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LOVE AND MONEY.

A TALE.

Not at all. What did I care for wealth or position but for you, that it might add to you, and help you to advance in the world?"

I allow you to say so, my dear good aunt, just to gratify yourself with the fancy, but I know well that you could not live unless you had the name at least of being a grand lady. It is your hobby.

Now, after all I have done for you it appears to be your with to throw me off, and deny everything, Ralph. Besides being ungrateful, it is mean to have received benefits and not acknowledge them.

Oh, as to acknowledgments, I give them every day of my life, and I am quite satisfied to admit myself indebted to you for anything.'

Say rather for everything.

Be it so.' 'I repeat, you have not a shilling of your own, except what I give you, and I also say it is for you.'

I am fully sensible of that, and no one wishes more ardently than I to gain a position of independence.

Perhaps so.

"Undoubtedly it is so, and if you can show me the way out of the labyrinth of difficulties surrounding me, I will be for ever thankful to you.'

'Marry an heiress.' "Have I not been striving to do so since I first entered the army. I know I am welllooking; indeed, I would say handsome. I have a fine figure, good carriage, insinuating manners, rather striking face, something of the Spanish cast, dark complexion, flashing black eyes, wellformed features. What more can a girl require, one would say, but I can answer that they do. Their father and guardian may be deluded in some way about one's personal estate, but the young ladies now a days are so really inquiring, that they must and will know everything, and when ther find out that you have no regular means whereby you can give them all they require after marriage,-dresses, trinkets, and I do not know what, why they leave you hope-lessly. I assure you I have done all that mortal but she had got into a knowledge of my finances, time?

suitors. 'Tis a matter of surprise to me that you can't manage to bring about a marriage with some one or other, whoever she might be, even a fishmonger's dangiter, had she money. Will you answer this question that I am about putting to

Well, it it's any way reasonable, I shall.'

'Are you in love. You know what I mean.'
Oh, perfectly. You wish to say, am I a fool with regard to any young, simple girl? Now you may be perfectly certain that I am not.— I'm in my senses at present, and I hope ever to be so.

'So much the better, my boy for the full carrying out of my plans.'

What new scheme are you thinking of?

One that I hope will prove like the opening ing up of a gold-mine to both of us. What a perspective.

Well, I've little fear as to the result being all that you or I could desire.'

Will your project require much time or labor ?

Not much time I think, and less labor. You can do the gallant ?'

'That's not difficult to any fellow in the 'You can interest yourself in the affairs of a

young girl, more especially, when she has a most charming face and confiding manners. I can work myself up into an appearance of

tolerable interest; but I'd prefer she'd know something about billiards and the like. 'You can ingratiate yourself into her good

graces, can't you?" No doubt of it. But come to the main point.

Has she the wherewithal?

She hasn't, but her father is a man of great

wealth.'

'Some old banker or merchant, eh?'

'He is a merchant.'

1 look with supreme contempt upon any one in trade.

But upon the proceeds of their trade.' Well, no.

'You can fall in love with this girl?'

Nothing easier.

'You can make her believe you to be a paragon of perfection; you can work upon her feel- here? ings; you can lead her into the world, dazzle her with its glitter, almost affright her, for she's timid, and she'll clesp your arm closer, and twine | for a great many may be found over six feet in fround you for support, having no other friend, height: but that is not what I mean.

and then—then you can marry her at all hazard. ' What if her most venerable and moneyed parent forbade the union?

' He may do so, but she's his only child: and if you had but to wait until his death for her fortune, which of course will be all be possesses, would it not be a sensible venture?

' Apparently it would. This girl is innocent and not worldly-wise, you say?'

'Yes.'

forego so many of my former amusements, give up so many of my associates, that I could scarcely think of it seriously.'

'Ab, Ralph, I believe as much; I could not suppose that a young man like you could be most respectable families. without some good offers. The fact is this .-Why you are not married now to some heiress present free and easy life. You are so thoroughly him. soaked in selfishness that you don't know how to forego one gratification. You suppose that I have some mexhaustible fund, and that I can shameful that I should be made a beggar woman give you always as much as you want. But I am penniless my elf, with no prospect of being enabled to keep up my present style, unless indeed you aid and abet me in this scheme that I have taken up.

> Well, aunt, I have no objection. 1 only suggested the reluctance I feel in putting myself into the holy bond. But, as there's no other way to get out of our difficulties, I must be con tent. But who is this young lady?

'She'll be here soon, I think; and then I'll introduce you. She is a constant visitor of mine, though our knowledge of each other is but short. She's only come from a boarding school a month since.'

A fledgeling.

'Yes; and she has the most implicit confidence in me; looks upon me as a second mother. Believe me when I say, that I love her as a child; she holds the highest opinion of my talents, and relies upon me in everything.'

'Excellent.'

'Assisted by me, you can very easily induce

her to become your wife.' 'Is there not a possibility of her having some youthful companion to whom she may have pledged herself? Could she not have formed man could do to force Jane Melville, who had a one of those attachments of which we often read, Aylmer said that a simple style of costume would fortune of fifty thousand pounds, to have me; commenced in childhood, and strengthened in suit her style of beauty better than anything

and when I suggested it scoffed at the idea, I am sure she has not, for I have told you can best adorn themselves, and he was received though at the same time freated me very kindly, before she has but returned from school; and into the council. It is natural that a girl like just that I might remain with her to attract other even if you had a rival, you ought to be able to conquer him.

Alice now entered, and Ralph being the first person she saw, she was about to retreat; but Mrs. Aylmer came and led her into the room. 'Oaly my nephew, Alice,' she said. 'Ralph Seymour, of whom I have often spoken to you.'

'So happy to know you, Miss-' 'Morton,' said Alice, seeing that he did not

know her name. 'Ah! Miss Morton.'

'I assure you, though Mrs. Aylmer has forgotten to mention your name to me, she has not omitted telling me many things concerning you. So that I have been in a state of auxious expectancy to see you.7

Mrs. Aylmer perceiving that Alice did not know what to say, took up the conversation for a little while, until the other growing bolder en. tered into it herself.

'You have been in London, Mr. Seymour?' 'Yes, indeed; though I am yet very young, I

rave seen a good deal of the world.' 'How agreeable it must be to travel.'

Very, when one has some amusing company.

' Have you been in Paris?' FYes.

I should like to go to Paris for a time. It is such a gay city, with its boulevards, theatres, music, and fountains.'

It would be a treat. Who knows some day

or other we may meet there?" Well, I don't think it likely.'

Why, now?

Simply, because it appears probable to me, that I will never leave Cork for a single day.' 'A strange notion for you to entertain.'

What, if we all three took a trip there in the summer,' said Mrs. Aylmer.' A delightful journey to me, I am sure,' said

Rainh, when accompanied by Miss Morton .--But, aunt, he continued, 'you were speaking to me about a ball that you intended to give, as my regiment is stationed here.? Not so muck because of you, as for the pur-

pose of bringing out Alice. She was never at a ball, and she tears the idea of being amongst so many; but that will wear off, having you as a chaperon.

Are there many high people living about

Do you mean tall?' asked Alice. 'Oh! no,' cried Ralph, laughing; 'not that,

'You must know, Alice,' said Mrs. Aylmer, Ralph is in the habit of mixing with the aristocracy, people who date their titles before the Conqueror; and that makes him look down upon the plebeans, as he terms those who have risen through trade.'

Alice became deep crimson, for she thought of her father and of Robert, who was her lover again, being only his clerk.

But there are distinctions, my dear Miss 'Approaching marriage appals me. I should | Morton,' said Ralph, 'distinctions to be drawn even amongst those employed in commercial pursuits. There are many men obliged to have recourse to trade through force of circumstances, and they are often most respectable, and rear up

'So good of bim,' said Alice. 'He knows my father is in business, and he feared my feelis because you wouldn't tear yourself from your logs might have been burt. So very good of

'Well, we are to have the ball, aunt?' asked Ralph.

'Yes ; I intend it.'

'Soon?

'You'll invite your friend, the High Sheriff?' ' To be sure.'

'He's a bore. And all the officers of the barracks?'

'Why not!'

' Some of them are such low fellows.' ' But, never mind, we'll ask them.'

Well, we will make the best of this, I hope, at all events. I don't care who's there, when Miss Morton will be confided to my charge.'

' So grateful to you,' said Alice.

' Don't rpeak of thanks, my dear young lady. I should, and do feel grateful for the trust

confided to me. It was arranged that the ball should come off at the end of the week, so also the number of guests to be invited. Much discussion about Alice's dress ensued, as of course it was a matter she should be equipped in muslin, which was to made? Is it so? be settled up in some way that could not but make her the belle of the night. Then her rich black curls were to be shown more perfectly by means of lilies intermixed with them, for Mrs. else. Ralph knew something, too, of how ladies Alice should feel a little pride at the thought of being the most admired in a ball-room; and it cannot be doubted that such a sentiment had ries? entered her mind as well as a great deal of satisfaction at having such a male friend there as Mrs. Aylmer's nephew. He was a gay, brilliant talker, with a smiling handsome face, and gaiety was a relief to her after the sombreness of her home. Could it be otherwise? How many could blame her for this? Few indeed. She was caught in a net that a wilv woman had laid for her; who knows ?-she may escape yet. But Mrs. Ayimer has no fear that she will, not the slightest, and perhaps she is right. It is a matter of little doubt her taking every precaution to ensure the success of her project, and we can only want the result. Alice went home that day really pleased with her new friends, thinking them good people, and having an unbounded confidence in the sincerity of their attachment to her and her laterests. She pictured the life she should have to lead but for them, and she was grateful to them. One older than she was could not have seen Mrs. Aylmer's heart, though being, as that lady would say, open

as a book for all to read. An artful woman is to be dreaded and avoided, but Alice was unaccustomed to deceit, and had not yet learned to doubt. She could not imagine that human nature could be so bad, so she was satisfied that all was right. She was very glad at the opportunity presented her of having a glance at a little of the world's pleasure. Saturday night the ball was to take place, and in the morning she apprised her tather of her intention of remaining at Mrs. Aylmer's until the next supper. Soldierly looking young men were

His answer to her was, 'I don't think it right or prudent that you should make such a companion of this lady. It may be all well to go for an hour or two once in the week, but to be so constantly at her house is, in my opinion, wrong.'

But this place is so dreary, objected Alice. 'It was never so to your mother: at least, she never complained that it was so. She remained at home, and did not go to parties or places of amusement, for she knew such things were most contrary to my taste. I am well aware that to not head enough to understand what I am about. Tell me, miss, who are Mrs. Alymer's visitors?

Generally speaking? Particularly speaking.

'Very religious, you say. Be good enough to tell me what her religion consists in.'

'She attends church service always. She is charitable, as you may see by the newspapers.'

I have noticed her name in them often connected with homes for the poor and such like institutions; but you cannot take that as incontestable proof of what you term charity. May she not be encouraging idle, lazy, good-fornothing people, pests of society, who retard honest, industrious men from enriching themselves by repeated calls upon their purse?"

'Why should you speak so, papa?' 'I have reason to speak. I know what pubic institutions are, and how they are conducted. I have experience of the hardships of those who live upon the alms either of the State or of the so-called benevolent. The funds are consumed by indolent, self-pampering officials, and those who are supposed to be fed are but nominally so, getting only what their overseers wish. Again, this Mrs. Aylmer may never give anything to these, though her name be on the paper as a patroness. Do not talk to me of charny, I do not believe in it. It is like many another lauded thing—a gaudy, colored bubble.

'Well, but-'

HRONICLE.

'There is not the least good in keeping up an argument with you. You know nothing of the world, and you ought to be humble, and say so.'

'I know that Mrs. Aylmer is an excellent

'I don't dispute it, as I have not heard anything that would give me reason to gamsay it. Yet, take this advice from me: don't be too confident that she is what she seems-don't open the secrets of your heart to her.'

*I have no secrets, father: and even if had T she would not desire my confidence.'

'No secrets? That is saying much. Do I know you, Alice, perfectly? Do you imagine that I think myself, as your father, free to enter of importance for her to appear to the greatest your mind and look about, search everywhere, advantage. Mrs. Aylmer at length decided that luin up every stone, and look at the impression

'I can't say,' answered Alice.

'You could, child, if you would; but that is not what I wanted to know from you. Are Mrs. Aylmer's visitors ladies or gentlemen-are

the ladies young or the gentlemen young?" 'Nearly always I have met old ladies at her

bouse. 'Very good. Never young men?'

But one.

'Was he handsome?'

Why are you so particular in your inqui-' Can I not assert my right to know everything

that may concern you? 'You are my father.'

'Yes.'

' And as such--'As such, to end the conversation, I tell you this: do not be led into any marriage without my consent. Young people are apt to be rash, don't you be so; for the choice of a husband for

you lies with me.' Alice looked alarmed when she beard these words, and angry, too, she was, at being so cautioned; but in an hour after she was engaged in contemplating a more enlivening object—the

A' ball is an assemblage of people met together for many purposes, known to themselves, but all protesting it is only for amusement. It can scarcely fail to be a pleasant spectacle; for wherever the human species meet to harmonize and gratify one another by mutual compliment, there must be many of the graces exhibited.

In Mrs. Aylmer's rooms were congregated old dames with wrinkled faces, and covered heads not half their own growth, from which sprang artificial gardens, or sometimes Marabout feathers. Young girls were there, looking out, not alone for partners in the waltz or quadrille, but for partners for life. Middle-aged men were for the most part grouped by themselves, talking about grave political matters, looking calmly upon everything around them, waiting for the sprinkled about; young misses stily glancing at them, and mammas working all then might to attract them towards their respective daughters. Female parents are one of the great characteristics of a ball; they go in the capacity of generals, and it is rather an amusing thing to see their several managures to draw especial attention to their Fannys, Janes, or Marians. There were some girls there, too, not supported by any one, but relying upon their own dignity; these were of a literary turn of mind spoke quite Byronic, and wrote verses; they were not without male duplicates, young fellows not out of rians, or in the romancist style wearing very fection. I think it all a sham. peculiarly shaped collars and ties, peering into persons faces in a short-sighted way, or staring with a countenance indicative of unlimited con-Why, she is a widow, and though moving in tempt upon all lesser creatures. Alice had en-

rather fashionable society, she is very religious.' tered the room with Mrs. Aylmer, and sat next her till dancing commenced, when she was handed over to Ralph. As they whirled along in the animated maze, all eyes watched them intently -all asked one another the question, who can she be?

A striking pair they were, and though Alice was not aware that she was causing a sensation, yet, being in the midst of so many excited her much, and added considerably to the natural bloom of her cheek; whilst the music, the perfume, the brilliant light, all tended to increase emotions unknown to her till then. Round they went down the room, and soon the greater number of the dancers dropped off and left them nearly alone; and then some, whose curiosity was irrepressible, inquired from Mrs. Aylmer who was the Miss Morton with her nephew, a question to which she at first gave an evasive reply; but being forced, she answered that she was a young lady of great expectations, having a very rich father.

'You can't mean Henry Morton?' they obrected.

'The same.'

Which caused murmurs of surprise amongst the questioners.

When Ralph led Alice to a seat, she was surrounded by numbers who wished to have her as a partner in the next dance, but she declined, being engaged for the night, she said. When she had time to look around her, she saw that she was a centre of attraction, and it became clear to her that she was a topic of conversation with not a few. This was agreeable to Alice, very agreeable; admiration was what she had always liked. She had got it from her mother. from her school companions, from Robert Power, to a certain extent from Mrs. Aylmer and her nephew; and now she felt that she got it from the large assemblage in the ball-room. Her pride at this was nature-born, and instead of making her look baughty or reserved, her face grew more lightsome, with her bright frank smile playing upon it. She felt more pleased with her kind, thought men and women better, feared the world less, threw away all thoughts of rocks and quicksands, and was wholly filed with the idea that pleasure was the business of life .--The ball over, and the guests gone, she went to the room prepared for her, and lay down to sleep, and perhaps dream of lights and flitting sources, adorned with all that art can provide to suit vain and capricious tastes-a dream in which it is very likely she saw all these ligures making a circle, in the centre of which moved her own bounding about, and then some strange doublefaced shadow came alongside her. Now, one she knew well-a good, honest-looking shadow -but a tall stool followed it, and some spots of ink were to be seen upon it, and a pen was chasing it spitefully; but a stately elm followed it, too, and in its branches there was sweet thrilling music, and little feathered things looked out from the leaves, and murmured 'Alice,' and they were answered by others who whistled Robert;' and thus they kept up a duet of Alice, Robert-Robert, Alice.' Then it changed; and instead of the tall stool it was followed by a banner, and the pen became a sword. Quickly it marched, with an elasticity in its step, and the people in the circle cheered and clapped ands, and bowed before that shadow; and Alice was seen by it, and coming over it bowed over her gracefully, and they both moved together, the elm receding, the song of the bird's made less distinct by the blowing of trumpets; but still seizing some happy moment, they would whistle out clearly 'Alice, Robert-Robert, Alice.'-Ralph and Mrs. Aylmer were engaged in deep conversation at that time in the room where all the fun had been so recently, and which looked

now rather funereal. 'Well, Ralph, she was greatly pleased to-

night; I knew it by her face.' 'You are a good judge of what one's feelings are by the movement of their features.' 'I ought to be, when such matters have been

my study for many years.7 But what is the programme of proceedings. aunt? I should wish to be perfect master of it,

so as not to fail in any particular.' ' You have only to be attentive to all ber desires, and leave the rest to time."

But somehow I think it is dishonorable to be trading thus upon her youth and inexperience.' 'How suddenly you have been seized with

this qualm of conscience! "Tis true I am not the most candid person, and my life, like your own, aunt, has been a great deception; but Alice Morton is such a trusting girl, I have not the heart to lie to her, to say that I love her when I don't, for you know well that I do not; indeed I have seen too some I may be stupid, that is, to those who have their teens, striving to look severe like aged histo- much of the world to be filled with any such af-

'If so, why don't you call her a sham as well

ns any one else? Because she is not one.

Lan't it foolist of you now, Ralph tottalk of

honor? Wouldn't be as well for her to marry you as any one else? And ber money would be of great service to both of us.?

But when I could give her nothing in return for her generous warm heart, would it not be too Stad ?

. Sheer trash that I couldn't listen to.' " I suppose it is."

be well were you to give up these foolish opinions about honor that you have taken up, and I'd

remind you that if you would wish to be honorable you might pay me back something of what you owe me. That would be better than to did. Her father she completely overlooked doubt and scruple about the propriety of running now, and he felt it very sorely. It was the year education. His orders of deacon, priest, and bishop away with a silly girl's heart.'

47,-a frightful season for Ireland. Famine were all of them English. From him therefore, and not from any higher of the angient Church of Ireland.

' Always the same, always the same, aunt .-

Selt is your motto.'

'Yours also, even by your own confession, and I don't think you sincere when you speak of the wrong you would do Alice by marrying her, being at the same time quite indifferent with regard to her. It must be that you don't wish the trouble you would have to take to gain her af-·fection.

