said General Butler near the Chair; but the response to the request was that such a permission could not be granted, even were the illustrious warrior to be crushed beneath an avalanche of spoons.

On Tuesday the 15th inst., there will be given in the *Salle Academique* of St. Mary's College, Bleury Street, a grand Concert of Sacred Music, by a body of Canadian amateurs, conducted by M. Ad. J. Boucher, and assisted by Madame Petipas. The performance will consist of Rossini's celebrated *Stabat Mater*. In our next we shall be able to lay further particulars before our readers.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL.—The Bishop's School, St. Margaret Street, opened on the 1st inst. This school is under the direction of two ecclesiastics, and three lay teachers. A special care is given to children.

The attention of the charitable is particularly called to an advertisement, which will be found on our fifth page, of a Bazaar about to be opened for the benefit of the Orphans and other inmates of the St. Joseph Asylum under the charge of the Ladies of the Grey Nunnery.

THE IRISH BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish Congregations, beg to inform the public, that their "Twentieth Annual Bazaar," will be held in the new St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday, the 7th of October, and following days.

As many persons anxious to promote the success of the bazaar, and yet not able to make lists themselves, are in the habit of sending in pieces of work and objects of *virtu* to the bazaar while being held, the Ladies beg to suggest that such persons would have the goodness to send their donations to the St. Patrick's Asylum, as soon as possible, in order that they be placed in the hands of young ladies who will open lists upon them, and thus turn them to the best advantage.

The Rev. Director of the Bazaar, who is also Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Asylum, assures us that the funds at his disposal are lower at the close of the present financial year (August 31st) than they have ever been since he got charge of them some ten years ago. Up to the present he had always more or less of a balance in his favor at the close of the year—while this year closes with a considerable balance against him.

We therefore request the Irish Congregations generally to take an active part in the present bazaar. All who are in the habit of making lists will, we trust, do so this year without fail: we trust also that many new collectors will be added

to the number of the old. There is of necessity an occasional falling off in the number of the old collectors, were no new ones to come in there would in a short time be a great falling off in this grand and necessary work of charity. New collectors will therefore we hope come to the assistance of the old, and unite with them in their common efforts for the destitute Irish orphans.—For such we would bespeak a kind and generous reception: they have up to the present been in the habit of receiving such reception—ever since the bazaar has been established—from persons of every creed, denomination and nationality. All feel that destitute orphans must be clothed and fed, and that the Institution which does so, which keeps them from the streets, from the haunts of vice, and insits into their young minds principles of Christian morality is a common blessing, and all cheerfully come to the aid of such an Institution.

The history of the St. Patrick's bazaar establishes this truth—we therefore the more confidently appeal to the citizens of Montreal in general, knowing that our appeal in behalf of the orphans will not be in vain.

Signed on behalf of the Ladies of Charity,  
CATHERINE AUSTIN, Sec.

Is the Catholic Church inimical to the study of the Sacred Scriptures?

"I would not have answered him," said De Rance a little more than a century ago to Father Lamy, "if he had not carried the matter up to the time of Pachomius." It certainly was too bad of Dom. Mabillon in his earnest defence of Monastic Studies, to carry his proofs back to so early a date. Now, gentle reader, that De Rance from the austere atmosphere of La Trappe denied with the vulgar herd of modern critics that the monks ever studied. On the contrary, he asserted, that they studied *too much* and prayed *too little*, and hence Dom. Mabillon's noble rejoinder, noble though it did go back as far as Pachomius. And a pretty quarrel it was and an honorable wital, when a Duchess of Guise vouchsafed to be umpire, and two such knights as a Mabillon and a De Rance parried and dealt blows with their iron maces. Nor would we have answered our modern critics, when they assert the enmity of the Catholic Church towards the study of the Sacred Scriptures, had they not carried the matter back to the Dark Ages. When men have the unblushing effrontery to assert that the Catholic Church of the present day seeks to suppress the Bible, we can afford to leave their anile drivellings to the logic of facts; but when like Dom. Mabillon (though his was a better cause) they carry the matter back to the Middle Ages, we feel constrained for the enlightenment of their ignorance to say a few words upon the subject.—Leaving then Dom. Mabillon to trace back the studies of the Monks (bless me! did monks ever study?) to the time of Pachomius and De Rance, to assert the priority in importance of sacred over literary duties, we will devote ourselves to the consideration of our own subject—the study of the Sacred Scriptures in the Middle Ages.—One would have thought that the commonest feelings of gratitude would have taught our modern maligners to be more sparing of their accusations against the Catholic Church in this matter of the Sacred Scriptures. If the Bible be the great treasure they deem it, surely there is a deep debt of thankfulness rather than of malignity, due to that Church, which watched it with such jealous care for centuries, and guarded it to the shedding of her heart's best blood against Hun and Goth and Vandal and Norseman. But gratitude is not a characteristic of Ignorance and Bigotry. "As well," to use a Shakespearianism, "expect milk from a male tiger."

We know not how it is, but we have ever preferred collateral testimony to direct evidence in the investigation of any subject. When people are intent upon proving any particular point, there is always such a tendency to exaggerate, that small matters obtain undue prominence; but when in the conducting of a foreign proof, testimony is brought to maintain it, which becomes dispassionate evidence in our own cause, we feel less fear in accepting it. We have an instance of this collateral evidence apposite to our subject. In the Middle Ages as at present, there was a dispute as to the propriety of the Study of the Classics; with this difference however, that then it was The Sacred Scriptures versus the Classics, now it is The Classics versus the Physical Sciences. There has always been in literature as in politics a Conservative and a Liberal element—old Fogiism versus March-of-Intellect men, as the Liberals are fond of calling themselves; without presuming to decide between these honorable disputants, otherwise than to remind them of Horace's "aurea mediocritas," anglice "liberal conservatism," we will use their dispute for our own purpose. It would, we suppose, be "carrying the matter to the time of Pachomius" were we to quote Tertullian and Origen in favor of the Sacred Scriptures against the Classics, in order to use their evidence as collateral proof of the love the Catholic Church has ever borne for the Sacred Scriptures.—"What has Jerusalem to do with Athens? what

has the Church to do with the Academy? what have Christians to do with Heretics? Our institution is from the portico of that Solomon who has declared that the Lord is to be sought in simplicity of heart. What have Stoicism and Platonism and Dialecticism availed Christianity? For us there is no curiosity beyond Christ Jesus; no inquiry beyond the Gospel." But these being the words of a Priest of the second, and not of a monk of the tenth century, are not perhaps to our purpose. Nor would those words of Origen in excuse for his use of the Classics be any more admissible, were it not that we shall find them flowing by a pious plagiarism from the pen of a certain Abbot of the 12th century, under the figure of an Israelite despoiling the Midianite, and bringing home a beautiful captive, according to that of Deuteronomy 20, 10.

"If thou go out to fight against thy enemies, and the Lord thy God deliver them unto thy hand, and thou lead them away captives, and seest in the number of thy captives a beautiful woman and lovest her and wilt have her for thy wife, thou shalt bring her into thy house, and she shall shave her head and pare her nails and shall put off the raiment wherein she was taken, and shall remain in thy house."

Origen thus defends his use of the Classics, "And to say the truth I also have frequently gone out to battle against my enemies (the classics as contradistinguished from the Sacred Scriptures) and there I have seen amongst the spoil a woman beautiful to behold. For whatever we find that is well and rationally said in the works of our enemies, we ought to cleanse it, and from that knowledge which they possess to remove and cut off all that is dead and useless—for such are all the hair of the head and the nails of the woman taken out of the spoils of the enemy—and then at length to make her our wife when she no longer has any of those things which from their infidelity are called dead."—Such is the Origen view of the study of the classics—*enemies* but amongst whom there are some beautiful captives, who when divested of hair and nails—emblems of infidelity because dead—may be lawfully taken to wife.

