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CHRONICLE CATHOLIC

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

No. 49.

THE SEERS' CAVE.

BY WILLIAM HETHRINGTON, D. D. "The desert gave bim visions wild-The midnight wind came wild and do ad, Bwell'd with the voices of the dead ; Faron the future battle-hearb His eye beheld the ranks of the dearb : Thus the lone seer from mankind burl'd, Shaped forth a disembodied world."

In a certain wild and romantic glen in the Highlands of Scotland, there is a cave opening beneath the brow of a huge overhanging cliff. and half concealed by wreathed roots and wild tinct traditions remain of this cave's having been | Cameron the preserver of her brother's life. in former days, the abode of more than one boly bermit and gifted seer. From these it derived the name which it commonly received, Coir-nan-Taischatrin, or. The Cave of the Seers. At a little distance within the glen. upon its sunny side, stood Castle Feracht. The elevation on which it was built, gave it a prospect of the whole glen, without detaching it from the hills and woods around; and a space had been cleared of trees, so that, though completely surrounded, their leafy screen only curtained, not obscured

of a powerful branch of the Macphersons. In the field of strife; and not unfrequently never reture. Such had been the fate of Angus Macand the Macphersons there had long subsisted effect of fixing upon the mind of his son, Ewan Macpherson, a feeling of stern and deadly resentment against all who had ever been the foes fret at the slow pace of time, and to long for be might rush to vengeance. Such had aften ticularly Coir-nan Taischatrin. been his secret thoughts, when he at length reached a period of life which made him able to put the suggestions of his vinditive mind into execution; but a strong and arousing spirit, to mosities in feelings and purposes of a more general and absorbing nature. The powerful sympathy of thousands, lending all their united energies towards one point, and laying aside their individul pursuits, in order to contribute to the advancement of that all engrossing aim, laid its influence upon his soul, and he joined the company, and aided in the general plans of these whom he would have joyed to have met in deadly combat. Those against whom his hostility had been less violent, he had learned to met almost on terms of friendship though dashed at times with looks of coldness.

Among those balf-forgiven foes was Allan Cameron, a younger son of that family of the Camerons which stood next in hereditary dignity mystery and concealment are necessary to give that influence of witching beauty which softens to the chief. The feud between the Macphersons and Camerons had never been very deadly. and might, perhaps, have been forgotten, had Macpherson been less accustomed to 'rake up cursions, which they now frequently made togethe ashes of his fathers.' Cameron, though still a very young man, hid been obliged early to mingle with the world, and had acquired that babit of ready decision which gives its possessor an ascendency over almost all with whom he had any intercourse. Nothwithstanding his youth, therefore, he was of considerable influence; and being brought repeatedly into contact with Macpherson, there was something of a shy and distant friendship between them. Cameron soon perceived the coldness of Macpherson; but as his own generous and cultivated mind was far superior to the influence of prejudices, such as had thrown a gloom over the whole being of Macpherson, he knew not, never dreamt, that he was an object of secret dislike to him; and, with his usual frank kind-heartedness, exerted himself to win the favour of a man so distinguished for per- Cameron, like a wolf prowling for his unconscious it a coward blade that hewed out a safe retreat sonal daring as the dark-browed lord of Glen Feracht.

During the course of the operations in which they were engaged, the decisive resolution and mits of the mountains, and lighting the clouds of activity of Cameron had repeatedly attracted the west with a radiance too dazzling to be the notice of Macpherson. Several times had he said to himself. Were he not a Cameron, he would be a gallant fellow!' At length, one day ment from the contemplation of its celestral taunt had cost thee dear. Thou knowest that information that could be obtained, without Macpherson was severely wounded, and rescued from immediate death by the fearless intreprdity | the castle and the greater part of the glen might and fiery promptness of Cameron. Macpherson's stern sullenness was subdued. Ere yet gazed with silent delight on the beauty and recovered from his wounds, he clasped Cameron's hand in token of cordial friendship; and so far amidst their engrossing raptures, they had still laid aside his distant coldness as to invite Allan enough of individual feeling remaining to be the combat. Cameron to accompany him to Glen Feracht, sensible of that warm palpitation of the heart when their present enterprise should have come to a termination.

venient but prudent to accompany his fellow bounded Bian. Macpherson's stag bound, his soldier to the secret retreat of Casile Feracht. master's constant attendant. Cameron, an ardent admirer of nature's beauties, yielded all his soul to the emotions in-pired by an anxious whister; 'and we shall be discovered. the wild and rugged entrance to Glee Feracht; Good Heavens! what shall we do?" nor could be suppress repeated exclamations of d-light when all the softer beauties of the quet Cameton; 'you can hasten to the castle, and I glen opened upon his sight. Macpherson ob served his admiration, and paced over the daisied have reached it. sward of his own valley with a more lofty step. Nor was there less proud satisfaction in his heart glance of great alarm, and fixing one tender, and eye as he conducted his guest to the nall of auxious look for one moment upon Cameron, she his fathers, and presented to him his only sister. hastened away through secret but well known festoons of brier and woodbine. Several indis- bidding her, at the some time, know in Allan paths. She did not, however, escape the eye of allowed him to expend his strength in desperate

blushing forward to receive her young and gal lant guest. Size was just on the verge of womanhood-that most fascinating period, when the tender and deep sensibilities of the woman begin spot where Cameron stook apparently fixed in to give a timid dignity to the liveliness of the deep and all-engrossing admiration of the glowgirl. The open and rather ardent expression of ing beauties of earth and heaven. ber bappy countenance was sweetly repressed and tempered by the pure veil of maidenly modesty; yet her graceful and commanding stature, the fire of her bright blue eye, and her free and stately step and gesture, told that the spirit of could stand on this lovely spot and witness so Castle Feracht had long been the residence her fathers dwelt strong in the bosom of their much beauty and magnificence, without feeling a lovely daughter. The heart of Allan Cameron glow of rapture pervade his frame, and chain that far retirement repeated generations of that bounded and fluttered in his breast as he advanced him to the place in delightful admiration. How daring family had grown up and rushed forth, to salute this beautiful mountain-nymph. He like young eagles from their mountain eyrie, to had braved, undaunted, the brow of man when darkened with the frown of deadiy bostility, but pherson, in consequence of an accidental before the blushing smile of a youthful maiden's to say that these woods and streams of Glen rencounter with the Gordons, between whom cheek and eye. His self possession seemed for once to have forsaken him; and had Macphera deadly feud. The death of his father had the son been acquainted with the buman heart, he must have seen that a new and irresistable feeling was rapidly taking possession of his generous preserver's bosom. He saw in it, however, but of his turbulent clan. The stripling seemed to the awkwardness of a first interview between two strangers of different sexes; and, in order those years in which his arm might have suffi to relieve Cameron, led him away to see all the cient force to wield his father's broadsword, that beautiful and romantic scenery of the glen, par-

But it was not long ere the graceful person and fascinating manners of Cameron made an im pression coon the artless and warm-hearted maiden. At first, ber brother's intimate friend, ling into a tumult of fury. 'Proud Cameron, which we need not farther allude passed over the the preserver of his life, bad, in her view, just dost thou disdain to answer the chief of the land, and he forgot for a time his personal anticlaims to ber attention and grateful kindness; Macphersons? Are we falled so low that a most less in feelings and purposes of a more genbut she sood felt that she esteemed, not to say Cameron shall despise us? Speak! answer me! loved, him for himself. The preserver of her else I strike thee to my foot like a base hound! brother would at all times have been dear to Has thou dared to mention love-even to think her; but Allan Cameron woke in her heart a of love for the sister of Macpherson? teeling inexpressibly more deep, more tender, And where were the mighty offence, though more intense.

Art bad little influence in directing the con- sister of Macpherson?' duct of the youthful lovers; and it was not long till they experienced all that heaven of delight he had better never have seen the light. But which arises in the heart upon being assured of I will not trifle with thee. Hast thou so dared? the mutual return of affection. They had, however, kept their love bid from Ewan Macoberson; both because his dark and gloomy manner pherson. My heart must have been colder than threats of deadliest vengeance, should any clans forbade all approaches to familiar confidence, it is, could I have enjoyed the company of and because, from the peculiar nature of love, Elizabeth Macpherson without yielding me to or meet him in terms of peace. Elizabeth Macit its bighest rest. Whatever might have been and subdues the soul.' the cause, certain it was that Allan Cameron and Elizabeth Macpherson planed the little ex ther, in such a manner, that they might, as much as as possible, avoid being seen by Ewan.

At length, however, the suspicions of the proud chieftain were aroused. It had never entered into his mind that Cameron might, by any possibility, raise his presumpluous hopes so high as to dream of loving the sister of Ewan Mac- | Elizabeth Macpherson ! I tell thee, proud pherson; and no sooner did he suspect the truth, man, that the daughter of the highest Macpherthan he dashed from his mind every triendly and grateful feeling towards the man who had saved with a Cameron.' his life; and saw in Allan Cameron only the bereditary foe of his clan, whose daring insolence them with thy sword !- Crouch, like a low-born had attempted to disgrace the name of Macpher- slave as thou art, and beg Macpherson's pardon, son by seeking to win the heart of its most lottily if thou darest not bare thy coward blade.' descended maiden. Full of resentment at what he deemed so deep an insult, he was ranging the coward, when, side by side, we two stemmed the groves and thickets of Glen Feracht in quest of stream of battle in its wildest rage :- nor was victim.

The evening sun was at that time throwing his long lines of slanting glory across the sumgazed upon, yet too magnificent to permit the eye and the excited soul to wander for a mosplendour. Upon a gentle eminence, whence be distinctly viewed, stood the lovers. They slave! The feud of our fathers is but renewed magnificence of the scene around them; yet, pherson, and, drawing his claymour, rushed upon

'My brother must be near,' said Elizabeth, in

'Perhaps be may not have seen us,' replied shall attempt to detain him here till you shall

. She gave no answer; but, casting around a Ewan Macpherson, who had thus unseasonably Elizabeth Macpherson rose and stepped approached the lovers in their retirement. At this discovery madness swelled in his heart and boiled along his veins; but, suppressing his passion, be approached with haughty stateliness the

> 'Tie beauties of animated nature appear to have charms in the tasteful eyes of Alian Cameron.' said Machherson, as he advanced.

'They have,' replied Cameron; 'and who happy ought the man to be who can call a place of such leveliness and grandeur his own.'

'Stay! hold! Allan Cameron; let us underand these alone, have stirred up his soul to this pitch of enthusiasm? Or must Ewan Macpherson flatter himself that his sister's charms these rapturous emotions?

Uncertain whether Macpherson was in earnest or in jest, Cemeron hesitated to answer; and continued gazing on the mountain top, bright, and crimson, and airy, as if to terminate in an edge of flame.

Dishoror blast the name of Machherson if I endure this!' exclaimed the fierce Ewan, burst-

a Cameron should aspire so high as to love the threats of personal injury, from following the

Where were the offence?-I tell thee, boy,

I am little used to answer such interrogations. But I will not willingly qurrrel with Ewan Mac-

'Thou hast not said-thou dost not dare to say-thou lovest her! Cameron, I have felt friendship for thee. Thou hast resided in the hall of my fathers. My hand is withheld from thee. But if thou dost not renounce, at once and for ever, all pretensions to the love of Elizabeth Macpherson, thou hast looked thy last on this green earth and on those glorious beavens.'

Renounce all pretensions to the love of son might think herself honored by an alliance

'Insolent serf! unsay thy words, or maintain

'Macpherson, thou didst not call me slave or for thee, when thine own arm waxed weak and thy step were unequal on the field of the slain.'

Thou dost well to speak of what thou knowest will prevent me from chastising thy base treachery. 'Tis what I might have ex. pected :- 'tis done like a cowardly Cameron.'

But that thou last a sister, Macpherson, that thou speakest falsely.'

'Falsely!-defend thee, villain, or die like a -their spirits behold our strife!' cried Mac-Cameron almost before his blade was bared for

Macpherson transported to a pitch of frenzy, which, in the presence of a beloved object, so thought not of artful skill, dreamt not of personal terror, and his words were fire. The revelations ceasest to pursue the feuds of thy fathers, thy greatly enhances every feeling of delight. On a danger. He showered blow on blow, with the of things to come passed frequent and powerful course will be brief and bloody will be its plose. That termination came sooner than had been sudden, they were startled by a rustling noise in intemperate fury of a maniac; all his aim, every across his soul, bright and living as realities; Thus saying, he turned and feebly dragged his

ron with less bodily strength, was possessessed of calm and dauntless courage, superior skill in the use of his weapon, and unmatched personal never trod the heath of Glen Feracht, he deactivity. Unwilling to harm the brother of the object of his affection, he only defended himself, retiring and warding off the furious, but aimless blows of Macpherson. The frowning cheek and brow of the baffled chief waxed grimmer with disappointed hate; and, changing his mode of attack, he swept circling round his young and agile antagonist, endeavoring thus to throw him off his guard. Cameron turning dexterous'y on his heel, held him still at the sword's point, and efforts of fierce but meffectual violence. During their combat, however, some of Macpherson's gillies approached the spot; and Cameron perceived them nearing him with kindling eyes, and holding in their impatient hands the skean dhu hilf unsheathed. He knew that Macpherson was as bonorable as brave; and he knew that he might with perfect safety trust his life to the honor of any highlander, under any circumstance where the peculiar honor of his clan was not concerned. But he also knew that no clansman would esteem any deed a crime which should preserve the life or reputation of his chief .-There was, he saw but one means of saving his life. Collecting all his strength he beat aside one of Macpherson's furious blows, and bounding upon bim as a crouching tiger springs upon his prey, he wrenched his claymore from his hand, dashed him to the earth with the mere viclence he shrank with a new and undefinable tremor stand each other. Does Allan Cameron mean of the assault; wielding a weapon in either hand, he struck to the ground two of the opposing Feracht, the lofty mountains around him, the clansmen, plunged into the thickets as a mountints of the evening sky over his read tain stag burs's through his covert when the opening pack is near, and disappeared in an instant among the crushing and closing boughs of the underwood. Foaming with disappointed bave also had some elight influence in producing rage, Macpherson sprung from the ground, enatched a skean dhu from one of his prostrated followers, and shouting, 'Revenge!' rushed into the thickets in headlong pursuit. In vain. A fleeter foot than that of Allan Cameron never pressed the mountain heath, and in a short time, he was far heyond all danger from his enraged pursuer; who, after ranging every dell and nook in vain, returned to Castle Feracht, chafing and foaming with impotent rage, and uttering dire, he neither doffed it, nor made any motions of but unavailing threats of vengeance.

> wrath, when he found himself compelled to forego his hopes of sweet revenge, and to endure what he esteemed a new and a more daring insult? Fret and chafe as he might, he knew that his high-souled sister would not be deterred, by like diamonds in the dark. bent of her own inclination. He therefore assembled his followers in her presence, and caused them all to bind themselves by a deep oath, to avenge the quarrel of their chief upon Allan Cameron, should he ever dare to set foot within Glen Feracht, enforcing his commands by man show him favor, hold intelligence with him pherson saw his purpose; but she scorned to display her emotion. A flush indeed mantled her brow, and her eye shed one sparkle of indignation-hut she remained silent. Fraternal affection was banished the halls of Castle Feracht. An increasing gloom and moodiness of heart began to sink upon the rugged chief; and at length to prevent his dark soul's loneliness from becoming altogether insupportable, he began to take an interest in the affairs first of his own clan, next of the neighboring clans, and finally of the nation. He thus became acquainted with many a wild and many a wondrous legend, which might otherwise never have reached his observation; and his rather uncultivated mind was not able to resist the encroachments of superstitution. Among others a firm belief in the reality of the taisch, or second-sight, took possession of his mind; and he listened to the many almost incredible relations concerning it, with a wild excitement of spirit. These changes in the manners and pursuits of Macpherson, were from time to time, reported to Allan Cameron, in spite of the stern threats which had been denounced against all who should hold intercourse with him. A youth, the cho alt [foster-brother] of Allan Cameron, had repeatedly, under the assumed character of a wandering hunter, entered within the precincts of Glen Feracht, where he was unknown; and, picking up all the youthful chief. Ewan Macpherson was one day informed, by

his aged henchman, Rapald Glas, that a secondsighted man had arrived in the glen, conducted, according to his own account, by the power of the taisch: that he was extremely old, and his

expected; and Cameron found it not only con the adjoining thicket; and immediately forth effort, being directed to destroy his foe. Came- and his language was that of one who constantly held strange communication with scenes and beings not of this world. Though his foot had scribed with the most perfect accuracy, its castle, stream, and cave; saying that he was come to lay his bones beside those of the ancient seers and holy men who had inhabited Coir-nan-Taischatrin. This was enough to rouse the curiosity of Macpherson. Pursuing his inquiries. be learned that the seer had taken up his abode in the cave, and that he had already foretold to some of the clan, things, part of which were accomplished, and the rest expected with the utmost confidence. In order to satisfy his curiosity, Macpherson determined to visit the hoary seer and learn from himself the nature of his visions.

The shadows of the pine and oak were stretching far across the ravine in the slant evening sunshine, when Ewan Macpherson appeared in front of the cave. His eye could not penetrate the deep darkness within it; and yielding to a feeling of indescribable awe which crept over his soul, he remained for some time silent and motionless before its entrance. At length he ordered one of his gillies to acquaint the wondrous inmate that Ewan Macpherson wished to hild come converse with him. Furward came the venerable man; and his appearance, in the dimming twi-light had no tendency to diminish the strange delirium of superstitious feelings which had absorbed the whole mind of the bewildered chief. The sage bent one searching glance upon his visitor; and, seeming to have nenetrated the state of his mind, advanced into more open view.

A long and squared rod seemed to support his shaking frame as he came forward, tottering and halting at every s'ep. The shaggy hide of an enormous wolf, thrown loosely over his shoulders, served partly to clothe him, partly to disguise his form by the air of savage wildness which a garment so uncouth gave its wearer. From his belt depended some instruments, with the use of which Machberson was entirely unacquainted; together with a skean dhu of exquisite and uncommon workmanship. His bonnet alone was like that of other men; for what could a true highlander substitute for the blue bonnet? but obeisance as he approached. A long white What would it avail to relate the chiefrain's beard flowed half down his bosom, waving heavily and solemnly as he moved. The fire of an intensely bright eye was half hid by his deep, grey, shaggy eye-brows; yet, from beneath that grim pent-house, they emitted occasional sparklings

'Chief of Muchherson!' said he, in a deen hollow voice, man of the dark brow and ruthless hand! what seekest thou with Moran of the Wild?' But, ere Macpherson could reply, the sage cast the Wolf bide back from his right shoulder-extended the long square rod in his firmly clenched hand - raised bimself up to his full height, while his eyes seemed starting from their sockets, and gleaming like two balls of living fire, and his whole frame agitated, and as if it were dilating with the internal workings of his wild visionary spirit. Macpherson shook and shrunk in his presence.