For once you have mistaken me; it was a Toolishness that I gave way to, but I must be proof against these things.?

'There is no other chance for us, so make of necessity a virtue by denying yourself a little, attending here often, and chaperoning Alice about. Why, the credit that could be got from the fact of your being seen with her would be something. You have undisputed possession of the field; keep it, for I can tell you that I expect you won't be without rivals.'

That would increase the pleasure.? But it would add to the uncertainty of her

having you as well. · I'll be guided by you in all things.'

Do, for I have spent years in the world, and Matter myself that I know something about its inhabitants. That I am mistress of the method of touching them most effectually upon their pride when I wish them to open their pursestrings you know well, profiting as you have often done by it."

Both went to their own rooms, as the morning light peeped in at the windows, showing Mrs. Aylmer to no great advantage, she being a lady who had to call in the assistance of art to make ther presentable.

When Alice went to her home on Sunday afterpoon she was almost in tears, for she feared a lecture from her father. But when she came into the room where he was he made no remark save something about the weather, and they both sat without interchange of speech whatever .-Mr. Morton had been turning his daughter's conduct since her arrival from school in his mind. and he felt convinced, upon reflection, that she only cared for him so far as his money went, but in no other way.

Why an unloving, unloveable man should expect affection is strange, but he did; he thought that Alice should understand him, should intuitively know him without his revealing to her his anner self. He conceived it possible for her to believe him possessed of every fatherly feeling without his showing it; she should know that he thought only of her, and how he might most enrich her, thereby placing her in the most elevated position. Now he did not want her to love him for his money alone, but for the spirit he showed an working so hard to gain it for her; and he saw that she did not appreciate his labors. He remarked her coldness of manner, as she had his, but he supposed she should have known that he | ceremonies and also to announce to them the "future had weighty and most important reasons for being so. Had not be to face the world? to battle already taken place, and his views respecting what is with many? Should be not be continually promised and to come. 'We have seen great things,' braced for the fight, every muscle and sinew he says, 'at Rome, which have moved all hearts' strained to the utmost? Was it not his duty to And as regards the projected Council, he speaks of it stand ever ready? And he had hoped that she as the 'event which had made the late fetes for ever would have sympathised with him without making to 'tremble with joyful expeciation.' him undo his armour. She did not: well, he ment, he says, when the pitarine of the Christian could do without it, as he had done with ut it world saw Him surrounded by five hundred Bishops, from all. He would not appeal to her, not he; he would not seem for a second to need her, but the would still continue to work for her, being of himself and bearing his name-Morton. She in Paris presents naturally to view, and the Bishop -had looked at him from a wrong point, and so with him, as far as she was concerned, both were at fault, greatly at fault. He had shut his heart to all except gold, and he fondled that and caressed it, metaphorically speaking; but he excused himself for his inordinate passion in sundry ways, and it was his opinion that his daughter should do so too. She could not believe him possessed of a single spark of love for her, and she made no attempt to kindle the extinguished and the hope which inspired such a design must have fire, but fled to another. Foolish, unfatherly man ; foolish, undaughterly girl.

Alice, at seventeen years old, was perfect in every female accomplishment, - played with wondrous taste, sang delightfully, danced fairytike, sketched beautifully, spoke the Continental languages as a native, - ruly a charming companion. A year under Mrs. Aylmer's tutelage had improved her in what shall we term it?deportment. That lady had studied deportment. had given it her undivided attention, because it was necessary for her very subsistence. She knew how to carry herself in the world, how to walk through it with effect, how to sit in it with effect, how to speak, laugh, smile, be merry or sad in it, with effect. Effect was her great Friend. Sentimental folk received from her a certain amount of 'romancism,' weighed to a nicety, and administered with great effect. They called her a dear, tender-souled being, and impressed the same upon their acquaintances. To witty people she could be witty and sparkling, tell good anecdotes, and now and theu produce a pun. They said, 'What a brilliant woman!' Deeply-read men she dreaded to meet; but died in exile, and four were martyred. More than when in their society she never went out of her one half of the Anglican primates died out of the own depth, but kept herself affoat upon that very province. The twenty Catholic primates were Irish amount of information which they evolved, humbly declaring that she did not wish to meddle in abstruse matters, but that she could say she men, and eighteen out of the twenty belonged either knew a little. They declared she hid her light to Oxford or Cambridge. For 165 years no alumnus under a bushel. Character-robbers she helped of Trinity College, Dublin, has been advanced to the in their insidious work, not compromising herself in Ireland has ever been considered an appanage of missioners said 'We have spoken of these persons as to be able to to proceed to Dublin by the three that the prince of the compromising herself in Ireland has ever been considered an appanage of missioners said 'We have spoken of these persons as to be able to to proceed to Dublin by the three that the prince of the compromising herself in Ireland has ever been considered an appanage of missioners said 'We have spoken of these persons as to be able to to proceed to Dublin by the three thr

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one, provided it was necessary for her purpose; could laugh with delight at the birth of any one's child, could call it a sweet darling, and prophesy great things for it, so the darling's mamma or papa was generous towards the lodians or contributed towards the evangelizing of Spain.

.Alice, under such a woman, could not fail to be impressed with some of her characteristics, You may be certain of it; and now it would but not all. That would have been impossible, with her good natural disposition. She had come to think considerably of herself, to put away, to cover her good self with borrowed garments that didn't in reality suit, though she imagined they was in the country, had entered homes once the scene of happiness and domestic comfort, had desolated many a hearth, had attacked some who had been wealthy, as well as the laborer or small cottier,-wailing was to be heard everywhere. Shrieks of dying families rent the air, and the cry for bread rang on all sides.

Bread!' said the stalwart-built man; ' bread! give me some. Oh! I am torn with hunger! and will no one give me bread?' and laying himself down by the wayside, he perished. 'Bread!' sobbed the young wife, as she clasped her newly. born to her breast; 'bread! Is my child to starve? Is he whose birth I looked for so longingly to die of want? It's no matter about me; but are you to fall, like your dear father, before this stern tyrant? O God! are you not merciful?' And life proved He was so, by taking her and her child to Himself.

'Mother, give me bread, I am very hungry, said a little girl with sunken eyes and no youthblush upon her cheek. 'Mother give me bread. for there is something tearing me awfully. Oh! mother! won't you?' And catching a rag of her clothing, she gnawed it with her teeth.

But no bread was given her, and soon she had passed into that region where all are filled with the good things of the Heavenly Household. Numbers of men poured into the city from the neighboring towns and villages asking for work .-They had not the strength to labor; but they hoped to get something to do that might bring them a little money wherewith to buy bread. Faling in their efforts, for business was stagnated, they gathered together in parties; and those that you would pass by in the morning, and suppose to be able to hold out for some time, would in the evening he stretched upon the pavement, by the sides of bridges, in deep porches, stiff and cold, waiting the cart to take them off to some burial place. Awful, Godavenging time! And yet, with shame be it was much money there, and the men who owned it saw their feilow creatures dropping as does too-ripe fruit from the tree; and they kept it still, lest they should want themselves at some future day, not thinking that one glance from the Sun of Justice could melt the strongest golden armour ever made by man. We seldom think of the high honor conferred upon us in being permitted to solten the rigor of Heaven's scourge. Merchants had corn in their stores; they had them filled with it, but they would not sell it even at a fair price, expecting another year of distress.

(To be Continued)

The bishop of Orleans, who may be regarded as the mouth-piece of a majority of the French Episcopacy, has addressed, on his return from Some a letter to the clergy and faithful of his diocese on the recent Œcumenical Councii." The existle is interesting as the Bishop's sentiments of displayin memorable,' and caused all who were present at them to 'tremble with joyful expectation.' 'At the most the voice of the Successor of Peter gave utterance to a word which has not been breathed for three centuries, and announced an Œcumenical louncil. The contrast between what was taking place at Rome and does not fail to draw it with his accurtomed elo quence. He represents Pius IX, exclaiming with your exhibitions and industries, I condemn them not I admire and bless them. But while you thik only of the things of earth, I invite you to raise your though's to heaven, and proclaim to you my Cour cill' The Bishop is lost in admiration at the boldness which the idea reveals is the Pope, and is evi dently fully alive to the difficulty and even perils which lie in the way of its accomplishment; but, it is manifest, he says, that the illumination, the courage, come from above. Councils he justes have been the resource of the Church in all moments of difficulty and peril; and now more than ever does it appear necessary to have recourse to them after such shocks as those of the Philosophy of the eighteenth century, the French Revolution, contemporary rationalism and the changes which have ensued in the political, social, and, religious order of things; and all these things, too, debated and transfused by the press, that 'formidable power unknown to our aucestors. His lordship's own hopes evidently extended beyond the pale of the Church . Shall I dare to express them?' he asks. 'Such Protestants as remain Ohristians are drawn into the current and feel the need of unity?' 'In England, especially,' he adds, 'we know that many sincere men, not yet returned to the Church, are in this pass and sigh for union' May not this great speciacle of living unity, he asks, appeal to their eyes?

THE IRISH EFISCOPAL SUCCE SION.

Dr. Brady gives in his work the Catholicand Anglican Episcopal succession in each province in Ireland -referring that of Armagh as a general specimen of the anti-national e tablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland we find, that from 1558 to 1867 there have been twenty Catholic primates and twenty Anglican primates. Of the Catholic primates six only died out of the province, and of these two by birth, and were educated in Ireland or Irish colleges abroad. Of the twenty Anglican primates only Bix w re Irish, the others being Englishmen or Scotch

Bernard have all been peers or members of noble houses; and many, of the Irish families of woulth and note owe their origin to the lucky possession by their founder of the temporalities of an Irish see. On the other hand, not one of the Marian bishops either founded a family or left estates to their descendants.

The results of the inquiries instituted by Dr Brady may be thus briefly stated and partly in his own words. At the accession of Elizabeth the Marian bishops were beyond dispute the true bishops of the Church in Ireland, which was then thoroughly Roman Catholic in its clergy and people. Of the twonty six bishops slive in 1558 twenty-five were natives of Ireland, and continued Roman Catholics, and perpetuated the Catholic succession. The exception was Curwic, Archbishop of Dublin, who was Irish in no respect, baving neither Irish birth, parentage, nor not from any bishop of the ancient Church of Ireland is the present Anglican hierarchy derived From his time to the Restoration in 1660 there were 25 Protestant bishops, of whom not more than five were Irishmen, and of the eight bishops existing in 1660, who were the immediate progenitors of the present Protestant Episcopate, some were Scotchmen, some were Englishmen, one was a Welshman, but none belonged to an Irish family. In conclusion, we shall content ourselves by reproducing the following ex tracts from Dr. Brady's last chapter merely observing that the author has shown most commendable zeal and anxiety to substantists his authorities, and that he has treated the question entirely without reference to matters of doctrine and only with regard to history and morals. He thus sums up his opin-

ions: --"The Roman Catholic hierarchy, in spite of all difficulties, has never ceased to Ireland, even though at particular times the number of Papal bishops actually in Ireland may have been small. The Augli can hishops in Ireland were reduced to a very small number during the Cromwell'en period, and when the vigor of the penal laws was at the highest pitch of severity the number of Roman Catholic prelates who escaped arrest and exile was similarly small. In spite of the cruelty of the penal laws a large num ber of the Romish clergy were never absent from Ire land, and the Irish people never ceased to be Roman Catholic. In point of fact, the Irish nation from 1558 to 1867 has continued in communion with Rome, never having ceased to be in its elergy priests, and people, as thoroughly Roman Catholic as at the accession of Elizabeth Of course the whole Roman Catholic Church has been from 1558 to 1867 a proscribed Church for the most part, and only in late years a tolerated church. But it has been in the eves of all those who do not believe the favor of the State to be essential to the existence of a Church, the National Church of Ireland. Upon the whole there ce-ms no valid reason to doubt that the Irish succession remains with the Roman Catholic bishops of the frish Church, while the bishops of the Anglican Church in Ireland, whose orders are not derived from the ancient irish Church but from the English succession through Ourwin, have the same Apostolical succession as the Established Church in England. This displacement of the common theory regarding the independent origin of the two Churches, proving, as it does, a more intimate union than has hitherto been believed to exist will no doubt prove acceptable spoken, there was money lying in banks. There to that numerous class of persons who delight to proclaim the legal and historical unity of the Church of England and Ireland." Catholic Opinion

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. JOSEPH DUNPHY KILKENNY .- The address and testimonial which have been presented by the parishioners of St. John's, Kilkenny, to their late curate, the Rev. Joseph Dunphy, are alike honourable to the donors and the recipient; and it is no exaggeration of language to say that seldom has testix onial been so justly bestowed or more worthily merited For a period of eleven years has he discharged the duties of his sacred mission awongst them with zeal, exemplary piety, and the happies results. In him the poor found their abiding friend and best coupsellor, while the more prosperous were proud of his society and benefited by the example of his humility, his devotion, and the high rectitude which characterized his every action. In him the welfare of those confided to his ministration was the object of his life, and seldom, indeed, has a clergyman worked with greater energy and self denial for the promotion of that great trust than has Father Dun phy. Of him the warm-bearted and generous people of the City of the Confederation were justly proud, and we have no doubt the love, respect, and venera tion, were reciprocated. The language of the address, simple and beautiful though it is, feebly conveys the sentiments of regret which all classes of the inhabitants of Kilkenny experience in presence of the separation which the inexprable duties of his mission necessitates. In his departure from amongst them they lose the incalculable advantages of a bright example of all those virtues which should adorn the minister of the Most Bigh; but the evidences of his zeal and the memory of the lesson of his life will be ever cherished in the affectionate recollection of a community proverbial for its gratitude, remarkable for its unswerving devotion to the Church, and proudly conspicuous, even in Ireland for its fidelity to its clergy. - Freeman Aug. 10.

NOMINATION OF BISHOP OF ARDAGH. Longford. Wednesday. - At the meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Ardagh, in the Chapel of St. Mel's College to-day, the result of the voting was-Dignissimus-Very Rev. Dr. Dawson; Dignior - Very Rev. M M'Cabe : Dignus-Rev. J. Reynolds.

The Catholics of Co k have presented the Right Rev. Dr. Delany with a piece of plate and a purse, together worth \$350 as an expression of their regard on the occasion of his return from the late Reman anniversary.

His Grace the Lord Primate has resolved to establish a community of the Christian Brothers in Dundalk, for the purpose of imparting to the youth of the parish the blessings of that admirable system of education which they practice in various parts of the

connirv. The Roman Oatholies of Clonakilty and its neighborhood have presented Bishop O'Hea with a carriage on his return from Rome.

THE FERIAN PRISONERS .- HOUSE OF COMMONS .-Mr. Magnire asked the secretary of State for the Home Department if the prisoners in the Government prisons, under sentence of paval servitude for political offences had the right of making complaints brough memorials and if it was the dury of the authorities of those prisons to forward those memorials of the Home-office. If any such memorials had been made by such prisoners, and forwarded to the Home-office since the publication of the report of the commissioners during the present session, and whether the government bad it in contemplation to authorise or propose any difference in the made of treating prisoners convicted of political offences from that of treating prisoners convicted of such crimes as robbery with violence, burgiary, forgery or

murder Mr. Hardy said that notices were placed in the ce'ls stating that prisoners had permission to memorialise the authorities if they had any complaint to make. If any took the course, their memorials were forwarded to the Home-office. No such documents, however, had been received since the state of these convicts was inquired into by Mr. Knox. The Government had not in contemplation to make any the aristocracy is demonstrated by the many titled as convicts only, and reviewed in that light, we are o'clock train this afternoon, and two of the female accomplice; but still not taking from her effec- occupants of the various sees. In Tuam the last five satisfied that they have been treated with ex ep- patients were removed by their friends in the course

tions, he (Mr. Hardy) believed that they were in robust

health. Mr. Blake asked the right hop, gentleman if he could state why John M'Afferty, now undergoing his sentence for treason-felony at Millbank, had not been permitted to sign a document necessary to enable his counsel to make an effort to set aside his conviction; and whether it was the intention of the Government to preclude the prisoner from having any further legal steps taken in his behalf by not allowing him to attach his name to the instrument for that purpose.

Mr. Hardy said there had never been an impediment offered to the prisoner's signing any document affecting his logal position. The rule was, that when a prisoner draw up a memorial himself it was forwarded as a matter of course; but if the document was received from outside the prison, it was examined before he was allowed to sign it. In this case permission had given to M'Afferty to sign a petition to the two houses of Parliament

DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IBELAND. - Mr Rearden a ked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was his intention to adopt measures, as speedily as possible, to relieve the famine-stricken poor in the West of Ireland, and to afford employment to the population in that district of the country of the publie works promised by him before and after the Whitsuntide recess.

The Attorney-General for Ireland said he had not received any information which would enable him to answer the question, and he had therefore hoped the lor, gentleman would postpone it until a future day, when the noble lord the Ohiel Secretary for Ireland would be in his place.

Mr. Rearden moved an address to her Majesty. praying her to extend her gracious pardon to all persons now in prison in the United Kingdom and colonies for political offences. He thought the pageing of the Reform Bill was a befitting occasion for granting a complete amnesty to all political offenders.

Mr. Whalley seconded the motion. Mr. Hardy thought it would be an extraordinary step, while we were now engaged in trying persons for political offences, and devising means for preventing their recurrence infuture to release those who had already been convicted.

The motion was accutived. The other orders of the day were disposed of, and and the house adjourned.

THE FERIAN TRIALS. -- The adjourned assizes of Kerry, specially devoted to the trial of Fenian prisoners, terminated on the 10th. Three of the principals in the February movement were brought up to receive sentences. The first put forward was Captain Moriarty,' as he called himself, but whose real name is Mortimer Shea. He was arrested on his way to Cahirciveen with despatches from O'Connor, the Fenian General who since escaped after shooting the policeman. Mr. Justice Keogh, in passing gen tence, denounced with characteristic vigour and earnestness the cowardly and adominable conduct of O'Conner and his confederates. He observed that those who came over from a foreign shore to disturb the tranquility of the country, and delude the unfor tunate people who were simpleminded enough to be seduced by their misrepresentations were entitled to no sympathy, and he felt none for them. They must be deterred by adequate pun shment from engaging in similar enterprises. He sentenced the prisoner to ten years' penal servitude. Noonan, who cok the desperate levy from a railway train to escape from custody, but was recaptured, was next placed at the bar. He had been recommended to m rey on the ground that he did not appear to have been a ringlender, and the Judge stated that in consideration of that circumstance he had reduced his nunishment to seven years' penal servitude. The fact that he was in a comfortable condition of life. with the prospect of independence and wealth before him, and that he had abandoned it to take part in the conspiracy made his guilt the more heinons and if it had not been for the interposition of the jury he would have imposed the same punisement as in the case of Movinsty. Reilly and Golding, two other Fenian convicts who, were concerned in the Feb. out break, were sentenced to five years penal servitude. In pronouncing judgment his Lordship commented forcibly upon the insane folly of those who had listened to the advice of foreign emissaries, who kept out of danger themselves and left their dupes to suffer, and who appeared at the table to give evidence against them.