Were we not afraid of being deemed prolix, we should be tempted to add one other quotation from the early Fathers—were it only to shew that the feeling of the Middle Ages against the study of the Classics and in favour of the Sacred Scriptures was Catholic—*i.e.*, had existed in the Church from all ages. We cannot however refrain from referring to St. Jerome's quaint conceit of his being brought before the Judgment Seat and punished as a Ciceroian. The story however is too long for insertion, but the introduction is forcibly against the Pagan and for the Sacred Scriptures. "What communication can light have with darkness? What reciprocity can there be between Christ and Belial? What has Horace to do with the Psalms? what has Maro to do with the Evangelists? what has Cicero with the Apostles?"

How differently the world thought on this subject, after the Reformation at the "restoration of letters," in those days which they are pleased to call "the Augustinian Age," those in the slightest degree conversant with English History may determine. We shrewdly suspect that in those days of "resurrection" Belial was preferred to Christ—Horace to the Psalms—Cicero to the Apostles. But this is beyond our subject.

SACERDOS.

INAUGURATION OF ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

The inauguration of this magnificent hall which has been looked forward to with pleasure by all classes of our citizens, took place last evening. At an early hour crowds collected outside, and by the time eight o'clock had arrived, every seat was filled and every foot of standing room occupied. The concert was a perfect success in every respect. The arrangements were complete, and were carried out in a most efficient manner. In a previous issue we gave a full description of the hall, and we are now glad to be able to state that, after this trial, the most sanguine expectations of its promoters have been fully realized. Its acoustic properties are good, and the system of lighting, by Chanteloup's Sunburners, is all that could be desired. The audience last night, which could not have numbered less than 3,000, comprised the leading citizens of Montreal, of all creeds and nationalities. All the national, benevolent and charitable societies were represented by their chief officers. Shortly after eight o'clock the Band of the 100th Regiment played 'St. Patrick's Day'—a fitting air to inaugurate the opening.

Dr. Hingston, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, then briefly addressed the audience as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—One of the city papers of yesterday, in a friendly paragraph on the rehearsal for this evening's concert, state there were to be no speeches, but that Dr. Hingston would make a few remarks principally as 'an appetizer for the music that was to follow.' Now, there are two kinds of appetizers—condiments of all kinds and absolute fasting. As a physician, I prefer the latter, and I shall not depart from the course suggested further than may be necessary. I have been requested by the Directors of St. Patrick's Hall Association to address a few words, chiefly by way of thanks, to our fellow-citizens who have kindly assembled here this evening to assist in the opening of the new building. I could have wished that this duty had devolved upon some one more competent and better trained by habits to speak in public, for I feel painfully conscious of my inability to be the fitting representative of the Directors, in presence of this vast and brilliant assembly. But the task is in itself a pleasant one, and if, unfortunately, I cannot show you by my presence I can at least promise, and promise I do, that the few words I may speak will be spoken in earnest. Ladies and gentlemen, the Directors bid you all cor-

dially welcome. They are glad the inauguration of this new hall should take place under such auspices. This hall had its origin in a general want felt of a place of meeting of that description. It had its inception in national love, and its name clearly indicates the source of that inspiration. But that love was two-fold—love that the man entertains for his aged sire and for his affianced bride—love for the birth place of many of us beyond the ocean, and love for the future homes of our posterity to many a remote generation. While love for the one is deeply engrained—not upon the palms of our hands, but on the inmost recesses of our hearts—love for the other—though more recent—is not less pure, holy and enduring. For we must feel that on this soil—the seat of a Dominion—whose history is doubtless still in the future—but whose destiny we need not doubt (for in our hands, under Providence it mainly lies)—whose destiny, I say, it will be to take a prominent part in extending the blessings of humanity and civilization over a large portion of this vast continent—over this land of our birth, or of our choice.

We are becoming—we have become—a nation. We may be English, or Irish, or Scotch, or French, or German, or Scandinavian, but above and beyond all we must have a nationality, and we have a nationality indigenous to the soil on which we live and move, and from which we derive our sustenance. This is clearly the duty of every one. The history of him whose effigy surmounts this building, St. Patrick, who went to Ireland when an old man from St. Omar, in France, yet his name is imperishably associated with the land he converted from Heathenism to Christianity.

In this common body of Canadian brotherhood we should be united heart and soul, and nothing that I can think of will more powerfully contribute to that good end—of smoothing off those angularities of character—than occasional meetings in this noble hall for common purposes, having no regard to those lesser peculiarities which in some respects, may still divide. For public assemblies of our fellow-citizens generally, whether for business, social or innocent pleasures, the doors of the hall now stand hospitably and permanently open, and as the want of such a convenient assembly room has been doubtless often felt, I cannot but anticipate that the general public will willingly avail themselves of it now that they have it. Let not the name deter any—of itself it is a very respectable name. Indeed, it is the opinion of many, well-versed in these matters, that it is one of the most respectable in the calendar.

Be that as it may, and I am not disposed to enter into questions so subtle and abstruse—the hall is now become common place. Every nationality and every shade of opinion is represented on the stock books. And now I think I may congratulate our citizens as well as those more immediately concerned on the erection of this stately edifice. The strides that have of late been made by Montreal in material prosperity, and in the erection of new and imposing buildings as a consequence of that prosperity, are very great. Amongst these no mean place will be assigned to that in which we are at present assembled. I say this to the honour of the men by whom this building was designed, and of the men by whom the design has been carried into form. The architect of St. Paul, in London, lies interred within the precincts of that vast cathedral and on his grave-stone is inscribed, 'Si monumentum queris, circumspice,'—if you seek his monument look around. I trust it will be a long time before we shall be called upon to write an epitaph on my friend Mr. Hopkins, or his partner Mr. Wiley, and I do not think there is any serious intention at present of placing either of them—as Sir Christopher Wren was placed—beneath the pile of their own fashioning. But, living or dead, it will not, I hope, take from his praise when it is mentioned that he was the architect of St. Patrick's Hall. I have to return thanks to Messrs. Howley and Sheridan, who gave shape and form to the architect's design, Mr. Date and Mr. Gilbert, and to Mr. Oshaghtoun, who has constructed these beautiful lights above our heads.

And now that the building is complete—here near the spot where Jacques Cartier presented the emblem of man's salvation to the untutored savage—we here present to the inhabitants of this, our beautiful city, who have replaced the latter, and as Jacques Cartier presented and the Indians received it as a sign of peace and good will, may this be given and received as an additional bond of union among all classes in our community.

Dr. Hingston was frequently applauded during the delivery of his remarks.

The programme was then proceeded with. As our readers are no doubt aware, for the past few months Prof Torrington has had in training some 250 amateur performers, both vocal and instrumental and the successful rendition of the several selections in which they took part, is an evidence of his efficiency as a musical conductor, and of the existence of a high degree of musical talent among our city amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen. The programme comprised selections both sacred and secular. In addition to the grand chorus of 200 voices, and a full orchestra of 50 performers, the band of the 100th Regiment and the following eminent artists took part: Madame Petipas, M. Lavoie, M. Lamothe, Mr. Hamall, the favorite ballad singer; Jules Hone, Mr. Walsh, and M. C. Lavoie. The following is the programme:

PART I.—(SACRED.)

- 1. Quartette and chorus—'O God, when thou appearest'—Mozart.

QUARTETT.

- Soprano—Miss Thompson. Tenor—Mr. Robinson. Alto—Miss Fessenden. Bass—Mr. Miller.

PART II.

- 5. National Air—English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian.—Band of the 100th Regt., under the direction of their Bandmaster, Mr. Walsh.

PART III.

- 9. Overture—'Guillaume Tell'—Rossini—Band of the 100th Regt., under the direction of their Bandmaster, Mr. Walsh.

Each part was performed in a manner which elicited the hearty applause of the large audience. Although specially requested not to call for encores they were so enraptured with Mr. Jules Hone's violin solo on 'St. Patrick's Day,'—which was really grand—that he was obliged to repeat it, and again retired amidst loud applause. We may add that the means of egress from

the Hall are so complete that in a few moments the large audience had dispersed.—Daily News.