'They come! they come!' exclaimed the seer-'the wild, the dreadful, the undefinable, the unutterable, the shadowy forms and seemings of things and actions to be! They crowd upon me in nowers and numbers unendurable, inconceivable! Words never formed by human breath sound within my heart, and tell of things that mortal tongue may never utter. Eyes. clear, cold, dead, bright, and chill as winter moonshine, look into my soul, and fill it with all their lucid meanings! Oh, scene of blood and woe! when wilt thou end? Thou bright-haired angel, must the doom be thine! Fair lady of the stately brow ! on ! let me see more !' His lips quivered, but he uttered not another word. He remained fixed, rigid, statue-like, as if chilled into stone, bereft of life and motion by the terrible vision. At length his extended arm dropped by his side; and, heaving a long, shuddering sigh, he leaned his drooping frame upon his rod. trembling and exhausted.

After a considerable pause, Macpherson ventured to address him, with the intention of inquiring into the nature of his vision, 'Speak not to me Ewan Macpherson,' said he. 'Seek not to know the fate thou wilt and must know all too soon. Thy path through life has been blood stained and devious. No warnings may awakening suspicion, returned with it to his now avail thee. But that lady-might she be rescued from misery and horror! Chief! if the safety and happiness of thy father's daughter be dear to thee, bid her assume the spirit of her race, and come alone to Coir nan-Taischatein. Tell her that Moran of the Wild has that to reveal to her which concerns her, and thee, too, visions were appallingly vivid: his thoughts were deeply. And mark me, Chief! unless thou mapiring cave.

Stunned and bewildered, incapable of thought or reflection, and staggering like one who walks statement of the 31st March as the final and uzalin his sleep, Macpherson wandered back towards terable expression of our views. It was not, my and made them subject to His word. It is the chan-Castle Feracht. With a strange expression of lord, intended by us to be final, nor was any such vague astonishment and hesitation he gazed upon it was final, it was you acting in the name of the he sister. At length he found words; Eliza- Government who made it final. After waiting for beth Macpherson, if the honor of thy name, if a considerable time, we will not insinuate for the thy own safety and happiness can move thee ; if purpose of seeing how far the bare offer of a charter thy brother's life-but that is a trifle-assume for a Catholic University might be made to subserve the spirit of thy fathers, and go alone to Coirnan-Talachatrin. Moran of the Wild has that treating, rejected every one of the suggestions which to tell thee which deeply concerns thy safety and you had invited us to make, and without more ado happiness. Canst thou execute his desire? He you had the correspondence printed and anomitted to 18. a fearful man!' At his first words the blood forsook her cheek, and her heart sank within her; but, ere he ceased speaking, a wild surmise flashed gleaming across her soul.

gus Macpherson dare go alone to Coir nan-duced a deep sense of disappointment We leave Taischatrin, and hear whatever the sage may it to the public to pass its verdict upon the whole have to tell. Fear not for me. Do not, by transaction, offering little or no remark ourselves impatience or needless anxiety for my safety, beyond a statement of the fact. But, as one of the rashly interrupt our interview. Ere long, you shall know what warnings or what information ceive we have a right to ask you, as the other party, the seer has to impart. Then, with a stately and we do sak you, my lord, whether you consider and determined step, and an eye kindled with an what has taken place between us as final? Your ambiguous expression of ardent hope or daring reply will put beyond question upon whom rests the resolution, she bent her way to the dreaded CRY8.

The fearless maiden approached the cave .-She spoke; but the voice that answered was sible party. It is our intention to publish this letter. that of Alian Cameron. The woll's hide was soon thrown aside, and he stood before her in the graceful garb of a mountain warrior; his noble countenance beaming with courage and triumphant love. Taking advantage of the time which Macpherson would delay at the castle, awaiting the expiration of their interview, they hastily fled from the hostile glen, and soon reached a concealment where the faithful cho-alt had horses prepared for their escape. Words would be feeble to express the fury of Ewan Macpherson when, after waiting till his patience was whom he had begun to consider as his deadliest foe. He determined to take fearful vengeance upon Cameron, and all of his clan whom he meet a small party of the Gordona; when, forgetting every other thought but that of his burnwounded so severely that, though he was rescued by his own followers, and was completely victorious, he died ere he could be brought back to and power passed to his sister, and from her to one of her younger sons, upon his dropping the name of Cameron, and retaining that of Macpherson alone. An amicable termination was thus put to the feud between the two families .-A descendant from this auspicious union still resides in Castle Feracht, and occasionally re-Coir-nan-Taischatrin.

THE IRISH PRELATES AND THE GOVERN-MENT.

The following letter has been addressed by the Most Rev. Dr Leaby and the Most Rev Dr Derry to the Right Hon the Earl of Mayo, M P, Chief Secre-

self in answer to Sir John Gray's question, and by another noble lord in the Upper House, both referring to the broken off, if ever to be resumed, negotiations converning a charter for a Catholic University. These negotiations, the public is now fully aware, were entered upon in consequence of the declared intention of the present as well as the late Government to remove in part the educational disabilities under which the Catholios of Ireland labour; and they were conducted so far as they went by your lordship, aided by the Earl of Malmesbury on the part of the Government and by us on the part of the Catholic prelates of Ireland. Not only was public attention excited, but much satisfaction was felt when it became known that government was prepared to confer with the Catholic prelates of Ireland, through two of their number, upon the important subject in question. The negotiations went smoothly but very slowly through the first stages, and then were suddenly stopped short, naturally causing something like a shock to public expectation, proportioned to the suddenness of the abrupt and unlooked-for termination of the busines, supposing it to be the termination. Then came the Parliamentary explanations from the Earl of Malmesbury and your lordship, to which we now desire to call your attention. If we may trust to the reports which have appeared in the public journals, and there seems to be no resson for doubting their correctness, the Earl of Malmesbary's explanation was a misrepresentation of the facts involved, quite unintentional we are willing to believe, nevertheless real; for as reported, he said the negotiations ended in nothing, because the bishops rejected the plan preposed by Government, whereas the fact was that they ended, in nothing, because the Government rejected the suggestions which you had invited us to offer. And, then, as regards you lordship's explanation in answer to Sir of God in Jerusalem, a temple, a priesthood, and a John Gray's question, though far be it from us to sacrifice of divine institution, yet this was not the impute anything like an intention to mystify or Church of Jesus Ohrist. The Jewish Ohurch was to impute anything like an intention to mystify or mislead, that explanation seems to leave it doubtful upon whom should rest the responsibility, whatever tism. The whole law of Israel was preparatory of it be, of breaking off the negotiations-upon you or upon us. We desire to set the facts in their true light before the public, and so to correct the misin- | glorified. Then the spirit of God came and united on the other.

We do, then, assert that the negotiations were plan proposed by the Government, and consequently that we have not to answer for it if they have ended in a 'most lame and impotent conclusion.' At our interview with your lordship and the Earl of Malmesbury you invited us to commit our views to writing. in order that they might be submitted to the consideration of Government. You did not give us to understand, that this statement of ours was to be opened, and upon a subject which, from its very nature as well as the divergence of views apparent God for a time and was made King of Israel, at the courset, demanded a further interchange of and who afterwards fell; and as, in the case ideas—a fuller discussion, if the whole business was of David, a man after God's own heart, who neverto end in anything. . Not a word of ours, spoken or written indicated that we had taken ground from which nothing could induce us to recede. We were prepared to do what parties conducting a negotiation in good faith must be prepared to do —listen to reason, and, as far as possible, make concessions as well as demands. Assuredly, there was nothing to make you think that you had can never cease to be holy, to be a teacher of truth, it was peculiarly important to maintain in view of the coming House of Commons, who would demand everything for the Spirit of Truth abides with it for ever. The

spent and tottering form into the dark and awe- and concade nothing-who would hold tenaciously to their own once expressed opinion, but would pay no heed to anything you might have to say on the other side—and that, therefore, you might regard our political exigencies, you in the name of the Government, as if to cut away all ground for any further Parliament. You it was then, my lord, not we, who brought the negotiation to an abrupt termination, if terminated it has been. That this business should have been terminated in a manner abrupt as it was unlooked for, and without any benefit whatever re-Brother !' replied she, the daughter of Au. sulting to the Catholic public such as was anticipated responsibility of an abrupt as well as abortive termination of the whole business; and it is but right that whatever responsibility may attach to it in the eyes of the public should lie upon the really respon--We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servants,

'† PATRICK LEAST, Archbishop, &c. '† JOHE DERRY, Bishop, &c.

'Thurles, June 16.'

SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON

PENTECOST SUNDAY. On Whit-Sunday, High Mass was celebrated in the pro-cathedral of St. Mary's, Moorfields, Loudon, in presence of his Grace the Archbishop of Westmins. ter, assisting pontifically. The music of the Mass was excellently executed by the choristers, supported by exhausted, he explored the cave, and lound that an efficient choir. After the Gospel his Grace ashe had been deceived, and that by the man cended the pulpit in full pontificals, and delivered a discourse, taking as his text these words, from the 54th chapter of Issiah: 'And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children.' It was in the third hour of this might be able to overpower. Before he could morning that this prophecy was fulfilled, when the get his purpose put in execution, he chanced to Divine Spirit descended into the hearts of the Aposties. Our Saviour had long before admonished them of His coming when He said to them, 'It is expedient for you that I go, for if I go not the Paraclete ing desire of vengeance on those who slew his will not come to you. When the Paraclete father, he rushed upon them; and, bursting into shall come He will teach you all the truth.' The the midst of them, was assailed on all sides, and Holy Ghost shall reveal to you the mystery of the Incarnation, of the Blessed Trinity, and other mysters and the mystery of the Blessed Trinity, and other mysters are not as a second trinity. teries. He will make intelligible to you all that I have told you and you have not yet understood. In the beginning of the world, when mankind were Castle Feracht. Dying unmarried, his estate separated into different nations and tongues, peace was lost to the soul of man. God chose out Abraham, and made him the head of a visible Church on earth. After Abraham came the patriarche, and to them were given a law, a sacrifice, and a temple in Jerusalem, which were types of the Church that was to come after, in which the truth would be infallibly guarded. Under the law there was not this provision, because the teachers were human teachers, and resides in Castle Feracht, and occasionally re-they interpreted according to human reason, and so lates, with considerable pleasure, the tradition of the people fell into error. But of the Church that was to come lasiab foretold that its foundations should be laid with sapphires, and that its obildren should be tanght, not by human teachers, but by God, and that great should be the peace of its children. And this prophecy was fulfilled in the day of Pentecost. 'You shall receive the Holy Ghost,' said our Saviour, 'and that which you have listened to from My lips you shall be witnesses of to Me. There shall go with you the Spirit of Truth, and He tary for Ireland: — shall guide you, etc. This is the mystery or to-usy, and you are the heirs of this truth. The Divine or is in the midst o vou. infu r into vont minds that truth which ro power of man can take from you, and into your hearts that peace of which no power of man can deprive you. The second characteristic of the Divine Spirit is that of Paraclete, or Strengthener. It is evident from every passage that it was a Divine person that was promised in place of the Son, when He should have ascended, and it was through the Son that He was to come, although manifestly adistinct person from the Son. The Spirit of Truth existed from the beginning, but on Whit-sunday he came in a different manner, and there are many distinguishing characteristics of this His second coming. It is to this that your hearts ought to turn in this age more than in any other, when the powers of the natural order are become tyrannously strong when spiritual things are derided and looked upon as superstitious. In this land of ours there are hundreds of thousands of souls distracted and confused, wandering about in the wilderness of error. Pray. then, that this truth may dwell in your hearts vividly, not only for the sake of yourselves, but that you may diffiuse it among others. The Divine Spirit comes to us through the Son. Hence, St. John says, 'The Holy Ghost was not yet given, because Jesus was not glorified."
Not until the Incarnate was seated on the right hand of His Father did the Holy Ghost reveal Himself to man. As the Incarnation was the true and proper coming of the Son, so the Holy Ghost in the day of Pentecost came after a new manner. And when He came, He came to organise the mystical body of Christ. Until then the Church was, as it were, in its rudiments. The outline was traced, but it was like Adam when formed out of the dust of the earth but not yet quickened into life .-The Apostles had received their lessons, but the Church was not yet completed: There was a Church the Church of Christ what circumcision was to bapthe Christian Church. And the mystical body was not yet constituted because the head was not yet terposition in the one case, and to remove the doubt | the members to each other and to their Divine Head in Heaven as the soul is united to the body. And as the Apostie speaks of the head and members of not broken off by us, or because we had rejected the the body acting in sympathy, so it is with the head plan proposed by the Government, and consequently and members of this mystical body. The Holy Spirit, completing this creation of this mystical body, united Himself with it forever. It will be asked, Was not the Spirit of God with the saints and patriarchs of old? Oertainly; the Divine Spirit was with every one who strove after the kingdom of God, and made that soul a living member of the Church which was to be glorified hereafter. And the union regarded as our last word in a negotiation but just of the Spirit of God with the individual soul may be lost, as in the case of Saul, who enjoyed the favor of

theless sinned grievously, and the spirit of God for-

sook him for a time. But the union between the

Spirit of God and the Church is indissoluble, and

that union can never cease. Individuals may fall, priests may fall, people may fall but yet God's Spirit

will never sever Himself from the Church of God.

Oburch is the visible manifolistion of the presence of God; making visible to men's eyes God's presence in the world. It is the manifestation of His presence and power, and the channel o His voice. It is the fountain of that power which has subdued nations, nel of his word, because it is the instrument by which thing conveyed by us directly or by implication. If God illumines and sanctifies the world. The wh le revelation of God the mystery of the Trinity, of the Incarnation, all that constitutes the Catholic Church, is not from human testimoney alone, because it is testified under the guidance of the Divine Spirit Here we see the mystery that fulfils the prophecy-All thy children shall be taught of God and great shall be the peace of thy childre ... The doctrines we teach you are not our own opinions or criticisms, but we deliver them to you as we receive them from the Church The Head of the Church would place the mark of heresy on bishop or priest who should teach one tittle different therefrom. Therefore are the people redeemed from human interpreters. Scribes and Pharisees have no place among us. Error and unrest hover round the unity of the Church, within which is peace and tranquility of conscience There is unrest and perturbation of conscience from the beginning to the end of the year in this our country, because the Divine Spirit is not believed in, and is driven away from this our own country, which we love so much, and for which we would willingly make any sacrifice. But you, my children, possess tranquility and peace of mind, arising from the consciousness of possessing truth. Be, therefore, docile to His inspirations, who has united you to Himself, and who will never dissolve the union unless you forsake Him first. You may quench His light and His love by injustice . uncleanness, sloth, or any of the seven mortal sins, which are seven solvents destroying the links connecting the soul with the Divine Spirit. You may weary His patience by resisting His inspirations, and, lastly, you may grief the Holy Ghost as a loving friend, and as He is God and inhabits the heart, dear children, you owe Him docility. Cultivate this docility which is a pledge of perseverance, because it will make you fear to lose Him. It will produce in you confidence in His love and guidance, and make you hold fast by Rim. Never grieve the Divine Spirit by word or deed. Make amanda for sins of the past. If we could see all our sins of the past at once, as we shall see them on the day of reckoning, we should feel thoroughly ashamed. Make acts of faith, hope, charity, and contrition, and by that the personal presence of the Divine Spirit may remain ever with you here in the visions of glory through the fullness of grace, which shall be hereafter your eternal crown.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Granville, in moving the second reading of the Established Church (Ireland) Bill, said that the recent outburst of Fenianism had shown the necessity of a policy to Ireland both of firmness and conciliation Lord Mayo's suggestions respecting a Outholic University indicated that her Majesty's government felt the necessity as well as the opposition. He proceeded to vindicate Mr. Gladatone from the charge of having concetted a hastily devised acheme for the purpose of stealing a political advantage. After arguing that the present bill was a necessary preliminary to further legislation, he proceeded to defend, on the grounds of history reason and right, the propriety of putting an end to an institution which was unjust both as the Church of a minority and not the Oburch of the poor. He denied with emphasis that this was an attempt to lay hands on 'sacred' property. Such was not the opinion of Bishop Cutler or of Archbishop Whately .-When, he saked, was this property dedicated? By the act of Henry VIII., who took it from the Roman Catholics, or by that of Queen Mary, who restored it. He denied, again, that the right of property would be affected by the interference with property acquired and held as was this. Nor was this cause of the Established Church of Ireland the cause of the English Establishment. On the contrary, the separation of the two would be advantageous to the latter. Then it was objected that the Irish people itself did not care for this relief. This was not likely, and it was not the fact. It was argued against a moderate Reform bill introduced by a liberal ministry that the people were apathetic; and what sort of a measure did the next year see. He passed lightly over other arguments against the bill based severally on references to the coronation oath, on the personal sentiments of her Majesty, the supposed danger to the Act of Union, and the imaginary injustice to the pour of secularising ecclesiastical funds. The argument that to touch the Irish Establishment would be fatal to the Protestantism of Europe he thought might be disposed of by reference to the conduct of the Protestant communities of Continental Europe

Lord Grey justified his taking from the hands of the government the task of moving that the bill should be read that day six mouths on the ground that it was desirable this should not appear a mere party vote. His own belief had ever been that the existence of the Irish Church was a gross injustice; but he thought the present proposition to suspend the filling up of ecclesiastical vacancies was not the right mode of remedying that injustice, or even of carrying out the end proposed by the advocates of the present measure. He argued that machinery which at present did not exist in the Established Oburch, and which this bill did not attempt to prowide, ought to be first created with reference to the disposal of the property which-for instance, the proceeds of private munificence—it was conceded on all hands must be left to the Episcopal Church in The present proposed course was unjust and needlessly offsusive. What was not to be done was explained, but not what was to be done. Still further, he complained of the policy by which a measure of this kind, which it was capecially expedient to reserve for calm deliberation, had been made the occasion of a great party flight, and he vehemently deprecated the advocating of its acceptance by appeals to the fears of Fenianism.