The removal of the Fenian prisoners from the court-house, in Tralee, on Saturday, created much excitement, and was the occasion of a strong demonstration of popular sympathy in their regard .-Several hundred persons crowded to the rear of the court-house, where the cell is in which the prisoners were confined, in hopes of being able to get at them, as they passed from the cell to the prison van. A number of horse police, and about twenty-five of the 6th Carbineers, were soon on the spot and drove back the people into the adjoi ing streets. Upwards of half an hour elapsed before the prisoners could be got into the var, and all the time the crowd waited. At length the prisoners were secured, and the van slowly passed towards the gaol. The melancholy procession was followed to the gaol by a very large number of people, who gave many hurralis for the Fenians, hooting vigorously at the authorities. It is stated that Corydon, the informer, was assailed on Saturday by a girl .- Cor. Cork Examiner.

Yesterday the Commission Oper and Terminer was opened in Green street, Dublin by Chief-Justice Whiteside and Chief Justice Monahan. The Lord Chief Justice in addressing the Grand Jury congratulated them on the absence of crime in the city. Addressing the county grand jury his lordship said he should congrutulate them most sincerely that there was but one case of what was known as the Fenian conspiracy to come before them. True bills have been found against the supposed Fenian General Fariola on counts charging him with treason felony. Trial has been postponed to next commis-

Michael Sheedy, the Fenian who was arrested at Queenstown disguised as a woman, and attempting to escape to America, has been convicted of treason felony, before Judge Norris at Nenagh. The sentence was penal servitude for twenty years.

Recognizances have been this day entered into in this town before J. F. Studdart, R. M., and R. Tigbe. E-qrs, preliminary to the release of It M'Oann, of this town, and J. Killeen, of Cong, for some months back confined in Mountjuy prison, under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant — Ballinrobe Chronicle.

In the Dublin Commission Court, a few days ago, the High Speriff having, by order of the Court, been called two or three times, and not having answered, was fined £50 for his noc-appearance.

DEATH OF THE RABL OF MAYO .- We regret to announce the death of this nobleman, which took place at Norwood resterday morning. The deceased noblemen, who was father of the Right Hon. the Chief Secretary of State for Ireland (Lord Naas), was borce in 1896, and was, consequently, in his seventieth year. He was the only son of the Hon, and Right Rev Dr. Burke, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Liemore, and of Frances the second daughter of Archbishop Fowler, of Dublia. Lord Naas succeed to the Peerage as the Earl of Mayo.

The Dublin papers announce the death of Lord Duckellen, M.P., for Galway, and eldest son of the

We are happy to state that the injured people in Loughlins own bospital are getting on as well as tiveness. She could weep at the death of any prelates, Bourke, Beresford, Trench, Plunket and tional kindness and forbearance. With few excep- of the day to their residences at Redcross .- Mail.

Tus Informace. - On this day (Monday) the no. torious Uorydon and a batch of informers passed Tipperary station by the 12-24 train, envoute from Killarney, where they had been engaged in swearing against their own unfortune te dupes. When they reached this station they had occasion to leave the second-class carriage which they occupied, for a few moments and meantime three respectable merchants from Waterford entered the carriage. On the return of the informers, Corydon, in a surly tone, desired the merchants who were seated to leave the carriages and they refused. Some of the constabulary, who travelled with the informers for their protection, also appealed to the merchants, but in vain. Head-constable Mulqueen then called on the station master who refused to interpose, as the com. parv might be liable to an action if the gentleman were forcibly removed. Subsequently the informers were removed to a vacant first-class carriage. When the train got in motion Corydon beckened to a young man named Ooroby, and on the latter approaching him he struck at him, but without effect. Coroby said he never saw Corydon to his knowledge before and yet he was very near being arrested in consequence of Corydon's attempted assault, as the headconstable remarked that such people should be protected. The crew have left, however, and let us hope we ne'er may look upon their like again in Tip. perary .- Correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press. PERILS OF A REPORTER IN IRELAND. -It is not often

that the historic town of New Ross is favoured with a visit from the representatives of the Fourth Estate of the realm, and the seldomer the better for their personal convenience. Last Enday the reporter of a iocal paper, having bade good bye to his friends, fearlessly stepped on board the packet commanded by the courteous and skilful officer, Captain Brennan, and was soon steaming merrily down the river, gazing with appr ciative eye on the beauties of the panorama spread out before his enraptured vision. In due time Ross was reached, and our hero stood upon classic ground. But his heart swelled not with memories of the blondy struggle of '98; no proud emotion flushed his pale face as he trod the little town from which an army of England's best veterans were thrice whipped in one day by one division of rebel army, chiefly armed with rikes - in fact, we don't believe he cared a rush for all the rebels that ever flourished upon Irish ground, or gave the matter a single thought. He had quite enough to occupy ais mind. There were the orators of the board of guardians to hold forth that day, and he was specially detailed to note down carefully all they said and did, to enshrine the perishable words in type and give the speakers a monument more durable than brass. Armed with a few stumps of pencils and a formidable bundle of paper, he s'epped briskly out. His appearance was extremely distingue and with rather a dash of the military man about himat least that was the opinion of the New Ross streetloungers and of a highly sagacious and intelligent constable of police, who, from a street corner, beheld the stranger approach. The stranger wore a white hat, white vest, dark coat and trousers, the whole set off by a pair of fierce-looking black moustaches, which curied definity at the extremities. The girls looked after him with admiration, the men with a feeling of noubt as to which of the armies he belonged to the British or the I. R. A. This was precisely the point on which the constable hid no hesitation whatever in making up his mind. The stranger was decidedly American by his swagger and the trim of his moustackes; he must be captured at all hezards. As a matter of pruderce merely, the constable despatched a small boy to the barrack adjoin ng for assistance, which speedily arrived, and the man of letters was forced to undergo the indignity of being arrested and locked up for seven hours until, almost by a miracle a gentleman who could establish his identity as the veritable representative of a Waterford paper came to the rescue. The notebook and peccils were looked upon a transparent ruse on account of General Burke having proclaimed himself, when captured to be reporter of the N Y. Tribune. A short time since a J. P. residing not far from Ross was arrested on suspicion on the Miford packet at Waterford Ross has retaliated by incarcerating one of the enlighteners of the public from Waterford .- Waterford Cilizen.

ABSENCE OF CRIME IN CAYAN - We feel that we ought not to allow this opportunity to pass without congratulating the people of Cavan upon the peaceable and satisfactory state of their country, as indicated in the ableaddress of the Hon. Baron Hughes to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Assizes .-All experience proves that idleness and powerty a the parents of a certain class of crime, and that industry is the cordial balm by which the evil may be removed. Arguing from these premises, we are confirmed in our belief of what we have good reason to know, that the people have placed them elves, by their industry and attention to moral culture, above the temptation for the criminal seducer and carned a reputation for the opportunity afforded the learned judge for the 'sixth time,' to congratulate the Grand Jury on the tranquil state of the country. His lordship could find nothing on the calendar, or from the report of the County Inspector, to warrant bim in withholding from them his congratulations. 'In general, peace and tranquility, good order and good conduct were manifest.' May this state of things, continue; and we feel convinced that as long as the people pay attention to the admonitions and advice of their pastors, they will be doing best for their own interests and for the well being and comfort of their families. - Anglo-Celt.

THE FATE AND FORTUNES OF THE EARLS OF TYRONE A very valuable addition is now about to be made to the history of Catholic Ireland by the Rev. C. P. Meehan, of the Ohurch of Saints Michael and John, Dublin. He is engaged in writing one of the most interesting portions of the history of the Irish people the fates and fortunes of the Ear's of Tyrons, their flight from Ireland, and their death in Rome, where! their monuments are still pointed out to the travelief. Many portions of Irish history still lie neglected and particularly those of the last three centuries, when the hand of persecution lay so heavily on the talent with which God has blessed that people. The forthcoming work from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Meehat will us composed of documents hitherto unpublished and which the reverend and learned author has collected at great trouble and cost from the very best sources in London, Dublin, Brussels, Rome, and other countries. The work is now in press, and is to be published by the eminent firm of Duffy and Sons Dublin, which fact is a sufficient guarantee that i will he brought out in every best style.— Wesimin ster Gazetle.

Some remarks which were made in the House Commons this week in reference to the subject of national education in Ireland serve curiously illustrate the changes that are being steadily worked out in the minds of our legislators and statesmen The Late Chief Secretary for Ireland remarked the it will not be wise to separate the education of the Irish people too much from the influence of the Ustbolic clergy; and the present Secretary, Lord Nasi, confessing the failure of the model school system which was organized in defiance of the clergy, and in direct opposition to them, declared that some system should be subtituted 'more in harmon with the feeings of the Rroman Catholics Ireland. This is a complete justification of all this the Catholic clergy have said and done in this make ter. But who would have believed a score years ag that a Tory minister would be found to rise in the Marguis of Clauricarde. His lordsbip was born in House of Commons and make such a state ment.

> A FORTUNATE LIMERICK LABORER .- It is said the a Limerick laborer has come in for a fortune of £37 000 by the death of a relative in Australia. Happy the man who can make large fortunes for other pe ple by a stroke of his pen; but happier will this ma born to luck,' be when he receives this small regar for the ties of blood relationship.

ME BLAKE AND THE IRISH SEA COAST, FISHERIES BILL. We see, with regret, from a question put by Mr. Blake to the Government, and answered by Lord Nass, on Monday night, that is not the intention of the government to proceed with the Irish sea coast the country; but Lord Name' promise of legislating upon the subject next session if possible, and not be supported by the Government - this main princibe in conformity with the recommendations of the Government take objection to there is really nothing left which is worth legislating about. We have advocated this measure, so ably and patiently ag!tated by Mr. Blake-to whom the thacks of all taken-not alone for the great benefits it would confer upon Ireland, out for the vital necessity of somebecome more necessary than ever, if we are to keep rence. pace with them in our naval armaments, that those fisheries which remain to us, and which we cannot well alienate, should be developed to the highest degree. How are we to man our navy? That is a question which is yearly recurring and about which not only the Government but the nation, feels natural and deep anxiety. The Government looks to the commercial marine as the means of supplying the ravages of war. But if our present maritime code is to hold good, and we are to stand by the Declaration of Paris, six months of war will leave us without a commercial marine to reply upon, because our shiping and carrying trade must perforce pass into the hands of neutrals Where than are we to get seamen? Bit even sapp sing that we were able to obtain sailors from the merchant service, the men for the most part are not suitable material for the navy. If anyone doubts this, let him examine the crews of our oniward bound vessels, and see of what they are composed. The coast of Ireland, judging by those of England and Scotland, is capable of supporting above 100,000 hardy sailors. Already it is shown that in one place where the fisteries have been fostered by loans, a large number of lads are sent yearly to the Government training ship, so that our interest in this matter is paramonnt. As regards Ireland, the following benefits would flow from the adoption of the recommendations of the committee generally. A vast number of families will be taken from a state of slow starvation, and put into a way of carning a good living for themselves. They will have given hostages to society for good citiz mehip and behaviour. The proceeds of their industry would render more plentiful and cheaper the food of the country, and go far to check or abate those terrible famines waich bave rendered the western shores of Ireland desclate. It will circulate money and induce industry where at present nothing but bitter and cruel poverty and enforced idleness exist, and out of which spring political disorders. It will go far to remove any ill-feeling towards England on the part of a large section of our fellow-countrymen; and while binding our interests more closely together, it will create prosperity in peace and a safeguard in war. We have to a great extent done justice as regards the fresh-water fisheries of Ireland, and it has not been money or time thrown away. Let us be wise and do ourselves a service at the same time by doing justice to the fisheries of freland; and, with legislation of this nature, should it over happen that England's weakness should occur so as to prove Ireland's opportunity, we know that Ireland will use that opportunity by atanding side by side with those who may have misunderstood hir and neglected her, but who are willing to make up for lost time. After all, what is it we are asked to do to secure results like these? Merely to lend to these fishermen, upon approved security, money enough to enable them to earn their living that they may no longer be a burden and a danger to us, the money being repaid by instalments. Surely co one with any sentiment of humanity or a grain of common sense can hesitate us to the course to be adopted.

Dublin, August 10. - Railway accidents are rare in Ireland. The Straffan catastrophe, on the Great Southern and Western line, was the first and last of any importance until the accident of yesterday, in which, unhappily, two lives were lost, and a number and second class passengers escaped and the third quite the contrary. This was the cause of the sum-class only suffered. The train from Eupiscorthy, mons being issued, the result being already stated. of persons more or less severely wounded. The first which left at half past six s.m., on approaching Beny Head, was cased in the usual minner, and pursuant to instructions. On reaching the Ram's Scalpbridge, the engine, from some unexplained cause, and while going at less than quarter speed, ran off the rails, on the mountain side, dragging with it the parapet of the bridge, and the third class carriage partially. To the suspension in mid-nir of the second third-class carriage, as well as the strength of the coupling irons, the safety of the rest of the train, and possible of the lives of all the passengers is.due. The first and second class carriages remained untoucsed on the earthworks, though they were partly dragged off the rails, which were crushed and twisted by the pressure of the engine and thirdclass carriages. Had the engine gone off at the other side, where the chasm is about an hundred feet deep and the sea beneath, the whole train must have been precipitated on the same side, and all the passengers crushed or drowned. It was a providential escape. The loss of life is lamentable, but it is fortunate, under the circumstances, that it was not much greater. When the account reached Bray, a few minutes after the occurrence, clergymen, surgeons, and the officers of the company hastened to spot, and assisted in relieving the sufferers. The acene is described as painfully affecting, and not to be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it. As an inquest will be held to-day, and some light will be thrown on the cause of the catastrophe, it would be premature as well as improper to speculate on its causes in the absence of evidence. The Company has been hitherto fortunate it escaping from serious accidents. No railway is managed with greater care, and no amount of attention could be excessive on a line running such a number of trains and with so large a passenger traffic. Before the true facts were ascertained the consternation was very great. Deplorable as the loss of life is, the first account magnified it into hundreds. As the real facts were ascertained, the alarm subsided, but the public are still much excited .- Freeman.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND .- It is rumored here that in selection of the future Solicitor-General for Ireland, the claim of Mr. W. A. Exham, one of Her Majesty's counsel, and a distinguished member of the Munster Bar, will not be overlocked. He has for several years enjoyed considerable practice, and given great satisfaction. He has also been a leading member of the staff of the Attorney Ganeral on the Fenian trials, and has done service from time to time to the Conservative party, his claims will be entitled to serious consideration. Mr. Exham is a native of Cork, and much respected .- Cork

The Oroom estate situated in the county of Limerick, has recently passed into the ownership of Mr. W. H. Lyons, and Dr Lyons the distinguished physician of Dublin, the sons of the late Sir Wm. Lyons, of Cork. The estate was formerly the property of inches in length. It is really a very fine specimen, the Earl of Kildare, whence was derived their motto and shows that great care and attention has been of Crom-a-boo.

An inquest was held on Saturday and the jury returned the following verdict:- We find that the deceased, Joseph Murphy came by his death on the morning of the 9th instant by an accident from the falling of a portion of a railway train over a bridge fisheries Bill this session. Perhaps it was hardly to situate on a portion of the Dublin and Wicklow be expected that the measure could be completed at Railway passing through Bray Head, and we find this late period of the season, however valuable and that such accident occurred from some defect in the beneficial it may be not only to Ireland but also to permanent way, but we have not sufficient evidence to show what that defect was.'

The Irish Times says : - About two years since at exactly in comformity with the recommendations of this same spot the engine slipped off the rails. The the committee' appointed to consider the matter, is origine driver put on all steam, ploughed through the rather cold comfort for the future. Ali that we can bridge, and ran his ongine against the embankment. rather cold committee the main principle of the bill will Capta or Tyler, appointed on that occasion by the do is to hope that the main principle of the bill will Board of Trade to hold an investigation, directed ple maiatained, we can afford to waive minor points, that an additional guard should be put on every and to put up with much that may not otherwise train when passing Bray Head, and that the trains in that place should more only at a man's walking committie. If, however, this is the point which the pace, or about four miles an bour. We believe this rate of speed was maintained for some time, and then, emboldened by impunity, the drivers increased the speed.

The greatest attention continues to be paid to the Irishmen are due for the trouble and pains he has sufferers by the medical gentlemen and the railway officials. Mr. Tozier, the superintendent of Bray station, has deservedly earned the thanks both of thing of the kind as regards ourselves. Now that the directors and the wounded people for the atwe have given up Newfoundland to the French, and tention which he has given to the case since the they are able to train 17,000 of the finest sailors in the accident and for the praiseworthy prompticale with world yearly upon the fruits of our bounty, it has which he acted on being first informed of the occur-

> Homicide At Cork. - On Sunder, about iwo o'clock, a young man named John Donneily, a jockey, met his death under the following circumstances. He was dining with John Noble, a well-known jockey, at the Globe Hotel, George's street, Cork. It appears an altercation arose as to Donnelly's getting a bit of beetsteak that was on Noble s The latter refused to comply with the deceased's demand. Donnelly rose off his seat to take the meat with his fork, when Noble thrust forward his knife, as if to prevent the act, and unfortunately it came in contact with Donnelly who was rising at the time, striking him between two of the ribs inflicting a mortal wound in the heart. Medical aid was sent for, and Drs. O'Kelly and Webb were soon in attendance but their services were of no avail. for the unfortunate man died in ten minutes afterwards. Noble was at once taken into custody and lodged in the Bridewell by Sub-Constable Cassidy. When arrested Noble appeared to be deeply affected. by the occurrence.

FEARFUL Suicide. - The neighborhood of Delgany was thrown into a most painful state of excitement present, but the speach from the throne was read by yeaterday when it became known that Mr. George Hudson, J. P. of Templecarrig, had committed self-destruction. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman had been laboring for some time past under mental derangement, and had to be kept under close observation. On Sunday evening his two sons went to see the scene of the recent railway accident, and in their absence he contrived to make his way through the parlor window into the garden, where he hanged himself from a branch of one of the fruit Dr. Darby, of Bray, was promptly sent for but his services were of no avail. The deceased was one of the superannuated clerks of the Court of Chancery, and had a pension of £900 per annum. He was a willower and leaves a large family. - Free-

A Bony Found.-Sunday the body of a man named Denis O'Hanlon was found floating in the river near Sir John Rogerson's quay, Dublia. The deceased was last seen alive on Monday, the 5th inst., and it is supposed that he fell into the river, and was drowned, under the influence of drick.

On July 31, about one o'clock A. M., a fire broke out in the marine store of Timothy Hogan, one of a range of low houses in Cross street, Enniskillen. The police were soon apprised of the occurrence and in a short time the men of the force in the two barracks were on the spot endeavoring to arrest the progress of the fire; meanwhile, the fire alarm was rung, the town was aroused, the military turned out and the barrack engine brought to the scene of destruction. The fire was extinguished about three o'clock, the store being totally destroyed .- Mail.