We cannot but felicitate the first promoters of the St. Patrick's Hall, and the present Directors upon the happy—we may say brilliant success that has rewarded their labors. The St. Patrick's Hall will be not only an architectural ornament to the City of Montreal, but a monument of the warm patriotism, the good taste, and liberality of the Irish Catholics of Montreal.— We publish a list of the Directors for the current year, to whose management the public are indebted for the splendid ceremony of inauguration reported above: and we believe that we are but doing a bare act of justice when we add that though his name is no longer on the Board of Directors, there is no one who has taken from first to last a more active part in starting and bringing to a happy conclusion the enterprise of a St. Patrick's Hall, than B. Devlin, Esq., late President of the St. Patrick's Society. Here are the names of the present Directors—Dr. Hingston, M. P. Ryan, M. P. P., Edw. Murphy, L. Moore, J. W. McGavran, C. I. Cusack, and J. E. Mullins, Esquires.

A SISTER'S STORY. By Mrs. Augustus Craven. Translated from the French by Emily Bowles:

This is a very interesting piece of Catholic biography, of which it is sufficient for us to say, that it has created quite a sensation amongst English Protestants as well by the intrinsic interest of the story, as by the grace of its style, and the insight which it affords into the inner life of Continental Catholics. Blackwood for August devotes a long article to a notice of this remarkable work; and the Westminster Review, the leading Protestant periodical magazine, has also a brief but flattering critique of the same book, which it describes as 'far better than any novel,' with the advantage of being at the same time strictly true. We can therefore highly recommend this excellent book to the notice of a Catholic public. We may add that the Messrs. Sadlers have brought it out in a most elegant form in one volume for the very low figure of Two Dollars.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—August, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

The current number opens with the first part of a labored eulogy of Mr. Disraeli, followed by a continuation of the Odes of Horace. Then come articles on the following subjects:—Recit d'Une Sœur, being a critique of a Catholic work lately translated into English; How Frank Thomlay was Cured, a story without much point; Letters from a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition, part iii; Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II., Part V.; The Poet; and lastly Cornelius O'Dowd, who seems to be getting uncommonly stupid.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW—July, 1868.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

For the leading Protestant Quarterly of the British Empire the current number is scarce up to the usual mark. The articles are a trifle heavy, but as a staunch consistent Protestant, the Westminster is still unrivalled. It contains articles on the following subjects:—1. The Character of British Rule in India. 2. Davidson's Introduction to the New Testament. 3. Co operation Applied to the Dwellings of the People. 4. Nitro Glycerine. The New Explosive. 5. Marriage Laws of the United Kingdom. 6. The Incas. 7. Church and State. 8. The Spanish Gipsy. Contemporary Literature.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—June, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

The current number contains very excellent articles on the following subjects:—1. A Liberal Education: Schools and Universities. 2. Mistrals' Mireio. 3. Saint Louis. 4. Creeds and Churches. 5. Memoirs of Baron Bunsen. 6. The Greek Idyllic Poets. 7. On Sleep. 8. The History of Writing.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—July, 1868.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

This is a first-rate number. We give a list of the contents:—1. Salem Witchcraft. 2. English Dictionaries. 3. The Apocryphal Gospels. 4. Lytton's Chronicles and Characters. 5. Wellington's Correspondence 1819-25. 6. The Modern Russian Drama. 7. Letters and Speeches of Leon Faucher. 8. Prince Henry—the Navigator. 9. New Germany. 10. The National Church.

NELLIE NETTerville, or One of the Transplants. A Tale by the Author of "Wild Times," "Blind Agnese." New York: The Catholic Publication Society:

A very interesting historical novel, not indeed adhering literally to facts, but at the same time giving a fair view of the social condition of Ireland during the days of persecution, when to be a Catholic, was what it was to be a Christian in the first centuries of the Christian era.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—For the contents of this excellent monthly We are well pleased to learn that it is the design of the editor to bring out a translation of a French novel, "The Invasion," from the pen of the author of the "Conscript." This we hope will ensure to the World a large increase in the number of its subscribers.

A CARD.—The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Williamstown, having considerably enlarged their establishment, beg to inform Parents and Guardians, that they can now accommodate a very large number of boarders.

The convent is situated in one of the most healthy localities in Canada and but four miles from the Lancaster Station. Board and tuition in the English and French languages, with vocal and instrumental music and all kinds of needle work are placed at the very low rate of eight dollars per month.

Married, By the Rev. P. Dowd, at the church of Notre Dame, on the 31st ult., Mr. E. Irwin to Kate, only daughter of Daniel McEntyre, of this city.

At Alexandria, on the 24th August by the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P. P. Miss Mary McDougall, daughter of Mr. Rensaid McDougall, of Charlottetown, to Mr. D. McGillis, bookkeeper, Alexandria.

At St. Christophe, Arthabaska Vills. P. Q., on Tuesday, 1st of Sept, by the Rev. P. Brancord, Parish Priest of the same place, Louis Phillip Pepin, Esq., Merchant, to Miss Marie Louise McArthur, second daughter of O. McArthur, Esq., Post Master, of the Town of Beauharrois, P. Q. No Cards.



CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

TO BE HELD IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1868.

Reverend Mr. O'Farrell, and other distinguished speakers, will deliver addresses. The most eminent Musical talent has been engaged. Concert commencing at 8 o'clock.

THOS. FOX, Sec. Montreal, Sept. 11, 1868.

BAZAAR.

ON MONDAY, the 21st inst., will be opened in the Salle d'Asyle, Bonaventure Street, under the Patronage of the Ladies of Charity, a BAZAAR of which the proceeds will be applied to the Orphans, and the children abandoned by their parents, under the charge of the Grey Nuns of the Hospice St. Joseph.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL,

NO. 31 AND 33, COTTE STREET.

THE REOPENING OF THE CLASSES will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The payments in each year of course are exigible monthly and in advance, between the 1st and 15th of each month. For the first year of course..... \$1 00 per month. do second do ..... 1 50 do do third do ..... 2 00 do do fourth do ..... 2 50 do do fifth do ..... 3 00 do

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 have failed to pay before the 15th of the month.

Parents will be furnished with a monthly Bulletin, stating the Conduct, application and progress of their children.

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

The French and English languages are taught by experienced French and English professors, and the task of learning these idioms is made easy by the fact that a great number of French and English students daily and constantly frequent the school.

For all particulars, enquire of the principal, at the Academy, Cotte street No. 31. Hours of attendance from 8 to 10 A.M. And from 1 to 2 P.M. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT Principal. 1 m-3 Montreal 28 August 1868.

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

CONDUCTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 500 SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Course of Studies of this Institution embraces the various branches of a solid and useful education, viz., Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Geography (with Maps and use of Globes) Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, English and French Languages, Music, Vocal Music, Drawing and Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, etc.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, per month..... \$6 00 Music..... 2 00 Drawing and Painting..... 1 00 Washing..... 1 00 Use of bed and bedding per annum..... 5 00 Use of desk..... 1 00 Books, Postage Materials used for Drawing, Painting, etc., are charges which depend on circumstances and the direction of the parents.

The Academic year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 6th July. Besides the uniform which consists of a black merino dress and one of white muslin, each young lady, should be provided with a black net veil, and one of white net, six table napkins, a knife, fork, spoon, and goblet work box, etc.

No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy unless in case of protracted illness. Pupils are received at any time during the year. Address, August 2, 1 m 2

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S

FRENCH & ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 32 St. Denis Street, (NEAR VIGOR SQUARE).

WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the 1st of September, 1868.

Able resident Teachers will, daily, assist the Principals, besides the Professors of Music and Singing. Mr. Clarke, Sen., will continue his special attention to the advanced Classes. Book Keeping will form part of the Commercial Education. A preparatory Latin Course for those who desire it. August 28. 1 m-3

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. THE duties of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely moderate terms. For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. WM. DORAN, Principal. August 28. 2 m-3

THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES OF JESUS and MARY at Longueuil, will re-open their Boarding School on the 2nd September. 2w-3

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION,

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, Reopening of the Course on the 2nd of September.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

THIS School will re-open on the 14th September next at 5 o'clock p.m. The pupils must:— 1st. Pay the first quarter in advance. 2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate. 3rd. Have the Costume of the School.