Lord Malmesbury, after expressing his surpres that the resolutions of the house of commons had not been. in accordance with precedent, communicated to their Lordabip's House before this bill was flung upon their table, and dwelling upon Mr. Gladstone's inconsistency, as proved by his own speeches and letters to his constituents, went on to argue that the present bill was really no partial measure, but in effect covered the same ground as the first resolution of the

House of Commons. Lord Clarendon showed that Lord Grey had forspeech this evening. On the merits of the question he argued that if we had a tabula rasa to fill up we should never at this date think of erecting such an institufrom criticisms, to which he referred, by friendly would not at once cure rancour, the growth of centaunted with not having brought forward this question when in office. If they had, they would have been reviled as traitors. But the conservative party had passed through a process of develope-

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that he bad al ways been a supporter of Oatholic Emandipation, but he denied the justice or expediency of concessions like that now demanded. It was the land question

which engrossed exclusive interest in Ireland. Lord Derby, who began spologizing on the ground of infirm health, but spoke with great animation, after criticising the conduct and motives of Mr. Gladatone, denied the moral competency of Parliato carry such a measure of spoliation as had never been accomplished, except in the case of the monasteries, against ecclesiastical property in this country If a certain length of possession gave a title to private property, prescription reaching far beyond the Reformation ought surely to insure a tranquil possession to the Church of Ireland unless, indeed the maxium, Nullum tempus occuri: Ecciesiæ, must be read backported the property of the great companies might be equally confiscated; and as for the qualification that at all events. Parliament might take away what Parliament had given - in the first place. Parliament could not not take away what it had given [also Blepheim and Strathfieldsaye were not safe] and, in the second place Parliament did not give the Church of Ireland its property. But what he asked, was the Romen Catholic grievance which called for so violent a remedy as this? -The Carbolics in Ireland had at present equality, unless equality implied equality of possessions. They had, in fact, everything they wented, except their neighbours' goods. The present move-ment was, in fact, due to a strange combination of Catholics and of enemies of all religious endowments. How novel a view it was that such a disendowment could be legitimate he showed by quotations from Lords Plankett, Palmerston and Grey and Mr. Gladatone. After adverting to the special difficulties of a gradual disestablishment and to the impropriety of calling on Her Majesty to act in direct opposition to the terms of her coronation oath, he dilated on the positive evils which would result from depriving Ireland of the class of resident gentry supplied now by the clergy, and the substitution of a more intemperate ministry. It would be a conclusion dangerous to England and inconsistent with the preservation of the Union; but to Ireland it would be fatal. He warned the House not to shrink from deciding as it thought right by the fear of a conflict which it had not provoked with the other House or with a current of public feeling of which he doubted the existence.

The Earl of Kimberley, missed, in the preceding speech, any reference to justice to Ireland. He himself still saw a distinction between private property. to which there were natural heirs, and Church property, to which he thought the whole nation was heir; and he could not perceive the distinction between the principle of the present proposal for dealing vitb Church property, and the not very distant dealing with tithes, which was not usually represented as confiscation. He defended, moreover the plea for the bill drawn from the consideration of Fenianism. It would be dangerous to legislate in a panic on threats of disaffection; but it was wise, when there was dissatisfaction, to legislate with a view to remove the cause. As for the kind of legislation, he himself had at one time been comewhat in fivour of concurrent endowment; but to carry out that, the consent of the different religious bodies must be obtained, and it now appeared that they

repudiated any such plan. The Bishop of London explained certain expressions of his which were construed as imputing unworthy motives to the author of the bill. He denied that this bill was founded on the precedent of that of 1833 or of any other suspensory bill, and showed that the present bill would entirely stop the action of the church wherever a vacancy occurred. But his main objection was that there was not before them any scheme of disestablishment. When there was their lordships would doubtless consider it carefully, but at present, besides discovering numerous difficulties in the way of forming such a scheme, he could not discover the need of it, or indeed, among mederate Irish Catholics the desire for it. Peace was what Ireland required. The Irish church establishment might be modified with advantage; but to destroy it would be to hand over Ireland altogether to the Roman Catholic church and to bring on the repeal of the

The debate was adjourned.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE RACE.

(From the Dublin Nation.)

Centuries of oppression and cruel persecutions have not succeeded in blotting out the Irish race, although it was long hoped that this object could be fully accomplished. When the Irish had multiplied at home to eight millions and upwards, then came famine, and plague, and pestilence followed by emigration; and the Times rejoiced that, ' the Irish had gone with a vengeance.'-But their 'going ' was only to multiply in other lands with greater rapidity than at home, and in the midst of plenty, to grow up independent There is not a country in which the English themselves have ever established a footing and founded a colony, in which the Irish people are not now, to all intents and purposes, a controlling power. From every portion of this earth we daily receive intelligence of the influence of the Irish people. and the position which they occupy in their relations to the affairs of the countries in which they have settled.—' Maguire's Irish in America' shows us what our race has accomplished in the United States, and in every part of what is, for the present, known as the Deminion of Canada.' Intelligence from the Antipodes, such as we published last week proves how, in New Zealand and New South Wales, the Irish stand out as a powerful pertion of those communities, imbued still with the strongest and most patriotic attachment to the old land.

We are well aware that there are those who, in the face of every proof to the contrary, assert that the Irish in America and elsewhere do not remain Catholic-Irish for the second generation. Now, we have at hand this week the most unexpected evidence on this point, and we offer it in support of every statement which even Mr. Magnire's volume contains. At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland just concluded in Belfast, a deputation from the Presbyterian Church in the United States attended and addressed the Assembly. The speakers naturally referred to the Irish in America, and the Rev. Dr. Booth, of New York, said :-

The ties that bind us and you together are ties that strengthen every year. I suppose that no one merly used a very different tone from that of his but those who have been in America can realise how much of Ireland we have amongst us. I have in mind a certain town, an inland town, in Worcester County, Massachusetts, where twenty years ago, the earned-a recognition of her noble labours in the tion as the Irish establishment, and that there was first Irishman that was engaged as a day laborer was no sufficient reason for our not removing it now if it visited by all the children in the community and were an injustice. What a scandal it must be in looked upon assacuriosity, as if he hadbeen an African the eyes of unfriendly foreigners might be imagined gorilla. And in that town to day there is a Roman Catholic chapel in which there worship more indivifereigners. He called for the measure as required duals of Irish birth than are gathered in all the other specially in recognition of that admirable national by the feeling in Ireland of a grievance. This reform | churches in that besides. That is in one locality the work of twenty years. - In New York we have, as turies, but it would be a step in that direction, and you know, more Irishmen than you have in Dublin, Francis has enriched the histoical literature of our indeed, whatever its expediency, it was demanded and in Philadelphia more than you have in Belfast. by our conscience. The liberal party had been and for good or ill they are coming coming all the tify that her practised pen, her innate sense of juswhile. And we have reason to thank God they have come with their strong arms, with their earnest in- edly facilitated for her the solution of the dustry, with their loyality to what they hold to be light and pose in which these should be placed before true manhoid. Finding in the midst of us some her readers; while the collection and disgust of the dustry, with their loyality to what they hold to be ment since then. After reviewing and disposing things that they did not find at home, not always materials of frieh history she so successfully worked finally of the several objections to the bill, he lamen-finding such a welcome as might be desired; and up, was, indeed a formidable work. It was a work, ted its rejection, which he anticipated, as well be yet finding in many cases, where there is industry however, in which her warm heart, as well as her cause he foresaw the acceleration which it would and temperance, the elements of presperity and lend to feeling on this special subject as from regard wealth.—There are a thousand things among us we human has growned it with a glorious termination. The Church is not examined and tested as we it to its effect pon the reputation of that House, which should have failed to possess but for Irish emigration,

This is lauguage which the Protestant Ascendency Church in this country could not produce one bishop or minister capable of honestly uttering. Dr. Booth knows of no Law Church Ascendancy in the United States; and he was not afraid, even in the heart of Belfast, in Dr. Cooke's Church, and amid the bigotry of Ulster Orangeism, to boldly tell the truth regarded ing Irish Oatholics in America. Dr Booth admits the rapid growth of Catholicism from an Irish source ; he thanks God that these Irish Catholics have peopled the Great Republic; and he is thankful, not only for their strong arms, but for their industry, which maligners say they want at home; and also for 'their loyality to what they hold to be true manhood.

Doctor Booth did not stop to explain what this is. He is thankful to God for it, however. May we not explain the reverend gentleman's words to mean this wards. On the principle on which this bill was sup- that the Irish Catholics who have brought their strong. arms and earnest industry to the United States are loyal to the principle of freedom, and stand fast in their love for their native land. We take this to be what Dr. Booth meant. He also admits that, while the Irish emigrant has not always found 'such a welcome as might be desired, yet with industry and temperance, he has found prosperity and wealth; and while there are a thousand thing in the United States which the States would have failed to possess but for Irish emigration,' yet there are only 'some trifles' which that element has introduced which Dr. Booth thinks the Americans could possibly do without. A nobler testimony than all this to the character and position of the Irish in the United States we need not desire; and whenever a single line of Mr. Magnire's statements regarding the Irish in America is questioned, we have this disinterested testimony of the Rev Dr. B.oth, Presbyterian Divine, to offer in corroboration of every word which Mr. Maguire has written as to the Catholicity, the industry, the tem. perance, the hospitality, and the worth of the Irish

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

'No one but those who have been in America,' said Dr. Booth, 'can realise how much of Ireland we have amongst us.' The irrepressible Irish have tous formed a new Ireland in America, and the same may be said in relation to every Colony of England. In every place they carry with them their heartfelt detestation of their taskmasters at home; and they teach it to their children and their children's children how they were bondsmen under the Egyptians, and how they hope one day for the deliverance of their race and their native land from the yoke of the stranger. 'Their loyalty to true manhood' is thus exemplified; and those who lef: with a vengeance 'are everywhere turning up, to the great annoyance of England, and to the great dread and terror of English rulers. Whenever Australia and New Zealand and Jamaica separato from the rule of England and become independent-whenever the Dominion of Canada becomes united to the American Republic-the Irish element in each country will have been the chief means in bringing about these results. At some time the independence of 'the old land 'will also be accomplished, and mainly by the same influence.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On June 19 his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin laid the first stone of the rew church about to be erected in the immediate neighbourhood and on the site of that venerable and primitive structure known for over a century as ' Church street Chapel.'

On June 15 the Atchbishop of Tuam held confirmation in the parish chapel in Castlebar. Early Mass was celebraten by his Grace, second Mass by the Rev. M.O'Donoghue, C. C., immediatly after which the Very Rev. James Browne. P. P., Caroacun, ascended the pulpit and preached an impressive sermon in the Irish language.

The annual diocesan synod of the clergy of Killaloe, was opened on Monday at the pro-cathederal church of Killalos, and presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Power Lord Bishop of the diocese.

There were 130 clergymen at the synod of the diocese held in St. John's Cathedsal, Limerick, on June

CONFIRMATION - The Bishop of Ossory conferred the sacrament of Confirmation in St. Patrick's Church,on Saturday, about two bundred and ten children and adults (fifty). amongst them one man who had attained the extraordinary age of 109 years, being, in all probability, the oldest person ever confirmed by any bishop. The children had been carefully prepared for a considerable time previously by the zealous clergymen of the parish and by the Christian Brothers. On Monday the sacrament of confirmation was confered by the bishop on 350 children and adults in Callan .- Kilkenny Journal.

CONFIRMATION AT CASTLEBAR. - Castlebar, June 16 -Yesterday the Archbishop of Tuam held a confirmation in the parishchapel in this town. Early Mass was colebrated by his Grace, second Mass by the Rev M. O'Doneghue C.C., immediately after which the Very Rev. James Browne, P. P. Carnacun, ascended the pulpit and preached an impressive sermon in the Irish language on the holy sacrament of confirmation, which was listened to most attentively by the children, as well as by the large congregation present. After the sermon the children. numbering over 500 boys and girls, were arranged in rows along the body of the chapel by the clergy. The Archbishop then escended the altar and delivered a most instructive discourse. After his discourse his Grace examined the children in the Obsistian doctrine, both in the Irish and English languages, in which most of the children were capable of answering correctly. After the examination his Grace distributed a number of prizes to the most deserving, and then administered the holy sacrament of confirmation to those who were preparedto receive it.

It is understood that the Irish Catholic prelates have addressed a strong letter to Lord Mayo, expressing their surprise at his recent statement, that negotiations for a charter to the Catholic University were broken off by them.

The Catholic institutions of Carlow would reflect much credit even on a larger and more important town. It has a splendid cathedral, and a noble monument to the memory of the great, sainted, and brilliant Dr. Doyle.

THE POPE AND THE 'ILLUSTRATED HISTROY OF IRE-LAND.'-A great honor, an enviable mark of favor, a reward more precious and more prized than the most exalted dignity of any earthly power, has been conferred on Sister Mary Francis Clare Cusack, of the Convent of St. Clare, Kenmara, It is a distinction which that zealous and gifted lady has well cause of the Faith and Fatherland of our faithful Island of Saints and Scholars, which must give joy and gladness to every true Irish heart. The Pope, under his own venerable hand, has specialy blessed her and her labours. This signal favor was conferred work, with which, as the accomplished and venerated Bishop of Cloufret so justy says, Sister Mary country.' Truly did the Most Rev. Dr. Derry testice, her Catholic appreciation of events, undoubt up, was, indeed a formidable work. It was a work, great intellect, was centered; and a power more than She labored humbly, untiringly, in the sweet retireand now the fruit of her genius and of her labor of

countless circles at home and abroad who love the green iele, and whose faith is recorded, has come back home to herself and to those who are blessed in her society. A short time since, a copy of the I lustrated History of Ireland' was prepared for presentation to our Holy Father the Pope. His Holiness accepted it most graciously, expressed bimself much pleased with it, and he has forwarded to the saintly authoress an autograph in the following words: Dominus vos benedicat et dirigat corda vestra et

labores vestras in viis ejus —Pius IX' The Lord bless you, and direc's your hearts and

your labors in his ways .- Pius IX.

A letter fromRome, referring to this precious document, says : 'It is a great and unusual favor to obtain the presentation of any work to the Holv Father, and also to obtain a blessing with an autograph, as so many persons have abused the favor by cutting off the autograph and selling it, that his Holiness hardly ever signs it now, even when he writes under his portrait.' This fact will make the blessing with the autograph doubly precious. And here we have another, a beautiful, touching, and suggestive golden link that binds Ireland and Rome in bonds of sympathy, faith and love. The Lord will bless the Sisterhood of Kenmare, and will direct there labours but no serious damage was caused by the lightning in his ways for greater good to our country and our The demand for rain had been general. In elevated people. The book can be had of Donahoe. Price, \$5 00.

A case in which two undertakings which have obtained considerable notoriety-the Catholic University and the Dublin Trunk Connecting Railwayare concerned, is now under the consideration of the Court of Exchequer Chamber. An action was brought by Cardinal Cullen and his cost: ustees of the University against the promoters of the railway for breach of agreement, and they obvined a verdict. The defendants sought to have this turned into a verdict for them, but the Court below refused and hence the appeal. The facts are briefly these :-In 1862 the plaintiffs obtained a lesse of 34 acres of the lands of Cloudiff for 1.000 years, at a rent of 2301., as a site for the University In 1864 the defendants brought forward their railway scheme and proposed to purchase a portion of the land through which the line was to run. The plaintiffs, however insisted upon their purchasing the whole, and opposed the Bill in Parliament until they agreed to their terms. It was s'ipulated that the lands were to be valued by Mr. Brassington, and the price put upon them paid within a year. He valued them at 4,4571, and upon the trial of the action the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs by consent of the parties with liberty to the defendants to move to have it changed if the Court should be of opinion that they had made a good legal defence. Their plea was, and the jury found, that they were ot aware of the existence in the plaintiff's lease of a clause giving the lessor a right to re-enter into possession if 2,000l were not expended in buildings upon the land within five years. The Court of Common Pleas were equally divided in opinion, but Judge Morris withdrew his judgement in order to enable the appellants to obtain the decree of the Court of Error. The arguments in the case have not yet concluded.

the arrival of that mouth the Orangemen become mad 'Aughrim and the Boyne' is shouted from the hills and house tops, drums are beaten, fifes are tuned, and madness reigns throughout many parts of Ulster. It has been always observed that those who boast loudest of their prowess are generally the greatest cowards, and so it is with the very violent brethern' of Ulster. They are most vociferous in their boasting, when no danger is nigh; but when danger threatens they generally run away. The valor of some of their forefathers was tried at the Boyne, and it was proved not to be of the true mettle. They fled from the Irish horse, and were in such a panic that they could not be brought up to the fight any more. What right then have the Orangemen of the present day to boast of the victory of the Boyne? The only men who fought were the Dutch and some other mercenaries. The Orangemen of that time were poltroons and cowards like their descendants, and had the battle depended on them, the Dutchman and his forces would have been destroyed at the Boyne. The Irish fought bravely, and showed the mettle of which true he-ors are made. For a long summer's day they withstood double their number and it was only when they were overpowered by a vastly superior force that they refired; and so formidable were they even then, that the enemy declined to pursue them. In the wars of that time the Irish always fought at a disadvantage. They were badly-armed, and indifferently commanded the Boyne they had little or no artillery, and at ed, and plunged with a force which taxed to their Aughrim they would have trounced their opponents, not withstanding their inferiority in numbers, but for the untimely death of their French general. At Athlone they baffled all the efforts of the English generals, and at Limerick they fought so bravely that the foe was compelled to offer them easy terms. We see nothing in the entire war of which the Orange men can boast. The Irish fought well, and preserved their liberties; but every Orangeman should hang his head when he hears of the perfidy with which they were treated, once the gallant Irish soldiers landed in France, Yes, they should blush for the breaches of faith, and the violation of the treaty of Limerick. The stone on which that treaty was signed yet stands as a monument of the treachery enacted towards the Oatholic population. When the Irlsh army vanis hed, then the enemy began to enact its penal code, the like of which has never been seen this side of the infernal regions. Catholics were stripped of their rights, defrauded of their lands and their honours, and for one hundred years scenes were enacted which should make the Orangemen of to-day blush, if indeed they are capable of becoming crimson. But what has all this availed them? The tocsin of liberty which sounded in America and France, resounded at the close of the last century over the hills of Ireland and from that day to this the work of despots and base tyrants has been fading away. The Catholics have won their freedom; parliament has been reformed; the nests of vipers who ruled supreme in most of our boroughs have been emptied of their contents, and honesty has taken the place of corruption and plunder. And now the Orangeman's glory, the Church by law and bayonets established, and which feasted on the plunder of the widow and the orphan, is about being destroyed for ever. These are Catholic conquests victories in the cause of truth and justice. These victories have not east one drop of blood. The Orangemen endeavoured to arrest their progress, but the worshippers of the Dutchman have signally failed. Is it not time, then, to give up celebrating 'anniversaries' of deeds, the effect of which have crambled away? It is now the Catholic, turn to sound the fife and drum, and cry out 'Popery has triumphed '; but they are not so insane as to imitate the mad and ridiculous Orangemen. They will not vaunt of victories in the cause of truth, because all men of sense look upon such triumphs as events to be expected. Truth may be crushed, and fraud prevail over it, but in God's own time it will gain the upper hand; for truth, like the Catholic faith, is immortal. Though proscribed for centuries, it will at length come forth, display its powers, and win even the seeffer under its standard. In the same way, no lage. power on earth can audue Catholicity. The paltry and insane Orangemen cry out 'No Popery, but there it is before and around them, winning its victories, achieving its triumphs, and subduing error; and when Orangeism shall be dead and buried, and no more heard of, Catholics, the Catholic faith and its holy

ORANGE ROWDYISM AT GREYABBEY .- On Monday. June 15, a most ludicrous display of Orange rowdy-ism took place in the village of Greyabbey. The cubic feet.

trumpet shall sound and call the dead to judgment-

Dundalk Democrat.

love, after spreading far and near throughout the abbey adjoining the village, in the demesne of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., J. P., D L, has long been an object of interest to the antiquary; and on the above named day three Roman Catholic clergyman visited the village for the purpose of inspecting the ruins. Some Orangemen got upon toeir track, followed them to the abbey grounds with spades, and, declaring that the grounds were the property of a Protestant, insisted, with threats of violence, upon them leaving it at once. This the clergyman refused to do, and they were then further threatened, amid should of 'To eil with the Pope' and other speeches of a gross and most insulting character. This outrage upon common decency has created considerable indignation in the neighborhood, and it is to be hope a that the police and incumbent of the parish, whose servant one of the men is, will see to it that the fellows are properly punished.