AR IMPORTURATE LOVER .- The Newry Telegraph says that Mr. Henry Stewart, a wealthy farmer, live ing at Damolly, near Newry, was held to bail in £100 at Warrenpoint Potry Sessions, on Friday, to was to be massacred with the other innocents. It is be of good behaviour towards Mr. A. Stewart, a just at all events, to go to sleep during recess, with the tice of the peace, residing at Ballyedwood, near possibility of being warmed into active vitality, like Rostrevor. Mr. Henry Stewart, it appears, is a the dormouse, by the heat of the House of Commons bachelor, and on one occasion about a jest happened to meet complainant's daughter, and immedistely conceived a strong passion for her. On every available opportunity he endeavored to throw himself in the way of the young lady, who, it is needless to say, gave him no encouragement whatever, but

THE LABGEST TUMOUR IN THE KINGDOM .- The Registrar General of Ireland records the death at Magherafelt of a man aged 85 years, from congestion of tte lungs. This man had an immense pendulous i sarcomatous tumour growing from the side of his neck, which was computed by several medical men who saw it to weigh from 30 to 50 pounds; it was of 40 years' growth, and was perhaps the largest tumor | boroughs are partially disfranchised, a number of in the kingdom; it lay pendulous over the front of the right side of the chest and arm, and at times the large cities and populous counties are to have ad bearer of this most grievous burden would utilize it by turning it back under his head and making awe cannot (ancy comfortable-pillow of it;

One company of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment of Foot, containing about 50 or 55 men, under the command of Captain Ingham, arrived in Longford, on Thursday, per 10.5 evening train, to occupy the barrack, having come from Mullingar.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Archduke Regnier f Austria and the Archduchess, and his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles, uncle to the Emperor of Austria, travelling in strict incognito, heve been on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Castlerose for the last few days at Killarney House .-Kerry Evening Post.

THE BALLAST BOARD .- P. B. D'Arcy, Esq , was resterday elected a member of the Dublin Duck and Port Board, and also a Commissioner of Irish lights, in room of the late Francis Codd, Esq.

A meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Lough Erne Steamboat Company was held in the town hall, Enniskillen, on August 2. The Right Hon the Earl of Erne occupied the chair.

Wm. Keown, Eeq., J. P., Ballydagan House, Conservative, has been elected member for the borough of Downpatrick without opposition

David Colquboun, Esq., Barrister at-Law, of the North-west District, has been appointed one of the supernumerary Orown Prosecutors for the County of sembled, who greeted His Majesty most enthus asti-Fermanagh.

A bottle firmly corked was found in the bay of Kilkee last week by Mr. Gabbett. When opened a piece of paper was contained therein with the following :-" Latitude 53, longitude 54 west, ship Monarch of the Sea burned to the water's edge-resigned to their fate-may the Almighty have mercy."

EXTRAOSDINARY PRICE FOR FLAX. -At an auction recently held near Moneghan, a field of flux, the proparty of the late Dr. Donnelly, Catholic Bishop of this diocese, sold for £26 10s. per acre. When we living pattern of that weakness, gentleness, and bear in mind that this was sold on foot, and that it patience which above all other duties, his Master, will take £8 or £10 per acre to fit it for the market, the price certainly seems extraordinary.- Northern

EARLY FLAX. - We have received a sample of this year's flax grown at Ballybane by Mr. James Jen-kins, tenant to the Right Hon. Lord Clonbrock. It was sown on the 4th of June, and measures 3 feet 10 paid to its cultivation .- Western Star.

On August 5 the ceremony of laying the cornertone of a new Outholic Church at Accrington, was performed by the Very Rev. A. Weld, Provincial of the Society of Jesus, and formed an event of importance to the Catholics of Accrington and immediate districts. At present the Catholics worship in St. Oswald's Chapel, which was built in 1851, at which time there were about 500 attendants, services prior to that time having been conducted at Enfield. gradual increase in their number has taken place since that time, corresponding with the increase of the population in the town of Accrington and the neighboring townships of Church and Oswald twistle; so that at the present time, within the limits of the church, there are about 3 000 Catholics, and not less than 1,200 communicants. Connected with St. Oswald's is a day school, which is attended by about 400 scholars. The accommodation for wership has long been felt inadequate by the Catholics of the district, and a new church has been contemplated for many years About nine years ago the Revd. Father Maguire became the pastor at St. Oswald's and be bus been particularly zealous in the performance of his pastoral duties, assiduous in his labours, and has gained much esteem and respect among the Catholics throughout his district. - London Weekly Register.

The Freeman's London correspondence is able to state positively that the Cabinet has resolved to concede a charter to the Dublin Catholic University, if that mode of settling the question be found the most acceptable. Of course an endowment will fol low the charter. Tois is a very important announcement, for it is of the ulmost moment that Ireland should have a Catholic University. Should the Tories really grant a charter and endowment, they will give a death-blow to Whig influence in Iroland it will be almost impossible for a Whig to get elected for an Irish constituency.

As an evidence of the progress of the Catholic Church in England it is stated by a London contemporary that there are now 1 553 Catholic chapels, stations convents, male communities, colleges and schools in England, and 250 in Scotland. They are most numerous in Lancashire, Middlesex Yorkshire, Cheshire, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Northumberland, Warwickshire Durham, Surrey, Mormouth, Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire. There are five in the Isle of Man, and the same number in the Isle of Wight.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.-Parliament was prorogued night of the 21st. The Queen was not reval commission. The Queen declared that there is no longer any ground for the apprehension of war in Europe. The treesonable conspiracy in Ireland has proved futile, and the attempt at revolt has been suppressed almost without bloodshed, by the valor of the troops the vigilance and activity of the police, and the general loyelty of the people. The law has been vindicated without the sacrifice of hum an life. The speech refers with satisfaction to the new postal treaty made by her Majesty's Government with the United States of America; and in conclusion congratulates the Parliament and the country on the completion of the Canadian Union, the passage of the Reform bill, and the adoption of the other measures beneficial to the United Kingdom.

THE PARKS BILL. Mr. Beales and his friends had what we suppose was intended for a grand demonstration in Hyde Park on Monday evening, against the bill introduced by her Majesty's Ministers for proventing the future irruption of polemical or political sponters into the public parks, and securing these charming open places for the bealthful enjoy. ment and peaceful recreation of the quiet, orderly and well-disposed portion of the immense community of this vast city. The demonstration was below contempt, whether viewed in a moral or physical light; but on this occasion the trees were not torn, the flower beds were not trodden into mire, the small portion of the railing which was not broken by the last demonstration and the unsightly board ing in Park-lane and the Uxbridge-road were not demolished, and the roughs and ruffians old not play their vocation and make the Park a pendem nium for severalders. Perhaps we are indebted for all these mercies to the fact that the demonstrationists were allowed to have their own way and do as they pleased and that it was noised abroad that the Parks Bill the dormouse, by the heat of the House of Commons iext spring. - Weekly Register

THE NEW REFORM BILL. - The Pail Mall Gazeile ives the following aummary of the new Reform Bill for England :- Every householder in overy borongb though his havel may only cost him eightcompence a week, and his rates may be only eighteenpence a year can, if he will but pay this ra'e, become a voter after twelve months' residence. Every lodger who occupies a room or rooms of the clear yearly value of £10 can place himself upon the register. In the counties every forty shill ng freeholder, every £5 copy-holder, every holder of lifteen or twenty acres, and every village or suburban resident, provided they are rated at £12 or upwards, will in future be endowed with the franchise. A number of small new ones are to return representatives, and some ditional members. The counties are to be to a considerable extent gutted of their urban element both by the creation of new boroughs and by the rectifiention of the boundaries of old ones; and the town representation, each with its peculiar and exclusive characteristics somewhat aggravated, will be brought face to face in clearer antagonism than before. If we may accept the estimate sanctioned by the orposite authorities of Mr. Diaraeli and the Duke of Argyll, and considered by them both to be moderate and probable, the barough members will cutnumber the county members in the proportion of 62 to 33, and of the 750,000 borough electors about 450,000 will belong to the working class, and about 300,009 to all other classes put together.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS AT BRIGHTON .- The residents and visitors at this watering-place were agreeably surprised by a Royal visit yesterday afernoon, the King of the Belgians, returning from Osborne, landing quite unexpectedly at the new West Pier. Bis Majesty, after a carriage drive through the town, dined at the Grand Hotel, where he received the Mayor, to whom he expressed his deep gratification at the enthusiasm displayed on the recent occasion of the Belgian Volunteers' visit to this country. At 9.50 His Majesty embarked from the West Pier for Dover, en route for Ostend. The unexpected event having become known throughout the town, an immense concourse of people had as-

cally. A Model Parson -In the county of Shropshire and in a remote corner of the diocese of Hereford there is a lovely and lonely village named M nk Hopton, containing a population of about 200 souls. To the jaded, smoke dried denizens of this metropolis it may appear that life in such a nest must be a perpetual feast. There, doubtless, amid opulent larmers and contented labourers, resides a village preacher atter Goldsmith's own heart-a man who is himself a both by precept and example, inculcated when on earth. What will the public say when they learn the reality? It appears that a few days ago, the Rev. Robert W. Dayrell, the Incumbent of Monk Hopton brought a farmer, named Mr. Eyans, before the magistrates at Much Wenlock, on the charge of having struck him a violent blow on the right eye. Under cross-examination, the plantiff admitting that before Mr. Evans raised his hand he had himself workingmen in England. They are beginning to given way to an ungovernable outburst of passion, see the folly of it.

declaring that he did not care for Lord Wenlockwho is the patron of his living—for King, Lords, by Mr. Evans, with scarcely a donisl by Mr. Dayrell that the reverend gentleman's remarks were enforced by an oath. Be this as it may, the worthy pair seem to have fought their battle out with fists, much to the injury of the parson's eye and the farmer's nose, until they were seperated by the intercession of Mrs. Dayrell; the only person, by the by, who figures creditably in the transaction. The magistrates, after long consultation, wisely dismissed the case, and advised both litigants to go home, make up their differences and live as peaceable neighbours in Inture. The edvice might have been carried a little further. Although, like Emperor Theodore, Mr. Dayrell may bonst flist he cares for no one on earth, he owes allegiance to a higher authority than that of King, Lords or Commons. We can conceive few more painful exhibitions than a man like Mr. Dayreil standing in his church with a black eye and reading St. Paul's words, to the effect that one who fills the ho'y office should be 'blameleas, vigilan', sober, of good behaviour, not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre, but patient, not a brawler, not covetous.' Nor would it be smiss if the Bishop of Hereford-not hitherto noted for great activity in his diocise-should give Mr. Dayrell to understand that even upon earth there is a power strong enough to reach him, and that any future black eye which he may receive by brawting in his parish will be parished by temporary suspension from his ministerial titles and emoluments .- Telegraph.

The reports of the proceedings in the police courts day by day confirm the impression that criminal outrages of a daring character are on the increase. and that strong measures are necessary for the proper protection of life and proper y in the present state of the metropolis. Take, for example, the police cases in the morning's papers. A cabmam in Westminister was attacked in the early morning by half a dezen men, who knocked him down and riffed his pockets A tradesman carrying two parcels along a street in Bethaul green in the evening was pounced upon by a man, who suddenly divested him of his watch and chain while a confederate knocked the victim into the gutter as he was pursuing the thief One of the same gang is charged with an equally during robbery committed on a gentleman near the Shoreditch railway station. At two o'clock in the efternoon two men robbed a German of his watch and chain in the open street at Tower-hill. A young man escorting a lady home from a party in Southwark about swalve d'clock at night was assailed by a couple of ruffians, who took his watch and heat him severely. At Lambeth a garotte robbery on a Fronchman in New Kent road is reported. At Marylebone four men and a woman went into a grocer's shop, seized a jar of preserves, emptied the till, and united in beating and kicking the constable who interposed. One of this band had already had eighteen months' hard labour for assaulting a tradesman in his own shop, and taking 153 out of his apron pocket. When this case came on at the police court, an immenso concourse of prostitutes and thieves thronged the court and its avenues hooting and yelling in the most frightful manner, so that no respectable pesson could venture near the court .- Pull Mail Gazette.

GREAT FIRE IN GLASGOW .-- The North British Daily Mail reports the occurrence on Thursday of the most disastrous fire which has happened in Glasgow for many years. It broke out about three o'clock in the morning in a building situated in Mitchell-street, occupied by Messes. John M'Farlane and Co. calenderer, and the flames ex'ended very rapidly to all parts of the premises. The wind blowing from the east, and Mitchel street being one of the narrowest in the city, the flames not only caught the roof and the windows of the warehouses over the way, but the sparks fell in showers into Union-street. When the brigade had - after showering many tons of water upon the roof and windows-p aced the werehouse out of danger, they stationed themselves on the roof and at the windows in question as points of vantage, and turned a number of hose upon the building opposite, as well as upon the warehouse of blessrs. Wylie and Lochhead. This section of the warehouse, consisting of four flors, contiguous to the building tenanted be Messes. M'Farlane and Co , and looking into Mitchell-street, also became a prey to the flames, the tenement and all its contents being completely destroyed. The diff rent flow were filled cossary directions for the completion of the change, with goods which easily catch fire, such as furniture oil cloths, mattings, and lineleams One apartment was also used as a diving-room for the employes of Messrs. Wylie and Lochhead. The flame; were no arrested till most of the entire warehouse, which is one of the largest and finest in Scotland, was deluged with water, and the contents more or less destroyed. The loss of Messes. Wylie and Loch bear has been roughly calcuated at £50,000, and will be covered by insurance spread over the leading insurance companies in the city. It was not till after the flames had made such way in Mucheil street that it was discovered that the fire was purpuing its devastating work towards Buchanan street. The buildings right to the east of the premises occupied by Messrs M'Farland and Co., as well as their contents. were eastroyed. They were occupied by Murray and Son, publishers; Gardner optician; Rathren and Grange, wholesale fancy goods merchants; Rekhout and Co. and Ovinious Davis, photographer. The lons of Mesers Murray and Son is estimated at about £5 000, £2 000 of which is covered by insurance. The Mail estimates that the total damage caused by the fire will be considerably bayond £100,500.

It is deplorable to hive to notice the fearfal in crease of homicide throughout the country latterly. This past week there have been several very revolting cases. In one case a man knocked down his unhappy wife, knelt on her, and compressed her throat with his hands, till some of the vival organs burst and death ensued. In another instance a woman went deliberately to a bridge, stripped ber illegitimate child naked and flung it into the river. In a third case, a girl had her dress, which she had prepared to go to the Foresters' fete in applied by a child of some two years old which had been entrusted to her care. She seized the poor infant, took him to the water-zistern, and deleberately threw him in. Of course the child was drowned. To these cases we might add others, but the record is already sufficiently revolting; whilst to write of the particulars of other outrages of a kindred nature would not befit our pages. We will only add that the murderer of 'Irish Kitty,' the poor hawker of needles, thread, &c., who was found so brutelly outraged and murdered in the neighborhood of Maidatone, has not yet been discovered.

A horrible accident lately occurred in England on the Bristol and Exeter Railroad. A young gentleman and his wife entered a compartment, in which there were no other passengers, and shortly efter the train had started were roused by a crash of glass, and beheld the bloody face of a dead man, which had been violently forced through the plate glass of the window of the carriage, while his body was banging outside. When the train stopped at the next station it was discovered that its guard had left his box, and, standing on the top of the carriage. had been watching the gentleman and his wife; and that passing under a bridge, he had been struck by the side of the arch and crushed to death.

At Malvern, a young man named Burland fell through a window of the smoking-room of the botel at which he was staying. He fell a distance of to forty per cent, but no corresponding reduction thirty five feet into the area, fracturing his skull. | has taken place in the cost of bread Death resulted in about two hours.

A farmers daughter in a Somerzetsbire village near Wiveliscombe lately sheared the whole of her father's flock, averaging from 23 to 25 per day;

A movement against strikes has set in among

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DISCOVERY OF A NEW COAL BED IN NOTTS .- Forsome months past borings for cost have been carried. Commons or any body; and it was strongly averred on the estate of Sir Robert J. Olifton it being the impression of the baronet that the valuable mineral was to be found under his estate. It was the opinion of many geologists that coal could not be found in that neighborhand except at a great depth. They considered that it was cut off by what is called the Great Notts and Derbyshire Fault. On Friday last however, the borings proved suc-cossful, and a bed of coal quite five fact in thickness and of excellent quality was found 200 yards beneath the surface. There is also reason to believe there are beds of ironstone in this locality.

> WCOL FROM SOUTH ANSRIGA. - Australian wool will have to compete ere long with the wool grown or the of La Plata. The latter is inferior in quality to the Australian and Cape wool, but the quantity is ecormous and is increasing at more than double the rate of progress made in Australia. Hitherte, on account of what is called a 'burr,' our mai ufacturers have rejected River Plate wool. Refused in Eng. land, it finds a market on the continent. A muchine, invented and often made on England, is used by the Belgian manufacturers to take out the burr. They spin the wool is to yarn, and then often send it to us to be worked up .- Manchester Tines.

> A CHILD KILLED BY A CAT. - An inquest was held at Popler, respecting the death of a child, aged two years, named William Steels. Some days ago there was a fight between a cat and a dog, and the deceased being near, the cat bit him. The shock to the child was so great that he died about three days after. A verdict was returned to the effect that death had resulted from the bite of a cat, and the coroner, at the request of the jury, ordered the animal to be destroyed.

At Blockley, Worcestershire, last week, a young woman drowned her child, which was eighteen mouths old. She has been committed for trial by the coroner on the charge of murder.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE-SHEEP-An order in council rescinds a previous order which prevented the movements of cheep from any port or place in England to any port or place in Scotland Licenses to hold cattle markets under the order of council, Nov. 1866, have been granted for Doncaster, Great Driffield, and Warrington.

Marnonio Stone, -A metaoric stone, weighing 29 ibs, has fallen in the parish of Almely, near the town of Kingston, Herefordshire, and scores of people are daily flocking to see it. It fell about midnight during a recent storm, penetrating the ground to the depth of 2 feet 4 inches .- Pall Mall Gazette.

The Manchester Board of Guardians has passed a resolution to pay £100 per annum to a Roman Catholic priest who has for many years discharged the duties of chaplain to their two workhouses.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF A PRIRST FROM BUNSTROKE. - We regret to state that a case of sunstroke occurred in this city on Wednesday last. The victim was, we learn, the Rev. J. Lonergan, of Buffalo, N. Y. The rev. gentleman was seen to stagger as he walked along Franklin avenue, and shortly after he fell and was taken up by an officer in a state of insensibility and conveyed to the Sisters' Hospital, where every attention was paid him, but he soon expired. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of died from congestion of the brain was returned. Deceased. was some lifty years of ago. - St. Louis Guardian.

At the Catholic Church of the Holy Family, in. Chicago, on Sunday afternoon, there was a grand ceremony of blessing statutes of our Savior, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph. The auditorium. seating nearly 5,000 people was filled, and thousands had to remain on the outside. Pontifical vespors were celebrated by Bishop de St. Palais, the sermon being preached by the Ray. Mr. O'Counor, of Vincennes, Indiana - Catholic Telegraph.

The first Catholic convent in Western Massacunsetts is being erected at Chicopee .- N. V. Catholic.

The President issued his order removing General. Sickles on Monday, and placing General E. R S. Canby in command of the Second Military district. The cause of the removal is the former's disregard of orders in relation to the processes of United bintes Courts. General Grant is instructed to issue the ne-

The National Intelligencer of Washington states that all of President Johnson's Cabinet had placed their resignations at his disposal. It asserts that McCullough will probably be retained. The truth is no more than what has been frequently stated heretofore, that the members had signified their willingness to resign if the President demanded it, but no resignations had been tendered.

A special despatch from Leavenworth contains an official report of the recent fight on Republican river. Two companies of Kansas volunteers engaged. It is positively stated that the runpor sent out by the Peace Commissioners had seen and communicated with the Indians engaged in the fight previous to its occurrence.

General Schofield has decided that the Virginia Poor laws shall be put in operation for the beneat of the vagrant nagroes who are no longer supported by Freedmen's Bureau. They will be sent to the coun. ties where they belong.

In consequence of the ill health of Gen. Thomas. the President has modified his recent order so that General Hancock is directed to assume command of the Fifth military district, General Sheridan being ordered first to proceed without dolay to the Department of the Missouri for the purpose of relieving him.

General Sheridan telegraphs to Washington that the yellow fever has assumed an opidemic form in New Orleans. The number of deaths from the 19th to the 22nd, inclusive, was thirty-soven.

The Evansville, Indiana, Courser, of Saturday, says - There is no use disguising the fact, there have beer several cases of cho era in the city the past few days. There has not been a single death in the cleanly or respectable portion of the city. All the sickness is confined to negroes and crowded tenement bouses, among people intemperate in diet and

uncleanly.' Buffalo, N. Y. Monday, August 26 .- An unknown man, aged about 23 years, a steersman on canal boat 'P W. Lamoreaux,' was murdered here last evening by J. J. Schoonmaker, a hand on the same boat. The murdered man shipped on board the boat at New York about twenty-five days ago but is supposed to belong to Utica. Schoonmaker is under arrest.

New York, Aug. 27 - A fire this evening, at No. 108 Broadway, consumed property to the amount of \$40,000. A fireman was killed by falling from the roof ot an adjoining building.

MICHIGAN CITY IND. Aug. 27.—The machine-shop and eogine 1865 of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad at Lafayette, were burned on Saturday night Four locomotives were destroyed. Lose, \$200,000.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 17.—Two suicides occurred since resterday muking twenty-teven since July 1st.

A movement is on foot in St. Louis against the bakers, with a view of inducing them to reduce the price of bresd. Flour has fallen from twenty-five

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27 .- A destructive fire occurred at Greenbury to-night, consuming a woollen factory

and other buildings. Loss \$100,000.

A wife in Flint, Mich., was lately sold for one dollar, and the Globe of that place laments that a fair and comely woman is discounted \$55 below the price of a good cow.

And the first of the man and a

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

Q. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

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

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subecription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER-1867.

Friday, 6-Of the Feria. Saturday, 7-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 8-Thirteenth after Pentecost. Nativity of the B. V. Mary. Monday, 9 - Of the Octave. Tuesday, 10 -S: Nicholas Tollentine, C. Wednesday, 11-Of the Octave. Thursday, 12-Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Napoleon has addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, urging internal improvements, and increase of means of communication and transportation with the empire.

Paris papers regard the situation of affairs in Spain extremely serious.

Paris, Sept. 1 .- Baron Moustier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular despatch to the diplomatic representatives of France at the European Courts, in regard to the existing relations of the Government with the other continental powers, alluding to recent events, and particularly to the conference held at Salzburg. He declares that this auspicious meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria should be regarded as a fresh pledge for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

The Times' Paris correspondent says : - There can be no doubt that warlike preparations are actually making in France, and the work is being carried on with great speed, but the number of Chassepot rifles necessary to supply the whole army cannot be completed before next spring.

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Constantmople.

The insurrectionary Government of Candia has notified the foreign Consuls of its intention to issue letters of marque for the equipment of privateers.

ces to its Ministers at Foreign Courts, that the war in the Island of Candia has been brought to a close, and that a general amnesty has been granted to the insurgents. The same note promises that many reforms will be forthwith introduced in the Laws and Administration of the Island.

The Reform League were to celebrate the passage of the Reform Bill by a banquet. Messrs Bright and Mill bave written letters recommending the League next to turn their attention to a demand for the ballot.

The writs for the elections in Nova Scotia have been issued in that Province, where the law requires that the polling in the different constituencies shall take place on the same day. The nominations will take place on the 11th of September, and the polling on the 18th.

PROGRESS AND PAUPERISM .- Discarding for the nonce the thread-bare arguments against Catholic dogma, and Catholic morality: admitting that, as a religion, it may do for the soul, Protestants still triumphantly appeal to the superiority of their religion in so far as the body and the supplying the wants of the flesh in this state of existence, are concerned. Appealing to the greater smartness, and the keener competition of Protestant communities, our opponents caunt us with being slow, uneuterprising, and with lagging behind the industrial spirit of the age. They will complacently contrast Liver pool or New York with Rome; and Guide Book and statistics in hand, they will show that the declared value of the exports and imports of any given country vary inversely as the attachment of its people to the Catholic faith. Protestantism, they will conclude, favors industry: and by increasing wealth, increases the happiness, the material well-being and civilisation of its less neglect of our superiors was returned by us with votaries: it has at all events the promise of this world; and for the world to come its prospects you think no barm, you would not burt us -no, nor are at least as good as are those of Popery.

But whilst thus singing the triumphs and glories of Protestant industry, and the keenness of competition which an exclusive attention to the development of the material resources of the coun-

other party certainly not Catholic, daily increasing in numbers and influence, which cries out that so far is the existing industrial system with its unrestricted competition, and free trade: that so far is that business activity that prevails in most Protestant countries, and is most conspifaith has least influence over the habits of thought, morals and practice of the people-from being a blessing to the mass of the people, it is a curse: that so far from being a system that should be encouraged, and further developed, it is one which must be overthrown and crushed, no matter at what cost: that, so far from promoting the happiness of man, it tends to make the poor man daily more wretched: that so far from elevating, it depresses: that so far from being an agent in civilisation, it brutalizes and degrades the great mass of those subject to it, beneath the level of the beasts of the field. Look, say blazing with silly jewellery and gaudy stuffs. "Fquality! Why talk to me of equality? Who the writers of this school, look at the actual conevery week shows the date to which he has paid dition of society! What do you behold? A up. Thus "John Jones, August '63,' shows that few rich, daily hecoming richer and alarged of them myriads of poor daily becoming poorer, sinking daily, lower and lower, in their abject, supplied with the essentials of a humanised exisequalid misery. Nor is this all ;-for whilst the numbers of the rich decrease, since the tendency of all modern industrial systems is to concentrate wealth in the hands of the smallest possible num ber-so in like manner the poverty or misery o the poor is not only always intensifying-but is always extending, for the numbers of the poor are always steadily increasing. For one man who can now command the luxuries of life there are thousands to whom the barest necessaries are almost ununown: and the line of demarcation betwixt rich and poor is also daily becoming more sharply defined, whilst the gulf that separates them yawns ever wider and deeper. This, according to the school of socialists, a school whose disciples are rapidly increasing in numbers, intelligence, and in determination to have a thorough social reform, is the result of our modern industrial system, of our free trade, of unlimited competition and the development of our material resources. Wealth, wealth undreamt of by our fathers, for the few : but misery, abject, hopeless misery, such as it entered not into the heart of man in the days of Romish ignorance to conceive, for the many.

grande to the designation were the contraction of the

much of sad truth in the facts urged by the So cialists, and the premises from which they con clude to the necessity of a speedy and thorough social reform. It cannot be denied that if the rich are becoming richer, the poor are becoming poorer, and more wretched day by day-and daily becoming stronger a feeling of hatred, bitrich units, from which hatred will proceed in due time a storm of rage like to that which at the end of last century burst partially over France. Well has this feeling of deadly hatred, cone the less formidable, because for the present its mania few years ago under the name of Thorndale, or the Conflict of Opinion, and in which the great social and religious problems of the day are. if not solved, treated with the skill of a master, and almost the eye of the prophet .-There is in that work one striking scene, descriptive of the relative attitude of rich and poor in industrial England, the indifference of the one the bitter hatred of the other, rankling in their hearts, waiting eagerly for the favorable moment to display itself, and provoked not by any positive ill usage from the rich, but solely by their stolid indifference to the thoughts, aspirations and sufferings of the poor, from whom in all Protestant communities the rich are separated by a wide and impassable gulf.

If there be exaggeration—there is also truth,

The writer is in London: weary he sits down to rest by the side of a great thoroughfare, watches the respective attitudes towards one another of the different classes of society, and skilfully analyses the feelings of the poor as towards the rich and prosperous :---

"I sat down under the portico of a church in Regent Street, a place which at that time, was a good deal infested by listeners of all descriptions. I find myself amongst beggars, itinerant verdors of knives and slippers, women with large pieces of wash leather displayed for sale Italian boys with their images, and the like. It was November.

"Out there in the street before me rolled by carriage after carriage - elegant equipages as they are called. How very palpable it became to me as I now sat here on the pavement, that those who looked out of the carriage windows regarded us as a quite different race of beings, as quite out of the pale o humanity Evidently the dogs in the street the lamp posts on either side of the way, or the heaps of mud scraped up for the scaveager's cart, were just as likely to occupy their thoughts, as the human groups to which I then belonged. The lady and gen leman who walked past us, with stately or with careless step, were equally indifferent. Unconscious they of our presence, unless as obstacles in the path, to be especially avoided."

"I learnt something from my new position, and the novel society around me. I felt that the passionsomething for more energetic. You simply pass us by: you have no hostility, nor dream of exciting it: would you hurt the crawling toad upon your path; you avoid us both, and for the very same reasonthe contact would be disagreeable. Simply you do not love us-this is the extent of your feeling: but our's? I detected that we return neglect-with hate!

"Without a question, we of the pavement, if we

chariots, with their liveried attendants (how we hate those clean and well fed lackeys!) - would open the carriage-loor, and bid the riders come down to us come down to share-good Heaven, what? - our ruffianage, our garbage, the general scramble, the general filth.

"War to the knife rather! they of the chariots would exclaim - war to the death rather than tals and with good reason. Meanwhile they ride there cuous and most lively there, where the Catholic softly, thinking no evil - thinking very little of anything at all.

"I sat on the steps of the Church for some time unnoticed, and undisturbed by high or low; but now a shabbily dressed man took his sent beside me, and without needless preface, or the tormalities of introduction, began to talk out the thoughts that were in

" You may well look, Sir, at these glittering shope, and all the toys and trappings of luxury displayed behind their plate-glass windows. Here we ere sitting on the steps of a Obristian Church, and looking at the pomps and vanities which it seems have not been renounced. And here and there, hovering about these plate glass windows, you may catch sight of some of the children of the poor. Clothed in rags, fed on refuse, they will at night be kennelled like dogs -or worse. Human children are bought up like wild beasts; and these shops are

cares for equality ! What is it to me, that my neighbor lives more sumptuously than I, so long as I am dieted sufficiently? • • The evil lies here: That the labor of man is misdirected to the production of superfluities, whilst a number are left un-

Nor can it be said that the above, though taken from a work of fiction, gives a false or even exaggerated description of the relative po sitions of the rich and poor in Protestant and industrial England. Rather may it be said that it but glances at one of the most hideous evils of our modern system-we mean the "White-Child Slave" system-to which the attention of the British Government has been drawn, and on | years. which a Royal Commission has just published its Report. The horrors of this slave system - the legitimate product of England's industrial system-cannot be exaggerated, cannot even be more than hipted at in the columns of a respect able paper. Suffice it to say that it has been shown that the custom obtains of buying up young children of both sexes, and of tender years to work in gangs. These gangs made up of men, women, and children are under the control of "gang-masters" who undertake jobs of labor for farmers throughout the country which they travel with their gangs of white slaves .-The labor is excessive, often lasting from eight are the very least. We copy from the Globewhich as a Protestant paper, cannot be suspected of any design to misrepresent the last results of the much vaunted industrial system of England

Royal Commission :-"Children of seven, six, and even five years of age, are consigned to the tender mercies of these that, in consequence, there is growing up and men (the gong-masters), the pay being, for the youngest, from three halfpence to three pence per day. The sexes are not separated in these gange ter hatred on the part of the poor millions, to the which number from 10 or 12 to 100 and the vice and immorality resulting from the circumstances to which they are exposed, is frightful to contemplate. Wo-men become hardened, coarse, immoral, and devoid of every quality that adorns womankind. Mothers langhingly speculate on the chances of their new born children living, and, as might be expected, the mortality among infants is horrifying. The most degrading and scandalous crimes are common, and festations are necessarily suppressed, been described by the author of a work that appeared a wretches, and whiskey and opium are the only "Adolescens rapitas, suavis et citra omne super crated on the 11th June, 1834, amid the general luxuries they crave or indulge in.'- Globe, April 26.

> Had an Imperial Commission, appointed to enquire into the state of the ergastula of Pagan Rome during the days of Tiberius, published their Report, we doubt if therein we should have found anything more horrible, morally and physically, than we find in the Report of the Royal Commission in the days of Queen Victoria-and in Protestant England with its "open bible." Yet would it be most unjust thence to conclude to some inherent defect in the English character, or to pretend that English parents, who sell their little ones to the hideous slavery of the gang, are destitute of natural affections. God forbid that we should insinuate so foul a calumny! No! they are the victims of their circumstances, of an mexorable necessity pressing upon them, and of the modern industrial system untempered by Christian charity. It is the constant ever increasing pressure upon their means of subsistence, it is the sharp pang of hunger gnawing at their vitals, it is the keen incessant scram ble and struggle for existence, that compel Eog lish fathers and mothers to sell their own flesh and blood for a morsel of bread, that they may eat and not die. No! the conclusion at which we arrive is this: Not that the parents of England, who sell their children into slavery, are naturally without affection: but that the roverty of the English poor is so crushing, as to compel them to violate all the better instincts of their nature. Have we not all read in Josephus how, in the doomed city of Jerusalem, and under the pressure of the terrible famine, the delicate woman, the maintain the established traditions of the See. high-born Jewish lady, took and roasted her own child?

There is evidently something rotten in the modern industrial system of which Protestantism destined that before his elevation he should reaso vaunts itself, in which it places its superiority to Catholicism, and which entitles it to reproach the latter as " slow," unenterprising, and station. ary on the path of civilisation. But, on the other hand, as a set off, it is equally true that, if in Catholic communities there be, as compared with Protestant, less industrial energy, there is more contentment, that if there is less display of try such as England necessitates—there is an- had our own will, would stop those smooth-rolling hideous abject misery which prevails in England skilful administration, truly, began for the See finished. The good mistress appeared on the

to the extent of stifling the affections of the minary an era of prosperity unknown since the father, and the justiness of the maternal heart .-On the whole we see not, why, even in a material point of view, and with reference solely to wordly advantages, the Catholic country should envy the lot of its more active and "go-ahead" Protestant rival.

MONSEIGNEUR PIERRE FLAVIEN TURGEON. (Translated from the French.)

In the month of February, 1855, on the 21st 22ad, and 23rd of that month the metropolitan church of Quebec, and that of St. Rochs, presented a truly touching spectacle to the pious. Priests, ecclesiastics, and laics, bathed those sanctuaries with tears, and offered up their prayers and supplications before the Blessed Sacrament, exposed to their veneration. The chief Bishop of the church in Canada, Monseigneur l'Archeveque Pierre Flavien Turgeon, had been struck with mortal illness on the 19th of the same month, while assisting at the obsequies of a Sister of Charity in the St. John's Church, and the faithful thronged from all quarters of the city, imploring the Lord to preserve so dear a pastor to his flock. The Almighty listened to supplications so ardently offered, but, impenetrable in His designs, withheld from the venerable

sufferer his former vigor; permitting him occa-

sionally, it is true, to re-appear and bless his

children at the cathedral church of Quebec, but

denying him that activity in his service which

had characterized a career already sufficiently

full. During the last seven years of his existence.

his infirmity had made such progress as to con-

fine him to his chamber, and during the night of

the 24th and 25th of the present month, God

took him to Himself, at the age of almost 80

Few men outlive themselves without being exposed to lose that merited tribute of praise which would have accompanied their obsequies had they disappeared in the plenitude of their greatness, but the memory of Monseigneur Tur geon will surmount this trial. Notwithstanding the species of oblivion to which his long retire ment would seem to have relegated him, memories of him revive to-day around the tomb about to close forever. People love to repeat over again the events of his past life, which, truly, were not wanting in eclat: Religion, recognizing the emment services rendered by him, publishes his eulogium; she goes back to his childhood, studies with interest his life as a seminarist, but admires above all the acts of his long and glorious episcopate. Quebec, already so proud to to eleven hours per day-and the physical evils have furnished to the church in Canada their Lordships the Bishops d'Esgly, Hubert, Panet, and Signay, glorifies itself again in having given nirth to Mgr. Turgeon. He was born on the 12th of November, 1787, his parents being M Louis Turgeon, a respectable merchant of this -some few remarks upon the revelations of the city, and Dame Louise Dumont. Distinguished by their religion and probity, they were models of virtue for their child, and succeeded in im

planting in his breast, from his tenderest years,

that conscientious delicacy which never ceased

to distinguish him. It was no doubt, a subject of consolation for these good parents to behold the application of the young Flavien, become a pupil of the lesser Quebec Seminary in 1800. It is not without interest we read the class certificate of this dignity of his country. Here are the terms in accept the burthen which he had refused eight earlier college years. It was the fortune of the addressed the following words to the new digniyoung Flavien to sustain during the whole period | tary: "I must say that your qualities as pupil, of his studies, that reputation which he had conquered for himself, even at the threshold of the Quebec Seminary, of remarkable success joined to the most tender piety. One of those priests who, the most, cherishes his memory, has said to us that he passed even among his fellow pupils tor another Louis de Gonzague. Such was his devotion in church, his modesty, and the reserve of his manners, that those about him were struck with the similitude between him and the angelical scholar whom the church, to-day, honors

at her altars. Mgr. Plessis, with that sagacity which enabled him so keenly to appreciate men, had singled out this scholar among his co-disciples; and, on the completion of the young man's rhetorical course, selected him for secretarial employment near his own person, admitting him to minor orders. The young abbe followed his course of philosophy and theology, while he was thus already being initiated, under so great a master, into the details of ecclesiastical administration. Secretly, Mgr. Plessis nursed the hope of leaving, at death, the episcopal throne to M. Turgeon himself. As charged with the full administration of the diowe learn from the Abbe Ferland, to whose biography of Mgr. Plessis we owe these details, the | Signay, he solemnly took possession of the episgreat bishop sought beforehand to prepare his young protege for the important post, and by multiplying his relations with him and familiar . izing him with his own views, to enable him to

However, Providence disposed matters other wise; and it was not until 25 years after the death of his venerable friend that he was permitted to ascend to the episcopal seat. It was der emment services to the Quebec Seminary.

Ordained priest on the 29th August 1810, he was appointed to a professorship in the Seminary on the 19 h October of the year following, and remained attached to that institution during a space of twenty two years; fulfilling by turns the duties of Director of both the greater and lesser Seminaries, Assistant Superior, and Procureur. This latter post he filled during nine years, from 1824 to 1833; and in it earned the ceived the whole troup of children rushing out wealth, there is also less pauperism, less of that gratitude of the Quebec Seminary. Under his with haste, gleeful, no doubt, to find their labors

disasters of the conquest. Clever in disentangling old accounts; indefatigable in research; firm in the necessity of enforcing contracts, and nevertheless, quite ready to yield when concession became a duty, he succeeded to clearing from the confusion which enshrouded it a portion of the balance-sheet of the Isle Jesus, and of several other departments. His successors had but to walk in his footsteps and complete the task begun by him, and often they have been filled with astonishment at the vastness of the labor to which he had devoted himself.

But is this the only precious souvenir that Monseigneur Turgeon has left to the Quebec Seminary? There is another of much higher value in our estimation: it is that which an accomplished priest leaves behind him. Whether it be in communicating, during three years, to the pupils of the greater Seminary, the science of theology, and that of ceremonial with which he was so familiar; whether, during three other years, he forms to all the virtues the pupils of the lesser Seminary; or whether he directs the business matters of the institution-what. ever post he occupies, you find in him those qualities which distinguish a perfectly sacerdo. tal lite. His name is linked with those of two other priests, contemporary residents at the Seminary, and who reciprocated that esteem which he bore for them, Messrs. Jerome Demers and Antoine Parant. From the lips of the late Messire L. J. Casault we have often heard the enlogium of these three priests, so full of merit in every sense, and who seemed from a certain point of view to complete each other's existence. The one, M. Demers, more serious and grave. brought his judgment to hear with that correctness which had to be admitted; the other, M. Parant, more benevolent, liked above all things to listen to the promptings of his kind heart; while the third, M. Turgeon, gayer and wittier, tempered by his repartees whatever might be too austere or too charitable (pardon the expression) in the conversation of his two confreres. The intimacy of these three gentlemen was agreeable in the extreme. Persons of the world left them fascinated with their conversation; as well with the nobleness and the grace of their manners, as with the amiability and condescension of the reception accorded by them.

Chosen for the episcopacy from his youth, as we have seen, M. Turgeon had occasion to besitate before the responsibility which that dignity imposes. On the death of Mgr. Plessis, in 1825, Mgr. Panet, then 72 years of age, feeling the want of a coadjutor, laid before the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Canada, the names of the three priests whom he believed most canable of aiding him and sharing his functions. M. Turgeon's name appeared on the list, between that of the late M. Demers and Mgr. Signay. Up to that time the English government believed itself authorized to exercise the privilege of the French government in the nomination of hishops, viz., to approve beforehand which of the three selected priests should be presented to the Sovereign Pontiff. Messrs. Demers and Turgeon having been informed officially that their names had been presented to the approbation of the government, after deliberation both arrived at the determination to refuse the burthen which it was sought to impose upon them.

In 1833, on the death of Mgr. Panet, Mgr. Signay, obliged in his turn to share the labours charming little member of the seventh class, des- of the episcopate, succeeded in overcoming the tined one day to occupy the highest ecclesiastical repugnance of M. Turgeon, and in making him cilium functus est omnibus exercitus festine et joy of the Canadian clergy and people, with the diligenter." In 1804, having attained a place in Title of Bishop of Sidyme, in partibus infidethe third class, he merited that it should be lium, Mgr. Signay himself acting as Bishop written of him: " quo sapientior in schola nullus | Consecrator, assisted by Monseigneurs Lartique existit." Happy the boy who does not betray and Gaulin. The sermon of the occasion was the hopes his teachers found upon him, and who preached by the Very Rev. M. Gadieux, V. G. sees not wither away the laurels gathered in his and Cure of Three Rivers, who in terminating as disciple, as companion, and as friend of an illustrious prelate, whose memory shall ever be dear to this diocese, Mgr. J. O. Plessis, your journey with him to Rome, the seat of the Cathelic Church, your visit to the tombs of the martyrs, are for us a guarantee of your apostolic zeal, and that before our choice was made, heaven had selected you!"

And these predictions were not disappointed. Scarcely bad he been chosen and consecrated, than he seconded with all his energy the plans of his venerable Archbishop, Mgr. Signay. To bim must be attributed a large share of the works which signalized the reign of that prelate: the establishment in 1837 of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith; the foundation in 1838 of the mission in Columbia; the establishment in 1841 of ecclesiastical Retreats; the construction in 1844 of the Archiepiscopal Palace; and the foundation, in the same year, of the ecclesiastical province of Quebec.

The ardour of his zeal was doubled when, on the 10th November, 1849, he found himself cese, and when, at the death of Monseigneur copal seat on the Sib October, 1850.

" To protect from the fury of the wolves the fold confided to him, and to supply it with salutary food, such," according to the words recently addressed by Pius IX to Mgr. de Tloa, "such are the results to which a bishop's efforts should tend." It is not difficult to convince one's self of the importance which Mgr. l'Archeveque Turgeon attached to this double duty.

Education, such is one of the means of giving to the faithful salutary food. Here we see Mgr. Turgeon protecting education in all its branches, from the humble country school to the Laval University.

A few years after he became bishop, during a vacation, he was travelling towards that sojourn which he so much loved, that of St. Joachim and Petit Cap. Passing through one of the neighbouring parishes, before a schoolhouse, he per-

doorstep, as if casting a parting look of watch- repairing the evils which afflicted the sorrowing vicfulness over her family, about to disperse. Mgr. Turgeon immediately stopped his vehicle, himselt called back the children to the schoolhouse, went zens of Quebec, he took infinite trouble to afford to in with them, and notwithstanding the consterna- all the consolations of religion, and to provide for the tion which this unexpected visit seemed to create. made enquiries about each one. To the most diligent he addressed words full of goodness, distributed rewards, and lavished the choicest enlogies upon the humble schoolmistress who devoted quisite both for body and soul. herself to a profession so painful though so meritorious. It was an event, the souvenir of which remained graven upon the hearts of all, and it was

Professor of theology during a certain period, he knew the high importance which the pupils of the greater Seminary should attach to this queen of the sciences. In a letter of the fifth September, 1853, addressed to M. L. J. Casault, then Superior, he expressed to him the resolution not but those young men who, during their retirement, had had the time to discipline themselves in the practice of sacerdotal virtues, and to prepare themselves by regular studies for the exer cise of the sacred ministry. Ic effect he added. the wants of the age demand more than ever that the priest should be the light of the people, by his knowledge and his virtues. He then deplores that the wants of the ministry have prevented bis permitting the pupils of the greater Seminary to devote themselves exclusively to their special studies, and he expressed his desire that the more serious theological studies should be progressed

It was for his highly cultured mind a very lively satisfaction to see established under his reign the Laval University, destined, according to his own words, to be of immense utility in the grand interests of order, of morality, and of healthy studies.

To hail with joy the idea of this creation, first : broached by Mgr. de Montreal; to support by work and by letter the demand made on the sub ject to the Provincial Government; to sustain with energy the project, once it was conceived. and not to permit its abandonment; to give powerful encouragement to M. L. J. Casault. who sometimes felt like giving way in presence of the innumerable difficulties which awaited the Quebec Seminary, to rejoice exceedingly when he beheld the project on the point of realization, thanks to the liberality of the Imperial Government; finally, to recommend, by his pastoral letter of the 8th December, 1853, the Laval Uniin the face of the country in terms which do honor both to the breadth of his views and the correctness of his ideas : such constitute, if we which holds it forever an honor to have had him for first visitor and protector.

And when Mgr. Turgeon congratulated himtook possession of the metropolitan see, he was labors of the Fathers of the two first Councils of

in his diocese the ecclesiastical conferences. Four times in the year the members of the clergy in their respective districts, assemble to discuss certain points of importance in ecclesiastical science. Nothing is more useful, according to the words of our venerable prelate himself than those pious assemblies to maintain and strengthen the taste for theological studies, and to keep up in the teaching and practice of the holy ministry that beautiful unity which is the strength of Ca tholicity. The rules which prescribe the method to be followed in these conferences were drawn up by His Grace, and afford proof of great wis dom.

Such are a few of the works of Mgr. Turgeon to give to his flock wholesome food, science in its wides. When he undertook to protect his flock against the madness of the times, according to the expression of Pius IX, what did he do?

Re-peruse his pastoral letter of the 2nd April, to revive the zeal of the friends of temperance, and see with what energy he raises his voice against a vice which has always produced such cruel ravages among

Read again his pastoral of the 15th January, of the same year, on the table turning mania. giddiness had taken possession of many minds, leading them into strange disgressions, in the wake of the tables themselves, which they in errogated in a thousand ways. Mgr. Turgeon raised his voice, and such was the influence of his word that, from that moment wisdom returned to the people and the most absolute obedience ensued upon this expression of supreme authority. Marvellous example, which it is good to record in our annals, to prove both the sound sense which distinguished our prelate and the ascendancy which he exercised over his flock This document was republished in France A celebrated theological author, Pere Gury has inserted the greatest portion of it in the last editions of his work and we ourselves, at Paris, have heard it said to Monseigneur Lavigerie, that nothing better had ap

peared anywhere on this question, There is an Order, the history of which is intimately connected with that of the commencement of our country; its members have sealed our soil with the blood of their martyrs. Forced to disappear at the conquest, the last of them, Father Cazot, died at Qua bec in 1800. Mgr. Turgeon desired to renew that tertained for him by the community. The mu-

It is principally to these two Orders that recourse is had for priests to conduct Retreats in our country parishes: well merited praise accompanies everywhere the good which they do not cease to produce

In 1845, after the great fires of St. Roch's and St. ' John's suburbs in company with the leading citizens of Queben, he spent the greatest part of his time in \(\epsilon u y, 2cth.\)

tims of that immense calamity.

In 1847 when typhus fever was spreading its ravages among the emigrants and also among the citifuture of more than 400 orphans left to his charge. What solicitude did he not display for those priests who, in the exercise of their ministry, had been at to their bedside, to procure for them the succours re-

Like the Good Shepherd, who came to deliver souls from sin, Mgr. Turgeon, before death, was enabled to assist in founding an asylum for penitents—that of the "Bon Pasteur." By his words and his with emotion a venerable Cure narrated the liberality he encouraged the foundresses of this noble institution, caused collections to be made for its support, and recommended it to his diocesans.

But there was one good work which his piety effected above all others; his heart yearned with predilection towards that asylum to which humanity is so much indebted - the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. It was there that he manifested all that was good and compassionate in his nature. To recount all the delicate kindnesses of which he gave proofs to admit, as a general practice, to ordination any to these pious ladies, from the year 1851 till his death, is impossible to all but to the good Sisters themselves. That which we can affirm is, that they cannot speak of him without visible emotion, and we ourselves have been deeply moved while listening to some of the details, repeated to us by their first superior, the Rev. Sister Mallet. Let it suffice for us to state here, that he testated to them his personal fortune as a proof of affection for their establishment.

Let us also state here that the Siste s have had the opportunity to prove, in a signal manner, the gratitude which they entertain for their benefactor. For the last twelve years, two of their number have spent day after day with the august sufferer, surrounding him with all that care and all those precautions of which they alove know the secret. But their pious gratitude did not rest there, as they have founded a yearly sacrifice of the Mass for the repose of the soul of their dear pastor, and which will perpetuate his memory in an institution beloved by him.

It is consoling thus to witness a life of 80 years, spent without relexation in the practice of the most ealightened charity, calmly pass away amid the objects of its piety. The just shall receive even in this life, the promise of God: "Opera illorum sequalur illos." Fifty-zeven years of priesthood thirty three spent in the episcopacy, eighty years of an existence always edifying: what a succession of merits of all kinds was it not given to digr Turgeon to gather during so long a career The affectionate watchfulness which surrounded him during the last twelve years of his life, testified to him that his reward had begun even here below. And that which must have softened the bitterness of his long illness was that he beheld the guidance of his diocese confided to a prelate whom he himself had chosen for his coadjutor and in whom he perceived all those eminent qualities which so worthily adorn his successor. - C L.

FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC. -Yesterday morming, at nine o'clock, the remaios of this venerable prelate were interred versity to the faithful of his diocese; to praise it with all the imposing pomp and ceremony of the Roman Catholic church, The following was the order of the procession: -A detachment of police; the pupils of the Semmary of Quebec: are not mistaken, the noble part acted by Mgr. the Sexton; the Cross and Acolytes; the Clergy; Pierre Flavien Turgeon towards an establishment | the Bishops and their assistants; the hearse and cossio, accompanied by the Church Wardens, as pall-bearers; the Episcopal insignia; the mem-And when Mgr. Turgeon congratulated himbers of the family; Mr. Godley, Secretary to self upon the success of the Laval University, the Governor General, and Col. Monck; the he was but the echo of his colleagues in the Ca- Leutenant Governor; the Federal Execuive; nadian episcopacy. He had had the happiness to the Provincial Executive; Senators; the Chief assemble them in Provincial Council in 1851, and Justice of the Province: the Chief Justice of on this question of superior education, as on many [the Superior Court; the Puisnes Judges of the others, he was assisted by their enlightenment Court of Appeals; he Judges of the Superior and their counsels. From the moment when he Court; the Consul of France and the Vice-Consul of Spain; the Judge of the Sessions of convinced of the utility and necessity of convok- the Peace, the Recorder of the city, followed by ing his suffragans, to deliberate with them on the the Officers of the different Courts; the Roctor spiritual interests of the province, and again in and Professors of the Laval University; the 1854, he had the happmess to preside at a second | Staff and office s of the Volunteer Militia. The of these sacred reunions, in which God is pleased | band of the pinth battalion; a detachment of the to enlighten pastors on their proper duty towards | ninth hattalion; the Royal Engineers; a detachtheir flock and the means of being useful to them. [ment of the 30th Regiment; His Honor the The pastorals of this double epoch illustrate the Mayor and Corporation; the Magistrates; the members of the Medical and Legal Professions; the Notaries; the Committee of Management of Is obedience to an expression of the first St. Patrick's Church; the Church Wardens of Council, Mgr. Turgeon hastened to re-establish | St. Roch; the Institute Canadien; the Society of St. Vincent de Paul : the St. Jean Baptiste Society-citizens generally. From the time the procession left the Archieptseopal Palace, until it entered the Cathedral, minute guns were fired by the Quebec Garrison Artillery from Durham Terrace, and as a mark of respect many of the shops in the neighborhood were closed during the ceremony. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded by all classes of our citizens, and the Cathedral, where the last imposing obsequies were preformed, was filled with a deeply interested audience. The walls and ceiling of the Church were festooned with black crape, which added to the dim light prevailing in the edifice, produced a most solemn and imposing effect. The service chaunted by Mgr. de Tloa, and M. l'Abbe Benjamin Paquet pronounced an elequent and impressive funeral oration.- Quebsc Chronicle 29th.

INSTALLTAION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP. -At four o'clock this atternoon Mgr. Baillargeon was installed as Archbishop of Quebec, at the French Cathedral in this city. His Grace was accommand from the Archiepiscopal Palace by all the Bishops and clergy who took part in the sad ceremony of this forenoon. The canopy was supported by the Churchwardens, being followed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable the Premier, Judges Caron, Taschereau, and Maguire, the Consul General of France, Rector and Professors of Laval University, the Mayor and City Councillors, the Wardens of the Roman Catholic churches in Quebec, the Militia Roman Catholic churches in Quebec, the Militia employed for several years, to the great satisfaction of his employers, in one of the most important Merdoor His Grace was received and conducted to the archiepiscopal throne with the customary ceremonial. The Cure of Quebec welcomed the new Archbishop to the Cathedral in a brief address, alluding to his having once been, like his predecessor, parish priest of that church many years, and to the general esteem and respect enconnection, interruped during so many years; in 1849 sic performed by Mr. Gagnon on the organ the Jesuit Fathers returned to establish themselves during the two organs was very anuronmate during the two processions was very appropriate to the occasion, being chiefly improvised : among the pieces, we thought we recognised the Priere de l'etoile du Nord, and the Coronation March from Le Prophite, both compositions of Meyerbeer. The interesting ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of persons. - Quebec Mer-

VISIT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF Kingston to Perth.—On Tuesday last the Roman Catholic Bishop Horan arrived in Perth, for the purpose of holding an ordination in the Church here. This is said to be a special mark of tavor to the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, the pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Perth, who is certainly regarded as a most estimable man not only by Catholics but Prostestants also. A number of carriages were in waiting at the Railway station, on the arrival of the train, and the Bishop and a number of ecclesiastics who attended him took their places therein, and proceeded to Dr. Chisholm's residence, proceded by the St. Pa- For the first year of the course....\$1.00 per month. trick's Brass Band, playing a number of pieces of

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bolton, J. McGee, \$2; Picton, M. Shannon, \$1; J. McDonald, \$2; Charlebourg, Rev. Mr. Beaudry, \$2; St. Henri, Rev. Z Gingras, \$2; Very Rev. Mr. Gazeau, \$3; L'Assomption, Rev. Mr. Dupuis, \$2 50; West Osgoode M. Melvoy, \$1; Toronto, W. J. Mc-Donell, \$2; Lachine, Rev. J. N. Marechai \$2; Aylmer, C. Devlin, \$3; St. Zephirin, M. Purtell, \$8.40; Fort William, Rev. D. Duranquet \$2; Penetanguishene Rev. J. P. Kennedy, \$2; Lancasier, U.S., Rev. J. H. J. H. Noiseux, \$6 U S. Oy.; Lennoxville, A. Mc-Curdy, \$1; St. Columban, Rev Mr. Falvey, \$2; J. Phelan, \$2; Eist Temoleton, T. Kennedy, \$0, St. Audrews, Miss M. McMillan, \$1; North Nation Mille, H. Ryan, \$2; B. Alphonse Rodriguez Rev. P. Beaudry, \$2; St. Peters, P. E. J. A. McCormick, \$2; Erinsville, # McMillan, \$2; Brudenell, J. Oull \$2; Kingsbridg", Chs. Mc Jarthy, \$2; Williamstown, D. B McGillis, \$2; Nichol, Trevor Farrell, \$2; Richmond Hill, M. Teefy, \$2: Cornwall, Mr. Gleecon, \$4; Frampton, West, H. Courtney, \$2; Callfield, M. Quinn, \$2; Durham, D. Mooney, \$4; Sorel, J. Morgan, \$4; Port Louis, J Finu, \$2; St Gregoire G Bargeois, \$2; O.tawa, J Clance, \$2; Quebec, Rev L'Abbe Manigni \$2; St. Raphaels, A. Chisholm, \$2; Egerton, P. Wolfe \$1; Kingsbridge, Rev. A. Wassereau, \$2.

Per J C McDonald, Charlottetown P E I-Ray O D McDonald, Tiguish 54; M Burks, Georgetown S2.
Per P Purcell, Kingston - Jas Campbell, \$5; Rev
M Couillard \$4; P Henry \$3; J Kavanagh \$1; Jas
King \$2 50; Sergt Shea \$2.

Per Rev G Volkert, Ingersoll-G Furlong, Springford, \$1. Per D J McRae, Dundee - Mrs A Lincoln \$2.

Per J Hacket, Chambiy-Self \$2; L Connors \$4; M Mullarkey \$2.

Per J Johnson, Whithy-Mrs Kavany \$2; J Spir-

Per Rev D O'Connell. South Duoro-J Allan \$1. Per P Lynch, Aliumette Island - T Kelly \$1. Per Rev R McDonald Pictou, N S-A McGillivray, Antigonish \$2; A McMaster, Glen Road \$2; D Obisholm, Student \$2; J Sears, Lochaber \$2; R Forristale *2; J L McDonald, Margarie \$2.
Per J A Phelan, Cornwall—D Phelan \$2; D A McDonell \$2.

Birth,

At Whitby, on the 20th August the wife of Mr. James Johnson, Watchmaker, of a daughter.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

THIRTEEN MILES FROM MONTREAL HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, THEORETI-OAL AND PRACTICAL.

The re-opening of the new bigh commercial course introduced in the Masson College will take place on the 4th of September next. The following is a sketch of this new and improved programme:-

FIRST SECTION.

IST AND 2ND YEARS. - GRAMMAR CLASSES.

Their subjects:-1st. Accentuated and Declamatory Reading. 2nd, Elements and Syntax of the French and

English Languages. 3rd. Arithmetic in alt its branches, and Mental

SECOND SECTION.

Calculation. Different writings

The reading of Manuscripts.

Rudiments of Book-keeping. Compendium of Universal History.

3RD YEAR. - CLASS OF BUSINESS. Its subjects:-

Book-keeping in all its divisions. Commercial Arithmetic.

Commercial Correspondence.

Calligraphy. Treatise on Commercial Law.

Telegraphing. Banking Exchange, Discount, Customs and

Commissions. 8:h Insurance

Stenography 9th. History of Canada (for those only who follow the entire course.)

THIRD SECTION.

4TH YEAR, -- CLASS OF LETTERS.

Ita anbjects:-1st. Belles Lettres-Rhetoric.

Contemporaneous History. Commercial and Historic Geography

Natural History.

Horticulture (Flowers, Trees and Becs.)

Architecture.

Treatise on Domestic and Political Economy.

5TH YEAR .- CLASS OF SCIENCES. Its subjects: -Course of Moral Philosophy

Civil Law Study of the Civil and Political Constitution

of Canada. Experimental Physics.

Applied Chemistry.

Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS.

Academic and Lineal Drawing-Vocal and Instrumental Geometry Brard and tuition: \$100.00.

The College Masson careful of the interest of its pupils, has confided the execution of its commercial programme to one of the first boo'-keeper in Montieal The new professor, M Robichault, has been captile houses in the city Everything connected with this branch will be taught according to the system at present in use in all country houses.

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

H. A. B VERRAU, Ptr., Principal.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL

The duties of the above named school will be resumed, (D. V.) on Monday, 9th Sept. 1867. Parents are requested to be punctual in sending, and children in coming, on the first day, that they may be classified, and active duties resumed at once. OF MONTREAL.

COTTE STREET NO. 31 AND 33.

THE REOPENING of the CLASSES will take place on SECOND SEPTEMBER NEXT. By a Resolution adopted on the 20th, of July 1866,

the School Commissioners have made a deduction o ififty cents permonth on the charges for tuition, the first year of the course being nevertheless ex-cepted, and moreover, have established the following new conditions, viz :

The payments in each year of the course are exigible monthly and in advance, between the 1st. and

second 1.50 200 third 2 50 fourth 11 fifth 3.00

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

On the other side, twenty five cents per month will be added to the account of parents who will have failed to pay before the 15th of the month. The Commercial Academy's principal object is to prepare students attending the course for all branches

both Commercial and Industrial. The French and English languages are taught by experienced French and English professors, and the task of learning these idioms is made easy by the fact that a great number of French and English students daily and constantly frequent the school For all particulars, enquire of the Principal, at the Academy, Cotte Streat, No. 31, from S to 10 A. M, and from 1 to 2 P. M

U. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

CONVENT OF LA PRAIRIE.

THE Sisters of the Congregation of N. D. of the above place, have just replaced their ancient Convent built in 1704, by a new one having more than double the dimensions of the first. This house, constructed without any regard to the saving of expeases, presents all that the health, the comfort and the convenience of the pupils require namely, epacions and elevated Sailes and Class-rooms, s large dormitory well ventilated, adjoining which, is a toilet chamber and bathroom.

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

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

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

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

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

The entrance of the pupils, this year, takes place on Monday, the 23d September next. let August, 1867.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIREAD ME.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION. Directed by the Religious of the Order of St. V later MILE END NEAR MONTREAL.

This house of education, founded in 1848, is placed under the patronage of His Lordship the Biabhop of Montreal and the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

It is protected by the Provincial Government, It classes are opened on the 2d of September and

closed on the lat, of July. English and French are taught with the same at-The course of studies is of six years and embraces

grammar, history, geography, arithmetic, bookkeeping, drawing, and catechism, &c., with some notions on agriculture and domestic economy. We have shops for shoe-makers, tailors, printers,

book-binders and cabinet-makers. For those who are old or occupied on the farm we opes on the 15th of November, a special caurse which lasts until the 15th of April.

Tois course comprises : manual alphabet, writing, the elementary rules and catechism, &c. There is no particular dress but the pupils must be provided with clothes so that they may be always

kept clean. CONDITIONS Boarding and tuition ... \$80 00 for the school year. Bedding 5.00 Washing..... 5.00

Payable in advance in two terms. Books, clothing and medical cares are extra charges. A. BELANGER OP.S.V.

CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA, LACHINE.

THE entrance of the pupils will take place on WED-NESDAY the FOURTH of September. ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, McGURD STREET.

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

Ornamental Needle work.

Conditions: - Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and S1; Music. \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance Fee [anni al charge], 50c.

Hours of Class: - From 6 to 11:15 o'clock AM., and from 1 to 4 e'clock P.M No deduction made for occasional absence Dinner per mouth, \$2.
St. Ann's Sawied Room - The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of aunouncing that they will re-open their Pewing Room, in the Sain Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867 The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

WANTED,

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

TEACHER Montreal, 29th August, 1867.

538 St. Joseph St., Montreal - tember, and ends o - the int Thursday of Jaly 1

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY | SEMINARY OF ST. THERESE DE BLAINVILLE,

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST. THE Scholastic Year, at the above Institution wil commence on THURSDAY, FIFTH SEPTFUBER The Course of Studies embraces the English

French, Latin and Greek Languages; Arithmetic Book Keeping, Geography, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Intellectual Philosophy and the Sciences: Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry; Vocal and instrumental Music Drawing, &c., The Course is so arranged that after the first half, the students are prepared to enter advantageously in any branch of Commercial agricultural

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

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

Nos, 30 and 32 St. Denis Street, near Viger Square, Montreal.

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

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

tory Latin Course for those who desire it. Young Ladies and Young Gentlemen will be received AS BOARDERS, in the separate houses, on

the same moderate terms as before. Plain and Ornamental Needle-work taught in the Establishment.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.

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

The above Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, 2nd September next, at

Nine o'clock, A M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on very mode-

For particulars apply at the School. WM. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 30, 1867.

ST. ANTOINE ACADEMY.

NO. 1:1 ST. ANTOINE ST., MONTREAL. The opening of the Classes of the above named Academy, already announced to the public as a branch of the Mount St. Mary Institute, took place or Monday, the 26th inst.

> SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street. PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, CIRCUIT GOURT,

The First day of July, one thousand eight hundred

and sixty-seven.

PRESENT: The Hen. Mr. JUSTICE BERTHELOT.

No. 272. ANGELIQUE ROY, of the parish of Rigard, widow of the late Benjamin Sauve, in his lifetime of the

same place, reoman, EERNABE HURTEBISE, beretofore of the same place, now absent of this Province, blacksmithbut having properties at the said place of Rigard,

Defendant. The Court, upon the metion of Gideon Ouimet, Esq., attorney of the plaintiff, orders that as it appears by the return of John Fletcher, bailiff of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec acting in the District of Montreal, to the writ of summon issued in this Court, that the defendant has no domicile in the said District of Montreal, and in the said Pro-vince, which domicile he has left—that he be notified by a public advertisement to be published twice in the English language, in the newspaper called Tur TAUE WITNESS, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper called La Minerve, both published in the City of Montreal, to appear and make answer to the said action during the two months following the last publication of the said advertisement, and on default by the defendant to appear and answer to said action, in such delay, it shall be permitted to the plaintiff to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default.

F. D. N. BASTIEN, Clerk of the said Court.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

By the Court.

Mostreal, 24th August, 1867.

In the matter of EDWARD MORIN, Merchant, of St. Anne de la l'ocatiere, and now of the City of Montresl.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he

Official Assignee.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completelyorganized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health. morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instructions wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education, Particular affection will be given to the French and English languages." A large and well selected Library will be OPER to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuitiou, \$100 per Annum (payable hal yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during may, \$2. The Annual Session o masnes on the lat Sep The state of the s

Fire.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Parti, Aug. 10 .- The Etendard of this evening states that next week an interview will be held s Aix or Chambery between Signor Ratazzi and M. Freny, on the subject of the conversion of the Church property in Italy.

in A telegram has been received here by the Government from M. Dano, the French Minister in Mexico, dated the 20th of July, in which he announces that unless any unforeseen event happened, he should be in a position to start for France in a few days.

Paris, Aug. 12 .- The Journal de Paris of this evening says that the Moniteur of the 15th inst. will contain a letter from the Emperor Napoleon requesting the Ministers to introduce at once the reforms which still await adoption by the Legislative Body, and thus establish in effect liberties which at present do not by right exist The Presse, on the other hand, Bays that the measures contemplated have no politi cal character, the most important of them being for the completion of parochial roads.

The Epoque of this evening says, "We have reason to believe that the dispute between Prussia and Donmark in reference to North Schleswig is now in a fair way of being settled."

The Count de Labedoyere, Senator, died in Paris on Saturday. He was the son of the colonel who hore the same name, and who paid with his life the penalty of his treason to the Bourbons, having been the first commander of a regiment who declared for Napoleon on his return from Elbs in 1815. In an enterprise like that of Napoleon it was the conduct of the first corps that determined the rost, and from the defection of Labedoyere that of the whole army was anticipated. He had owed his advancement to the Royal Court, but it appears he was of a romantic turn of mind, was an enthusiastic admirer of the glories of the Empire and, moreover, could not resist the seductions of the Duchess of St. Len, one of the most persuasive of the partisans of Napoleon. Labe-doyere was then in garrison at Grenoble, and left it in defiance of the commands of the General comcommanding, at the head of his regiment to join the Emperor. He was tried, convicted of treason, and executed. The late Senator, his son, is said to have been an estimable person, who took no very active part in politics The state of trade generally in France is far from

prosperous, as appears from the enormous amount, 902 millions, of the metallic reserve in the Bahk cellars. Nothing of the kind, as the Semuine Financiere observes, has been witnessed in the history of credit establishments. It is the incontestable sign of absolute stagnation in commercial affairs, and wore than a vague and instinctive mistrust; it is the expression of a general and systematic refusal of confidence in the maintenance of pence, well or ill founded. But it is also a curious evidence of the resources of France and of the excessive power of hearding. When the country, uncertain and fearful of the future, stops short in its industrial and commercial career rejects all enterprises which require any unusually long period, and ceases altogether to speculate, it may repose on a treasure of more than 900 millions safely locked up in the coffers of the Bank of France.

Panis, August 14. - Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne French Ambassador to the Court of St. Jame's, bas been nominated Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Count Reculet has been nominated Grand Officer; and M Desnoyers, French Consul at Newcastle upon-Type; and M. Chapdelaine, Vice Consul at Cardiff, Chevaliers of the same Order.

Paris, August 15 .- The Moniteur of this morning announces several appointments to the Legion of Honour, but contains nothing in reference to the reforms which some French journals had declared would be promulgated to-day.

The candidates for the Councils General who had not obtained the legal or absolute majority in the first ballot in Sunday, the 4th inst., presented themzelves again on Sunday last to the electors. The success of the Opposition in this second operation has been almost general; and it is the more significant as on several points it was least expected Lyons has completed its victory of the 4th, for the three condidates of the Democratic Opposition who had to recur to the ballot on Sunday last have been returned by a large majority.

DENMARK.

Napoleon's fete day the Grown Prince, the President tling of the Budget of the North German Confederatof the Council of Ministers, the French journalists tion, the chief items of which have already been deon a visit to Denmark, and a large concourse of the inhabitants were present at the service held at the Roman Catholic Church in this city.

Addresces to the French guests have been received here by telegraph from Alsen, Sundowitt, Apenrade, and several other places in Schleswig, expression gratitude to the Emperor Napoleon and the French Press for their attitude towards Danmark, and farvent hopes in the speedy restoration of Schleswig to the mother country.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Aug. 9. - The senate began the debate upon the Ecclesicatical Property Bill yesterday.

In to-day's sitting of the senate the debate on the Ohurch Property Conversion Bill was resumed Bigner Rattazzi said be would not recapitulate the political and legal arguments in favour of the Bill, but would coofine himself to speaking of the financial operation. The government, he said never had any Intention of alienating the Rentes constituting a portion of the ecclesiastical property. He demonstrated the impossibility of making any fresh issue of Consolidated Rento in the present low rate of the quotations of Italian stock; but the Government, he said, would make a further issue of bonds to be subscribed for in Italy. He believed that there were sufficient resources in the country for these bonds to be taken up without resource being had to foreign assistance The issue of the bonds would be made gradually, so as to facilitate the sequisition by small capitalists, and the Church property would be solid in small lots to prevent its falling into the hands of a large company. Signor Rattazzi hoped that the ecclesiastical property would realize high prices, and he concluded by expressing his firm conviction that Italy would be able to meet unaided all her financial requirements, thus emancipating herself from the

control of foreign capital.

The general debate on the Bill then closed. FLORENCE, Aug 12 - The Senate has adopted the first 17 clauses of the Church Property Liquidation Bill. The first and most important clause was passed

by a large majority.

FLORENCE, Aug. 14.—Signor Rattazzi leaves this evening for Valdieri, to obtain the Royal signature to the Church Property Bill.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA Aug. 9.- The Hungarian and Cisleithan Deputations met yesterday for the first time to dis-cuss the 'common affairs' of the Empire. The object of their meeting is in accordance with the proposal of the Committee of 1867, to fix the relative quota to be borne by either section of the Empire of the burden and expense of common government. They are to treat on the basis of perfect equality of rights on the part of either section. Each deputation consists of 15 members, five from the Upper and ten from the Lower house; and the Ministers of either section have a voice but not a vote in their deliberations. On the present occasion the Hungarian Ministry is represented by Count Anirassy, and M. Longey, and the Cisleithan by Count Taate and Baron Beke.

An ordinance of the Minister of Public Worship has been published to day organizing the Superior Protestant Clerical Council upon a new basis. The Emperor has increased the annual endowment of the

Protestant Church to 50 000fl. The Commandant of the Austrian war vessel, now

stationed in Candian waters has been instructed to afford to Oretan fugitives an asylum on board his vessel, if asked for, and to convey to a place of safety any Cretaus seeking his protection.

The Downger Queen Maria Theresa of Naples,

whose death is appounced from Rome, is an Austrian Archduchess, being a sister of the Archduke Albrecht She died of cholera.

VIBNAA, Aug. 10. - The morning papers report the failure of the negotiations bitherto in progress in Milan between Austria and Italy for the partial return of the Venetian archives and objects of art removed to Austria upon the evacuation of Venice. The Italian Government is stated to have refused its sanction to the understanding that had been come to between the Plenipotentiaries

Count Cibrario, the Italian representative, resigned his powers, intimating to his Government that he was convinced of the justice of the Austrian claims.

The labours of the Austro-Italian Boundary Regulation Committee also encounter difficulties. The point in dispute is the settlement of the frontier line between Friali and Gorz.

VIENNA, 13.-At the instance of some members of the Bavarian Chamber a meeting of South German Deputies has just been held at Stuttgardt, where the following resolutions were passed :-

11. It is an indispensable condition of the existence of the German people that the South German States should be reunited with Northern Germany. 12. The German nation will not submit to any

foreign interference with its development. 13. Alliances offensive and defensive, with Prussia are a first step to secure political liberty and resist aggression by combining all military forces in one united army.

4. The very imperfect Zollverien must be reformed, and an entire Customs' union established. '5 The people must demand their full share of the benefits of the Constitution of the North German Confederation.

'6. The demand of South Germany to regulate in common with the North the right of German citizens to settle and trade and to legislate on the matters designated by Article 4 of the Constitution of the Confederation is fully justifiable and cannot be re-

'7. In this sense the approaching elections to the Customs' Parliament are to be made. The only possible way to obtain a complete union of the South German States with North Germany is to enter the North German Confederation, in spite of the defects and faults of its Constitution and of the deplorable mistakes of the Prussian Government. The peace of Prague can be no impediment to such a unian As soon as the German people possess the necessary organs of their will and power they will take care of their own interests, will satisfy their desire for free development, and fulfil their mission for the civilization of mankind

The meeting was attended by 50 members of the various South German Parliaments, 18 from Bavaria 20 from Wurtemberg, seven from Baden, and five from Hesse Darmstadt.

VIENNA, August 13. - The Emperor recoived to-day the Cisleithan members of the Conference which is being held here to settle the question of affairs common to Austria and Hungary. The Hungarian members will probably be received by His Majes'y tomorrow.

VIENNA, August 14. - The Conference of Hungarian and Austrian Deputies have agreed upon the principle by which Hungary's share in the expenses of the empire is to be fixed. This share, to be covered by Hungary, is not to be regulated by the direct or indirect taxes, or by any other system of taxation. It is the actual amount bitherto contributed by Hungary to the general expenses that is to serve for a basis for the future settlement of the financial relations of Hungary and Austria.

VIENNA, August 15 .- The Austrian members of the Austro-Hungarian Conference for the settlement of common affairs propose that Austria should contribute 66 2 3rd per cent., and Hungary 33 1 3rd per cent. to the public expenditure. The Hungarian members propose that the share of Hungary should be only 25 per cent.

It is asserted that an interview between the Ewperor of Austria and the King of Prussia is contem plated. This interview is to take place at Carlebad, on the return of the Emperor of Austria from Paris.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, August 9. - The first task to which the Fe-Ocrunhagen, Aug. 15. - Te-day being the Emperor | deral Council will direct its attention will be the set termined npon.

The meeting of the Federal Council has been definitively fixed for the 15th of this month. Count Biemark will be permanently in Berlin after the 10th

Berlin, August 10 .- Divers omissions and commissions on the part of the Paris Cabinet have served to revive the apprehension that the international war, which a year ago throatened to attend the political remodelling of this country, has not been co-vinted for good. Fears of this nature have been aroused during the last few weeks in more than one part of the Continent.

BERLIN, August 12. - It is believed in Court circles that there is now an increased probability of an interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor Napoleon on the latter's return from Salzburg. Negotiations, at least, are now going on with the view of bringing about an interview between the two Sovereigna.

The semi-efficial North German Gazette of this evening, referring to the same subject, says :-

" Our Paris correspondent, who is very cautious in giving credit to important pieces of news writes of an intended interview between King William and the Emperor Napoleon at Coblenz. This circumstance gives a greater probability to the rumours of a meeting between the two monarchs. This friendly act of courteay would be theroughly consistent with the present political situation, which is duily assuming a more peaceful character."

The King is expected at Cassel on the 15th inst. At Frankfort on the Maine His Majesty's stay will be limited to a few hours. At Cassel he will meet the King of Sweden, and he will reach Babelaberg some time next week. Everything is already prepared for

his arrival there. The second number of the new Federal Gazette was published to-day. It contains a decree convoking the Federal Council, and also a notification of the Uhanceller of the Confederation relating to the appointments of the plenipotentiaries of the Federal

The Grand Dake Constantine of Russia passed through here last evening from Paris on his way back to St. Petersburg.

A decree has been issued introducing from the lat of September next into the States which have been annexed to Prussia the same regulations which are in force in the old Provinces for the extradition of criminal refugees.

A decree has also been published re-authorizing Prussian students to visit the Universities of Berne and Zurich.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 11.- The directors of the Bank of Russia announce that in future they will accept payment for bills either in Russian or in foreign money, the latter according to a fixed exchange.

PORTUGAL. Lishon, August 11 .- A Royal decree has been promulgated to-day opening all the ports for the admission of cereals at greatly reduced duties. The decree will continue in force until the 31st of December

LISBON, August 12 .- A decree has been issued anpointing a Royal Commission to examine the finan-cial state of the country, and devise the best means thoughtlessly failen into temptation. for its amelioration.

HUNGARY. 60 0

PESTH, August 15 .- The proportion of the public expenditure to be covered by Hungary will, it is believed, amount to 25 per cent. of the total present expenditure of the empire.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, August 15. - The Governments of 13 countries, including almost all the large States of Europe, have signified their willingness to send representatives to the International Veterinary Congress, to be held in Zurich on the 28th of September next.

UNITED STATES.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR SPRINGFIELD .- In regard to the railroad accident near that city on Monday, which is briefly reported by telegraph the Springfield Republican says that as the two ladies neared the crossing, Mrs Dunbar caught sight of the Chicopee Falis train approaching at full speed and told Mrs. Chapin, who was driving and who is quite deaf, that the train was upon them. Instead of stopping the horse, Mrs Chapin, not realizing how near the train was to them, struck the animal with her whip, intending to get past before the train came up. The horse was no sooner over than the engine came crashing down upon them. The carriage was smashed to flinders in an instant, Mrs. Chapin was hurled two rods into a ditch by the side of the track, and Mrs. Dunbar was caught by her hoop-skirt on the railing around the engine and carried in that position for forty or fifty rods before the train was stopped. The horse's harness was completely strip ped off from him, only the collar and bridle remaining, but the animal was not burt at all. Mrs. Chapin was completely scalped, and her skull, although not fractured was considerably injured. She was also badly bruised on the shoulders and bips, and as she is far advanced in years the chances of her recovery are very doubtful. Mrs. Dupber is a middle-aged lady, and her injuries, though very severe, are probably not such as she will not recover from. Her kirt without doubt save i her life.

MURDER. - In Eawling green, Wood county, Chio, on Tuesday, Hiram A. Donaldson stabled his son Thomas, aged twenty-one, killing him instantly. Dodaldson's wife had left him, and returned, in his absence, to get some articles for housekeeping. She had got the things in a waggon when the husband appeared, and proceeded to take the horses from the vehicle. His son remonstrating, the old savage, in his fury stabbed him, the first cut penetrating the son's heart and several other ones being afterwards inflicted.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. - Initiatory steps have been taken by prominent citizens of New York, interested in the weifare of the laboring classes, toward the holding of a grand industrial exhibition in the spring of 1868. They propose to mangurate a new system in the projected exhibition, by which the laboring mechanics and inventors will be enabled to exhibit the products of their ingenuity and industry, instead of the capitalists and proprietors, who have beretofore been allowed the main chance as exhibitors.

WANDERED -A three year old by was lost near Saugerties, a few days siene. He was picking ber ries with his brothers, and wandered away. Some fifty persons turned out to search for him, and the second day the child was heard feebly calling 'pa! pa l'at the foot of a high ledge of rocks, some two miles in a straight cease from where he was left.

The peach crop of 1867 has by no means, been a failure. Thousands of baskets of peaches are daily delivered in Philadelphia, and they are sold at very low prices. The New York Journal of Commerce reports that this week one hundred car loads daily are expected to arrive at that city direct from Delaware; and that next week and during the first weeks of September this is to be increased to 275 car loads daily from Delaware. This will give New York an average daily supply from Delaware during a nortion of the season of 110,000 baskets, to which New Jersey will add 40,000 more The Baltimore Gazette says that in the sections from which Baltimore is supplied it has hardly ever been known that the neach crop has been so large as this season. It is evident that the peach crop is no failure but, on the contrary, has been a very good one.

Benningron, Vr., Aug 27 .- This morning a mill belonging to the Bennington Powder Company exploded, instantly killing three men.

that the cotton crop of the year will exceed any yet

Within the past twelve months over two thousand persons have perished from coal explosions in the United States. There are over twenty thousand acres of land in

Alabima planted in aweet potatoes this year, which will produce eight hundred thousand bushels. There is to be a great Suspension Bridge between

New York and Brooklyn, which is very much needed. There are twenty-nine deaths from yellow fever in Galveston on Saturday and Sunday.

Two hundred and ninety five houses are for sale in Philadelphia, and one hundred to let.

There are 137.974 widows in the State of New York, and only 44 804 widowers.

THE USE OF THE ARMS IN WALKING .- The first time you are walking with your arms at liberty, stoo moving them, and hold them by your sides. You will be surprised to find how soon your companien will leave you behind, although you may hurry, twist, wriggle, and try very hard to keep up. One reason for the slow walk among girls is to be found in this practice of carrying the arms motionless. Three miles an hour, with the arms still, is as bard work as four, with the arms free. I seen have the queens of singe walk. I have seen a few girls and women of queenly bearing walk in the street and drawing-room. They moved their arms in a free and graceful manner. Could this habit become more universal among girls, their chests would enlarge, and their bearing be greatly improved. See that girl walking with both hands in her must! How she wriggles and twists her shoulders, &c. This is becurse her arms are pinioned. Give them free swing, and her rait would soon become more graceful. You have gait would soon become more graceful. seen pictures of of muscles. Those of the upper part of the body, you remember, epread out from the shoulders in all directions, like a fan. Now if you hold the shoulder still, the muscles of the chest will shrink, the shoulders stoop and the whole chest becomes thin and ugly. But some girls will acr, 'Swinging the arms must be very slight exercises' True, it is very slight if you swing the arms but if you swing them ten thousand times in a day you will obtain more exercise of the muscles of the chest than by all other ordinary movements combines.

A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are familiar, and he will make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of the family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of child en, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading are, of course, considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their earnings in the tavern or grogshop, who ought to have been reading? How many parents never spent twenty dollars for books for their families would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and

THE PRESS, WHAT, IS IT? - The realm of the press is is enchanted ground. Sometimes the editor has the bappiness of knowing that he has defended the right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak; that he has given utterence to a sentiment that has cherished somebody's solitary hour, made somebody happier, kindled a smile upon a sad face, or a hope heavy heart. He may meet with that sentiment months, years ofter; it may have lost all traces of its paternity, out he feels an affection for it .- He welcomes it as a long absent child. He reads it as for the first time, and wonders if, indeed, he wrote it, for he has changed since then. Perhaps he could not give utterrance to the sentiment now; perhaps he would not if he could. It seems like the voice of his former self calling to the present, and there is somemournful in its tone. He begins to think, to remember -remember when he wrote it, and why; who were his readers, then and whither they have gone; what he was then and how much he has changed. So be muses, till he finds himself wonderlog if that thought of his will continue to flust on after he is dead and whether he is really looking upon something thing that will survive him. And then comes the sweet consciousness that there is nothing in the sentiment he could wish had been unwritten; that it is the better part of him-a shred from the garment of the immortality he shall leave behind, when he joins "the innumerable caravan," and takes his place ia the silen; halls of death.

Tue Famine in India. - It is stated that, during the terrible famine in India which has now lasted over a year, one million five hundred thousand persons have died of starvation and diseases caused by went of proper food, and that at least twenty millions of men women and children have suffered more or less from the fearful infliction. In one province that of Orissa one fourth of the population has been exterminated. Sterving persons have turned cannibals and eaten their own children. A Christian missionary relates the case of a mother and son who were discovered devouring a dead child. Mention is made of a Hindoo who, having found the body of an infant in the river, cooked it and ate it. But the details of this awful visitation are too shocking for recital Over two millions of dollars were expended last year for the relief of the sufferers, and it is pro bable a much larger sum will be appropriated this year, and still only afford partial and inadequate

Mr. Lyman, a New York gentleman, after years of experimenting, has at long h taken out a patent for a car wherein meat may be safely transported. and will be without taint even for three or four days of the hottest weather. This car is described as resembling a common freight cur on the outside. The sides are double, with a space of three inches between the outer and inner sidea. This apace is filled with strips of cork, packed tightly together At each end, near the top of the car, is a chamber filled with ice. A large fan or wind-wheel works in a circular opening at the top of the car, forcing a current of air down through the ice. The cold air then rises up at the bottom, and circulates all through among the carcases As the ice melts, the water and the impure air escape through the bottom of the car.' The car has been tested, and found to answer the object intended.

FROM A COTTAGE TO A THRONE - The Empress of Morocco is a native of Chaley, near Dole, in France, where she was born on the 20th of November. 1820, in a pnor thatched cottage. Her name was Virginie Lanternier. She went with her parents, in 1834 to Algeria, and the whole family were taken prisoners by the Moroccans. Her father was killed, and her mother died a short time afterwards. The captors, dazzied by the beanty of Virginie, spared her, and by a concurrence of romantic circumstances, the Emperor's son fell in love with her and made her bis wife. This Empress has since sought ought out and brought her three sisters to the Morocco Court, to which they are now attached.

In Cincinnati, the other day, a min got a divorce without his wife's knowledge, upon a simple state ment in his petition that she represented herself to be thirty-two years of age at the time of ber macringe, when she was in reality over forty, and that she was The Mobile Times says it is now a settled fact lished in a Price Current, or other paper of that this medicine. We do this in the interest of it was faultless, and she had a child of fourteen months old, and the solo apparent motive of the husband was a desire to marry another woman.

> PATRICE AND PETER. - A curious jucident occurred on Tuesday last in the House of Lords during the progress of the Breadalbane peerage case.- Mr. Anderson, Q C, in alluding to one of the persons whose name and been mentioned, called him Captain Patrick Campbell. The Lord Chancellor said the Captin's nam) was not Patrick but Peter. Mr. Anderson said they were convertible terms. The Lord Ohanceller: What, are St. Patrick and St. Peter the same? 'Yes, the names are the same.' Lord Colonsay informed the Lord Chancellor that the learned counsel was right-in Scotland, Patrick was Peter and Peter was Patrick. The Lord Chancollor said it is certainly was information to him. -Register.

It is alleged that carbonic acid has recently been successfully used for the extermination of mosquitoes and flies. A small piece of cloth saturated with the acid, was hang up in a room, and in two hours the flies had entirely disappeared. In the evening the soid was tried in the kitchen where the mosquitoes were very troublesome, with like success.

A Congress is being at present held in Paris, composed of the leading anti-slavery men throughout the world A large number of Americans and many representatives of the African are pre-

A little fellow weeping piteously, was suddenly interrupted by some amusing occurrence. He husbed his cries for a moment - the train of thought was broken. 'Me,' said he, renewing his snuffle, and wishing to have his cry out, 'Ma-ugh! ugh! what was I crying for just now?'

An afflicted American editor who is troubled with hand-organs under his window, longs for the 'evil days' mentioned in Ecclesiastics, when 'the grinders shall cease because they are few,' and 'the sound for the grinding' shall be 'low.'

One who had espoused an old and ill tempered wife, but extremely rich, used to say, 'Whenever I find my temper giving way I retire to my study, and console myself by reading her marriage set-

When is a blow from a young lady welcome? When it strikes you agreeably. Why do 'birds in their little nests agree?' Because

they would fall out if they didn't. A good motto for an auctioneer-Come when you are bid, and bid when you come.

A Newport advertiser wants to let 'a cottage containing eight rooms and an acre of ground, Many persons write articles and send them to an

editor to be corrected -as if an editor's office was a house of correction.

What fruit does a newly married couple most resemble? A green pear ['I say Jim what mechanical work did you do first?'

Why, cut teeth, of course.'

when the crade is brought bome. - Punch.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING BYRUP.

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

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Drugglets. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS.

"Contain no onium, nor anything injurious," Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist,

"An elegant combination for Coughs." DR. G. F. BIGELOW Boston.

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

" Most salutary relief in Brouchitis." Rev. S. Siegfried, Morristown, Obio.

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

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthme." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

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

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

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IN THE WORLD. ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS resolve and assauge pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin and general circulation-thus, in many cases, positively evaporating the disease. James Lule, M.D.

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

J. F. Johnson, M.D., on "Topical Remedies." From a personal knowledge of these p'asters we can state that they are decidedly preferable to any other in use. Wherever relief is to be obtained by the use of a plaster, we should recommend them.

A. INGRAHAM, M.D., Editor New York Menter. Agency, Brandreth House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. September, 1867.

Our readers have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines, and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Capastota from her distressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known throughout the community, and unquestiona 'common scold.' No papers were ever served ably the effect of Ajer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to upon her and the necessary legal notice was pub | publish, without leserve the remarkable efficacy of class which no woman ever sees. Her character too, Hicied. Any remedy which can so effectually raise one from the dead ' should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful as it has been in the case of Mrs. Rice. - [Daily Jour-

nel. Syracuse. September, 1867.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs Picault & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 62 Notte Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony: -

Montreal, C.E., July 31, 1803. Messra. Ductors Picault & Son:
Sira, - This is to certify that for five years I was

troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties and suffering violently from palaitation of the heart. I was constantly under the is fluence of a chilly fever, and experiencing a wful pain in my whole body. I tried everything-sought medical advice - but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to cantinue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit that I have.

ANGILE DANIEL, Wife of Celestin Courtois, 95 Visitation Street. I certify the above is the truth.

CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before me, this thirty-first day of July, 1863.

Signed,

J. BOULANGET, Justice of the Peace. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, D. vioson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-Ladies who wish to move in an atmosphere fresh with fragrance should always use this article at their toilet. A cash of it in the bath, or in a glass of water, if an odo-iferous tooth wash is required, will be found eminently refreshing and a sprinkle of it on the lace handkerchief before an evening party, will cause the fragrance of the fabric to at ract more attention than even its rare embroidery. Those who are subject to faintness or sick headache in crowded rooms, will find the aroma of the Florida Water a sure preventive.

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

others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lampe lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. The rock shead - what a young husband foresees Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine. CIRCULAR

MONTHEAL, May, 1867. 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, OHERER, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, CHIP 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 grecery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

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

June 14th, 1867.

Is Health worth the Trouble of an Experi MEST? - If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footeteps of the great multitude who have found relief, when they had almost cessed to hope for it, in BRISTUL'SSUGAR-COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedial operations is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of emineuce, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, are invaluable. Where other purgatives would ex- will be under his own immediate super haust and sicken the patient they recoperate and hopes to merit a share of public patronage. refresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable. Ordinary aperients create a distaste for fcol, but they produce a desire for it.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Oo Montreal, General agents for Caneda. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell Davidsor & Co, K Camp. bell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A Harte, Picault & Son, J Goulden R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-



PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY

AMERICAN WATCH MADE AT

WALTHAM, MASS.

Referring to their advertisement in a previous issue of this paper, the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., respectfully submit that their Watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market.

They are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches. They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces, while in an old English watch there are more than 700 parts.

How they run under the hardest trial wa'ches can

have, is shown by the following latters:
PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, }

ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec., 866 Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equidment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, 1 have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on the road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service, as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years. Respectfully,

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent.

American Walch Co. Waltham
NEW YORK OENTRAL RAILROAD. LOUGHOTIVE DIPARTMENT, WEST DIVISION, ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866.

Gentlemen: I have no besitation in saying that I believe the great majority of Locomotive Engineers have found by experience that Waltham Watches are the most satisfactory of any for their uses. They ran with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rouge riding of an engine, and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when Railway Companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity

Yours respectfully,
OHARLES WILSON, G Chief Engineer,
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American Watch Co , Waltham, Mass. We make now five different grades of watches

named respectively as tollows: Waltham, Mass. Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass. Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass. P. S. Bartlett, Boston, Mass. Wm. Ellery,

Home Watch Company, Boston, Mass. All of these, with the exception of the Home Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved principle, and to possess every requisite for a reliable time keeper. Every dealer selling these Watches is provided with the Company's printed card of guarantee, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that buyers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article. There are numerous counterfeits and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against imposition.

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many persons in Canada was a with the greatest satisfaction.

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QUEBEC, 20th August, 1865.

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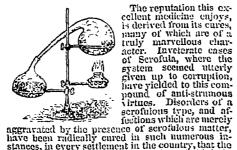
From the long and extensive practical experience well as by the non-professionate, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostation, whether arising from the late firm of U. M. Warren & Co. T. L. Steele, age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they and latterly I L. Bargs & Co, and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he Repairs will be punctually attended to.

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passed. It is, more E passed. It is, more-it is a sver, when diluted on it is with water, the very N N is set dentrifice, im N N I is marking to the teath N N I is at clear, pearly appearance, which all is a search. As a remedy N S is a semedy ire. As a remedy X 2 Y
for foul, or bad Y
for foul, or bad Y
intent, it is, when E ON Y
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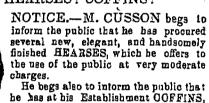
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