BOARDING SCHOOL

Mrs. O. B. E. CLARKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 30 ST. DENIS STREET (NEAR VIGOR SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the 1st of September, 1868.

Mrs. Clarke will be assisted as before by the two resident Teachers (English and French), besides the Professors of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarke, Sen., will continue to pay special attention to the progress of the pupils in English Writing and Arithmetic.

Conversation in English and French, respectively, will, at all times, be required. Boarders received on the same reasonable terms as before, of whose Health and Manners, as well as advancement in their studies, Mrs. Clarke will take particular care.

Plain and Ornamental Needle-work taught in the establishment, and Domestic Economy practically explained. August 28. 1 m-3

CAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

SECTION ST. JACQUES. NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the CAISSE D'EPARGNES of the Temperance Society, section St. Jacques, and to all persons concerned, that the said Society at its meeting of the 27th inst., adopted a Resolution declaring the urgency for dissolving the said Society immediately after its engagements shall have been honored: and if any one proposes to object to the said Resolution, he is bound to do so within fifteen days after the last publication of the above Notice.

ALPHONSE BOURDON, Secretary. Montreal, 28th Aug., 1868. 1 m-4

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

{Dist. of Montreal. } FOR LOWER CANADA. No. 1926

The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight. DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Brunseau Houle, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorized in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff:

vs. The said BRUNSEAU HOULE, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corbeille Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles Ste Amant one of the Bailiffs of the said Superior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant hath left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called L' Nouvelle Monde and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the True Witness be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two Months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order), HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.S.O. 2 m 5 Sept. 10.

DAME DELIMA SITOLEUX, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Daoust, heretofore of the said Parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, yeoman:—Gives notice that she has sued her said husband for separation of property, by an action returnable in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the twenty-fifth day of September instant, under the number 2215

BONDY & FAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorney: 5 5 Montreal, 10th September, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the office of T. Sauvageau, Esq. in the City of Montreal, No. 18 St. Sacrement St., on Tuesday the twenty-ninth day of September instant, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs and of naming an Assignee. JOSEPH CHAGNON. 2 w 5 St. Hyacinthe, 4th September, 1868.

NOTICE. DAME VERONIQUE DUOLOS, wife of Francois Xavier DUTRECH, contractor of the City and District of Montreal, but on the nineteenth November last, instituted an action for separation as to property before the Superior Court of Montreal.

ALPH. DESJARDINS, Attorney of Dame V. DuoLos, No. 10 Little St. James Street. 1 m-5 Sept. 10.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. } No. 2177. DAME JANE HENDERSON, Plaintiff:

vs. JOHN MARCOU, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Jane Henderson has instituted an action en separation de biens, against her husband, John Marcou, the Defendant in this cause. J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff. 1 m 4 Montreal, Aug. 31.

DAME JULIE LEGAULT dit DELAURIER, of the Parish of Verdun, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE CAMPEAULT, of the same place, yeoman:—Gives notice that she has sued her said husband for separation of property, by an action returned in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the sixth day of May last (1868) under the number 1431

BONDY & FAUTEUX, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 5-1 Montreal, 14th August, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Richelieu. }

In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, individually as well as partner, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and on Saturday, the Third Day of October next, he will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of it. FREDERICK ST. LOUIS. 2 m-5 Sorel, 23rd June, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Richelieu. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO. In the matter of Dame PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alias Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lusser, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelieu, for the purpose of commerce and navigation. Insolvents.

ON the Sixth Day of October next, the undersigned will demand his discharge from the Court in virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the purpose of authorizing the said Dame Praxede Trepannier, his wife. PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, HENRY BARTHE. 2 m-5 Sorel, 26th July, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvents. NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. IGNATZ BEAK. By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. 2 m-3 Montreal, 19th August, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Joliette. }

DAME JULIE FARIS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of Isaac Richot, Plaintiff.

vs. The said ISAIE RICHOT, of the said parish of the Epiphany, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has instituted an action in separation of property, against the defendant in this cause. GARALUT & DESROCHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 1 m-1 Montreal, July 27th, 1868.

An Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, at its next Session for the INCORPORATION of the "ASSOCIATION OF ST. PIERRE DE SOREL" CHARLES DORION, President. J. SEPH CARTIER, Secrétaire. 8-50 Sorel, July 6th, 1868.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past kept House for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "A. H.," True Witness Office.

FRANCIS GREENE,

54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,

Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to heat with half the amount of Fuel, of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

DANIEL SEXTON,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for 1868

(Open to competitors from all parts of the Dominion of Canada) will be held at the CITY OF MONTREAL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 15th 16th, 17th and 18th Sept. next, in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, St. CATHERINE STREET, and upon the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM fronting Guy and St. Catherine Streets.

PRIZES OFFERED:.....\$10,000 to \$12,000. The Prize Lists and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 ORAIS STREET, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies.

The Prize Lists, &c., and Form of Entry of the Industrial Department, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, MORGAN'S HALL, Great St. James street Montreal.

Entries of Stock must be made on or before SATURDAY the 22nd of August, at the office of the Secretary, No. 615 Orais Street Montreal.

Entries of the Agricultural Products and emblems must be made at the same place, on or before SATURDAY the 5th of September.

Entries in the Industrial Department must be made previous to the 15th of September, at the office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

Each exhibitor will please pay a fee of One Dollar for Membership, and will be entitled to a ticket giving him free entrance to the Exhibition.

Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from Exhibition, free of charge.

Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their products but cannot compete for any prizes.

For further information application should be made to the undersigned, Joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agriculture Association. A. A. STEVENSON, Secretary of Board of Arts and Manufactures, G. LEOLERE, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for L. O. Montreal, July 17, 1868. 8-48

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Gaulois, which was not published till several hours later than usual on Sunday, and was inquired for on the Boulevards, came out at six o'clock with the following highly sensational paragraph in its leading column:—

We are assured that a letter has been addressed by the Emperor to one of his most intimate friends, one altogether in his confidence, and whose counsels are ever wise and sincere, in which his Majesty alludes to the conduct of Queen Victoria in not returning the Empress's visit. It is true that the Empress herself gave the Queen a dispensation. Nevertheless, the Emperor in the letter in question expresses displeasure at a fact unprecedented in the annals of official life, and gives it to be understood that he has small hope of sympathy from Queen Victoria, who, according to report, is about to preside at a diplomatic congress at Lucerne, England being uneasy about the commercial union which has been concluded (such is the expression of the Gaulois) between France, Belgium, and Holland. As to war, the Emperor says he is quite disposed to wait a favorable opportunity before declaring it. This letter, if authentic, is certainly of the highest importance, and by reason of its gravity, we cannot, notwithstanding our confidence in the source of our information, give publicity to it without all sorts of reserves. The future will decide which is in the right—our informant, or the semi-official journals which will not fail to overwhelm us with contradictions.

In another paragraph the Gaulois says— The Emperor made no speech on the day of the review, and we most honestly declare that ever since the French people confided their destinies to him, that silence is the most loyal act of his reign.

The reason why the Gaulois thinks silence was gold on this occasion is that

Although the Emperor does not make the future he perhaps foresees it, and knowing that events are likely to push him forward he will not have it said that he misled public opinion. On the other hand, to have expressed a fear that the horizon was darkening would have been equivalent to a declaration of war.

Still another quotation from the Gaulois:

It is said, but of course the news can only be indiscreet and conjectural, that there was much difference of opinion in the council of ministers as to the expediency of the review which took place on Saturday. At first, one minister only spoke against it. But he was followed by another whose opinion is generally of great weight, and who said that, after some hesitation, he agreed with his colleague. Then the Empress, in a few very sensible words, pronounced with much emphasis, said:—The review has been announced to the public, and the press has hinted that it may be the occasion of political manifestations. Now, to postpone the review would be almost equivalent to a confession that we are afraid. That must not be. If it should happen, which is not likely, that when the Emperor passes some people should cry black, why others will cry white.—That is the way things pass in France, and it is best to take no notice of hostile demonstrations. The Emperor smiled assent, and the review was decided upon. We do not guarantee these details. It is unnecessary to say that we were not present at the council.