Dunlin, June 22. - A seasonable change in the weather has dispelled the apprehensions which the long continuance of drought bad begun to excite with respect to the harvest. On Saterday a thunder storm, of which the metropolis heard only the distant notes, sounded the warning, and yesterday morning the welcome relief came in copions showers. In the south the storm is reported to have been severe, situations especially the crops were beginning to show the effects of the unusual heat, and even where they looked well and healthy the growth has been languid. Early meadows are light, but if the rain be sufficiently copious there will be ample compen ation for this in the jield of after grass. Haymaking has been greatly accelerated by the fire weather, and the crop has been saved in excellent condition From the west of Ireland the accounts of the barves: are very hopeful. In the north some disappointment is felt as to the prospects of flix and as the quantity sown is other provinces this year is less than was expected, its cond tion is observed with the more anxiety. Wheat and oats promise well, and potatoes everywhere are stated to be sound and plentiful. The country still generally maintains the character for tranquility which since the suppression of the Fenian movement it has been happily recovering. On Friday the chairman of the county of Waterford was presented by the sub eneriff with a pair of white being no prisoners to try. It is gratifying to notice in other places lightness of the calendars. The M. P. Howlett, Esq., M. D. diminution of crime is one of the most encouraging symptoms of improvement. The exceptions to the general rule are only sufficient to prove it. The appeal case in which the Catholic University and the Dublin Trunk Railway Company are litigants in the Court of Exchequer Chamber stands for jungment in November Term .- Times Cor.

A Mysterious Affair. - Balyna, county Kildare has been greatly alarmed of late by the sudden disappearance and death of William Brogan, under game-keeper to the Right Hon. R. More O Ferrall. At the Coroner's inquest it was deposed that the deceased was seen slive on the evening of the 7th instant between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, and was not heard of until found on the 10th lying THE ORANGE HEROEs. -- July is approaching, and on | dead in a small drain with his head immersed, face downwards, in about twelve inches of water, within balf a mile of the place where last seen alive. When it is remembered that he was proved to be sober by the person who saw him last alive, and that he was an active, able, athletic roung man, the cause of his position and death in the drain was rather myaterious. However, the jury, guided by the opinion of the eminent Dr. P. O'Brien, of Johnstown bridge found a verdict that he was suffocated in the water, there being no external marks on his person to warrant the suspicion that he had met with foul play. Deceased was very much regretted on account of his straightforward, manly and honest principles, besides leaving after bim a wife and child unprovided for.

> CAPTURE OF AN EXTRAORDINARY BEL. - An eel of extraordinary size, the largest ever seen on this coast was captured on Tuesday at the Fort of Rosslere, It appears that Mr. John Fanning and Mr. Henry Carr, of the Customs Department, Wexford, first entangled the huge monster in a seine net; but from his gigantic size and great length, their unsided efforts to land him were utterly unavailing. Soon, however, they were reinforced by the Customs officers and pilots. and then commence a scene as novel as it was excit ing. It is only necessary to mention, that the eel was upwards of fourteen feet long, and more than four feet in circumference when subsequently messured to give an idea of the nowerful efforts mode by him to effect his escape. He coiled, and wriggl utmost the united efforts of ten strong men to bring him in. Some imes he would stand nearly erect on his tail end, and dash himself again into the water. With one of his plunges be carried the Pilot Master out in to the water, and all his captors were sufficiently fatigued before he was landed. He was ulti mately despatched by several blows of an oar, and will, we understand, be boiled down for oil. Such an exciting scene has not been witnessed at the Fort for many years .- Wexford People

The fine estuary which connects the town of Caherciveen with the noble harbor of Valencia was on Tuesday last the scene of a picturesque and imposiaz demonstration. A flotilla of upwards of forty boats of every size and rig, gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and croweded with occupants might be seen scudding before the light breeze of the beautiful June day, or impelled through the sunlit waves by the muscular arms of stout carsmen. What was the object of the demonstration? Whence came those numerous crafts, in all the glory of their best bunting, converting, as it were, our quiet waters into the scene of a vast impromptu regatta? The explanation is simple—the gay fleet was simply convoy of honor, organized by the faithful recople of Valencia to accompany, as far as Caherciveen, the good Dominican Missioners-Fathers Murphy and Prendergast-who had been laboring among them with zerl and success for the previous fortnight, and were now taking their departure for other portions of the Lord's vineyard - Cork Examiner June 20.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Friday, at a little after one o'clock, a portion of the heavy cornice that goes round under the roof at Westland row station suddenly gave way, and fell with a crash on a number of people sitting on the benches underneath, who were waiting for the train. As far as we can learn, one gentleman and three ladies were more or less seriously injured - one lady, Mrs. Mary Codd, of 59 Rathmines road, we regret to say, fatally. She received severe injuries of the head, and was at once conveyed in a cab to the residence of Dr. Egan, 15 Talbot street, her usual medical attendant, and thence to her own home. She was subsequently seen by Dr. Whyte, but medical aid was unavailing, and she died at four o'clock next morning. Mrs. Roche, saltbill, who was also struck by the falling mass, was able to go home by the pext train. A young lady who resided with Mrs. Codd received some severe injuries on the knee. It is a melancholy fact that the husband of the deceased lady is at present in England, and the sad news was conveyed to bim by a telegram. Mre. Codd was only thirty years of

About midnight last night the southern quarters of the sky became filled with masses of clouds heavily charged with electric matter, which continued to display itself in frequent flashes of lightning, of great extent and orilliancy, till the entire horizon had filled, when soft heavy showers of rain succeeded It is to be hoped the rain was not a mere indication of influences will flourish in Ulster, and continue its to be hoped the rain was not a mere indication of power over the hearts and souls of men, till the last additional drought but be plentiful, as the crops, in many parts of the three Kingdoms, have been reported as suffering severely from want of it. - Cork Examiner, June 20.

The price of gas in Cork, is only 4s per 1,000

of error in the case of Mr. Mulcahy will, we are informed, be argued almost immediately in the House of Lords. In cases of great importance it is the practice of the House of Lords to require the attendance and assistance of the judges. That attendance, is, of course, regulated by the convenience of business in the courts of law. This appeal, which involves the validity of several of the convictions at the Special Commission of 1865, stands first in the list of causes in which the judges are to attend. The aragment will, in all probability, be disposed of within the next week, or, at latest, the week after —Irishman, June 20.

The Dublin Gazette contains an announcement calcule ted to cause great pain and alarm in many a Catholic family in that city The desire to be buried with one's own kindred is so ustural and so general, that an order to sbut up a graveyard for years in use must, unless the reasons for such a step be unanswerable, be received with great concern by the many families who have their burial places in the cemetery. A notice of an intention to close up Goldenbridge Cemetery appears in the Guzeite.

MUNIFICENCE OF MR. PEABODY .- Mr. George Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist and ex-American hanker, of London, who is at present enjoying the fishing season at Castleconnel, is reported to have generously contributed the sum of £200 toward the railing in of the new Roman Catholic church, Castle-

Our correspondent informs us that cattle destruction is becoming quite common in various districts of Meath, and mentions cases in which this diabolical system of vangeance has been recurred to. The animals are killed, it appears by a sharp instrument driven into their skulls - Dundalk Democrat.

Mr Justice O'Hagan, when opening the City Commission in Dublin, congratulated the juries on the great immunity from crime lately enjoyed. There was/said his lordship) absolutely no indication of seditious excitement or social disorder.

stabulary will shortly have the spaces betwen the V's on the sword arm ornamented with embossed shamrocks.

The head Constables of the Royal Irish Con-

Amongst the admirably conducted institutions in gloves at the Quarter Sessions of Dungarvan, there Carlow is the District Lunatic Asylum, under the management of the resident medical superintendent,

> William Tully, Esq., son of Jeremish Tully, of the town of Galway, solicitor, was on the 6th instant admitted an attorney of the courts of law, and subse quently of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland,

GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual Synod of the Archdiocese of Westminster, was beld in the Pro-Cathedral, Moorfields, on June 16. After High Mass of the Holy Ghost, the laity retired from the church, and the Archbishop and clergy proceeded with their synodical deliberations.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF HEXHAM

AND NEWCASTLE. We take the following excerpts

from a Pastoral issued last weeks by his Lordship of being instructed in their religion, or of receiving children are as much the object of the love of Jesus Christ as were those little ones, who sought to reach power to ' prevent then coming to Him,' by refusing to aid in the holy cause of their religious Instruction and education. But remember that it is Jesus Christ who says to you, 'prevent them not,' and that it is also He who cautions you not to 'scandaiise these His little ones,' by allowing them to remain in ignorance of Rim. On the other hand, bear also in mind that He sets no limit to the reward He will give you, if you will only love them, and take care of them for His sake, for He says that whatever, in the way of charity, 'you do for the least one of them,' you do it unto him, and that therefore He will reward you for it by receiving you into eternal life. Truly the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is a most appropriate one on which to exercise charity towards these poor chi'dren who are so loved by Him. Our Holy Father the Pope duly appreciated this, for on the occasion when he sent a grant of a plenary indulgence to all who contributed to the annual collection for our Catholic Poor Schools, he also sent with it a picture of the Sacred Heart intimating thereby how dear this charity is to Jesus Christ, and how fitting it is that it should be exercised on this particular feast. We therefore appeal to you from the Sacred Heart of Jesus on behalf of these His poor uninstructed, uneducated children .-And we do this the more earnestly as complaints have lately been made by the Poor School Committee to the effect - 1st. That a number of missions sent in no collections whatever for this object [and we regret to have to say that of that number eight belong to our own diocese]; 2nd. That the amount sent in from collections made in important missions is, comparatively, very small; and 3rd. That the delay in sending in the collections is generally very great .-We confidently trust, dearly beloved children and brethren in Jesus Christ, that, as far as our diocese is concerned, there will, in future, be no cause for such complaints. We cannot speak in too high terms of the disinterested, zealous, and, in spite of numerous difficulties, the successful labors of the Poor School Committee in the great and holy cause it has undertaken to serve. It has now been established only twenty years, and yet in that time it has been the means of nearly £100,000 having been raised and expended, in one way or other, on the great work of the education of the Catholic poor in this country. The Poor School Committee, therefore, would have just cause to complain if it found that these its generous and untiring efforts were not as generously and untiringly responded to. It is upon a statement made by it that we have aiready informed you that, at the lowest calculation, there are now in this country 90,000 poor Catholic children who are destitute of the means of education, 120,000. it was fairly computed, would likely be nearer, but yet below, the mark. This, dearly beloved children, is a fact that would be at all times deplorable to contemplate, and one that is well calculated to awaken charity in the breasts even of the most selfish. But in times like these in which we now live, when we are upon the eve of having educational laws pessed which may rob us of hundreds and thousands of our poor children, bow can any one in conscience continue to be selfish? How can be either hoard up money or idly waste it when one tithe of that which he hoards or wastes would, if given in charity for the education of the poor, help to raise Catholic schools where they are now not to be found, or maintain those that are scarcely able to be maintained, owing to the poverty of the locality in which they are placed. If this were only done, then should we not see many of our poor children confined in prisons and reformatories, where, as their very countenances declare, they never would have been confined had only some charitable hands been extended towards them, and they had been placed at a good Catholic school. Remember, dearly beloved children in Jesus Christ, that there are sins of omission as well as of commission. 'Si non pavisti occi-disti.' If you have omitted to feed the child, you have murdered it. And so also, if baying it in your power to provide instruction and education for the ignorant child, you neglect to do so are you not, according to the degree of your negligence, answers

able for the spiritual death of that child, and in the

THE CASE OF DEELS DOWLING MULCARY. - The writ | these 'little ones' of Ohrist, whose souls, like your | lates, to whom the circular is exclusively addressed are in an especial manner dear to His Sacred Heart. the measure' of love 'which you shall mete unto them,' so will be the measure of love which the Sacred Heart of Jesus will mete unto you. May that measure be such as the Gospel describes, 'good and over into your bosom.'

NEW CHURCHES IN MANCHESTER. - Preparations are being made for the erection of two new churches in the city of Manchester, one in the populous neighborhood of Ancosts, and the other adjoining the Catholic Institute; the first by the Very Revd. Canon Cantwell, of St. Patrick's, and the second by the Very Rev. Canon Toole of St. Wilfrid's. It is also said that the Oratorians are about to establish a mission in the neighborhood of Manchester, a circomstance which will give great joy to the friends of religion and education.

MEANS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE. - Fortunately for

England the possesses all the resources which make defence easy. Iron is plentiful, and so are the men skilled in forging it. Our Suiders have just shown their efficiency in Abyssicis. One of the 9 inch guns which Woolwich and Elswick are turning out by hundreds has lately sent its shell right through a target built up at Berlin to represent the 'Koning Wilhelm' - the strongest ship affoat, except the ' Hercules' Whatever errors there may be in some of our new fortifications, it is certain that no such forts are built or projected as the iron defences growing day by day at Plymouth and Spithead. Surely, then, it may be said the time has come to rest and be thankful! If our gans are capable of piercing the latest ironclads, and our forts are stronger than those of any other nation, what more can be demanded? We would fain cry 'balt' in our dockyards and arsenals, but prudence forbids a cessation from our labors. The monitors which were to be provided for coast defence exist only in the recommendation of the Defence Commission; and, since big guns have become articles of commerce, the Americans have spared no pains to produce the heaviest ordnance in the world. It is true that few 20 inch guns have actually been made, but the design has been worked out and approved. As far as rifled guns go they have been successful and their price is more moderate than that of the steel ordnance of Prussia and Russia. But the market of America is open to European nations, and it is both him seem best; not doubting that by our so doing the interest and policy of England to provide at least a few specimens of guns as powerful as any that may be floated across the Atlantic. The advocates of delay assert, with justice, that rifled guns of far lower calibre have the advantage at long ranges over any smoothbores vet made or devised but who is to insure as against naval battles at close quarters? All the evidence of experienced naval officers, all the proofs furnished by the American and Austro-Italian naval fights, show that long-range firing at sea is too uncertain to be trusted. Single cruisers may try it, and managives to escape close fighting, but a whole fleet cannot run away, even if so bumiliating an exhibition were contemplated .-Ships will approach each other as they did in the days of Nelson, and we must be as well prepared for the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle:-There are close as for distant combat. This subject has not now, we are told, at least 90,000 poor Catholic escaped attention in the gun factories at Woolwich. children in this country who are without the means Designs far 15 inch rifled gone were prepared many months ago, and the War Office has been told that a the benefit of poor school education. These poor | year will be requisite for the construction and experimental proof of the first examples. There is no need to spend much money upon them, nor ro make Him through the c-owd[; and if, as such, they are more than one or two to begin with; but it is vitally dear to Him, they ought therefore to be dear to you necessary to secertain the exact model required, and also. It is indeed true that you have it in your to settle by careful experiment all the details of con struction. Our material is stronger than that of the Americans. Our guns are far more powerful, weight for weight. There would be no difficulty whatever in making a piece which would be superior at all ranges to the 20-inch Rodman, yet we rest satisfied with remaining a step behind in the race. If it be said that we have no ships to carry such guns on their broadsides, we reply that turret vessels can be built to carry anything, and, meanwhile, the forts are able to support any conceivable piece of ordnance. If the want of such guns and ships should ever leave us in the sad position we once occupied from want of strong swift frigates, it will not be from lack of warning .- Times.

THE HERO OF MAGDALA A CATHOLIC -The London correspondent of the Irish (Dublin) Times gives the following account of the family and religion of the leader of the English expedition to Abvericia. Sir Robert Napier. 'It (the expedition) will do as much to set up British military prestige in a way as the Mexican expedition took down that of the French. t is rather hard to appraise such an artibal, but the English nation is one that gets a very high value on a good General ; and in Sir Robert Napier they appear to have got one of the exact kind they like best, a General of the Wellington school, cool, wary, pre scient, patient, saving of his men, an exact calculator. and one who, when he does strike, finishes his work at a blow. This Navier, who has added a new glory to an already illustrious military name, is not a scion of the family which produced the Admirals and Generals of the last generation, and of which Lord Na pier, the present Governor of Madras, is the bead. He belongs, I believe, to an obscure family of gentle blood in the Highlands, and is, I am told, on the au thority of an old brother officer this evening. Roman Catholic by religion. There can be little doubt that he may have the peerage and welcome if he pleases but he has been, until within the last few years, only a Colonel of Engineers, with his pay to live on. Т зе appointments which he has more recently held. have certainly been the most lucrative in the Indian army, but even so, not rich enough to enable him to save a fortune. He will, It is said, be at once gazetted Grand Cross of the Bath, promoted to the rank of General as a military recognition of his splendid achievement and further civil bonors will certainly follow."

A correspondent, writing from Hanley, near Stoke-on-Trent, in Staffordabire, says one of Murphy's fellow lecturers lately attempted to declaim against Popery the Confessional, and the Catholic religion, in the streets of that town. The police ordered him desist, but no sooner was he stopped in one place than he commenced in another. At last a number of women and girls got round him and by force of their laughter and shouts completely drowned his voice, and ended by making him desist from speaking at all. His tormentors offered to escort him to his lodgings, which he declined, and attempted to get away as fast as possible. The women however, remained alongside of him pelting bim with mud all the way home .- London Weeklu Register.

The London pawnbrokers complain that their interests suffer severly from the frequent changes in temale fashions, and that when articles of clothing pledged with them are not redeemed at the end of twelve months, the changes of fashion greatly deteriorate their value.

London, July 5. - The 4th was celebaated by Americans at Lougham's Hotel. A large number of prominent Englishmen were present on the occasion, The greatest cordiality prevailed. The day was also celebrated by Americans in Berlin and Stutgard.

UNITED STATES.

THE BATTALION FOR THE POPE -PROTEST OF THE ARCHBISHOPS. - The publication in the newspapers of a circular from Rome to the effect that the Holy Father had consented to accept the services of a battalion of one thousand men to be raised in the United States, on condition that the said men shall be carefully chosen and be equipped and supported end, perhaps, for the loss of its immortal soul? Be for three years by the Catholics of these States, not, therefore sparing in your charity in behalf of seems to call for some official notice from the pre- New York is about \$3,000.

own, have been redeemed by His precious blood, and | and to whose discretion, as guardians of the interests of the Church in this country, the subject is com-Be even generous towards them, for 'according to mitted. For this reason, and for the purpose at the same time of satisfying inquries which have reached us from various quarters, we deem it proper thus publicly to define our position with reference to a matter of so much importance; and in so doing we pressed down, and shaken together, and running have the best reasons for knowing that we do but speak not alone our own sentiments, but those also of our venerable brethren in the Episcopacy. It is needless for us to say how sincerely we desire to uphold and protect, as far as in us lies, the temporal independence of the Holy Father, being persuaded how essential it is to the free and unfettered exercise of his spiritual supremacy in the government of the Universal Church. Yet the proposal to raise and equip an American battalion did not originate with us. As far as we can learn, it has emanated from and been persistently urged on the Military authorities at Rome by some party or parties who have assumed to represent us, not only without our knowledge; and what renders this the more remarkable is the fact that the gentleman who has succeeded in securing for bimself, in advance, the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel, to have command of the proposed battalion, is one who, we feel bound to say, does not enjoy and is not entitled to enjoy our confidence, especially in a position of so high a responsibility and trust. If he has round encourage ment and support from one or two journals, edited by Catholic laymen, which have given place to his ill-advised correspondence, this does not strengthen his claims, inasmuch as the journals in question are not to be recognized as reliable exponents of Catholic views or sentiments' still less as discrest or commendable advocates of the Catholic cause. Besides, the project, as proposed, with the conditions which are annexed to it, cannot, in our judgement, be successfully carried out; and any attempt to do so would, we apprehend, instead of serving the cause of our venerable and beloved Holy Father, prove detrimental to it.

It is not necessary to enter into further details; it will be enough to add that we still bave reason to know that pecuniary aid is more needed at this moment than military aid, and will be more acceptable from us. We shall continue, therefore, as hitherto, to urge our generous and faithful Catholic children to contribute abundantly, according to their means, for the support' of our common Father, who will employ their offerings in such manner as may to we shall meet bis warm approval, and merit his Apostolic benediction.

Given at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettaburg, June 24, 1868.

† M. J. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore. † J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

JOHN Mc OLOSENY, Archbishop of New York. PETER RICHARD KENRICK. Archbishop of St. Louis. Per Archbishop of New York. N. B .- The Archbishop of St Louis not having

been able to attend the meting, empowered the Archbishop of New York, in writing, to sign this document for him having been fully apprised of what would be its contents, CATROLIC PROTECTORY - The corner stone of the Ca-

tholic Protectory for destitute girls was laid on the society's gronds at Westchester village, near New York, on the Fourth of July. The address was de-livered by Rev. Isaac T. Hecker, Superior of the So-ciety of St. Paul the Apostle. The edifice, when completed, will shelter under the fostering care of the Sisters of Charity, six hundred homeless children. The corner-stone of a new courch was laid at

Habbardston, Michigan, on the 24th of June. There was a large attendance present from the surounding country. Mass was said on the foundation stone. The corner stone of the new church of St. Chas.

Borromeo, at Twentieth and Christian streets, Philadelphis, was laid on the 5th inst. , by Rt. Rev. Bishop

The wife of Admiral Raphael Semmes, late Confederate States Navv, recently received the holy secrament of Baptism from the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Collision Between the Stramers City of Boston

AND STATE OF NEW YORK. - All the Boston steamers recently have been noteworthy in their mutual op. position, carrying hundreds, even thousands of sengers at a single trip, with as little possible comfort as can be sanctioned. The City of Boston left her pier, North river, on Thursday evening, as usual. more than ordinarily crowded, as the cheapness of the fare and the approaching holiday had given a chance to escape the discomforts of the city on that day. As ten o'clock arrived many retired to their staterooms and berths. The State of New York is on the route between New York and Hartford and left her pier at the latter city at four o'clock the same evening, nearly every state room, of which she bas 143, and 365 berths, occupied. The boats passed on in their different courses at their usual speed without any incident marking the early part of the trins, but when off the mouth of the Connecticut river, near the Cornfield Lightship, the passengers of each vessel were thrown into the utmost consternstion by a terrible jar, a crash of timbers and an explosion, together with the rush of escaping steam. Following this crash and the terrible grinding of timbers a report, frightful in its nature, was heard upon the City of Boston that filled with renewed apprehension the passengers. Great volumes of steam seething and burning all it touched came rushing into every nook of the midship portion of the boat making the scene frightful. The scene on board both the City of Boston and the State of New York became at once one of dismay and terror The crowds surged and swayed to and fro, with anxiety and fear depicted on their faces. State room doors were pushed open, and almost nude women, with men and babes, cried and frantically proying for help. As soon as Captain Charles F. Brell, of the State of New York, could realize the situation, after rushing below and obtaining the welcome intelligence that his boat was not lesking, and quieting as well as possible, the cries of the passengers, and advising the 'stern men' of their duty, he caused four boats to be lowered. They first picked up two men found in the water near them, and were proceeding to the Boston, when lights and whistles announced the epproach of other steamers, and gladly this additional belp was welcomed. It was ascertained to be the City of New London, on her way to New York. By this time some degree of quiet had been restored. Captain Williams requested Captain Ladd to take ris passengers and their baggage on board, and give him a little aid for the injured passengers. This was readily done, and after this duty was performed, an investigation was made, when the extent of the damage to the unfortunate vessel was revealed. The starboard midship section of the Boston was torn off bodily, seven state rooms carried away, the starboard boiler, after exploding, had fallen overboard the smoke pipes were toppled down, all the light woodwork had been torn into fragments, and pieces ot buge timber had crushed through the ladies' saloon, and wreck and ruin was everywhere visible. On the State of New York there was less of a shattered appearance. The forward deck had been carried away, the steam broken off, buge timbers smashed, flag staff severed and the stock of anchors broken by the fearful shock. Nine maye been more or less seriously injured and a few more have received contusions. A fog had come on shortly before the collision, and it is very doubtful if any precautions had been taken by either vessel to give warning of her approach. The damage to the City of Boston is es-

timated at about \$70,000 while that to the State of

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY A No. 696, Craig Street by T. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, 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 pollars and a-half.

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

THE TRUE WITHESS can be had at the News Depots

Single copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondent that no ctlers wil 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 Thus "Jonn Jones, August' 63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM TEAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY-1868. Friday, 17 -St. Alexius, C. Saturday, 18-St. Camillus de Lellis, C. Sunday, 19 - Seventh after Pentecost, St. Vincent of Paul. C.

Monday, 20-St. Jerome Emilianus, C. Tuesday, 21-St. Praxedes, V. Wednesday, 22-St. Mary Magdalene. Thursday, 23-St. Apollinaris, B. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our home fyles of this week are almost exclusively taken up with the very lengthy speeches delivered in the House of Lords upon the Irish Church question. The friends of the most absurdly iniquitous Establishment that ever disgraced an enlightened nation did not fail to muster in all their strength, nor in that august assembly was any argument deemed too irrational or inconsistent which served to arouse the fears of the weakminded or excite the passions of the prejudiced. Those noble Lords claim for the proclaim to the world that one of the chief considered the Suspensory Bill as the commencement of an enormous revolution, whilst others voted against it lest it would be imagined they were intimidated by the useless threats of the impotent Femans. Assuredly they understand very little of the noble Irish character, who harhour the idea that they can proselytize any number of that people whilst the palpable miquity of their acts is the only mark they can circle on a Sunday evening. No one, with the expoint to as indicating the truthfulness of their growth, took exception to secular music in that land. teachings.

To the eternal shame of these Lords be it said, Gladstone's Suspensory Bill, the first step gular army regiments in changing guard at the Castle, towards the pacification of Ireland, was thrown out by nearly a double majority. Every patriotic, intelligent man must deplore this result especially at a time when it was fondly hoped that at last England was about taking a step in the right direction towards the righting of the many wrongs of poor Ireland. Our Continental news is meagre and unimportant. Every eye appears to be watching the movements of Napoleon, whilst France declares that if her army is increased it is only a new pledge of peace, and that the only war possible for her would be one in defence of her territory, her honor, or her influence.

Horatio Seymour, Ex-Governor of New York, has been unanimously nominated for President by the Democratic Convention. From what we can learn be appears to be a favorite with his own party, and will no doubt prove himself a worthy opponent of Gen. Grant. At this distance from the election it is utterly impossible to pronounce on the relative chances of the candidates.

We regret to say that the recent hot weather has to some extent diminished our prospects of a very plentiful barvest, still we trust Providence will not disregard the just wishes of the husbandman, who may even yet rejoice in the collecting of the multiplied fruits of his hard labor.

ORPHANS' PICNIC .- Where such a spontaneously benevolent spirit exists towards the relief of the poor as distinguishes this city, we feel that it is only necessary to call the attention of our citizens to our advertisement of the coming Orphans' Picnic, to guarantee its complete success. True Catholics require no incentive to bestow their patronage on such truly charitable objects, and especially is this the case with those of Irish origin, whose unwavering kindness to the afflicted has placed generosity amongst their noblest national characteristics. The orphans have many claims on us and we are fulfilling a high duty in seeing that they suffer nothing either from want of food or proper raiment. It is true they are under the vigilant care of the good Sisters of Charity and will receive every attenassistance those little ones must necessarily suffer. I able to get to heaven without them.

Apart from religious obligations, the preparawill be the most attractive of the season. The grounds are the best that could be selected, being at present in splendid condition, so that we feel satisfied that an afternoon's recreation at Guilbault's will more than compensate for the trouble and expense.

We find the following in the Toronto Cana dian Freeman, of the 9th inst. It seems incredible that in the 19th century, that in a country which boasts of its liberty and its intelligence, such monstrous acts of tyranny should occur —that an ipnocent man should be arrested, and treated as criminals for playing the violin in his own rooms on a Sunday. Had the airs he played been of a "party" character, we could understand the action of the magistrates; but nothing of this kind, as the reader will see from the Freeman's report, was laid to the prisoner's

If the law authorises the proceedings complained of, the law is an outrage upon the civil rights of Her Majesty's subjects, and the citizens of Toronto should never rest till it be repealed. We, too, in Lower Canada are interested in this matter, for if this foul and accursed spirit of Sabbatarianism be allowed to spread and triumph in the Upper Province, we may well expect that it will attempt to assert its baneful presence here. We should then make up our minds never to submit to the revival of the Blue Laws in any part of Canada :--

REVIVAL OF THE BLUE LAWS. - The puritanical Sabbatarians of Toronto are determised to "rule the roast.' It will be no fault of the sectaries, who worship at the shrine of Calvin and Knox, if the execrable Blue Laws of New England be not revived and rigidly enforced against all who offend against the Presbyterian idea of observing the 'Sabbath.' Last week we had to protest against the cruel imposition of a fine upon a number of little boys who were brought up before the Police Magistrate, for the beinous and shocking crime of fishing on the Sabhath.' We thought this an extreme stretch of justice. There is a worse case still. A young Irish immigrant, recently arrived in this city, was aragged from his lodgings by a policeman, on the evening of Surday before last, was confined in a loathsome cell in Youge Street Police station all night, in company with drunkards, rats and cockroaches, was brought before Church of the State a divine origin, and yet they | Police Magistrate McNabb, and was by that functionary fined and lectured severely-and for what? Because the poor fellow, to while away a sad and corner stones of the edifice is injustice itself, and wearisome hour, or, in memory of other lands and hat to remove or diminish that injustice would other days, perhaps, took his violin, and, horror of horrors! actually played, in his own room, as he was cause the building to crumble to dust. Some accustomed to do in Dublin, 'The meeting of the waters.' and 'The last rose of summer!' For this Mr Nicholas Mackey was arrested, subjected to shameful indignities during Sunday night and Monday morning, and was ultimately fixed and lectured upon Sabbath desecration by Mr. Police Magistrate At the risk of incurring the displeasure of the

whole brood of Sabbatarians, we pronounce this conduct disgraceful, illegal, tyrannical, and not to be tolerated in a free country. Throughout the length and breadth of ireland, the national music has never been considered unfitting or ill timed in the family growth, took exception to secular music in that land. where the people are more truly religious, moral and God-fearing than in those countries where Sabbatarianism flourishes. The bands of the various rereligious freedom, clinging to the traditions and customs of fatherland, to be subjected to the grossest tyranny at the instigation of a handful of bigots, for simply doing what our consciences approve If, in imposing a fine on Mr. Mackey, Mr. Alexander McNabb was justified by the law, the sooner such a law is repealed the better for the character of our Statute Book. If, on the other hand, as we have been assured by eminent legal gentlemen, Mr. Mc-Nabb stretched the law to meet the Sabbatarian no-

tions of himself and his co-religionists, he should be made to feel the consequences. We, for our part, respect the law, and intend to observe it. so long as it is just and impartial. But with all due deference to Mr. Police Magistrate Mc-Nabb, and to his recent judicial decision, we shall sing and play 'The meeting of the waters,' 'The last rose of summer,' or any other song or air we way think fit, on 'Babbath' evening, in our own domicile, whenever our fancy or our pleasure may prompt, and we shall abide the consequences.

The Liberals, or Garibaldian party in Rome have discovered another, a new weapon worthy of their cause. They now seek to get rid of the brave soldiers of the Pope, whom they dare not meet to the field with rifle and bayonet, by means of poison. The dodge is to sell cigars of which the tobacco is impregnated in some deadly poison, to the Papal Zouaves, of whom one, as we learn from the Witness, nearly fell a victim to their gallant exploit, so characteristic of modern Liberalism, so completely in harmony with the antecedents of the Garibaldians, whom British Liberals delight to honor as the moral renovators of Italy.

say, has declared that to enrol! or enlist men for the service of the Sovereign Pontiff is illegal, and must be discontinued. This, if true, is certainly a significant commentary upon the apathy, to use the mildest term, with which the same Government has for years looked on whilst its citizens were ostentationally enlisting, and making preparations for an attack upon Canada.

Mr. Morley Punchon, an itinerant preacher of the Methodist sect, who has been lately "starring it" in Lower Canada, gives it as his opinion that "it is evident that any progress as it is in Jesus must be against active and violent opposition." The Lower Canadians, we fear, do not feel duly grateful to these "vessels" who take so deep an interest in their spiritual well-being, tion possible, yet, if the public come not to their and fancy that some how or another they may be

"A ridiculous Fenian excitement having arisen tions being made by the able Committee of in the townships of Brighton and Cramabe, Ont., Management are a guarantee that the Picnic in consequence of certain catechetical instructions given weekly by the Priest of Trenton to some score of little children of the village of Brighton. The Rev. Mr. Brettargh addressed to the local press the following humorous letter which we reprint for the amusement of our

> FENIANISM UNBARTHED!-A VERY LARGE MARE'S NEST. - To the Editor of the Courier. - Sir, - For the re-assurance of those timid souls in Cramabe who are daily expecting a Fenian raid for the corquest of our infant Dominion to insue from the house of Mr. Patrick Egan, near Brighton, allow me through your columns, to sesure them that there is not the slightest ground for alarm. The oldest Feniau who we kly attends drilling' there is a boy of some thirteen summers, and the most deadly exercise which the whole battalion (some fourteen or fifteen children most of whom were girls) undergoes, is a course of instruction in 'Dr. Butler's Catholic Catechism.' to the 20 barrels of flour with which these terrible Fenians are weekly (weakly?) fed, allow me to say that Mr. Egan will any day be glad to sell them untouched to any of her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, who will pay him cash down what he paid for them.

These senseless and continued alarms of Fenispiem point only to one of two things; either our Cramabe farmers are a race of cowards to be frightened out of their wits by every bug-bear; (which am unwilling to believe), or there are men found base enough for their own had ends to play thus heartlessly upon their innocent credulity; (which I can readily believe.)

It is certainly hard that a poor inoffensive Catholic, who kindly offers the use of his house in order that the Catholic children of his neighborhood may have a roof over them whilst they are being instructed in the first principles of their religion, by their pricet, should be for with accused of Ferrianism, and that intelligent merchants should be found to circulate for a gnature in Brighton, a memorial calling for Governmertal interference in the matter. We have heard of hedge schools in Ireland, but we did not think that the disgraceful tyranny which rendered them necessary there, had been transplanted to our fair Dominion of Canada.

ln order, however, to allay the fears of these timid farmers of Cramshe and intelligent merchants of Brighton, and to enable them henceforth to sleep nightly in their beds, I would wish to give notice that the Catechetical instructions hitherto held weekly in Mr. Egan's house, and which have been the cause of so much terror to Brightonians will for the future be held upon the public highway, to enable all timid farmers and intelligent merchants to attend, either in person or by deputy, that they may asure themselves, that innocent children of from S t ol4 years of age, are not, under the flimsy pretext of religious instruction, drilled weekly in the deadly exercises of gunnery and the broad sword.

The most ridiculous phase of this truly foolish affsir is seen in this, the whole Catholic body of Brighton and its neighbourhood does not number ten able bodied men, all told; and it is this immense force that keeps hundreds of stalwarth farmers and valient Brighton merchants in daily alarm and nightly dread. Valiant Gramabe! Brave Brighton! If Mr. Egan or any other Catholics similarly circumstanced will take my advice, they will follow up authors of these slanderous reports in our law courts. A few convictions for defamation of character will

teach mischievous tongues to wag more warily, and to use the word Fenian more sparingly. I have the honnor to remain, Your obedient servant, H. BRETTARGH.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Laurent College took place on Monday the 6th inst. A large number of spectators were present. The present comber of pupils is 275. An interesting event was the presentation of three handsome gold medals by H. J. Clarke, Fsq., Q.C. The first was presented to Azarie Brodeur, and bore the inscription "Excellentia;" the second, inin going to and from Church, play the most lively Irish airs; and are we in this country of boasted civil and scribed "Merit," to Joseph McCaffrey; and the third, mecribed "Satisfaction," to Erasme Barsalou.

> DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST, DENIS ACADEMY.

On Monday afternoon, 6th inst., a large and appreciative audience filled the hall of the imposing building in St. Denis street, where the Nuns of the congregation devote themselves exclusively to day scholars. The annual ceremony of the distribution began at 4 o'clock precisely. Long before the appointed hour all the seats were occupied, and numbers of people had to be contented with standing room, yet any one would willingly have borne this slight inconvenience to enjoy the rare treat in store for them. M. Bayle, Superior of the Seminary, and several other distinguished members of the clergy, entered the tastefully decorated ball amid the joyous strains of a well executed overture. A refreshing sight greeted them. The pupils, numbering some hundred and sixty, filled the stage, their bright young faces radiant with expectation, and their pure white dresses so simple and becoming; drooping evergreens hung round them, and, towering above all, rose the statue of the Virgin Mother, gazing, as we thought, with maternal fondness on the happy family gathered at her feet. The very youngest children contributed their quota to the festive scene. Before receiving their prizes The United States Government, so the papers | they sung, as blitbely as possible, "Merry little Birds are we," and got through their parts with true childish grace. Miss Power read an appropriate address with taste and feeling. As she modestly withdrew, the Misses Dorson and M. L. Desberats sung an exquisite duet. A chorus of industrious young girls next came forward, smiling, talking and singing with as much ease as in contact. they might have done in their play room. This was the introduction to a most interesting dialogue in French-La femme cimme it la faut -to which the senior pupils did equal justice. Woman's social qualities were discussed with all the charms of poetry and the solid reasoning of true Christian philosophy. Some of these maiden orators insisted almost exclusively on the humbler details of life, others, more aspiring, indulged

sister arts. Many celebrated authors were quoted-Fenelon, ever gentle and persuasive; Moliere, so merciless against the femme savante, wound up this truly charming debate with a poetical version of the chief traits of the " valiant women" taken from the Book of Proverbs.