The Gaulois (adds the Daily News) is conducted by M. Henri de Pene, a fashionable man of very good noblesse, who seldom does more opposition than is necessary for the circulation of the paper in which he writes, and who is invited to all ministerial receptions.

M. Rochefort has just arrived in Paris. A communique to the journals denies that any warrant was ever issued for his arrest. It is, therefore, for them to explain his assertion in the Independance Belge that his house at Nogent sur Marne was watched all night by officers on the look out to take him. He is now about to demand a rehearing (which is of right) against the sentence of a year's imprisonment recorded against him. He will then have an appeal and under ordinary circumstances he would be safe from arrest till the appeal is decided.

On the review and fete days in Paris some people had the courage to brave the police by showing themselves in the streets with copies of the Lanterne attached to their arms by little chains. They were probably old numbers, and the police would only have exposed themselves to be laughed at had they looked to see whether they were part of the edition seized.—Star.

M. F. Girardin, in the Liberte, puts forward the ultimatum of France in the following demands:—

We demand that the work of 1823 should be resumed, and that negotiations should be opened with Prussia on this basis:—Prussia to be allowed to incorporate the whole of the Saxon territory, as she has incorporated Hanover, under the condition that she will concur in and actively promote the formation of a Franco-German State comprehending Belgium, Rhenish Holland, Rhenish Prussia, Rhenish Hesse, and Rhenish Bavaria, to be ruled over by the King of Saxony, under the title of 'King of the Rhine country,' or some such name. Again, France would have no objection that instead of one kingdom of about 10,000,000 of people there should be two—leaving the King of the Belgians as he is at present with his 4,940,000 subjects, and creating a new kingdom of the Rhine lands with 4,534,000 inhabitants. In case Prussia should refuse to accede to this pacific arrangement, we demand that France should no longer hesitate in pushing the line of her actual frontier to that of her natural frontier. We demand in a word, what we last year called 'our share of the river.'

The result of the election for the department of the Jura is that M. Grevy, the opposition candidate, has received 21,428 votes against 10,290 votes polled by his rival, Mons. Huot. The votes of two very small communes have not been collected, but the return of M. Grevy is certain.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:—The only war rumor of any interest is one given by the Presse, which says that the recent interview at Schwabach between the Czar and the King of Prussia, the Emperor Alexander undertook to give the signal for a rupture with France by proposing a general disarmament, a reconstitution of the Ottoman Empire, and a considerable aggrandisement of Greece.

The Journal des Debats of Wednesday has another of those mysterious articles 'Secretaire de la Redaction, P. David,' in which it sums up the political aspect apparently from the letters of its correspondents in the principal capitals of Europe. Its three-column article of Wednesday is more than usually vague. There is nothing, it says, to lead to the belief that the Emperor's return to Plombieres in 1868 will have such grave consequences as his return from the same place had in 1858. The news from London, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, and other cities of Germany is of a peaceful character. But the intelligence from its correspondents in St. Petersburg and Constantinople is not so assuring. They make reservations 'on account of the irregularities in the general situation of Europe, the fermentation of men's minds, and the very active propagandism which is being carried on in the name of the independence of nations and their sovereign and indefeasible rights.' After stating that the King of Prussia and Count Bismarck are satisfied with the results of the war of 1866, it admits that there is a military party in Prussia who are desirous of war, and it quotes the speech of General Moltke, who said that to 'have a real peace there must be a war, which is but the continuation of politics by other means.' [It then notices the fact that the French army 'is armed with 1,200,000 Chassepots,' that 'nobody knows better than General Moltke the technical and imperative side of the question,' and that it is no wonder if, after his provocations and his menaces, he has thought it right to repeat what he said before, 'that Prussia did not desire to attack any one.'

The Liberte makes a curious calculation as to the ages of the members of the Corps Legislatif. It finds that the united ages of the 283 deputies amount to 16,014 years, which gives an average of 56 years for each deputy. 'It is, therefore,' says the Liberte, 'the most senile Legislature which has existed in France since 1789.' Next in order comes what is known in French history as the Chamber inviolable. The average age of the Opposition, though it comprises old men like Berryer, Thiers, and Marie, is 49. A French paper, the Journal de Paris, recently stated that at the review in Paris, on the 14th, two batteries of artillery, well supplied with ammunition, were kept in reserve. The Monitorer contradicts this statement, and declares that the batteries had no existence except in the brain of the writer. Other statements of the Journal de Paris were to the effect that in certain regiments each soldier had two cartridges in his cartridge-box ready for use, and a number of others in a sealed packet; that some battalions had a posse of police agents with them; and that a colonel of the staff severely rebuked the 20th battalion for the coldness and rancor of its acclamations. In answer to the first statement the Monitorer says that troops ordered out and under arms always have a regulation number of cartridges in their cartridge-box. The other statement it simply denies, and expresses its regret that a public journal should accept information so readily which appears to proceed from mere party spirit.

The elections in the departments of Var, Moselle and Nièvre, for deputies to the Legislative Body, are fixed to take place shortly. The rumors of a dissolution of the Chamber are therefore without foundation. The new session will open in December next, and close on the 31st of May, 1869. The Marquis de Bonneville, French Minister at Bern, has been appointed ambassador at the Court of Rome, and is to be replaced in Switzerland by Count de Comminges-Gutaud, at present Minister of France at Brussels. M. de la Gueronniere is to be appointed to the vacant post at the Belgian Court. The action brought by M. Pereire against M. Mires for libel has been tried. M. Holborn, the responsible editor of the Presse, was fined 500 francs and M. Mires 2,000 francs, and the costs of the publication of the judgement in ten journals. The damages are to be fixed subsequently.

PRUSSIA.

A few days ago, writes the Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, a stranger put up at Hersfeld, a little town half way between Cassel and Fulda. He entered his name in the stranger's book as 'Leroi, peintre, a Paris.' This seems innocent enough for artists, generally at least, are very harmless men; but the landrath, who is at the head of the police, smelt a rat, and gave orders that the stranger should be watched. In this manner it was soon established that M. Leroi was taking very exact sketches of the town itself and the whole of the neighborhood. Upon this, the landrath, accompanied by the Burgo-master, paid the stranger a visit, and confirmed their suspicions that he was accustomed to wield heavier weapons than a painter's brush. M. Leroi, by no means embarrassed (Frenchmen seldom are), replied, in broken German, that he was indeed a painter, but that he would not deny he was also something else—in short, a French captain and a member of the general staff. The landrath immediately took possession of all M. Leroi's papers, which he must have found a very interesting study. Besides the numerous sketches above alluded to, there were many extracts from works referring to military history; also an exact memorandum of the houses of the town, the number of men that could be quartered in them, and notes for the best distribution of the cavalry and infantry. The landrath went to Cassel for instructions and the Prussian General Pionki wished to have the culprit forwarded to that city under escort. But the landrath, though evidently a shrewd man, must also be a good-natured one, for, at his representation, the general gave up his more wrathful intentions, and M. Leroi was allowed to escape, on giving a written promise to return to France without loss of time.

The East Prussian Gazette reports from Konigsberg that the 43rd Regiment has lately made experiments with the new small infantry cannon, commonly called the kugelkeule, or bullet squirt, and they have proved very successful. The gun is rested on some support (in the experiments a table was used), and then pressed against the shoulder like a common rifle. The force of the recoil is broken by a strong spiral spring. I should think this arrangement must be very necessary, as there are no less than thirty-seven barrels all of which, I imagine, are fired at once. A sieve-like plate with thirty-seven holes, containing as many cartridges, is inserted in an opening between the breach and the barrel, and as this operation can be repeated from six to nine times in a minute, the number of balls discharged in that time is from 222 to 333. The experiments were made at ranges from 300 to 800 paces, or about 200 to 500 yards; but the shooting was rather wide and not very strong, according to English notions. Some new experiments have also been made with Krupp's great guns, in which prismatic powder was used with great effect. According to the military weekly journal, Krupp's empty shells, proved superior to Palliser shells from the Woolwich gun, as they passed through the eight-inch plate and came out quite whole on the other side. The same paper says that if the shell is burst by the charge, the effect is much greater than if it is broken to pieces by the concussion in passing through the plate.