A brilliant quartette followed, prizes were distributed to the medium classes, then came an amusing piece intermingled with music and pretty songs, which delighted the audience.

The pupils of the Superior Course received

the bonours of their class. A silver medal was

awarded to Miss Gauthier for proficiency in

French; to Miss Power, for English, and to Miss Desbarats, for both language. Miss Gauthier won laurels upon laurels in the various branches of learning, and the most coveted of all, that awarded to the most punctual and faultless pupil. Gold and silver wreaths rested lightly on those unruffled brows, satisfaction beamed on those youthful countenances, and Miss Dorion claimed our attention for a few minutes—in those very few minutes she charmed all present. She told us in sweetest rythm, how an under-current of sadness must needs be felt even on this glad day, because the parting hour had come, she took a bird's eye view of the scholastic year, and ended with a heartfelt wish that all those favoured children might prove themselves worthy of the pious teaching and enlightened training which had been bestowed upon them. Her words found an echo in the hearts of all her hearers, and they too, were almost loth to hear the notes of a gay piece of vocal music, suited for the occasion. We thought of the rare combination of apostolic zeal, of sublime devotedness and of motherly tenderness required to bring about such results; with this thought rose our bopes for the future. When

CONVENT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

the blossoms were so fair, surely the fruit would

be sound to the core. - Gazette.

The Public Distribution of Premiums to the pupils attending the above Institution, took place on Wednesday last, 8th inst. The large Hall of the Convent was tastefully fitted up for the occasion with that art and ingenuity which the Sisters alone know to exhibit.

There were present the Rev. M. Charland the zealous Pastor of the place, with several other priests, the parents and friends of the pupils, together with a large number of other persons composing the elite of the town of Beauharnous.

The programme consisted of music, vocal and instrumental, with dialogues and other plays in French and English. They were all given, we need hardly say, in first rate style. The music especially was excellent sous tout rapport and afforded a rich treat to all present. The plays and dramas were not in any way inferior. We have seldom, if ever, seeu anything better played than a comedy in French entitled: "La Correction Mutuelle" by nearly a dozen of the young lady pupils of the Convent. The piece in itself was rare, but was rendered doubly pleasing by the manner in which it was given, with gestures natural, graceful and simple; with voices loud, sweet and distinct. It took admirably and was frequently and loadly applauded. The English play called, "The Stolen Sister," met with a similar success. It was quite surprising to see French Canadian pupils of only a few years in the Convent speaking English with such correctness and fluency.

Now came on the programme the distribution of the premiums and " Crowns of honor." The Rev. M. Charland, Chaplain of the Convent, presided. The premiuns were numerous and rich, as were also the " Crowns of honor." The Rev. Gentleman had the happiness of distributing more " Crowns" on the occasion than Napoleon I. ever did to his friends.

After the distribution, one of the pupils delivered the closing address in which she paid a just trioute to the venerable Parish Priest for bis presence and for the great sacrifices he had made to found the Convent which now imparted edu cation to so many. At the conclusion of the address, the Rev. Gentleman rose and expressed the gratification he always felt in assisting at the exhibitions of the Convent. He felt convinced be said, from the programme before him, and from the able manner in which they had all acquitted themselves in the different parts they held therein, that the present one was not in any way inferior to the past ones at which he had the pleasure of assisting. He exhorted them to practice the good lessons and virtues which were taught them in the Convent, and in so doing they would be the consolation of their good parents and the edification of all with whom they came

The Rev. Gentleman took occasion, likewise, to congretulate the parents of the pupils on the tion of the Premiums took place, by Father Lasuccess of the latter. He said they must now, did himself, that the sacrifices they had made to Papal Zouaves, who lately quitted our shores .send their children to the Convent, and thereby procure them a fitting education, were amply remunerated. For his own part, his most sanguine expectations were fully realized. He closed his distinguished themselves during the year, coming in dim visions of literary celebrity, while some long and interesting address in felicitating the forward to get crowned, like those competitors

spoke and sung rapturously of Music and her good Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary, who direct the Convent, on the success which attended their exhibition, and on the good system of education they employed. It was one. and last of all, the great authority, Miss Regnaud, | he was glad to know, which, though not neglect. ing the higher branches of education, vet he stowed particular attention to those offices of bousekeeping, &c., which were useful and necessary for every one, or at least the generality in this country to know.

> The Convent buildings are spacious and com. modious; the grounds attached thereto large and surrounded with trees and a beautiful garden; the site, both as regards bealth and scenery is one of the finest in the Dominion of Canada. Situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, it commands a complete view of that noble river and of the steamers daily ascending and descend-

> The Sisters have lately purchased a large and beautiful house adjoining the Convent, the house of the late Right Hon. E. Ellis, Proprietor of Beauharnois, which they intend, should the number of pupils increase to require it, to convert into the same building.

> Another Seance, similar to the one recorded above, took place on the following day in the College directed by the Christian Brothers at Beauharnois. One of the large apartments of the College was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with festoons, evergreens and paintings. The attendance was quite numerous, and much the same as at the Convent the preceding day.

> For three boars the pupils stood a most searching examination on the different matters which were taught them during the year, and by their prompt and correct answers, gave conclusive proof of the good use they had made of their time during the year, and of their proficiency in the different matters on which they were interrogated. The course of studies pursued in the College is one calculated to prepare young men for the higher professions, and generally, all that is required for a good country education.

At different intervals, the pupils sang English and French airs with effect, to the great delight

After the distribution of premiums, at which the Rev. M. Charland presided, the Rev. Gentleman rose and expressed the great pleasure be felt in assisting at the Examination. He was most happy to know that the pupils had made the best use of their time during the year now about to end, ample proof of which they had just shown in the different classes. He also congratulated the good Brothers who direct the College, and have directed it for the last 19 years with great credit to themselves and to their pupils, in having the happiness of seeing their good efforts during the year, crowned to day with the most gratifying success. He was glad to see that special attention was paid to English. That was quite necessary, for to-day English was useful to every one, and necessary to many in the cities, especially of the Province of Quebec.

Yet this was done and should be done without neglecting the French language. It would be a shame for French Canadians to be ignorant of their own mother tongue. In knowing it well they could then acquire other languages with greater facility.

It only remains for me to add in conclusion Mr. Editor, that education at Beaubarnois is in a most flourishing state. This is due chiefly and i may say almost exclusively, to the labors of the zealous and indefatigable Cure who has sacrificed a large fortune to lay the foundation of those fine houses, the fruits of which the citizens of Beauharnois and surrounding districts to-day

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Exhibition, given by the students of this Institution came off on Tuesday, Jane 30th. The grand drama of " Alfred the Great" was selected for the occasion. The Dramatis Personæ performed their respective parts very creditably; and the costumes and stage scenery were admirable. The hall was densely crowded, and the deep interest, and loud applause from the audience, showed the respect of the inhabitants of the Capital, for England's "Immortal Alfred." And all praise is due to the directors of the institution, for this selection, for in whatever light we look upon Alfred, we behold in him, the "Victor King," the just legislator, and the Mæcenas of his age. The music and singing, under the direction of Rev. Father Derbuel, gave universal satisfaction, comprising several beautiful operas. We cannot lavish too much praise on this amateur who entertains the public of the Capital, with several choice morceaux, every year.

At the conclusion of the drama, the distribuvoic stating that the students had spontaneously after what they had seen, feel convinced, as he given their premiums towards the support of the He said, in consequence they would only receive testimonials for the premiums obtained. It was then a beautiful scene to witness those who had

Plaintiff.

in the Grecian Games. "Doctarum hederac praemia frontium."

After a few remarks made by the President on the success of the students and the institution, the exercises terminated, and so have now closed many of our literary Institutions. How many a parental home has been made joyous, and hearts of fathers and mothers gladdened, by the return home of their children. Here in the Dominion, by taking a glance at our various seminaries of learning, we see the memorable maxim of " Socrates" that, there is but one great good, which is knowledge, and but one great evil, which is ignorance, has been put into practice.

But what do we not owe those, who, with unwearied diligence labor for the advancement of our children by the flowery path of religion .-They seek not honors or emolument; let us then give them our kind wishes, and trust that they may one day receive the reward of their labors. D. F. F.

> WILLIAMSTOWN, July 9th, 1868. (To the Editor of the True Wilness.)

DEAR SIR,-Last evening, the third sololas tic year of the Academy of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Williamstown, was closed by the public distribution of prizes, which was preceded by a musical and dramatic | the day were brought to a close ! performance of no little merit.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, the Rev. the Parish Priest, Vicar General Hay, Father Gilmour of Cincinnatti, and several other gentlemen of the Clergy, honored the entertainment with their presence. The spacious hall was beautifully ornamented-a large and hand some stage being erected at the extreme end, on which were seated the young ladies, dressed in the chaste, though elegant costume of the Con-

Seldom bave we seen anything more pleasing than the spectacle that presented itself to our gaze last evening: taking it all in all, it was a sight not soon to be forgotten.

The soirce opened with a grand overture played by fourteen bands in masterly style, three Pianos and an Harmonium being used in the performance. A very fine chorus - " The Greeting"-was then sung by some twenty-five voices and was most flatteringly received.

Another well executed piece of music, and then a dialogue-" Justice and Mercy"-by two young ladies in costume, followed and was delivered with such feeling as to win the praise of

A comedy in French, several choice songs, brilliant selections from "Lucretia Borgia," "Tancredi" 22, came next on the programme, and were succeeded by the charming drama, entitled the "Queen of the Dummies," the various characters being well sustained all through, indeed wonderfully well, when we remember the young ladies have only the short hours of recreation for the rehearsals, in order not to interfere with their more serious studies.

At the conclusion of this most amusing play. during which the youthful and accomplished actresses were frequently applauded, the distribution of premiums and wreaths of bonor took place, His Lordship conferring the well merited rewards, many of them his own generous gift, and accompanying each with a kind and encouraging word to the delighted recipient.

The prices given, one of the young ladies ad vanced to the front of the stage and delivered the farewell address, thanking His Lordship and all present for the great interest on all occasions manifested by them for the welfare of the Con-

A few eloquent remarks from His Lordship. expressing his satisfaction and the pleasure af- and T. McDonald. These young men promise forded him by the entertainment, and the Soiree, to become, in no distant day, the honor of Glenthe most successful, the most satisfactory of any When the distribution was ended, the victors yet given in this Institution, was terminated with returned to their respective homes, to repose the Nation's Hymn.

nuns in behalf of education have been crowned with such remarkable success in this place. The present house, though large, requires an addition, already commenced, and which will be completed by the first of September-the day the school opens. Nearly one hundred pupils have attended the Academy this year.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, truly

A SPECTATOR.

CONVENT OF THE HOLY CROSS .- ALEX-ANDRIA, GLENGARRY.

The Midsummer Examination, and Distribution of Prizes, in this flourishing Convent School took place on Friday last, 10th July inst.

Having assisted at a similar entertainment in the same Institution last year. I was very agreeably surprised this year at noting the marked improvement of the children in all the classes taught in the school; while I also found superadded a class in Algebra, in which the young girls acquitted themselves very creditably indeed. and quite to the satisfaction of the Parents and Guardians in attendance. The Revd. Charles H. Gauthier, late Preject of Studies in Regiopolis College, Kingston, who happened to be present at the Examination, and took a very active part in it, the zeal and piety which the good people of she had undergone on the voyage. She was builed expressed himself in flattering terms as to the Camden unconsciously displayed in their punctual the grave by the other emigrants, old and young, progress which he was happy to observe was

being constantly made in the Convent School of his native Parish, and for my own part, I can safely say that I have never assisted at an Examination before, (and I have attended many of them) where the pupils answered more promptly the various questions put to them, than did those of Alexandria Convert School on this occasion. There was no stammering no besitation, no missed questions. But where, in those very necessary component parts of a thorough English education; namely, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and the more advanced rules of Arithmetic.

As a reward for the patience with which their Parents and friends sat out the tedious exercises of the morning, the Convent children treated them to a gratuitous and charming Seance in the afternoon, commencing at three o'clock. And here the large and highly appreciative audience assembled, were regaled in quick succession with vocal and instrumental music varied at intervals by French and English dramatic representations.

Thus ended the 14th year of the Convent of Holy Oross School at Alexandria, with cheering prospects for the future. Before concluding, I must not omit stating that I noticed with pleasure the presence at the exhibition of the Reverend Fathers Masterson of St. Raphaels, and McDonnell of Lochiel, besides Rev. Professor Gauthier above named, and our own Parish Priest Father O'Connor; who took occasion, ere the company dispersed, to congratulate the pupils on the successful termination of their labours during the past scholastic year, and to thank them on behalf of all present as well as of bimself, for the pleasurable surprise by which the exercise of

> I am, &c., ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

(To the Editor of the True Witness)

DEAR SIR,-The publication of the following correspondence, will, I hope, interest a large num'er of your subscribers.

The town of St. Hyacinthe presented on the 7th inst., a very animated appearance. From every quarter crowds of people bent their hurried steps towards the Catholic College anxious to drink a few moments at that fountain head of science and religion.

This institution lies embosomed in the midst of a picturesque, almost romantic scenery. At its feet gently flows the legendary Yamaska; agreeable walks and shady groves embellish its vicinity and recall to memory the famous bowers of Academus, while in the distance the lofty mountains of Belwil lift towards the skies their marestic forms.

It is then no wonder that youthful talent should attract annually to this beautiful spot such a numerous and distinguished audience, since everything seems calculated to fire the poet's enthusiasm, fascinate the painter's eye, and provide the philosophic mind with the quiet and the intellect. The system followed there preserves material which it requires in its deep researches.

Upon the present occasion a vast assembly Bishop of the diocese sat several clergymen and pupil is never allowed to play the part of a mere citizens of the first distinction.

The students showed themselves deserving of such an audience. The agreeable and useful were happily combined together. Apollo, no doubt, assisted with his harmonious train at the musical performances, and with reason might be smile complacently upon his worthy votaries. Inspired with his divine spirit they noured forth such delicious strains as to chase away a moment the cares and troubles of existence, and to give place to the most tranquil and soothing emotions. Literature and science successively gained getic Brother Anthony might be apt to suffer from the the attention and won the applause of all those exertion it would cost him; some time since the present. But what made the deepest impression was the appropriate tribute of respect and affection which was rendered to the memory of the illustrious defunct, Rev. Mr. Desaulniers. To this prelate, all know, the St. Hyaciathe College is indebted largely for its existence, its preservation, and the prosperity which it now enjoys. It was he indeed who watched over its struggling infaucy, directed its youth with unceasing care, and was called off to reap the fruits of his labor when he beheld it in the vigor of manhood with the promise of a long and brilliant futurity.

The beauty and number of the prizes highly bespoke the abilities of those who carried them off victoriously.

Among those who figured prominently particular mention should be made of T. Barrett upon their laurels and refresh themselves for We are delighted to find the efforts of the next year's campaign. Thus came off the anthe sure of being abundantly assured of their success by
the warm approval universally expressed in their praisingly for the education here imparted, for the talent of the professors; it ensures future success and will long be, for many, a delightful remembrance.

Yes iruly! such a day spent on the banks of the Yamaska, can be counted among some of the happiest moments of our life.

I remain, yours, &c., D. B.

CAMDEN. ONTARIO, July 3, 1868. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Dear Sir, - In obedience to the Decree of our Holy Father, forwarded to the Rev. Pastor by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, the exercises of the Triduum commenced in the church of this mission on Tuesday, the 30th ult. During the three days the Confessional was constantly surrounded by numbers, eager to comply with the wishes of the Holy Father, and gain the Plenary Indulgence granted by him to all who perform the Triduum with the proper disposi-

To the pious Catholic it was in the highest degree consoling to witness the immense number that, at the several daily Masses, approached the Holy Table, and partook of the Bread of Life. A stranger in the Mission, I was astonished at attendance and plous demeanor during the ex- singing a mournful hymn .- News .

ercises. 'I'he intense; almost unprecedented heat of the season, the distance at which many of them dwell from church, and the duties of their state of life, appeared to me obstacles which a less fervent people might reasonably plead as excuses for non-attendance. But no; they seemed to disregard all those things; their strong, earnest, child-like faith made them overcome every obstacle, and think only of obeying the voice of their spiritual Father. Indeed, their delighted Pastor, Rev. J. Twomey, informed me found faultless; whilst the low price at which it that scarcely one of the flock confided to his care was absent.

In my conversation with him I also learned that the noble church of Camden, and his own beautiful residence, were erected by his people solely at their own expense. They stand to day a lasting monument of their extraordinary zeal and piety.

The Pastor of the Mission was in the Confessional at all hours of the day, as were also the the reverend gentlemen who shared his arduous labors. These were the Rev. Fathers Mackey, of Trendinaga: O'Connor, of Gananoque; Stanton, of Sheffield, and Barrett, secretary to His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese.

On the last day, Thursday, His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan was graciously pleased to visit the Mission, and deliver the closing sermon. I shall not attempt a synopsis of his eloquent discourse, suffice it to say that the subject was one on which His Lordship alwars speaks with rare eloquence-Our Holy Father, Pio Nono. He was listened to throughout with breath less attention, and many were the pious prayers that ascended to Heaven for the "Old Man of the Vatican."

His Lordship then administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to several adults, and thus ended the holy exercises of the Triduum at

Apologizing for intruding so far on your valuable space, I remain, Dear Sir, yours, &c.,

A CATHOLIC.

THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, QUEBRO .- While boosting of its venerable classical institutions for the education of those intended for the learned professions, Quebec has likewise reason to be proud of those others whose sim is to fit young men for business, by giving them a sound and thorough commercial training. The object of the teacher should be to expand the powers of the mind, as that of the gymnast is to develop those of the body. To effect this is to eccceed, as to fall short of it is failure. To impart to the punil a full and complete knowledge of the several branches of learning required for the line of life he intends to follow, to develop his mental faculties and give them a clear, quick, vigorous grasp of thought, must be the end of any system pretending to teach with success. The Obristian Brothers' Academy is one of those institutions which profess justly to train their pupils to business habits and fit them for the pursuit of a commercial career - one which perhaps more than any other, calls for the keenest exercise of the balance of power between the mental faculties. and no one of them is cultivated at the expense of Upon the present occasion a vast assembly the rest. The memory, while being carefully trained, filled the hall of entertainment. Around the is kept under the control of the judgment and the automaton. The mutual criticism of the acholara accustoms each to think for himself and so improves his judgment; while the purely mental exercises quicken his perception. This explains the secret of its success and the high opinions held of the institution, the pupils of which, to the number of some twenty or thirty, every year, easily procure good

situations on leaving. Many will regret that the closing of the Academy this year was done without the usual display so pleament to all concerned, the more so in this case, as the finishing class of this year is the strongest that has been for some time. Its omission is owing, we believe, to the fact that the health of the talented and enerpupils had in its stead a pic-nic to the Island of Orleans, which passed off as pleasantly as could be The Academy opening some six years ago with three classes, now numbers four, the average attendance being about two bundred and thirty, -a larger number than there is really room for. Numerons applications to found a boarding school in connection with it could not be complied with. The institution is in a flourishing state, and that it may remain so while it so well fulfils its mission, and that the esteemed principal to whom so much of its success is due, may long retain his present post of usefolcess, is the wish of all those who take an interest in its welfare .- Quebee Mercury.

CONVENT SCHOOL, OTTAWA - This ceremony, so interesting to the pupils and their parents," took place on Thursday afternoon at the Convent School; and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. In the absence of his Lordship the Bishop of Ortawa, His Worship the Mayor occupied the Faulcuil, and many of the Rev. clergy of the city and vicinity were present, together with a numerous gathering of the friends of the pupils; so that the young lady the pleasure of performers bad their accomplishments before a critical and distinguished audience; and the still greater pleatayour. We shall not attempt to particularise the performances, as where all is good there is no room for distinction. It was, however, a pleasing afternoon's enjoyment to listen to the judic'ously selected instructive and attractive programme of vocal and instrumental music, election and composition. Very creditable it was to the good Sisters, whose success in importing instruction was rendered so manifest by the accomplishments of their one hundred and eighty punils; very creditable, too. to the pupils themselves who have so evidently profited by the lessons they have received, and, need we say it, very gratifying to the fond parents who watch with so much affectionate pride the progress from year to year made by their children. The programme which was elegantly got up, was gone through, each young lady performing her part with faultless perfection to the evident delight of the audience. completion of the programme and the distribution of the prizes, the Very Rev. Vanderberg, in the absence of the Bishop, delivered a very elequent and appro-priate address. His Worship the Mayor next addressed the audience in language suitable to the occasion, after which every one departed highly satisfied with what had passed, and praying for the continued prosperity of this excellent institution.

The New Catholic Church at Clairville, was to be opened on Sunday, July 12th, by his Lordship Bishop Lynch, assisted by very Rev F P Rooney, V G. On Sunday morning one car of emigrants arrived at the Tanneries Junction, consisting of Germans, Poles and Swedes. During the day an old Polish women died, it is supposed of old age, and the fatigue in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, being followed to

CITY DIRECTORY .- We gladly acknowledge PROVINGE OF QUEERO, ? the receipt of the Montreal Directory for this year, which is got up in a style and with an accuracy that reflects great credit on the printing establishment of our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. John Lovell. The Alphabetical and Street Directory is most exact, and shows that the publisher neither spared trouble nor expense in making it everything that could be desired. The correctness of the Miscellaneous part will be is sold places it within the reach of every one.

DUBLIN REVIEW-April 1868 .- Though late in coming to hand this periodical is still a welcome visitor. We give a list of the contents:

- 1. The Duke of Wellington's Despatches. 2. The Witness of Heretical Bodies to Mari-
- 3. The First Age of the Martyr Church.
- 4. St. Jerome. 5. The Ritualists.
- 6. St. Thomas of Canterbury.
- 7. St. Leo's Dogmatic Letter.
- 8. The Case of Ireland before Parliament. 9. Book Notices. 10. Letter on Protessor Ubaghs and Ontolo-

Persons wishing to subscribe to this, the foremost of the Catholic periodicals in the British Empire should address themselves to Messrs. Sadlier, Montreal, through whom the work can be procured. The price of a year's subscription is six dollars.

MEMOIRS AND LETTERS of Jenny C. White Del Bal., by her mother Rhoda E. White:-Boston: Patrick Donahoe:-

This is the tribute of an affectionate mother to the memory of a beloved daughter. It breathes a spirit of Catholic piety and strong

PLAIN TALK .- This is a very straightforward strack upon Protestantism, translated from the French of Mgr. de Segur, and neatly published by Mr. Patrick Donahoe of Boston. The author aims less at novelty, than at bringing forward old arguments plainly and forcibly. The work is published with the approbation of the Bishop of Boston, and is one which may be read with profit by both Catholics and Protestants.

Permission having been obtained from the City Council and Harbour Commissioners, the Sanitary Association have commenced to erect a fence around the proposed Free Bithing Ground at Windmill Point, and intend having it ready on Wednesday next. The President and Treasurer have authorized the Committee to snend the sum of \$100 on the necessary screens and fittings; these will com prise shelves for clothing and places where men and boys may undress themselves and plunge into the water without being seen by outsiders. A police man will always be in attendance to see that persons properly conduct themselves .- Daily News.

The Toronto City Council was memorialised to grant a sum of money to assist Miss Rve in bringing out another cargo of servant girls. The Et. Catharines Constitutional mentions that one of the re cent importation who had obtained a situation in that town has just left for parts unknown, after having considerably reduced her mistress's ward. We hope the Torontonians will not be in too great a hurry to assist Miss Rye.

Almost every week new gold discoveries in differeat parts of the Province are reported. A short time ago, a valuable discovery was made at Ecum Secum on the Eastern shore. The Saturday Mail of this morning says that Mr. James Chisholm has struck a lead of quartz within a few rods of the railway at Stillwater, that promises to be very rich. Another discovery, and one that bids fair to be among the most important yet made in the Province, has been made with the week in Lunenburg County. Early in the spring, gold wos discovered in the boulders overlying the soil in a section of country known as the Indian Path, a few miles from the town of Lunenburg. Prospecting licenses, covering several hund:ed acres, were taken out. Gold was found in large quantities in the boulders; but the prospectors were seeking for the lead from which the auriferous frag ments have been broken, and last week Mr. Waddelow discovered it, -a magnificent lead of seven feet in thickness, plentifully sprinkled throughout with the precious metal. No assay of this quariz has been made, nor is any necessary. Several large pieces of it brought to town showed plainly to the eye of the observer, the proof that it is of immense value. Mr. Waddelow will probably realize a fortune for himself and those associated with him, from this discovery. - Halifax Citizen.

Died.

In this city, on the 13th inst., at his residence, 47 Latour street, after a short illness, Mr. Michael Mc-Ginn, aged 60 years, a native of Granard, Co. Long. ford, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 13, 1868 Flour-Pollards, \$4,75 to \$5.20; Middlings \$5 40 \$5,50; Fine, \$5,75 to \$5,90 Super., No. 2 \$5.90 to \$6,00; Superfine \$6.35 \$6,40; Fancy \$6,40 to \$6,50; Extra, \$7,00 to \$0,00; Superior Extra \$0 to

\$0.00; Bag Flour, \$0,00 to \$0,00 per 100 lbg. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. -\$5,50 to \$6,00. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs. - U. O. Spring, \$1.53 ta **\$0**.00.

Peas per 60 lbs-90c. to 92c. Oats per bush of 32 lbs. -No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 43c to 45c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about \$0 00 to \$0 00. Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5 45 to \$5 55 Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,90; Thirds, \$4,35 to 4.40 .-

First Pearls, \$5.40. Pork per brl. of 200 lbe-Mess, \$23,75 to \$24,00:-Prime Mere \$16.25 ; Prime, \$15.00 to \$15.25.



ANNUAL PIC-NIC GRAND

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th, 1868. TICKETS - 25 CTS.

SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

DAME EMILIE DESAUTELS,

REMI PROVOST.

Defendant. THE said Plaintiff has instituted before the said Court an action, en separation de biens, against the said Defendant.

MEDERIC LANCTOT, Attorney for Plaintiff. 1m - 45

June 18, 1868.

THE 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 FRI-DAY, 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 on Guy and St. Catherine Streets.

PRIZES OFFERED......\$10,000 to \$12,000.

The Prize List 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 CBAIG STREET, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural

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, MECHANION 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 Craig Street Montreal. Entries of the Agricultural Products and Implements 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 bim 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 the Exhibition, free of

Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their products but cannot compete for any For further information application should be made

to the undersigned, Joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association. A. A. STEVENSON. Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

G. LECLERE, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for L. C. Montreal, July 17, 1868.

STREET DIALOGUE. - Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. B.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E .- I am happy to say that the place was of-

fered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D .- How did you manage it? Mr. E .- I p eviously called on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELLEN McGILL, a native of the county Amtrim. Ireland, who emigrated to Canada forty years ago, married a man by the name of Jeffers, and when last heard from, many years since, was residing with her husband in the city of Montreal. If she or her chil dren communicate with her brother at Orangeville Ont., she or they will hear of something to her advantage. Any information respecting her thankfully

EIL McGILL.

Orangeville, Ont., May, 1868.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Roman Catholic Separate SCHOOL of Belleville, a FIRST CLASS Male Teacher - a Norma

Application, stating references &c., to be made up to the 1st proximo to the undersigned.

Sec. Board of R. C. S. S. Truste

Salary Liberal. Belleville, Ont., June 11th, 1868.

MILLS, Port Hope. A BOY to learn the Milling Business Testimonial of Character required. Address, Post paid to the Proprietors PETER MCCABE.

WANTED,

At the ONTARIO FLOURING and GRIST

Port Hope.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

54, 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 pm. Private lessons at hal'-past four each evening.

TERMS MODERATE.

KEARNEY & BRO..

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &C.,

675 CRAIG STREET, Two doors West of Bleury, MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN ROONEY.

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

MONTREAL. PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

OLCLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfvearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGH INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS. June 22.—In to day's sitting of the Legislative Body M. Emilie Pereire protested against the accusations recently made by M. Ponyer Quertier in reference to the administration of the affairs of the Transatlantic Company. He stated that he would shortly publish documents to refute these accusations, and he confirmed the rumor that he had resigned his position as a director of the company.

The Patrie and the Etendard consider the speech of the King of Prussia at the close of the North German Parliament as decidedly pacific.

Some uneasiness is beginning to be caused by the continuance of the drought. There were until now few or no complaints heard about the heat, and the accounts of the state of the crops were almost invariably satisfactory. Only two or three days ago the Monsteur spoke of the prospects of the harvest under the influence of the heat as most promising; that the wheat was filling out, so to say, visibly; that in the South the ripening was going on well, and in all parts the flowering and forming of the ear went on well; that the rye, barley, and winter oats presented the finest appearance; that the spring cereals were growing rapidly; in a word, that everything was looking splendidly in the fields. But, if heat be an excellent thing, its intensity and long continuance become a danger. Now, for a few days past, we have complaints from some of the southern and centra! Departments, and from the environs of Paris, of the injury done to various crops from want of rain. From the South in particular we are told that, where in some parts reaping has begun, the yield does not, so far as regards quantity, at all answer the expectations of the farmers, and, in some cases that it will not equal that of last year. From Bordeaux the accounts are that the heat has already done much injury; that the ears are parched while yet in a pulpy state; and if the present temperature contiques there is reason to fear that the harvest of 1868, which some few weeks ago promised so favourably, will prove to be a deception. On the other hand, the stock of flour in Paris is rapidly decreasing. The Departments are supplied from this market because the price of flour is, relatively, lower than that of wheat. Within the last eight or ten days one house delivered 20,000 sacks, and it is probable that the diminution in the present month will be about 60,000 quintals. The drought is felt severely to another quarter. The millers are prevented from working. The price of wheat has not much varied in the Paris market during the past week, but the sales were not easy, and the cause just mentioned, as well as reluctance of sellers to make any concessions, kept the millers away. In the provinces, however, the quotations were firmer, and of 125 markets 36 are reported as rising, 48 stationary, and 41 with a fall or a tendency to tall. The supplies, moreover, continue to be

PARIS, June 25 .- The dividened of the Bank of France for the first six months of 1868 is fixed at 45f.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, on MM. Emile Pereire and Leroux gave a denial to certain assertions which had been made by M. Penyer Quertier. The discussion was very animated but led to no resu't.

The Etendard of this evening says that it has en informed, on good anthority, that preparations for recruiting are going on in Central Italy and the withdrawal of 25 millions of the floating life and vigour. They trod the same earth that we that the Italian Government does not appear to are published in the Official Gazette. take any steps to prevent them.

SPAIN.

have drawn up their report of the Land Mort- shors against the Confestional Laws.

Senor Ruhi, the newly appointed Minister for the Colonies, on assuming office, delivered an address to the employes, urging upon them the policy of using every effort in their power to develope the riches and prosperity of the Spanish colonial possessions.

LONDON, July 8 .- A despatch from Madrid received here and at Paris last niget, indicate a renewal of political troubles in Spain. General Dulce, the former Captain-General of Cuba, and Gen. Sernard, Duke De La Torre, and five next. other Generals, bad been placed under arrest, and warrants had been sent out for the arrest of three other Federal officers of high rank. It conspiracy had been discovered, and arrests were the result. To-day additional advices state that the movement had been proconcerted among some of the leading officers of the army, which had for its object the placing of Don Antonio, the Duke De Montpensier, at the hand of the Govternment. The Duke, who is bro her in law to the Queen, has been requested to leave the country. Additional arrests continue to be made in all parts of Spain, of parties implicated the intrigue, which it is believed has been effectually Baffled by the prompt action of the Queen's government.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 22.-In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies General Menabrea congratulated the House upon the assiduity and intelligence which it had displayed in the discussion and adoption of the important financial measures proposed by the Ministry. The Chamber was entitled to the gratitude of the nation and deserved repose, but measures of administration preparations for the Convocation of the Schleswigand reform were still required to complete its work. From 20 important Bills the Government recommended four as most urgent-namely, the Bill for an improved system of the drawing up of the State accounts; that concerning Communal and Provincial Reform, the Bill referring to the collection of taxes, and the Bill on Judicial Reform. It was necessary to pass these measures before the adjournment of the Session.

Rome, June 22.—The Pope held a Secret Consistory to-day, at which His Holiness nommated several bishops, and afterwards pronounced bis complicity in the assassination.

1 1 H 2 15 Austria.

In the allocution respecting religious affairs in Austria delivered by the Pope in Consistory yesterday, His Holiness deplored and condemned as abominable the civil marriage law and the other laws depriving the Church of control over | Prince alighted at the Hagues hotel. schools and establishing freedom of the press and liberty of conscience. The Pope declared these laws null and void, censured their authors, approvers, and executors, praised the conduct of the Austrian bishops as defenders of the Concordat, and hoped that the Hungarian prelates would follow in their footsteps.

ROME, June 29 .- Evening .- His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, following up his allocutions to the Sacred Consistory on the general condition af the affairs, spiritual and temporal, and the | uillity have prevailed, and the number of voters have Austrian Legislation with respect to the Concordat, has to-day issued a Papal bull calling a general council of the Catholic Church.

The Pontifical decree and summons, which is addressed to the cardinals, patriarchs, primates, archbishops and bishops-urbi it orbis-directs that they shall assemble in the Vatican, in this city, on the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1869.

The very issue of the bull has produced a decided sensation in diplomatic circles, as it is acknowledged on all sides that this ecclesiastical convention will constitute the most brilliant -in point of numbers and talent, and momentous as regards the subjects to be discussed-hierarchical assemblage which has been brought toge ther from the earlist days of Christianity.

The Holy Father, in explaining the reasons which guided his judgment to the conviction of the necessity of a general council, sketches out the programme of the work of its members with a free band.

His Holmess states that the subjects to be submitted to the congregated body include :--The necessity of renewed episcopal exertion to secure in all quarters of the globe a firm belief directly or indirectly participated in the late insurin the integrity of the Catholic faith; a more rection or rebellion, excepting such person or perabiding and heartfelt respect for religion; a more ready obedience to Catholic Church discipline, and a more general observance of its rules, reguiations and laws; consultation as to the best means of improving the morals of the members of the fold; how to extend and establish neace and concord among individuals and nations, and how to more effectually remove the many ills the United States. which afflict civil society, as well as many of the religious orders.

The bull, in conclusion, adverts to the absolute necessity which exists to uphold the temporal power of the Pope in the Eternal City and domain of the Church, to sustain and defend the sanctity of the sacrament of marriage in every land, and to be careful of the education of the

His Holiness deplores the persevering, untiring and insidious efforts which are being made by the enemies of the Church to throw down, destroy and deface all these, and imparts to the faithful the apostolic benediction just before adding his signature to the paper and attesting it with the seal of the Fisherman.

The bull enjoins that all persons required to the reading of the report of the previous sitting, atend the council must appear either in person or by proxy.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 22.—The laws relative to the conversion of the State debt, the increase of the sleep that knows no waking within the bourne of sleep that knows no waking within the bourne of sowl, and that's a good ideal Sure an' a stone 'ud bell & Co, J. Gardner, J.A. Harte, Picault & Son under the direction of Menotti Garibaldi, and debt, have received the Imperial sanction and tread now, and gazed upon the same sun that smiles

VIENNA, June 24 .- At to-day's sitting of the Lower House, Deputy Sturm asked what course showed him but awaiting the pale bostman to bear the Government intended to adopt with regard bim to the farther abore. Already had be caught the MADRID, June 22.—The Council of State to the manifestations made by some of the Bi-

The Minister-President replied that it was proceeded him to the land of rest, then incumbent upon the Government to see that the hovered near him. and with joy he yielded laws which had been sanctioned were carried out un his spirit to be borne to their embrace. and to make the necessary preparations for that purpose. Should fitting respect and obedience be refused to the laws, the Government would of death. In the spring-time of life, when hope's take the necessary steps to provide for their bright dream was but unrolling to his vision, he passtake the necessary steps to provide for their authority being maintained unimpaired.

The Minister further announced that the Emperor had determined to prorogue the Reichsrath provisionally until the 1st of September

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, June 20. - The North-German Parliament was closed at three o'clock this afternoon by the was supposed that a dangerous and wide spread King in person, who delivered a speech from the consnicate had been discovered and arrests were throne. His Majesty acknowledged the results of the parliamentary session, and especially alluded to brighter picture than this rises from the scene. The the anoction of the loan for the development of the graveyard is, as it were, a connecting link between Federal navy, and for the completion of the coast defences under the control of Prussia. The speech further mentioned the laws passed by the Parliament as a supplement to the laws upon the freedom of domicile, removing the police restrictions; upon the right of contracting marriage; the laws abolishing imprisonment for debt and closing gambling bouses; the sanction of the different postal treaties and of the pensions graved to the soldiers of the former Schles- yet a bright prospect bears her up. Although the wig-Holstein army; the regulation of weights and company of the lost is missed in the family circle measures; the equalisation of the taxes, and the and the chord is wanting in th music that was filled termination of the treaty article for the entry of by the voice now husbed in death, yet another link Mecklenburg and Lubeck into the Zollverein. His has been added to that golden chain which loosens Majesty concluded his speech as follows: - 'I dismiss her affections for earth, and centres them on that you to your homes with the full confidence that the spirit world to which she is hastening; and knowing fruits of your labours will thrive under the blessings that the loved one is happier far on high than we of peace, both here and throughout Germany.'

here at 8 a.m. to-day. His Mejesty was received calmly says, 'Thy will be done' with enthusiastic sheering from the crowds that as sembled. The town is brilliantly decorated, and fine weather pravails.

Holstein Diet to be made as rapidly as possible.

Hanover, June 24.—King William left here at 7 o'clock this morning en route for Hildesheim. His Majesty was in excellent health, and nothing of an unpleasant character has happened during his observatory, museum, and university. European stay in this city.

HUNGARY. PRSTH. June 22.—Prince Napoleon left Pesth

Andressy. Prince Alexander Karageorgeyitch bas published a declaration expressing his sympathy for the late Prince Michael of Servia, and denouncing as calumnies the reports that have been circulated respecting

two allocutions. The first of these referred to he Buchanar, June 24 .- Prince Napoleon was gethe publication of the Bull convoking the General Council, and the other to religious affairs in give his Imperial Highness was welcomed by M. Millinet, the French Consul General.

Upon reaching Bucharest the illustrious visitor was received at the entrance to the city by Prince Charles accompanied by the Ministers and the members of the municipality. After passing under a triumphal arch through gaily decorated streets, the

The city will be illuminated this evening. A fete will be given to morrow at Prince Charles's resi dence at Contracini, in honour of the illustrous Ruest.

BELGIUM.

OSTEND, June 23. - The American squadron left the Ostend Roads before daybreak this morning, proceeding to Spithead.

SERVIA. Belgrade, June 22. - The elections ic the Skupchina are now finished. The greatest order and trangbeen large. The general sense of the vote believed to be favourable to the choice of Prince Milan as successor to the throne. Addresses of adherence to the Government continue to come in from Communes, the Militia, and bodies of troops.

Replying to apprehensions expressed by the foreign press as to the occupation of the throne, the semiofficial Vidovdan 8858:-

'The Service nation possesses the sovereign right of independently sisposing of the throne, and the Servian Crown is bereditary under conditions settled by the representatives of the people. From this legal point of view the nation has already proclaimed Prince Milan as it Sovereign.

The approaching Skapebins will have simply to offer Prince Milan a solemn greeting, and to make the legal choice of a guardian for the Prince until he

attains his majority.

BELGRADE June 23.—Prince Milau arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning. Salvoes of artillery were fired, and a great crowd assembled to welcom him. He was recived by the chief civic authorities and members of the town Corporations. After visiting the Cathedral, His Highness drove through the principal streets to the Palace.

THE AMMESTY PROCLAMATION - President Johnson on Saturday issued his long-expected amnesty proclamation. He proclaims unconditionally, and without reservation, to all and to every person who any court of the United States, having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except also as to any property which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM .- The United States Senate has passed a bill making eigh hours a legal day's work for all Government laborers and mechanics in the United States service. This will give an impetus in favor of the eight-bonr movement which American Trades Unions are making to secure the general adoption of the eight-hour system in all branches of mechanical industry. We believe it to be quite right that the law should regulate the time per day during which minors should labor. It is needed for their protection, because incapable of protecting themselves in such a matter, but the number of hours during and the employed.

During the last year the Irish in the United States sent home the sum of \$2,700 000 to their relations. Of this sum more than a million dollars was in prepaid passage orders During the last twenty years more than seventy million dollars have been transmitted to relatives of emigrants in Ireland.

THOUGHTS IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD -How beautiful and how sad the scene! Here, beneath the on us. Here lies the old man whose three score years and ten had passed away while still he lingered here, and whose silvery locks and tottering gait g'eam of the snowy sail, and ere hisere was dimmed by death he knew that he was going home. Perhaps the forms of those be loved, but who Here lies the youth whose son went down at poon, whose high hopes and ambitious projects were all blighted by the approach of the dark-robed angel ed away. How many a tale of anguish and sorrow lies hidden in this silent scene! The trembling wife. watching at the bedside of a dying busband: the fond mother, listening for some sign to assure her that an idolised child will yet live; ber grief, as she beholds the seal of death set upon the fair one's brow. The mournful procession wending its way to the losely churchyard, to pay the last sad tribute of affection to those they shall meet no more on carth, but whom they trust to meet one day in beaven. These are sorrowful images indeed, and were there none but these, how lonely would be the prospect. But a earth and the eternal world We stand here apart from earth and its busy scenes, and as if from a standpoint far above it we gaze into the unknown realms of eternity, and picture to ourselves the experience of those who have crossed the dark, narrow river, and are experiencing its realities. The mother who followed her loved one to the grave, although she mourns the loss, and is bowed down with grief, who linger here, her tears are dried, and she bows HANOVER, June 22 .- The King of Prussia arrived in cheerfulness to the mandate of her Creator, and

THE WONDERS OF EGYPT.—Cairo, the capital and largest ci y of Egypt, is one hundred and thirty miles in-land from the sea. Many of the public buildings from there being so narrow, wheel vehicles are not another upon the backs of the beasts of burden. supports a number of academies; and had a magnetic theatres are some of the amusements which it affords. Across the river to the south-west of here are the pyramids, said to number over one hundred, and esterday for Mezoehegyes, accompanied by Count | called by the ancients one of the seven wonders of the world. Since they were built at some points more than others they have been buried a number of feet below the sands, which the winds for long departed ages have deposited around them. The one oppoited to Cairo is the largest, being five hundred and fourteen feet high, and covering fover, at its base, thirteen Medicine.

acres of ground, "Historians say that one hundred: thousand men were twenty years in rearing up this Stupendous pile of renown. Their origin is so remote that all knowledge of the busy age that planned them as yet remains a mystry. It is now generally supposed that they were the works of successive monwhich they hoped to rest the immortality of their. names in massive letters of gold that should live on through all positerity. The Israelites, in their cartiquity. The Sphinz is wrought of stone, having the form of a lion's body, and the shape of a human besd. It is one hundred and twenty-five feet long, and a fragmet from it as a kespaske, leaving it now much disfigured.

THE MILLER AND THE CAMEL .- The Arabs repeat a fable of a miller, who was one day awakened by baving the nose of a camel thrust into the window The miller granted his request. After a while the camel asked that he might get his neck in, and then he gained permission to have his fore feet in the body. The miller found his rude companion was becoming exceedingly troublesome, for the room was not large enough for both. When he complained to the camel, he received for answer, 'If you do not like it, you may leave; as for myself, I shall stay where I am.'

So it is with sir. It comes and knocks at the heart, and pleads for little indulgence, and so goes on increasing its demands until it becomes master in the soul. What then shall the young do but guard against sio, beware of its very appearance, and, above all, pray for the aid of of the Holy Spirit. that by He grace they may be enabled to keep their heart with all diligence, and to guard against the entrance of anything that they may defile or ruin the

RATE-How to Fix them.-Chloride of lime has frequently proved a sure thing to drive ratsfrom any place infected by them. An exchange says : An ounce of it scrttered in the place where they come to feed, or wrapped in a bit of muslin and put in their holes, where it acquires dampness produces a gas that is not offensive to man, but is to rate. If chloride of lime is moistened with muristic acid, and placed in a drain, vault, or cellar, and closed from the air a little while, the rate will depart, because it will be death to remain. This is also a good disinfectant, and will, for a time, cure the effluvia of a dead rat. One application of chloride of lime to ratboles has driven them away for a year, when a renewal of it started them again.

CUBE FOR HYDROPHOBIA. - Anything calculated to cure the victim of a mad dog's bite should be proclaimed all over the land, for it is a most terrible precursor of death, and we hope that all the newssapers in the country will repeat the following item: Youatt, the well-known veterinary surgeon, who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animale, says that crystal of the nitrats of silver rubbed into the wound will positively prevent hydrophobia in the bitten person or animal."

According to the recent reports of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, the number of milch cows in the country is now smaller by five per cent, than it was in 1860; the number of working cattle is less by thirty per cent; the decrease in asses and mules is twenty-eight per cent; in horses, seventeen per cent; in swize nearly twenty-five per cent.

The Germans in Texas are over sixty thousand in number, and it is estimated that at least three-fourths of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Carewhich adults may be required the labor, should be ful and intelligent observers believe that at least left to the specific arrangements between the employer one third of the whole cotton crop of Texas is now planted and secured by their labor.

One of the editors of a New Orleans paper, soon after beginning to learn the printing business, went to court a preacher's daughter. The next time he minister announce as his text, 'My daughter is grievously tormented with a 'devil.'"

A man in telling about a wonderful parrot hanging in a cage from the window of a bouse which he often passed, said : 'It cries 'stop thief' so naturally that every time I hear it I always stop.'

last a man his life-time!' A Countryman, returned home from the city,

said :-- Mr. Licensed Vender must be a very rich man, for he owns nearly all the one-horse wagons in New York, Ir seems difficult to decide which is the more des

tractive-the mortar in the battle-field or the mortar in the drug-shop. Bravery and punctuality are not the triffing virtues too many good people seem by their speach and

procrastination to deem them-We often sensure the conduct of others, when, under similar circumstances, we might not have acted half to well.

CIRCULAR.

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

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

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

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

A PERSONS AND A COSMETIC. - The surpassing aromatic excellence of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has cause its qualities, as a cosmetic, to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refreshing delightful perfumes, but as a Kan, June 23.-The Gavernment has ordered the are splendid edifices, and most of the mosques are superficial application for the removal of blemishes magnificent structures. The streets are crooked, and on the skin, it is unsurpassed. In tropical climates, where the excessive best causes appoying eruptions used, and the luggage is conveyed from one place to and every sunbeam carries freckles, tan and sunburn in its train, this soothing cosmetic purposes. Its purposes. Its delicions fragrance is elso a complete antidots to nervous headache and faintness.

> Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanuan's Florida Water others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp ough & Campbell . Davidson & Co K Campbell Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealer in See 1 man WHO' IS MRS. WINSLOW 2

As this question is frequently asked, we will sime ply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among arches, as moduments of their ambitious, reigns, in children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained tivity, might have served their grievous bondage in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has upon some of these arduous tasks of Egyptian and compounded a Southing Samuel compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething, It operates like magic-giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In condeeply embedded in the sand: Every traveller breaks sequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do man or and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We of a room where he was sleeping. 'It is very cold out think Mrs. Winelow has immortalized her name by bere, said the camel 'I only want to get my nose in.' this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millioes yet unborn room, and so, little by little, crowded in his whole will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No moress has discharged her duty to be auffering little one, in our opinion, until she bas given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup. Try it mothers-TRY IT NOW .- Ladies' Visitor New York City.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'Curtis & PERKINE' on the ontside wrapper. All others are base imitations. June, 1868.

BRONCHITIS, COUGRS, ASTEMA, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are re-

lieved by using 'Brown's Bronchisl Troches.' · I have been afflicted with Brouchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Truches.

C. H. GARDNER.

Principal of Rulger's Female Institute, New York, 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

REV. A. O. EGGLESTON, New York. It gives me great pleasure to certify to the effi-cacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing.— They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief,'

HENRY WILKES, D D Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a bo June, 1868. 2m

CONVINCING TESTIMONY!

Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparallelled efficacy of Baisron's Sugar Coated Pills in liver complaints have recently come to light. A. Sedgwick, Esq., of Hartford, announces that they cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days.' Richard M. Phelpe, the well-known machinist of Pittsburgh, Obio, writes: 'The physicians considered me a hopeless case. They called my complaint degeneracy of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the Pills has made me a well man. Miss Sarah Jane Deming, of Jersey City, writes thus: 'To your medicine (Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills) alone, I owe the attended meeting he was taken down at hearing the re-establishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors. Bristol's Sarasparilla should be used in conjunction with the

J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi

FROM A LADY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1663.

Gentlemen -The object of the present letter is to present to your my heartfelt thanks for the good that your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has done me. For over six months I had been suffering with a Rhenmatism that seemed to extend over my whole body, and which, from the tortures I endured, had reduced me almost to a skeleton. I could not move either my arms or legs, and had to get assistance to enable me to do the smallest household duty.

Taking your advice, I began the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. I was so weak that the smallest doses of it seemed to agitate me very much, out I persevered, and latterly I could increase the size of the dose. My pains all ceased little by little, and after using eight hottles I am about entirely cured. Now oan perform my household duties without assistance, and I cannot too highly recommend your excellent preparation to all those who suffer with Rheumstism.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours, FELICITE CRESEN, 119 Laurens St., New York.

Any person who may wish to inquire into the above extraordinary cure, are referred to Doctor Picault, Nos. 60, 62, and 64 Notre Dame street, Montreal, who is familiar with the facts, and can testify to the truth of every statement.

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

A Public BENEFIT. - Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devine' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpress to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word Devine," all others are useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists,

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on man-529 kind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools. - [Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

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

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the bove Hotel.

Ouroyances, with or without drivers, furnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooks, Jan. 23, 1868.

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Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER.

SINCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

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

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

Nov. 8, 1866.



RICHELIEU COMPANY.

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

REGULAR LINE Between Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, and Yamaska and other Way Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st June, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows :-

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRI-

Quebec, every MUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRI-DAY, at SEVEN o'clock P M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, for Quebec, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SA-TURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P M.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, for Three Rivers and the Way Ports every TUES-DAY and FRIDAY, at TWO o'clock P.M.

Also connecting with Steamer FIRE-FLY at Sorel for Yamaska and Way Ports. The Steamer VICTURIA, Capt. Charles Davelny,

fer Berthier, Sorel and Way Ports. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at THREE o'clock P.M.

The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. Francois Lamoureux, for Vercheres, Chambly and the Way Ports every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at THREE The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy,

for Terrebonne and L'Assomption, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at THREE o'clock P.M.

Passage Tickets for Quebec will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking Tickets at this Office only.

This Company will not be accountable for Specie

or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. OFFICE OF THE RICHELIEU CO. 203 Commissioner street. Montreal, June 1st, 1868.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION

COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUHAR. NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROOK-VILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This magnificent line, composed of the following First class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basic, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz: -

on Mondays. Spartan, Capt. FAIRGRIEVE Passport ďo Sinclair on Tuesdays. Kingston, do Farrell on Wednesdays Grecian, do Kelly on Thursdays. Magnet, ďо Simpson on Fridays. Cornthian, do QalanQ on Saturdays.

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Railroads for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perta, Arn-prior, &c , at Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chetham Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, S Pauls, &c.; and with the steamer 'City of Toronto' for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincianati, &c.

The Steamers of this Line are unequalled, and from the completeness of their present arrangements, present advantages to travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St Lawrence, and the beautiful Scenery of the Lake of the Thousand Islands by daylight.

The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats. Through rates over the Great Wistern Railway

Through Tickets with any information may be obtained from D. McLean, at the Hotels. Robert Mc-Ewen, at the Freight Office Canal Basin; and at the office, 73 Great St. James street

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent. ROYAL MAIL TEROUGE LINE OFFICE, ? 3 Great St. James street,

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!



THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of allsizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steam-boats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine

servant,

Bell Metal (Copper and Tin,) hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR,

to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadas, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and fillustrated catalogues sent

Jame 5, 1868. JONES & CO., Troy, N. Y. free, upon application to 12 43

IMPORTANT: ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON

In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE PROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE

The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JAJKETS!

> Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50 Pea Jackets at \$8

NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR OUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 RAUH, READY-MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at

NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department

BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5 BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6

[the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNIOKERBOOKER SUITS, from \$4

J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

CATHEDRAL ' LOCK, NG. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

Cosh pard for Raw Furs.

STORE KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS should buy their Teas for cash from the importers direct.

It has been established, by the best medical anthority, that one-half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreel Tea Company, in directing the attention of Farmers, Hotel-keepers, Country Stores, and the numerous consumers of their Teas, have pleasures in informing them that they have recently imported a large quantity of fine, fresh and fragrant new season Teas, which have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them, and which will be sold at the smallest possible profits, saving to the consumers 15c to 20c We can highly recommend our 60c, 65c, and 75c English Breakfast, 60c and 65c Uncolored Japan, and best at 75c; and Young Hyson at 70c, 75c, 85c, and best \$1,00, as being very superior Tess, and are very atrong and rich in flavour. These Tess are put up in 12, 15, 21, and 25 lb. boxes and are warranted pure and free from poisonous sub-stances. Orders for two 12 lb. boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb. box, sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by expressman, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to gave expenses, it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb. box would be too much, two or three, clubbing together, could divide. We warrant all the Tess we satisfactory, they can be returned at our expense. A saving can be effected by purchasing the Tea in halfchests, weighing about 40 or 50 lbs., as on an average there is one or two los. over weight. Post office orders and drafts made payable to the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. We deliver Tea free of charge, but in addition to this expense the Express Company charge for collection This item would be saved to us if purchasers would enclose the cash with order, but this is opitional.

BLACK TEA-English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c.; Fine Fl voured New Season do. 55c, 60c, and 65c; Very Best Full Flavoured do. 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavoured do., 60c Very Fine do. do., 75c; Japan, good, 50c, 55c; Fine, 60c; Very Fine, 65c; Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA .- Twankay, 50c, 55c. 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Very Fine, 65c; Superfine and very Choice, \$1.00; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Ex-

tra Superfine do., \$1 00.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tes could be sent for 60c

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MONTREAL, April, 1868 .- To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: - We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded. we have only had occasion to return one box, which, we understand, was sent out through a mistake.

G. CHENEY, Manager Canadien Express Company. RUSSELL HOTEL, Quebec, January 7, 1868 .- Montreal Tea Company :- Gentlemen, - The six chests of Tea forwarded some time since arrived in good order. The quality is pure and excellent, and prices chesp As I am particular in buying the best quality of Tes to be had for our guests, I am pleased to acquaint you that it gives general satisfaction .- Your obedient

WILLIS RUSSELL.

WIDDER, 1st April, 1868 .- To the Montreal Tea Company :- Gentlemen, - The three boxes of young Hyson Tea, at 60c per ib., that I and my friends pur chased from you, is very good indeed. We could not get it here for less than 80c per lb; and also the Tea that you sent the Rev. Peter Goodfellow is splendid. I shall soon send you some more orders. -Yours very respectfully,

ALEX. ENGLISH. HARCOOK, March 16, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company:—The Teas filling my last order have reached me safely, and prove satisfactory; and I would confidently recommend all consumers who appreciate a really good article, as well as a saving of 15 to 20 per cent., to buy their Teas from the Montreal Tea Company.—I am, gentlemen, yours,

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November 5, 1867.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PUBLEYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this exis derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrolula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of auti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a serofulous type, and affections which are merely ence of scrofulous matter, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a

scrofulous type, and affections which are merely sargravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemics of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly devolop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tuberoles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarasparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cuptions or humors appear, there must be no acrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body he so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentous habits, uncleanliness, and the dopressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the rebust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veius with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual renedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, for Tetter, Sait Rheury Scald Head.

tual remedy.

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affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsapartilla, through its puritying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Yenereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhæa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unbestratingly recommend the Narsaparilla.

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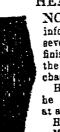
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December 13, 1867.

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Nov. 9, 1865.

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night at Island Pond), at..... .00 P.M.

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Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April

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.

The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort,

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PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

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

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