AUSTRIA.

In speaking of the famous Usedom despatch, the New Free Press says:—The ferocious hate which breathes throughout this rare diplomatic document does not make the friendship of Prussia just desirable; it scares Austria away at the very moment when it would, perhaps, have held out the hand to the North.

In the above (we read in a Vienna letter in the Standard) there is more imagination than truth. After the various acts committed by Prussia towards Austria, a Usedom despatch, more or less, makes little difference. The policy unfolded in that document is essentially Prussian, and is of a piece with the system by which Prussia became a European Power, and continues to aggrandize herself. The publication of that despatch may have shocked some but it took no one by surprise.

And as to Austria being inclined to withdraw the proffered hand on account of it is wholly a mistake. To all such matters Baron Beust is singularly unsusceptible. Half a dozen more Usedom despatches would not, that I will answer for, prevent the Chancellor from showing all readiness to enter into friendly alliance with Prussia. Perhaps he is too little susceptible to perfidious acts in a rival. But so it is. With him a bygone is a bygone, and he only looks to the future and the possibility of making it one of safety and of peace.

At withdrawing the hand of friendship, there is no thought of such a thing. But, after all that has happened, Austria requires guarantees—requires something in return for her alliance, if it is to be an active one and to bring benefit to the other party. Now, Prussia desires the benefit but would prefer to have it as a free gift. She is always boasting of her conciliatory disposition, and that Austria always holds back. An expression of Baron Beust in conversation with an acquaintance puts the matter in its right form:—'It is quite true,' said the Chancellor, 'that Prussia holds out her hand to us, but there is nothing in it.'

And this is the reason why, hitherto nothing has come of the oft-ventilated 'alliance.' Let any fair proposition be made to Austria and she will show no unwillingness to accept it. And she has no intention to be made use of as a cat's-paw and no inclination for arrangements in which the word 'gratis' is looked on by the opposite party as a chief requirement. As to Austria being 'scared away,' the New Free Press is quite wrong. In Austria one is prepared for Usedom despatches, and just because one thinks it not unlikely that more of the same quality may be forthcoming when the occasion serves, it is found necessary to have something tangible in hand before committing oneself to the fulfilment of duties on definitely coming to terms.

The Presse says—in view of the threatening aspect of affairs in the East, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, acting in concert with the Cis Leithan Minister for the defence of the country has laid certain restrictions upon the transit of arms and ammunition to Servia, Rumania, and Bosnia, and has ordered that in case of any despatch of considerable quantities of arms and ammunition to these countries a permit of exportation is only to be granted after consent given by the respective governments.

The New Free Press contains the following paragraph:—Our letters from Moldavia confirm the rumor that a new expedition for crossing the Danube into Bulgaria, and for promoting another outbreak of disturbances in that Province, is being organized under the eyes of the Rumanian Government.

ITALY.

General Garibaldi has addressed a letter from Caprera to Major Stefano Canzio, President of the association of the Patriot Armies in Genoa, 'thanking them for so soon rallying round the flag of duty and justice, after their recent contest with the armies of imposture and tyranny,' and preparing themselves to 'wash out of Italy the stain which still remains of despotism, falsehood, and treason.' He reminds them that there is 'no real liberty for the body without liberty of the mind,' and requests them to point out to their fellow countrymen the degraded and miserable condition to which a regime of priests has reduced the noblest race upon earth.

The protocol of the Franco-Italian convention of the 7th December, 1866, relative to Italy's share of the Pontifical debt, has been published. It was signed on the 31st July, 1868, and according to its provisions, Italy's share of the perpetual debt of the Roman States is fixed at 7,333,000*l.*, and her share of the redeemable debt at 10,389,000*l.* All questions which may arise on the subject dealt with by the convention are to be settled by the intermediary of the French Government.

Rome.—The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writing from Rome on August 13, says:—On Monday the Pope paid his long talked of visit to the second division of his army, at the Camp of Rocca di Papa arriving, as arranged, under the escort of the Garde Urbaine. The Holy Father was accompanied by General Kautler and his staff, and was received at the camp with repeated salutes of cannon, the whole of the troops being ranged in a line, numbering six thousand men of different arms—Zouaves, chasseurs, dragons, artillery, and engineers. The spectacle attracted visitors from Rome and the neighboring towns, as well as the Campagna while the bands of the various corps played the Hymn of Mentana. The Holy Father proceeded straight to the chapel, which stands in form of a pavilion, in the midst of the camp, and was magnificently decorated for the occasion. The troops passed in front of this tabernacle, which was open, and all heard the loud tones of the Pope, announcing that he ministered expressly for their benefit. Then followed the Mass, and the soldiers fell on their knees, as the roll of drums, the blast of trumpets, and the roar of cannon, proclaimed the elevation of the Host.

The Pope now took breakfast, which was served in another pavilion, while his ears were regaled by a martial chant, which the chasseurs, congregating before the tent, sang in his honour, and which celebrated the triumphs of the last campaign.

The serenade delighted the Pope, who listened attentively, and cried out 'Bravi,' finally allowing the officers to kiss his foot. The same honour was extended to the students of the English college, to those of the Polish college as well as to the students of the college recently established by the Jesuits at Mandragone, who are all noble, and to the Garde Urbaine. The ceremony concluded with the presentation of some of the visitors from Rome.

From the pavilion the Pope returned to the chapel where, he gave the army his benediction, chanted with his usual distinctness, which excited the Zouaves to a frenzy of enthusiasm. The Holy Father then visited several of the tents, and conversed familiarly with their occupants. Lastly he proceeded to the hospital, where he addressed some words of consolation to the sick, who now number only forty.

The Zouaves mustered to see the Pope leave the camp, saluting him with cries of 'Long live our Holy Father, long live the Pontiff King; and the day concluded with a grand dinner at the convent of the Greek Basilica at Grottaferrata. The banquet consisted of sixty courses, and the Pope invited by his table Cardinals Mattei, De Luca, Clarette and Borromeo, General Kautler, Count de Sartizes, and several relatives of the Court. The Holy Father ordered that each of the 6,000 men in camp should receive a bottle of Gazzano wine and cigars.

SPAIN.

It is reported (telegraphs) Rauter's Madrid agent that in consequence of measures taken by the Government against military men, Generals Pezuela, Novallones, Gasset, San Roman, and others have tendered their resignation.

At the last Privy Council the War Minister indicated his intention of resigning his portfolio. It is expected that the Court will shortly return to Madrid to settle the ministerial question.

case of the general uneasiness which everybody in Spain recognises is to be attributed to persons more elevated than themselves, and to incidents with which they are in no way connected. The Duke and Duchess, in conclusion, complain bitterly of the conduct of the advisers of the Crown, who, while ostensibly leaving them at liberty to choose their place of residence, secretly intrigued with the Portuguese Cabinet in order that they might be prohibited from remaining at Lisbon. The letter is said to have had a great effect upon the Queen.

BELGIUM.

The Monitorer Belge publishes a bulletin, signed by the physicians of the Prince Royal, stating that his health had become considerably worse for some days past, but was in a less alarming state since Thursday.

SWITZERLAND.

A Berne telegram states that the Federal Council has made an official declaration to the effect that Switzerland would reject any proposals, if made, for a military or commercial alliance with France.

BULGARIA.

A letter from Bucharest to the Vienna Press says—The attempted rising in Bulgaria by the aid of bands formed in Roumania with foreign money has completely failed. The band of Dimitri has also been entirely defeated and destroyed by the Turkish troops between Kasaulik and Schliпка. The Turks gave no quarters—that is to say, instead of making prisoners they despatched everybody, which, after all is much less horrible than the old method of hanging prisoners two or three days afterwards. We must deeply deplore the unfortunate victims who have been sent to death for money, and by means of promises, while the real authors of this abortive movement are quietly living in various capitals and rubbing their hands at having again succeeded in causing the Porte fresh trouble. M. Panait, the Mayor of Bucharest, who is a native of Bulgaria, has been accused by a paper here of having taken a very active part in the organisation and armament of the Bulgarian bands at Bucharest. In a requisition addressed to L. Bratianu, the Minister, and published in the Monitorer, the mayor declares that this accusation is a calumny, and that he will bring it before the tribunals.

HISTORY OF THE SHAMROCK.—When King Lerry, surrounded by his lords, vassals and Druids, was celebrating his birthday at Tara, the ancient capital of Ireland, it happened to be the eve of Easter. The time had come when all the fires were to be extinguished, that, after a while, they might be relighted from the sacred torch consecrated to the heathen gods. In the interval of hallowed darkness suddenly there appeared a brilliant light at the top of the Slope of Charlots. The sparks and flames rose from the mysterious camp, in profanation of the ancient faith of Tara. Who had dared to profane the sacred darkness by unholy fires? What bold blasphemer ventured to light the torch until the flame had been brought from the altar of the gods? The warriors grasped their arms and rushed up the hill to tear the infidel to pieces. They seized him and dragged him down to the Hall of Judgment, but all the while he kept reciting prayers to the unknown God; and when brought before the assembly of enraged idolaters, St. Patrick, who for twenty years had been Milcho's herdsman squire, stood forth, like the heroic Paul and answered for himself. In his lonesome captivity he had learned to love the Irish people, and with the burden of salvation he had traversed the great plains from the mouth of the Boyne to the Slope of the Charlots. He stood and preached to them all night long—from the birth of stars till the grand accession of the sun. He spoke as never man had spoken in Tara. He told them the story of the Nazarene, of the blessed Trinity—Father Son and Holy Ghost—of baptism, of the eucharist—of all the sublime faith of the Church of Rome. Towards daylight the people began to believe, and fell into debate, one with another. The arch-druid, the king and two beautiful maidens were converted and baptized. The tumult increased; the true fires of Heaven were blazing in the dark valley of paganism and Patrick preached on until the day dawn began to reveal the course of the Blackwater, the Boyne and the hills of Cavan and the heights of Slaam. But the people could not understand the strange doctrine of the Trinity—how three persons should constitute one God—and with the daylight their hearts began to return to their idols. Suddenly the Apostle caught up a sprig of shamrock, which had been holding up its tripple palms in adoration of the one true God, and holding it forth, he showed the people that three leaves growing from a single stock constituted but one. Instantly the quick-witted people understood the mystery; they rushed upon the Apostle, and would have carried him upon their shoulders, and from that hour druidical superstition was overthrown upon the Plains of Prostration.—Oregon Unionist.

How A SETTLEMENT OUTGREW A LAWYER.—A pettifogging lawyer and manager in a new settlement in Wisconsin gave a missionary of the American Sunday-school Union the following account of a Sunday School: 'I organized the first Sunday-school in this country, and ran it myself one season. We came in here early, all Americans. We wanted to draw in decent, industrious families, and to keep out all foreigners and rowdies. So I said: 'A Sunday-school will attract the folks we want and keep others out. It will be the best and the cheapest way to blow for the settlement.' There was not one of us that pretended to have one grain of piety; so they pitched on me to carry out the plan. I did so and sent to your Society and got a library, and ran the school all Summer. It did the blowing for us splendidly. Before Summer was ended some Christian families came in; and as they had a better stock of piety, I gave over the Sunday-school to their hands. It was a grand thing for us. There wasn't a foreigner of any sort that ever staid in the settlement more than one night. We secured a good and moral settlement. In fact, it got to be so pious that I couldn't live there myself.'

Dean Swift was once travelling through one of the rural parishes, some leagues from London, and introducing himself to the parson as a member of the same profession, was invited to partake of his fraternal hospitalities. The Dean consented, and accompanied the parson to his church the next morning. And there the Dean had the satisfaction of bearing one of his own sermons preached by an ignorant minister, without a word of acknowledgement. When the service was over, the Dean asked the preacher how long it took him to write such a sermon. 'Oh,' said the minister, 'I wrote that sermon in about two hours.'—'Did you, indeed?' said the Dean, in reply. 'Why, it took me over two months to write that very sermon.'

Money.—Men work for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve for it, and die for it; and all the while, from the cradle to the grave, nature and God are thundering in our ears the solemn question: 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' The madness for money is the strongest and lowest of passions; it is the insatiable Moloch of the human heart; before whose remorseless altar all the best attributes of humanity are sacrificed. It makes merchandise of all that is sacred in the human affections, and often traffics in the awful solemnities of the eternal.

A man in Cincinnati once advertised for a wife, and the next day he received letters from twenty-seven husbands, saying he might have theirs.

SOBE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. Being an article of true merit, and having proven their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN ONLY 'BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

August, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

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

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

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

D. SHANNON,

Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. August, 1868.

TO THE SICK.—It is within your power to recover health and strength, by resorting to the only cathartic which restores the disordered functions of digestion, secretion, and expulsion to a healthy condition, without enfeebling the system in performing the cure. In Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills you find this grand desideratum, sought for and longed for time immemorial in vain. They are commended to the dyspeptic, the constipated, the bilious, the rheumatic, the dropsical, the debilitated—in short, to all who suffer from any disease proceeding from or connected with the stomach, the liver, or the bowels, as a means of immediate or permanent relief. In all disorders of a chronic character (especially in Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, and Neuralgia), or where scours or eruptions are a feature of the disease Bristol's Sarsaparilla, for enriching and purifying the blood, may be used with infinite advantage in combination with the Pills.

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

RHEUMATISM CURED!

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

118 DOMINIQUE STREET,

Montreal, July 18, 1863. Sir,—I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of several medical men without any benefit.—Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles I experienced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back.

I am yours, respectfully,

MRS. P. LANRANCE.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the empirical beautifiers of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin. From the time of the Borgias to the present day, it has been well understood that the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flowers is promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sensitive nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of all eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, whiteness, and transparency. 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. Harle, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHEBROOKE O.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

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

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &C. ST. JOHN, N.B.

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, AND REGULAR LINE

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY, ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUFORT, NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROOKVILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1862, Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1862, Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS at \$4 EACH, READY-MADE or to MEASURE

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers,

BLACK TEA, English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c; Very Fine Flavored New Season, do, 55c, 60c, 65c;

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

14 YEARS TRIAL, The Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN - It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house.

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

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C., BROOKVILLE, O. W.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY, LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY - MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hart's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach and Liver Complaints, and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fever, their effects should be removed or corrected by the use of this medicine.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, ETC., 675 ORAIG STREET, (Two doors West of Bierry) MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. THE SIGHT OF WHICH CAUSES SUCH HORROR AND DISLIKE TO CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM WORMS.

DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES. Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER, I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Cheapest.

I WARRANT all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other maker in the Dominion, while my prices are less.

THE FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, According to Latin Rite. With explanations, by Francis Patrick Kerkirk, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore.

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$5.00 up, warranted from the best makers in Canada.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Rossignoli, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Arch-bishop Spalding.

THE KEY OF HEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D. This can be recommended with confidence, as the best and most complete edition of this popular Prayer Book.

THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Recently Published, in a neat and attractive style, suitable for Framing.

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES. RENEWAL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIRMATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings.

ACTA ET DECRETIA CONCILII PLENARI BALTIMORENSIS SECONDI. This important Work, which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3.50 to \$7 per copy.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS. M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges, Academies, Schools, &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Assessments and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1868.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.

Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Esq. B. A. R. Hubert, Esq. Hubert Pare, Esq. F. X. St. Charles, Esq. Alexis Dubord, Esq. Narcisse Valois, Esq. Andre Lapierre, Esq. J. B. Lemier, Esq.

The cheapest Insurance Company in this city is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the cost of insurance on properties to the lowest rate possible for the whole interest of the community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Company.

Office—No. 2 St. Sacrament Street. A. BUMOUHEL, Sec. retary. Montreal, May 21st 1868.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

- 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

- 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th: Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. 12m. February 1, 1866.

THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN QUART BOTTLES



THE BEST PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

- Are you afflicted with Boils? Purify the Blood. Have you Ringworm or Tetter? Purify the Blood. Have you an Abscess or Ulcer? Purify the Blood. Have you an Old Sore or Tumor? Purify the Blood. Have you Scrofula or King's Evil? Purify the Blood. Are you a martyr to Salt Rheum? Purify the Blood. Are you annoyed with Foul Eruptions? Purify the Blood. Have you Syphilis or Venereal Disease? Purify the Blood. Are you suffering with Fever and Ague? Purify the Blood. Are you troubled with White Swellings? Purify the Blood. Are you the victim of the excessive use of Oculomet? Purify the Blood.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY SURE AND SAFE PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

IT NEVER FAILS

CONTAINS NO MINERAL, And is safe for Infants and Delicate Persons.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle.

Devins & Bolton, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lyman, Clare & Co., Druggists.

Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. May, 1868.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CONVENT FLOWER. Price 75 cents.

PAGANISM IN EDUCATION. Price 60 cents.

CHURCHES, SECTS, and RELIGIOUS PARTIES, or Some Motives for my Conversion to the Catholic Church. By a Master of Arts. Price \$1.

LEGENDS OF MOUNT LEINSTER. Price 75 cts.

GERALDINE: A Tale of Conscience. Price \$1.25.

IN THE SNOW: Tales of Mount St. Bernard. By Rev. W. H. Anderson, M.A. Price \$1.25.

THE TWO BISHOPS; A Tale of the 19th Century. Price 75 cents.

THE BANKS OF THE BORO: a Chronicle of the County of Wexford. By Patrick Kennedy. Price 75 cents.

PRACTICAL MEDITATIONS for every day in the year, on the Life of our Lord Jesus Christ, for the use of Religious. Price \$1.50.

EDITH SYDNEY: a Catholic Tale. By F. X. Oxenham. Price \$1.75.

LEGENDS of the Commandments of God. By J. Collin de Plancy. Price \$1.

DOLOUROUS Passion of Our Lord. By Sister Emerich. Price \$1.25.

THE Sisters of Charity. By Mrs. Anna Dorsey. 2 vols in-1. Illustrated. Price 75 cents.

CATHOLIC WORSHIP a Manual of Popular Instruction on the Ceremonies and Devotions of the Church. By Father Frederick Canon Oakley, M.A. Price 38 cents.

AFTERNOONS with the SAINTS. Price 50 cents.

SERMONS for the different Sundays and Principal Festivals of the year. By Rev. Thos. White. Price \$2.50.

PROBLEMS of the Age. By the Rev. A. F. Hewitt. Price \$1.50.

THE Celebrated Sanctuaries of the Madonna. By Rev. J. Spencer Northcote, D. D. Price \$2.

LONG Resistance and Ultimate Conversion. Price \$2.

LEGENDARY Fictions of the Irish Celts. By Patrick Kennedy. Price 2.50.

POEMS. By Frederick Wm. Faber, D.D. Price 2.25

A SEARCH into Matters of Religion. By Francis Walsingham. Price 2.50

THE PAPAL SOVEREIGNTY. Translated from the French of Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans. Price 1.75.

MEMORIES OF ROME. By O'Donovan. Illustrated. Price 1.25.

CONSTANCE SHERWOOD. By Lady Georgiana Fullerton. 3 vols in O. Price 2.50.

SUMMER AND WINTER in the Two Sicilies. By Julia Kavanagh. Price 2.50.

HISTORY and Antiquities of the Anglo Saxon Church. By John Lingard, D.D. 2 volumes. Price 3.00

IRELAND and Her Agitators. By O'Neil Daunt. Price 1.90.

THE Treasure of Superiors, or Matters upon the manner of Governing Religious Houses. Price 1.25

SAINT MARY and Her Times. Price 75 cts.

MARY in the Gospels or Lectures on the Holy and our Blessed Lady. By Rev. J. S. Northcote, D. D. Price 1.50.

THE Formation of Christendom. By T. W. Allies. Price 3.50.

PEACE Through the Truth, or Essays on Subjects connected with Dr. Pusey's Hibernian. By Rev. J. Harper. Price 4.50.

ESSAYS Religion and Literature. Edited by H. E. Manning, D.D. 2 vols. Price 8.50.

ST. LIGUORI'S History of Heresies. Price 2.75.

THE Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent. Price 2.50.

THE Power of the Pope in the Middle Ages. 2 vols. Price 2.50.

EVIDENCES and Doctrines of the Catholic Church. By the Most Rev. J. McHale, D. D. Price 2.00

LETTERS of Mary Queen of Scots. Price \$1.50

THE JEWS of Verona. Price 1.50.

ABYSSINIA and its Apostles. By Lady Herbert. Price 2.00.

VERSES on Various Occasions. By Newman. Price 1.75.

OSWALD of Deira: a Drama. By Georgiana Lady Chatterton. Price 1.75

LECTURES on Science and Religion. By Cardinal Wiseman. Price 1.50

AN Illustrated History of Ireland, from the Earliest Period. Illustrations by Doyle. Price 3.75.

THREE Hundred Irish Aids, Arranged for the Pianoforte; Illustrated. Price 4.50

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W.

Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA.

A Large Supply of Ladies' Gents', Boy's, Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK

Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure. Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE MURPHY.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

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

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.

There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS.

For Day Scholars. . . . . \$ 3.00 per month.

For Half-Boarders. . . . . 7 00 "

For Boarders. . . . . 15 00 "

Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

HEARSE'S! COFFINS!

NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE'S, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

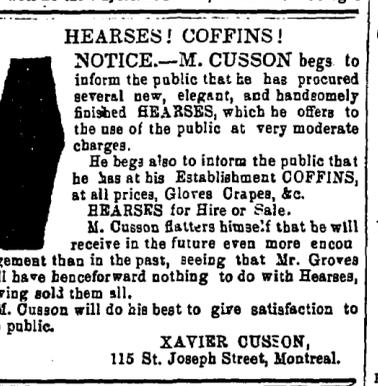
He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves, Grapes, &c.

HEARSE'S for Hire or Sale.

M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearse's, having sold them all.

M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.

XAVIER CUSSON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.



PHOTOGRAPH BEFORE USING AFTER USING



HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM. It restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation.

It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority.

The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them. Purchase the original: it has never yet been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Prop's, Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior BELLS for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circular Address

E. A. & O. R. MERRILL, West Troy, N. Y.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL,

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy. Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.

If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bligny), will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:—

200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 4 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Buttressed Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BERNARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square. 12m

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH.

J. LANE & CO., St. Rochs, Quebec.

Nov. 9, 1865.

WRIGHT & BROGAN,

NOTARIES, Office:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

JOHN ROONEY,

IMPORTER OF PIANOS, 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &C.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:—

GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Quebec, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at . . . . . 8.30 A.M.

Night do do do . . . . . 7.30 P.M.

Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at . . . . . 7.00 A.M.

Local Train for Cornwall and intermediate Stations at . . . . . 4.20 A.M.

Trains for Lachine at 7.00 A.M., 9.00 A.M., 12.00 Noon, 3.00 P.M., and 5.00 P.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, . . . . . 7.00 A.M.

Express for New York and Boston, at . . . . . 3.40 A.M.

Express for Boston and New York, at . . . . . 3.30 P.M.

Express for Portland, (stopping over night at Island Pond), at . . . . . .00 P.M.

Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Eloi, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Coaticook only, at . . . . . 10.10 P.M.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

O. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 7.15 A.M., and 3.15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M., and 1.30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and 7.45 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth.

The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.'s Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1.15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West.

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6.20 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

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

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

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

51, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half past four each evening.

TERMS MODERATE.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.



FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

Debility, Headache, Nervousness, Fainting Turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice imparting to the teeth that clear pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and gums and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosinness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors, LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

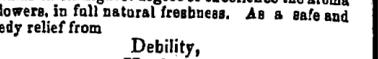
Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, H R Gray, J Goulet, R. S. Latham.

Also by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers. May, 1868.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS

Purely Vegetable.



The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe,