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### CHRONICLE CATHOLIC

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No. 4

FATHER CLEVELAND; CR.

THE JESUIT.

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

From the Boston Pilot.

" Maide, matrons, nay, the secrets of the grave This viperous slander enters."-Cymbetinc:

(CHAPTER VII.—Continued.)

My name is Edward, he said. Are you the Uncle Edward who went away before I was born? You are a Priest: I should like to be a Priest,

'Yes, my little fellow; I am Uncle Edward,' said the Jesuit, smiling. 'And so you would like to be a priest, would you? Well, learn your book, and be a good boy, and then, when you are a little older you shall, perhaps, be sent to college. Do you go to church often. Edward ?'

Maud had left the room to procure a little refreshment, vexed enough, you may be sure, that that tiresome brother, so strict in all his notions -for he was stricter, than ever, she could see that plainly, now that he was a Priest-had caught her en dishahile-and Father Cleveland resolved to make the most of his time during her absence.

"Go to church!" replied the child in answer to his last question; 'well, sometimes we go; but often, when we have shabby clothes, we stay at

home.' But why don't you go to an early Mass, if you are afraid of your clothes being seen ?' he inquired with a sigh.

Why, you see, papa is out at the theatre late at night, and then we are all in bed very late the next morning; papa is angry if we disturb him. I like going to church, but it is such a long way from here, and they won't let me go alone.

At this moment there was a shout amongst the children at the further end of the room, and a fight as to who should have the mastery for the possession of Father Cleveland's Breviary, which had been dexteroisly abstracted from the tible beside him, and which, containing sundry little engravings, formed a bone of contention for the three younger children.

With some little difficulty, and a promise that he would call again in a few days, and bring them some pictures for themselves, the good Father at last succeeded in extricating the book from their rough grasp before mischief was done, not, however, until he had diverted their attention by drawing from his pocket an ivory rosarv. and telling them that they should have one each for themselves, if they would promise him that they would always say their beads upon them.

Alas! poor Father Cleveland you are speaking to so many little heathens; true, they were baptized, but their religion will well nigh end with the rite of baptism, unless you can save them. The children had but one idea, which evidently was, that the rosary was a necklace, whereupon Eleanor, the eldest girl, snatched it from one of the other children, and putting it round her neck, flew down in great glee to ber mother.

This is spiritual desolation in my own family beyond anything I could possibly have conceived. thought Father Cleveland to himself, as he looked upon the poor little things, whose intelligent countenances betrayed that they were not deficient in point of capability.

'Did they know their prayers,' be asked, 'yes, they knew the 'Our Father,' and they thought they remembered the 'Hail Mary,' too, as mamma used to, but the servant they had now was not a Catholic, and so could not teach them any.'

The first duty of a mother deputed to a servant, thought the Jesuit. We are afraid his opinion of Mand will certainly fall to zero before he leaves Myrtle Cottage.

Meanwhile a slatterply servant girl made ber appearance with a tray, on which appeared a few sandwiches, some bread and cheese, and ale; and Maud re-entered unable to restrain her mirth at the idea of the children having mustaken her brother's rosary for a necklace.

'Why, do they not remember having seen your rosary, Maud? If I do not mistake, you had a very elegant one, which had belonged to our poor mother. I fancy the beads were topazes, with gold links, were they not?"

'Edward is exceedingly troublesome: what a long memory he has?' thought Maud, replying mastily- Oh, yes, I have one of that kind, but I never allow the children to see it.' She did not dare tell him that the rosary, so valued by her

Maud gave him an invitation to dinner, with a

whom it would not be in very good taste to in- sion. troduce ber brother. He declined the invitation saying, however, that he should call in a few days bence, bring something in his nocket for the young people, and stay to see his brother-inlaw.

With some difficulty he obtained his rosary from Eleanor, and being already a favorite with the children, could not very easily get away from them. At last he accomplished his object, and with something of pride Maud stood watching him at the garden gate, as he turned his steps towards the Kennington Road.

What a fine man he has become, how dignified in his manner, I am sure all who know him must like bim : but, mercy on us, it would not do for him to come here often, it would not be long before he would be preaching to Vivian and myself about the way we bring up these children, and I cannot bear being preached to, especially by one's own relations, so, perhaps, it is as well for all parties that he returns presently to New York: beigho!' she added, a sort of weary feeling at her worldly heart. ' How very odd that he should have turned out such a saint, and I have thrown off my faith. What would be say say if he knew Vivian was employed at the threatres? I feel half afraid of him; fancy be is looking down upon me; 1 am quite sure be observes all I say and do, and I imagine I saw him quzzing my cap, the flowers of which are all the worse for wear, and certainly not quite as nice as they might be,' continued Maud soldoquizing still, as she now stood before her chimner

You will see that all this time this worldly woman, selfish as well as worldly, had not sent one little thought to the grave of her father, not one little aspiration for his soul's weal bad risen from her lips to the throne of the Eternal. What a character is she not, to be charged with the conduct of a family; and yet there are thousands like her, in London and its suburbs alone.

Was there one soft place in her heart-is there one creature whom she does really love? she can fear, that is quite certain; she fears her brother. She knows, that by right of his office, he has the right to correct, and is quie shrewd enough to be aware, that if he continues his visits, and holds his peace, it is with the hope that she and ber children may become true members of the Church.

She has a nerverted understanding, has Ma Vivian; her heart cannot be attuned to any fine emotion: all the love of which she is capable is showered upon her youngest boy, a beautiful child, but at the same time, a most mischievous urchin, as his Uncle Edward truly considered

To this child, all the others, big and little, were made to submit; they were to jield to him in everything, and it will not be long, as a matter of course, before the mother will yield also. Let a child have its own way in everything, and what but muschief can come of such a line of

Meanwhile, Father Cleveland pursued his way homewards—the strangely conducted house he had left filling every thought-and amazed beyoud measure that Maud, the once fantastical, delicate and accomplished Maud, could have become so changed in mind and person.

The boy with the large dreamy eyes had engaged more than any of the others the attention of the good Jesuit, and he was already weaving in his own mind a plan by which he might possibly be able to arrange to place him in the Colof the Jesuit Fathers before he left England; then came the thought of the poor neglected little girl, the child being brought up, or rather dragged up,' as the writer Charles Lamb has it: there was no evidence of a piano, and she was evidently not put to school; he must see if anything could be done for her. Ah! Father Cleveland, stop a little, or you'll be like I don't know how many uncles and aunts who have lived before you; you will go so often to see these poor little mortals out of pity, that at last you will end in doing that which ought to have been the first study of their parents, a duty which, sometimes from inability, sometimes from want of will, they too often shirk on the shoulders of single relation, viz., to rear their children in their place, and which, by the way, often turns out a thankless office, for the niece or nephew is somewhat graceless at times: nevertheless. Father Cleveland will do what he can, like other good people who work for eternity, for if we only work for time, the temporal reward is as much as we dare expect, and a very small one it is sure to be.

CHAPTER VIII, -AILEEN'S TRIUMPH.

On account of the terrible poverty now prelate mother, had found its way to a pawnbroker's vailing at Toronto, a grand concert will be held on the 14th proximo, in aid of the suffering poor : she remembered that Vivian would probably re- excited so much astonishment at Quebec, has must come to me soon and share the triumph of vent thanksgiving to Him who had given her with Aileen : then she added-

Placards to this effect were to be seen in every evailable space about Toronto, and a crowded room was confidently expected, for in addition to public sympathy being excited, expectation was on the qui vive to see and to hear a young lady of whom public report spoke highly, both as to personal graces, inflexible virtue, sound musical skill, and an exquisite voice.

At length the wished-for night arrived, and all the elite of wealth and fashion poured into the Assembly-rooms; these Toronto people are something like ourselves in England, who must have bazaars and dinners and concerts, and so forth, to help on a work of charity, and they have a concert too, and from the excitement that prevails it bids fair to be a success.

Carriage after carriage drew up at the gates of the Assembly-rooms, depositing thereat their human freight, and it was not long before the rooms became crowded to excess.

After a delay of some ten minutes, the principal vocalist of the evening made her appearance. She was young, and looked much more so than she really was, beautiful but paler than the white roses in her sunny brown bair. She was arrayed in a robe of rich white silk, covered with delicate lace, festooned bere and there with bunches of roses and lilies of the valley, one single ornament gleaned upon ber bosom, a cross of gold set with rubies, a bandeau of pearls held back her fair hair, and a bracelet of no inconsiderable value adorned one of her arms.

A deafening shout of applause greeted her approach, she bent gracefully forward to acknowledge the kindness of the welcome, and seemed to gather courage, for a bright flush passed over the lately pale cheek; then she sung one of those delicious airs from 'La Somnambula,' with which Malibran entertained her audience, and the rich, full voice gathered strength as she proceeded, holding the audience spell-bound, as strains of richest melody fell upon their ears, and then died away in one long impassioned wail .-The song was encored, and followed at intervals by brilliant performances, both vocal and instru mental, on the part of the talented artiste .-Reader, this was Aileen Desmond, she had now assumed the name of Ellen Lascelles.

Amidst inumerable compliments and proffered invitations. Miss Lascelles - for, to avoid mistakes, we will call her by her new name-passed to a small brougham, attended by an elderly gen tleman and a young lady.

Exhausted and faint with the exertion of the evening, the poor girl leaned back in the carriage, and pressing her band on her throbbing forehead, reviewed the events of the last three

She had only held the Dublin engagement a couple of years, when, seeing a situation advertised in the Times, a musical governess in Quebec, at a yearly stipend of £100, she at once decided on accepting it.

This and two other situations she occupied for means so as to enable her to execute the plan nearest to her heart, which was to send for her parents, she consented for the first time to appear in the concert-room at Quebec, having previously sung only in public at the cathedral.

In a short time the brougham stopped at the door of a house, the marble steps, handsome portico and entrance hall showed that the inmates were, to say the least, in easy circumstances, and, entering the mansion, Aileen and with a balustrade of polished oak, they crossed a gallery, which led to a handsome and well lighted apartment, sumptuously furnished, the centre table spread with various delicacies for supper.

Excuse me to-night, I require no refreshment save a glass of wine, said Aileen, I am very weary and would seek my room at once."

It was quite in vain for Mr. Seton, who had invited Aileen to spend a few days at his house with his daughter, to urge her further, her mind was made up, she needed rest and quiet, the quiet perfect solitude alone can give, and, in company dismissed, she withdrew to her chamber.

'Alone-what a blessing to be alone,' she said as she sank upon a chair, 'this. then, is human fame; this, then, its glory! My God, preserve me in purity of heart amidst this contact with the world!' Then she rose and proceeded to divest herself of her rich attire, paused just for one moment, as the fair reflection of her countenance in the mirror before her met her view - she was lost in admiration, then hastily, as if afraid of ments and elegant dress, and throwing a shawl over her shoulders, she sat down to muse over the triumph of that night.

turn with two or three boon companions, to offered her valuable aid on this interesting occa- their child. I shall be able to command money that voice she lost herself in sleep. Her slummore than sufficient for our simple wants. I have friends amongst the rich and powerful, what more, then, can I desire, I have all I can want. and yet I am not - nay, shame upon me now, she continued-' how dare I say I am not happy, when my loving Father has showered such blessings on my head, and yet-yet-there does seem a weary load at my beart, as if there was some. thing impending over me, even now, in this hour of my triumph,

> Alas, alas! how shadowy and unsubstantial are the goods of fortuge; when once they are within our grasp, how vain all human applause, however much it may intoxicate at first, wait yet a little while, and how carelessly shall we receive the homage of the crowd.

Pass we to the room below. A far different scene is there taking place.

Miss Lascelles' head will be turned ere long with all this senseless folly; people act as if they were hall mad because she has a pretty face and a fine voice,' said Augusta Seton, the lady in whose company Aileen had returned from the

'You are not surely going to be envious about the success of this young lady, Augusta, said Mr. Seton, in a tone of great displeasure.

'All the world seems at the feet of this girl, was the curt answer. I am sure I am not envious, but who is this Miss Lascelles who has come amongst us without recommendation from any persod of position in the colony, and seems to have taken the hearts of all by storm.'

'You are an enigma, Augusta - a perfect enigma to me. How is it that Miss Lascelles is, at this present moment in my house; at your your express wish I invited her here-and yet you are not her friend?

'Her friend! indeed not,' replied Augusta, whose flushed countenance and kindled eye now betokened anger.

I had my own reasons, papa, for wishing you to invite her bere, and you must allow me to keep to myself at present; perhaps the day may come when I may tell you what they are.'

'Miss Lascelles has been invited for a few days, has she not ?' replied the old gentleman. 'Yes,' replied his daughter.

'I will see that the time is not exceeded,' said Mr. Seton. 'Poor thing,' he added with a sigh. "she mistakes in considering you her friend."

invitation,' she answered. the time expires." Mr. Seton left the room, and Augusta re-

We believe it is said that, of all vices, envy causes the most pain to those who harbor it; magnifying the good possessed by the object of their evil passion, and making as nothing in their eyes the blessing they themselves possess-for the envious there is indeed no peace.

mained alone.

Now, Miss Seton was the herress to a large property, the only and much indulged child of a widowed father-for a few moments she stood six years, and then, yielding to the solicitations surveying herself in the pier glass, in unaffected of her friends, and desirous of increasing her admiration of her own charms - why did she envy poor Aileen, why, because her talents had won the admiration of others, and she could not bear to hear her spoken of in terms of praise. At! how falsely does the world and its votaries judge -what different feelings swayed the breasts of these two women.

Aileen had returned home weary, almost satrated with the applause her brilliant talents had won, enjoying it only for one reason-and that was that it would enable her honorably to her companions ascended a spacious staircase earn her bread, and maintain in comfortable independence those dear ones who but for her must starve: and if she laid ber head on the nillow that night with any feeling of exultation it was on their account even more than on her ownand not until she had thanked the Giver of all good gifts for having bestowed upon her those talents, and with honest pride and heartfelt joy had laid aside a few more pounds to the little stock she was saving up to pay the expenses of the passage of her parents to Toronto.

At present, her life was one of much dissipation; balls, evening parties, concerts, a regular with a maid, whom, however, she immediately round of amusement. 'But,' she would say to herself, 'the time will come, when I shall be able to live more quietly: at present I should oftend my kind patrons, who bave taken me by the hand, were I to refuse their invitations: and to offend them, would be to lose the tuition of their daughters.'

Now, this poor Aileen, you see, had for seven or eight years a very hard, trying life; she was only now beginning to reap the fruit of her lahors. The concert at Quebec had done her a herself, she proceded to throw aside her orna- great benefit. It had cost her proud, sensitive nature much before she could overcome the she then felt doubly thankful that she bad re- life. 'I have m my grasp all I have ever wished solved on changing her name when she accepted la the course of the morning Mrs. Delmar and we are authorised to add that Miss Helen for,' she said to herself, ' not for my own sake, her first situation as a mere teacher of singing; latent hope, that it might not be accepted, for Lascelles, the young lady whose musical talents but for the love of those dear old people, who and with these thoughts on her mind, and a fer-

ber, however, was not of that refreshing kind which invigorates the exhausted frame and strengthens for its next day's work, far otherwise: if there be anything in magnetic influence, now, it might well be that the proximity to an enemy in disguise had an effect upon berself.

However, her dreams were at first confused and indistruct: then they assumed a clear and tangible form, disagreeably impressed upon her memory when she awoke. She dreamed that she was alone on the ton of an eminence; so high that it made her dizzy to look down into the open plain beneath. She thought ber friend Miss Seton was with her: that she was herself in want : faint and bungry ; and that abundant delicacies at command, the latter offered her only a coarse loaf of bread. Then the scene changed: she was with her parents in that dingy old street in Dublin : her father was dying, she thought, of starvation, and she had nothing to give him. The horror of the dream awoke her, she started up in the bed, as the bright moonlight streamed into the room : was it fancy, no, it could not be, and big drops of perspiration stood upon her brow, for she plainly beheld a figure, swathed from head to foot in a white flowing garment, gaze upon her through an opening in the curtains, at the foot of the bed, and then the drapery falling noiselessly in its place, the figure disappeared, no sound marking marking its exit. from the room.

A person of stronger nerves than those possessed by poor Aileen might, possibly have leaped from the bed, in the determination to ascertain who the intruder might be, for who can entertain the idea of anything of a spiritual essence intruding on her slumbers in this age of enlightenment: but Aileen, poor thing, had not strong nerves, her dreams had been sufficient to weaken them; and the appearance of this nocturnal visitant finished what the odious dream had begun, and she fell back on her pillow in a heavy

The bright rays of another day stole in at the chamber windows long ere Alleen had recovered from her death-like stupor. The first thought she had was the horror of the previous night : herbrain throbbed, she felt a longing to be abroad in the fresh open air: and hastily dressing herself-for she heard that the servants were astir -she determined to seek relief in the cool fra-I shall certainly not ask you to renew the grance of the morning air, and made her way to ne grounds which stretched far nway considerable extent behind the house. The air was remarkably pure and transparent, and the sweet note of the ortolan announcing the return of Spring, revived her drooping spirits.

She tried to argue herself out of the unpleasant impression produced on her mind by her dream of the previous night, as well as by the appearance which had so mysteriously visited her chamber. After all, who in the procession of their senses could suffer their minds to be disturbed by a dream? and as to her mysterious visitantwell, she would try and think it was one of those ontical delusions which had beset her, from which persons sometimes suffer; any way, she would not trouble herself further about the matter; and in this frame of mind she returned to the house all the better for her walk, and a few moments later appeared in the breakfast room in a simple morning robe of blue merino, but bearing in her countenance traces of the bad night she had

In the course of conversation she mentioned to her host the strange delusion, as she really considered it. from waich she had suffered; but had she raised her eyes and beheld the expression on the face of Augusta Seton she would have been at no loss to understand that in some way or another she was worked up with her unpleasant adventure.

Mr. Seton's house was the rendezvous of many persons of wealth and fashion, amongst whom were several of those who had been chiefly instrumental in bringing Aileen forward as a singer. We already said that it was with a considerable degree of reluctance that she consented to come forward as a concert singer; but the rubicon once passed and her success, determined by the enthusiastic reception she had met with at Quenec, she had resolved to persevere.

Amongst her pupils was one lady to whom Aileen felt attached. Mrs. Delmar was but recently married, and berself and her busband, both born in New York, were qu'te new residents in the city of Toronto. There are some persons to whom, though we may be naturally reserved, we may nevertbeless unbosom ourselves. Aileen was still young, and experience has to be bought. and sometimes the commodity is an exceedingly expensive one-nay, so expensive, that it costs us all we possess, and leaves us bankrupt. To great aversion she felt to singing in public; and this lady Aileen had made known the story of

was announced, and the first word she uttered

fully you sang, that solo in Haydn's Mass on Senday: really your voice is all but divine. The fortunate in having enlisted your services.

Aileen was fresh and unsophisticated, and as yet she did not like listening to anything that seemed like flattery, she blushed, and exclaimed: You flatter, my dear Mrs. Delmar ; friend their own residences. ship sometimes blinds us to the short-comings of should only become a source of distraction.

Oh, nonsense. Miss Lascelles, said a young gentleman who had just joined the group, my sister is not a person given to flattery, I assure you. I expect at the soirce she is about to give you will carry all hearts away with you. I already. We all like you.'

I have no doubt you were equally fortunate your amiable disposition,' remarked Augusta Seton, must surely attach every one to you. I wonder really that your friends could by any possibility bear to part with you, a person so fascinating as yourself, to come to such a distance as this.

This speech was made with one of Miss Seton's most winning smiles, but Aileen, quick and sensitive as she was, felt the irony which was concealed beneath the guise of what was in her eyes most fulsome adulation; yet, aware that sometimes an effort to disclaim praise may be misconstrued into a hope of receiving more, she effected to take no dotice of the first part of the speech, but replied-

'My friends had no choice, Miss Seton; my father lost his property, and there was nothing left for me to do but to turn my talents to account,

' Well, in your place, I could never have had the courage to come so far; but, Heaven be praised, I can never know the want of money,' she replied; 'if I did I must starve, for I could never work.

Excuse me, Augusta, but you have made two mistakes,' said Mrs. Delmar, laughing; 'in the first place, there lives not one, perhaps, who can say with perfect certainty, that he shall never know the want of money; and in the second, my dear girl, you are equally mistaken, for no one ever starves if they can belp it; rest assured, you would be glad to turn your talents to account, as well as poor Miss Lascelles.

Aileen saw that Mrs. Delmar was speaking warmly, spite of her efforts to conceal it, and fearful lest the two ladies should become saturical. as women are not unfrequently prone to do, she exclaimed - Let us hope, Mrs. Delmar, that the misfortune of having to fight with the world will not be the fate of Miss Seton ; there is nothing to warrant such a supposition.

And if there was, exclaimed the latter lady, with acrimony in her tone and manner, which she did not even attempt to bide; if there was, I could wish for nothing better than to be as successful as Miss Lascelles; I think she is very fortunate; for my part, I do not see but that she es quite as well off as any of us, because she can about her into the bargain.

bear, the tears welled up to her eyes, and a burning flush was on her cheek, and she turned aside to conceal her emotion by affecting to look her house, was now taking a dead set against her. which Aileen knew nothing : she only wished one thing, and that was, that the time of her purposed

stay was over. She had not withdrawn one moment from the little circle, and was yet abstractedly looking at | ponder over the bye-past, to learn forbearance ! The the music when a hand touched her own and looking up, her eyes met those of Guy Vernon, the brother of Mrs. Delmar. He was an American by birth, middle-aged, and strikingly hand-

Treat the envious remarks of your sex with the contempt they deserve,' he whispered; 'do not let any one see that you are disturbed.'-Aileen was at once won by his kindly manner and gentle tone.

'I thank you,' she replied. 'I do not see what this lady can see in me to excite her envy; her evident ill-will cannot proceed from such a cause as that.'

'I tell you it does,' he continued, ' she is ready to die of spite on account of your brilliant success last night; she cannot forgive you for it. Why are you alone in this large town, so desolate and approtected? This state of things should not be; numberless shifts from malicious tongues will be levelled against you, and you, so solitary, will have no power to repel them.'

What mean you? said Aileen, shaking of the band he had laid upon her wrist; and conscious that every action was closely watched, she closed the book, and drawing he hand from his grasp, crossed the room, and, seating berself beside Mrs. Delmar, endeavored to hide her emotion by a lively descration on the ments and

demerits of certain composers of the day. 'You must come out in great force at my source musicale,' she said; 'and do not disturb yourself for every spiteful speech,' she continued, Observing that Miss Seton was at the upper end of the room. 'You must appear indifferent, blind, my dear-bear unkind phrases, and make no comment. You will have enough to do it you euffer your peace of mind to be disturbed by every one who comes across your path.'

'You are very good, Mrs. Delmar; but, indeed, Miss Seton has quite surprised me by her conduct this morning, said Aileen. '1 considered her as one of my warmest friends.'

'Yes, yes, notice nothing-make the best you can of every one-and when you find yourself

I am going to have a sorree musicale. Miss most persons; and in proportion as you excell believe Curwin, an Englishman, was the only one it is true been produced to show that any one of Lascelles, of course, you will consider yourself others, so will you'be envised and even disliked, believe Curwin, an Englishman, was the only one it is true been produced to show that any one of Lascelles, of course, you will consider yourself others, so will you'be envised and even disliked, whereas I was printed as saying, those tweny-five prelates laid hands in consecration amongst the invited. By the way, how beauti- make up your mind to this, and then, when the trial comes, you will not feel it so greatly.

This, then, is the friendship of the world, good lathers at the church of Notre Dame, are sighed Alleen, when at length she retired to rest, the title of an 'Apostolic succession'. thankful that the next day she should return to her own comfortable home, in order to receive some of her pupils, and call upon those who were most distinguished, to whom she gave lessons at 1634 by James Usher of Armagh, Anthony Martin, of

My life is, indeed very desolate, she said to others: however, if what you say be correct, I herself, as on the first morning of her return home fear it will not be well for some of you for me to the loveliness of her condition, compared with the be amongst you; my voice will be listened to, gay scenes through which she had passed, seemed perhaps too eagerly; and then, you know, I more powerfully to present itself to her mind. I will certainly see if I can meet with a lady of honorable character, who will live with me as a 1641. Archibald Hamilton was Archbishop of companion till my own dear mother shall be with Cashel. honorable character, who will live with me as a me once mere.'

Indeed the utter loneliness of her own home. without a relation or friend in whom she could know of several which you have made captive confide, was not a position calculated to conduce in any way to her happiness. She was still Down, and John Maxwell, of Killala. young and mexperienced, yet so retiring and when in England; your surprising talents, and modest, that jealousy itself could find no vulnerable point in which her conduct could be attacked, as far as she was herself concerned. But still, the very absence of a perfectly confidential female friend, above all of her own mother, the fittest person to be by her side, was in itself injurious to her interests.

So diffident, too, was she of her own talents. that she never deemed she should excite the envy of others, and harboring no evil thought in her own bosom towards any human being, never deemed that she should meet with many enemies. especially amongst her own sex.

Well would it have been for her, poor girl, had she been content merely to plod on as a resident musical governess, but she was spurred on by the virtuous desire of helping her parents-by the wish to make a comfortable home for them and herself my means of her own honorable, praise worthy exertions: she knew that she possessed first rate talents, as far as the management of a peculiarly fine voice and great musical skill were concerned-and was energetic and persevering; the great arena of life was opened to her as well as to others. She had been used, when her musing fits came over her, to think, before she put her talents to the test by the ordeal she bad gone through at Quebec, that she might fail, through want of ability to stand the severe trial of public criticism, for she had not one bit of self concert, this poor simple minded Aileen-she T. Jones was Archbishop of Dublin. might fail through very nervousness, but she never for one moment dreamed that how every hope would be crushed—that the smiling future which her own talents, God's own good gifts, had spread out hefore her, would fade away, and wither beneath the breath of Calumny.

(To be Continued.)

THE 'IRISH CHURCH' AND ITS 'DESENT! From the London Universal News.

I found, when I recurred to many documents I promised to look over last week, that if I put this into the ' Leaves,' the latter article would become like the plantains of the tropics, and cover a multitude of lines. The matter, I believe, interests Englishmen more than others; and I may be allowed to place before many honest judges a case which they assuredly have not had the chance of seeing before. The candid English reader can thus have an idea of get plenty of money, and all the world is talking the causes of Irish discontent, if he does not conceive Dublinthe reasons of his own. The causes are not very This was more that Ailcen's equanimity could different; but, thank Heaven, the effects vary much. henc in Ireland to get rid of his low-bred roaring in the House of Commons, once enlightened the mere Irish by the statement that St. Patrick was an excellent over some music. That the lady who had her- Protestant, and that the Irish were also very good self volunteered her friendship by inviting her to Protes'ants, ancient Christians in fact-more antiquo -until that Irish rascal, MacMurrough, repeated the Trojan catastrophe. It was then, according to White- in 1565 according to the Consistory records at there could be no doubt, nor that she was insti side antiquarianism, that Popery, like a pitchcap, gated by some private pique or bare passion, of was plunged upon the caput Hibernian. It is strange that Cardinal Paparo and the Synod of Cashel had preceded the robber raid of Ballybun. But what does that matter? History now a days ought not to be taught with a steel pen; and Heaven bless the man who teaches his laboring brother to look and people emphatically should never quarrel.

Perhaps the most gigantic injustice ever known is the Irish Church—if we except Irish landlordism. The exception, however, is in the principle, for there may be good landlords, but the Church is all bad. Not the men of it-but the thing. The last is a robbery-a hypocrisy-a false pretence-a thing of which are ashamed the respectable recipients of what they have been educated and reared to seize, are yet unwilling to forego, and cling to as the usufruct of a capital lodged by credulous ancestors.

Your readers have seen statements lately - an article by a London parson has averred it—that the 'Popish Ohurch in Ireland had no existence until Pius V. fulminated his bull (a strange electric bull) against Elizabeth. And, per contra, a thousand voices on the same rots have declared that the archbishops. the bishops, and the priests derived their style and of London, Thomas Thirlby, Bishop of Ely, and title from St. Patrick, the Protestant, and, after the little breaks from the Danish inroads, turned to Rome under the Normans, thus un-Protestanising themselves at the order of the Plantagenet, who never had twenty miles of Irish territory bona fide his in all his days. Such is the 'religious' history of Ireland laid down by political and parsonic romancers. But there is one affair only for me to do here. I have read most of the speeches throughout the land on the Irish Church; and all I can do is to men some were Englishmen, one was a Welshman, credit the laymen with a thousand degrees more regard to truth than their cleric misleaders.

#### 'Oh i for a forty-parson power To chant thy praise, Hypocrisy !'

At too many of these meetings it has been stated that the Catholic bishops and priests of Ireland turned Protestants when the royal harlot Elizabeth demanded their accession to the State belief. Why, she did not venture that in England for years. She kept her own 'religion' behind her, to call on it when she pleased; but, in the long run, she missed, it altogether. She held the See of Durham vacant for eighteen years, and put poor Tunstall's salary in her pocket, whilst swearing by her God that she was giving it to garrison Berwick; and whilst she was also swearing by the Deity that she would unfrock the Bishop of Ely, whom she had made and would numske, if he did not hand over his rose-garden to her daucing paramour, Christopher Hatton, after whom Hatton garden is now called. By the way, you never hear the parsons talking of the 'Virgin Queen' now. Sir Harris Nicholas' Life of Hatton' has led to discoveries which settle for evermore the profligate character of Queen Elizabeth of Eug-

But I have digressed too long. I am about to give

Lido not believe? &c. However, you have the whole upon any of their successors whom the Pope apadair before you now, and it shows how little right pointed. No Irish consecration roll has been prethe present Protestant bishops and pastors have to served, if indeed any such was in those disturbed

1. John Leelie received 'Scotch consecration' as Bishop of the Isles, in 1628, and was translated to formed in Ireland by Irish bishops. There is, how-Raphoe in 1633.

2. John Bramball was 'consecrated' to Derry in Meath, Robert Echlin of Down and Richard Boyle of Gork.

3. Henry Leslie of Down was 'consecrated' in 1634, by James Usher of Armagh.

4. Griffith Williams, of Ossory, was consecrated in 1641, by Lancelot Bulkeley of Dublin, John Richardson of Ardsgh, and Robert Sibthorpe of Kilfenora.

5 Thomas Fulwar, of Ardfert, was consecrated

6. Robert Maxwell, of Kilmore, was 'consecrated in Dublin in 1644 Lancelot Bulkeley was Archbishop of Dublic. James Usber was Primate.

7 William Baly, of Chonfert, 'consecrated' in 1644 by James Usher, of Armagh, Henry Lesley, of

8. Henry Jones, of Clogher was 'consecrated' in 1645 by Lancelot Bulkeley, of Dublin, William Golborne, of Kildare, and George Synge, of

9. William Goloorne, of Kildare, was 'consecrated' in 1644 by L. Bulkeley, of Dublin.

Cloyns.

10. Robert Sibthorpe, of Kilfenora, was 'conse-crated' in 1638 in Dublin. L. Bulkeley was Archbishop of Dublin, Archibald Hamilton was Archbishop of Cashel.

11. George Synge, of Cloyne, was 'consecrated in 1638 by James Usher, of Armagh.

12. John Richardson, of Ardagh, was 'consecreted' in 1633 by James Usher, of Armagh. 13. John Maxwell, of Killala, received 'Scotch

consecration' to Rosse in 1633, and was translated to Killala in 1640. 14 Anthony Martin, of Meath, was ' consecrated

in 1625 by L. Bulkeley, of Dublin, W. Daniel, of Tuam, and W. Pilsworth, of Kildare. 15. Archibald Hamilton of Killala, was 'con-

secrated' in 1523 by Christopher Hampton of Ar-16. James Usher, of Armagh, was 'consecrated to Meath in 1521 by Christopher Hampton, of Ar-

magh. Thomas Moygne, of Kilmore, R. Echlin, of Down and Theophilus Buckworth, of Dromore. 17. Richard Boyle was 'consecrated' to Cork Miler Magrath was Archbishop of Cashel, but was ninety-eight years old. The other archbishops were Hampton, of Armagh, Bulkeley, of Dublin, and

Daniel, of Tuam. 18. Lancelot Bulkeley, of Dublin, was consecrated in 1619 by Obristopher Hampton, of Armagh, T. Morgne, of Kilmore, and Theophilus Backworth, of

19. Theophilus Buckworth, of Dromore, was 'con-secrated' in Dublin in 1613. Hampton was Primate

20. Ohristopher Hampton, of Armagh, was 'consecrated in 1613 by T. Jones, of Dublin, G. Montgo mery, of Meath W. Pilsworth; of Kildare, and John Rider, of Killaloe.

21. Robert Echlin, of Donor, was ' consecrated ' in 1613. Henry Usher was Primate. T. Jones was Archbishop of Dublin.

22 John Rider, of Killaloe, was 'consecrated' in 1612. Miler Magrath was Archbishop of Cashel. H. Usher was Primate, T. Jones was Archbishop of

Dublin, W. Daniel was Archbishop of Tuam. 23 Thomas Moygne, of Kilmore, was 'consecrated in 1612 by Henry Usher, of Armagh.

24 William Daniel. of Tuam, was consecrated in 1609 in Dublin. Thomas Jones was Archbishop. 25 George Montgomery, of Meath, was ' consecrated 'in 1604. Henry Usher was Primate.

26. William Pilsworth, of Kildare, was consecrated 'at Balsoon, Meath, in 1604. Thomas Jones was Bishop of Meath, Loftus was Archbishop of Dublin, and Henry Usher was Primate.

27. Henry Usher, of Armagh, was "consecrated" in 1495, by Loftus (the infamous) Archbishop of 28. Thomas Jones of Dublin, was 'consecrated'

to Meath, in 1584, by Loftus of Dublin, and Nicholas Walsh, of Ossory. Thomas Lancaster was then Primate. 39. Nicholas Walsh was 'consecrated' 1566 7. by

Loftus, Archibishop of Dublin. Meanwhile the native religion existed in its full strength outside the English Pale.

30. Miler Magrath was appointed Bishop of Down. Rome. Loftus was then Elizabeth's Primate in the Pale; but Shane O'Neill was then alive and strong. According to Cotton, Bishop Magrath was not anpointed by Queen Elizabeth until 1568, in which year Lancaster was Primate. [Let it be observed. that the 'appointments' of Elizabeth were matters of form; the Catholic bishops looked on them as mere safeguards or passports to save them from rieving or murder in the perennial struggle between her soldier and the 'Irishry' during her long and accurs-

ed reign.] 31. Thomas Lancaster of Armagh, was 'consecrated in 1568, by Loftus, of Duolin, Hugh Brady, of Meath, and Robert Daly, of Kildare.

32. Robert Daly, of Kildare, was 'consecrated' in 1564, when Hugh Curwin was Archbishop of Dublin. 33. Hugh Brady, of Meath, was 'consecrated' in December, 1663, by Hugh Curwin, Archbishop of

Dublin. 34. Adam Loftus - the Loftus, was 'consecrated' in 1663, by Hugh Curwin, Archibshop of Dublinthe 'man of no principle' as those who knew him

35. Hugh Curwin himself was consecrated in 1555. at London House, by Edmund Bonnor, Bishop of Maurice Griffin, Bishop of Rochester.

Will you permit me now to quote a throughly Protestant authority, and honest authority - that of Archdeacon Brady, son of the ex-Chancellor of Ireland-father and son both living and respected members of the ' Church Established?' Archdeacon Brady says:

that of the eight bishops of 1660, some were Scotchbut not one was of an Irish family. It will also ap pear strange that of the entire number of thirty five bishops not more than five were Irishmen John Leslie and John Maxwell, both Scotch bishops by consecration and Edmond Bonner Bishop of London seem to be the episcopal progenitors of the present Anglo-Irish Church instead of St. Patrick and his successors, as is by some believed. It will be observed that the name of John Leslie does not occur in any of the consecrations before 1660, and as he died soon afterwards, he had little share in consecrations subsequent to the Restoration. Maxwell's name also is not often repeated in the Irish lists of consecrations. Hugh Curwin, therefore, who was consecrated in 1555, in London, by Bonner, assisted by the bishops of Ely and Rochester, is the chief among the episcopal fathers of the Irish Protestant bishops, and from him and not from any bishops of the ancient Church of Ireland is the present Anglican hierarchy in Ireland deprived.

· The claims of the Irish succession which the present Roman Catholic Episcopate possesses require a brief notice. 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 they clergy and

times, regularly kept. The Roman archives contain, it is to be presumed, no list of consecrations perever, ample documentary proof that successors to the Marian bishops were appointed by papal provision to the different Irish sees, and it is of course unlikely that the twenty-five Marian prelates refused to consecrate those whom the Pope designated to the various bishoprics as they became vacant.

But even accepting as true such an improbability. and supposing what is equally improbable, namely, that the immediate papal successors to the Marian bishops were, one and all, consecrated by the Pope or foreign prelates, there yet remains the presumption, which no evidence is forthcoming to disprove, that these successors to the Marian bishops were of Irish birth, spoke the Irish language, had been educated in Ireland, held office as beneficed minister in the Irish Church, and had received the holy orders of descon and priest by the imposition of the hands of the Irish bishops. Curwin was Irish in no respect. He had neither Irish birth, parentage, or education. His orders of descon priest, and bishop were all English. It is said that some Irish bishop or bishop assisted him in consecrating Craik to Kildare, Loftus to Armsgh, or Brady to Meath. But such an assertion is wholly unsupported by evidence and there are reasons for disbelieving it. Oraik and Loftus, the first Elizabethian bishops in Ireland, were bitter opponents of the papacy. The Queen's authority, at that time, although neminally extending throughout Ireland was in reality obeyed only within the limits of the English pale, then confined to the counties of Dublin, Klidare, and Meath. As Leverous and Walsh had been deprived by Elizabath, Curwin, could have had no assistance from the Marian bishops of the Pale, and it is difficult to believe that any of the bishops without the Pale, in the absence of power on the part of the Queen to compel them, would participate in the consecration of such enemies of Roman doctrine as Oraik and Loftus. Besides, it any of the Marian bishobs did assist Curwin in these consecrations, the fact could hardly have escaped the notice of Usher, who would have loudly proclaimed it, or of Dudley Loftus. the compiler of the manuscript annals in Marsh's library, who was Vicar-General of Ireland and Judge of the Perogative Court, and had access to official docu ments in the Eccleriastical courts.

The Irish records suffered, no doubt, great injury during and before the wars of 1641, and the Church registers before that date were in great part destroyed. But the particulars of such very important transactions as the consecration of Craik and Loftus could hardly, within the space of forty or forty-five years from their occurance, have perished so completly from men's recollection as to baffle the dili gent researches of Usher, who at an early period of his life applied himself to the study of Irish Church Again, the records in the State Paper bistory. Office, Loudon, and in the English depositaries of manuscripts, were not destroyd by Irish wars, and they contain no statement that any Irish prelate assisted Curwin in consecrating the Elizabethan bishops. Upon the whole, there seems no valid reason to doubt that the Irish succession remains with the Roman Catholic bishops of the Irish 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 Curwin, have the same succession as the Established Church of England. This displacement of the common theory regarding the independent origin of the two churches, proving, as it does, a more entimate union than has hitherto been believed to exist, will no doubt prove acceptable to that numerous class of persons who delight to proclaim the legal and historical unity of the Jhurch of England and Ire-

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The numerous friends and admirers of the Rev. William Flannery will be pleased to learn that this zealous missionary priest has arrived in Ireland from Canada, in company with his Bishop, Dr. Walshe another distinguished Irishman. He is in good health and spirits, and is at present, staying at the Atlantic Hotel, Miltown Malbay. He is soon to visit Nenagh, his native town, where a cead mille failthe awsits him only equalled by the friendship exhibited at his last farewell departure.

CARDINAL CULLEN. - A document has just been iggued from the archiepiscopal vicariate of Dublin, directed to the clergy of the dincese, anouncing, with grateful satisfaction, that his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop may now be said to have passed safely through the imminent dangers of his recent illness, and asking them to offer up their prepers of thanks giving at the public ceremonies of the church during the approaching three days.

The Constitution states that on the island of Valentia upwards of sixty persons, many of whom are young and intelligent, have abandoned the Protestant Church to enter the Catholic fold. Valentia is, we relieve, one of the favored spots which the Irish church Mi-sionary Society takes under its especial care. From the statement of our contemporary, it would appear that, so far from making converts, the zealous missionaries have succeeded in alienating the Protestant population -[Cork Examijer.

THE Board of Superintendence have accorded permission to the Sisters of Mercy to visit the Mayo prison.

Died on the 33th of July, James De Lacy, brother of the Rev. Hngb De Lacy, P. P., Killingh, who reached the patriarchal age of 96 years, and fortified by the comforts of our holy religion. He was always attentive to his moral and religious duties, an affectionate busband and a kind parent, and much egteemed by his neighbors of all persuasions.

THE statue of King Billy in Dublin, did not receive its annual coat of paint this year ; the Orangomen are waiting for the liberation of Madame Rachel, in On examining the toregoing list, it will be found order that his Majesty might be made beautiful forever,' so says the Dublin correspondent of the -[Universal News.

THE County Antrim Assizes lasted for the almost unpecedented period of fifteen days. In addition to the fiscal and criminal business no fewer than fifteen appeals and thirty-seven records were disposed of. The Antrim Assizes afforded more business to the judges and lawyers then all the other counties comprised in the Northeast Circuit combined, yet the criminal part of the busines was very light, and was disposed of in a little over one day.

In the County Court house, Monaghan, the trial of a large number of persons summoned for being concerned in the proceeding connected with the late riots in that town, on the 13 th ult.. has commenced. Much interest was excited in the investigation. which, it is expected, will be of a prolonged character .- [N. Whig.

A MAGISTERIAL investigation took place on the 5th instant at the Petty Sessions Court, Magherafelt, into the circumstances connected with the party rioting which took place at Desertmertin on the 12th of July last. Two men said to belong to the Roman Catholic party, who received gun-shot wounds on the occasion.

slighted, remember that there is a talent within you a list of the bishops of that new dispensation in twenty-five were natives of Ireland, and continued in improving their holdings, and to encourage them gratifying at a time when so much is said of land and single of land in every way. When one of them builds a house for lord oppression and tenentsuff-ring.— Times Core

I am going to have a soiree musicale. Miss most persons, and in proportion as you excel in last week's paper, in which I meant to say I do formal character such as extracts from a register, have his own accommodation Mr. White gives slating and believe Curwin an Environment was the only one it is true have ticular, experience very great kindness at his hands. To those too, who have no leases he is equally partisl, and does everything to help them. He is about building a national school almost entirely at his own expense, expressly for the children of his tenantry. - Reporter.

DEATH OF LORD SHARRON .- We regret to anucunce the death of the Earl of Shannon, which took place on Saturday at Dr. Barter's establishment, Blarney, where his lordship had for a long time been resideat. His Lordship, who had been fourth ear!, was born in 1809, married in 183 , and succeeded to the title in 1842. He is succeeded by his son, Henry Viscount Boyle, who is a widower and has issue. His lordship was Colonel of the West Cork Artillery, - [Cork Reporter.

A correspondent of the Wexford 'People' says :-I heard the name of Mr. William Malcomson of the firm of Malcomsom Brothers, of Waterford, mentioned in connection with the next county (Wexford) election. This is a name of weight and influence. He holds the most advanced opinions on the great question of Tenant Right, and, being a Friend, he is, of course up to the mark on the Church and Education questions.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.-Late Saturday afternoon a coroner's inquest was beld on the body of Mr. Scully, who was murdered by his tenants in Tipperary on that day. After hearing a mass of evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of murder, but took the occasion to deprecate the conduct of Mr. Scully, and snigested that new and more liberal laws were needed to prevent a repetition of such scenes.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS. - The approaching elections for next Parliament are exciting the usual agitation; but among the politicians only; the people generally care little for them. Much pains is taken by the old back newspapers, as the 'Evening Post,' to make believe that great duties and destinies depend upon the choice of representatives at the coming elections; but people do not believe it; they know better; after sixty-eight years of an 'United Parliament' they are beginning to understand that institution .- [Irish Citizen.

The publichouse keepers of Roscres, county Tirperary, have, at the solicitation of the Catholic clergy of the town, pledged themselves not to sell intoxicating drinks on Sundays.

The acjourned trial of the persons charged with having taken part in the disturbances at the Corporation Hal', Londonderry. on the 29th ult., on the occasion of Mr. Dowse's address to his friends and supporters, was proceeded with this morning in the Mayor's office. There was a very large attendance of the general public. Fifteen of the mob who attacked the hall were returned for trial. The case against the door keeper, David Hogg, was dismissed, and some miscellaneous persons, charged with particination in the riots, were also sent forward for trial, -[Northern Whig.

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY OF BALL-CARTRIDGE .- On Sunday evening two soldiers' wives were returning from having a walk along the Glandine road, Kilkenny, and, feeling tired, took a seat by the road They had not been sitting very long, when a man and woman passed by. The woman, after a short time, went towards the wall, between the Rev. John Andrews' and — Keogh Esq's houses, pulled out a large stone, taking out of the cavity e bundle, which she, in company with the man, carried for some time, after which (whether from its weight or from the fear of detection) she threw it over the ditch. After they had disappeared, the soldiers' wives went to see what was thrown over, and on coming up they found in the field a number of ball cartridges (to appearance manufactured for a muzzle loading rifles. They at once brought them to the John street police station, and related the whole case to the police, who, after a diligent search, succeeded in carrying home a number of ball-cartridges, about in all 150 rounds. The man and woman have for the present escaped. - [Express.

SEIZURE OF SUPPOSED FENIAN FLAGI. - A Dicnic party, consisting of shopk-epers and their assistants &c., to the number of about fifty\_six persons, left Clonmel on Sunday for Kilmanahan Castle, on the Suir. A number of boats were chartered for the occasion, several of which bore flags of various gay colors at their sterns Two of these flags, which were of green silk, having the harp, shamrocks, &c., beautifully worked on them in gold, and a bordering of black crape, were taken possession of by the constabulary, as being, it is supposed, of a Fenian tendency. They were, however, shortly after returned to the owners by direction of Mr. Watson, J.P. The occurrence will, it is said, lead to litigation. -[Irish

James M'Carthy, connected with the Cork Tailors' Society, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the magistrates at the police office, for having conducted an illegal combination against a member of the trade named Lynch, by which Lynch was prevented from obtaining work in that city.

CALLING A MAN A FENIAN .- At the Cork Assizes, the case of O'Reilly v. Grear was tried before Mr. Justice Fuzgerald. This was an action for slander, the defendant's wife calling plaintiff a Fenian. The damages were laid at £500 The plaintiff has been teacher at the National School at Dripsey, for ten or eleven years. Defendant is a magistrate, and proprietor of paper mills in the neighborhood. He and his wife circulated the report that the plaintiff was a Fenian, for the purpose of having him dismissed from the school. There was not a abadow of evidence to support the charge, and the jury found for plaintiff, with £73.

Up till yesterday which was gloomy and shed some showers uppn the thirsty earth, the weather had been very hot. The cereal crops are assuming the golden color which ripeness produces, and in the course of another week the sickle will be at work in the corn fields. Pointoes are plentiful and excellent; and altogether, we think the farmers and in fact all classes, should be satisfied with the prospect of the crops at present. A feeling of gratitude to the Giver of all good should certainly predominate in every breast just now .- [ Mail, August 6.

One of those placards which generally make their appearance at the beginning of harvest was recently posted in the neighborhood of Dunnamaggin, Among what it contained the following occupied a prominent position: 'Men not to work under four shillings per day and the best of grub, women three shillings per do.' Civilization is even making its way among those literateurs, as no threats are held out against reaping machines, but who 'dar send 'em for hire.'

With a little easterly wind prevailing, the weather continues intensely sultry. Farm operations through the country have progressed very rapidly, and a large amount of the barvest work is completed .-The reports from the agricultural districts are generally favorable. - [Tipperary Free Press, Aug. 1.

The tenants on the estate of the Marquis of Water-ford, in the county of Londonderry, having learned that the property was about to be disposed of, held a meeting in the Courthouse of New!ownlimavady, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to preserve their interests. They expressed the utmost concern at losing such a landlord, and having put their heads together had a letter written to the solicitor of the Marquis, assuring him that they did not want to remain the Marquis because the rents were low, but because they preferred him to all others. A committee was appointed to communi-We have been informed that John White, Esq., cate directly with the Marquis and his solicitor, and, J.P., late high sheriff of the County Limerick, is if necessary, have a personal interview with him in Of the wenty-six bishops alive in 1558, doing everything in his power to essist his tenantry London. Such a manifestation of feeling is the more in improving their holdings, and to encourage them gratifying at a time when so much is said of land-

opinions, came into collision recently on the road netween Eden and Ivy Lodge, within a couple of miles of Newry. It would appear that three Protestants, named Thomas Bell, William M'Mion and Robert Hamilton, employes of Mr. George Gray, of Eden, were on their way home on the evening named, and John Magee. Some angry words passed, party lordship's brothers. The charge, however did its expressions were bandied about, stones were thrown work. The jury unhesitatingly returned a verdict expressions were bandled about, stones were thrown and the three persons first named were severely iojared.

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Saccking Murder in Ireland .- A young farmer, named McCartby, lived with his family in the neighbourhood of Clonskilty. On Saturday night he got into an altercation with his sister. It apppears that for the last eighteen months he has been of weak mind. The dispute raised his fury to the highest pitch, and while in this state he seized a hatchet to attack his sister. She rushed from the house and escaped, but McCarthy instantly fell upon his mother and with a single stroke of the weapon killed her In his blind rage he mangled the body with reperted blows, until at length, becoming partially sensible of the atrocity of the deed he had perpetrated, he ran out and attempted to drown himself. His neigh-bors however, seized and held him till the arrival of the police, into whose custody he was delivered.

The Northern Star, of Belfast, is crowded with reports of outrages committed with impunity by the Orangemen on their Catholic neighbors. The July anniversary was celebrated this year with more than the usual insolence, lawlessness, and folly, and in the judicial investigation that, the Star declar s it finds displayed 'the spirit which prompted the occurrences they are intended to repress Partizen-ship is glaring on the bench, and the 'j.' ges' have not hesitated to declare that they were bound by ties of brotherhood' to those who stood before them in the position of culprits. The aggressors have been overlooked, and the victims alone pounced upon' The Star is forced to declare further: 'We cannot resist the conviction that the government of the country and its officers are on one side.'

MELANOROLY AND FATAL OGGUBANCE. - When the regatta terminated in Carrick-on-suir, Mr. George Malcomson's beautiful yacht, on board of which were a numerous and fachionable party, hoisted anchor and proceeded to steam down the river During the day, and after the yacht had passed up, it appears a ship had come and dropped anchor at Fiddown, and her hawser extended for some distance under the water across the bridge. As the yacht when returning was going fast, the ships rope cut across her cut-water, slipped up and swept the deck npon which several ladies and gentlemen were seated, knocking them over and injuring them seriously. Before the impetous of the boat could be checked the hawser came in contact with the funnel, which fell, crushing Michael Roberts, Esq., of Waterford to instant death. Malcomson who had two of his ribs fractured, was knocked overboard, as were also two of the ladies who had been seated on deck One young lady escaped death by being thrown forward and down in the engine room. Fortunately when Mr. Malcomson and the ladies were swept into the water, there were some boats in immediate at tendance, and they were speedily rescued. It is needles to add that the melancholy occurance has cast quite a gloom over Waterford, where Mr. Roberts, we understand, was highly respected by the people, and warmly esteemed by very many personal friends. An inquest was held on the body this evening, but the verdict of the jury had not reached us up to the hour of going to press. We are glad to learn that the injuries sustained by the others of Mr. Malcomson's party were not of a dangerous character, and that to day all were progressing favorably to convalescence. - [Tipperary Free

THE MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT HEAR FIDDOWN .-Carric-on-Suir, Tuesday. - On this day an inquest was to have been held on the body of Michael Roberts, Eeq. who was killed on Monday when returning from the regatta here in Mr George Malcomson's steam pleasure yacht Coquet, by the funnel falling on him. The inquest was adjourned untill to-morrow, when the jury will view the body, after which it will be conveyed by special train to Waterford. A most searching investigation into the cause of the accident will take place.

SIR JOHN GRAY AND THE ELECTORS OF KILERNNY .-We perceive by our valued cotemporary, the Kilkenny Journal, that the good men and true of that ancient city are already making preparations to secure the triumphant return of Sir John Gray at the coming general election. It is cheering to find the leading citizens engaged in this work earnestly and unitedly, and that with them are associated the venerated hishop and clergy—all having the same end in view-to secure the service of one of the ablest representatives Irelan! has sent to the House of Commons for many years. It is quite unnecessary to mention here the importance to the country of hav ing Sir John Gray in Parliament; he has by personal exertion and at great expense placed the question in a position which it was deemed impossible it could occupy for years to come, and to the energy and perseverance he exhibited during its progress through the house may be attributed the success it has acquired. But the battle must be fought over again in the new Parliament, when the cause of religious equality will, as vigorously as before, be maintained by the member for Kilkenny. There were some rumous of an opposition to Sir John Gray; but they become valueless, indeed, when it is known that he is ardently supported by the bishop, the clergy, the Corporation, the first cit'zens, and the patriotic people of the City of the Confederation .- [Tipperary

At the Cork Assizes on Tuesday one of the most extraordinary decisions we have ever heard of was arrived at, through the intervention of an ultra-loyal judge and a complaisant jury. Mr Dillon, an extensive agent and bill-poster, well known in Dublin, brought an action for breach of contract under the following circumstances:-Mr. Dillon made ar rangements with Mr. George Francis Train, by which that gentleman was to ideliver a couple of lectures in the city of Cork, and, for the purposes of Mr. Train's lectures, he engaged the Protestant Hall from Captain Tooker, the secretary of the hall. He paid the price demanded for two nights' use of the hall, received a receipt for the amount from Captain Tooker, and expended a considerable sum of money in announcing Mr. Train's lectures. This was on the 6th of May. On the next day Captain Tooker learned that it was Mr. Train who was to lecture in the hall. The Captain is a magistrate-a Tory of the bluest hue-and it may be naturally supposed that he is not over-partial to the doctrines enunciated by Mr. Train. But he made no objection. He allowed Mr. Dillon to go on increasing his expenses until the 11th of May-five days after the taking of the ball, and one day prior to that announced for Mr. Train's first lecture—when he coolly wrote to Mr. Dillon, telling him, for the first time, that he could not have the hall, and without offering to recoup him for the expenses he had incurred. One would think that Mr. Dillon should not suffer by Captain Tucker's culpable negligence-in the first place in making a contract without inquiring who was to lecture in the hall, and in the next place in not objecting as soon as he discovered that Mr Train was to be the lecturer. There is not a shadow of defence, legal or moral, for Captain Tooker's conduct, and Mr. Dillon should have recovered substantial damages. But both judge and jury treated these considerations with sublime contempt. Captain Tooker's defence to the action was that Mr. Train's lectures in other places were 'seditious,' and that, therefore he could not, consistently with his duty tet him have the ball. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, before | from the tactics of mr. District is and not waste their st which last, notwithstanding of Kensington Palace. Fifty years ago, that is, we hopeless undertaking N. Y. Tablet. Whom the case was tried, went out of his way to at-

from this country'—that he was 'an unscrupu'ous and vote that black is white, that odd is even, that his lectures were 'seditious,' and right is wrong. It has been whirled out of its wits drinciples of the 'Alliance' I need not delate: what 'weak, unconnected, trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the rapidity of the country and the second trasby balderdash'—but he did by the second trasby not say one word relative to Captain Tooker's breach of contract or Mr. Dillon's pecuniary loss in consewhen they met a number of persons of the Roman quence of it—a not very seemly charge, considering Catholic faith, among the latter being John Torley that Mr. Train has an action pending against his for the defendant-a verdict which, as the 'Oork Examiner' says, is 'calculated to introduce a dangerous element of uncertainty into law, by leaving it free to a man to make a contract to-day, break it in week, suffer the other party to lose by it, and in so doing to obtain the sulogiums of a solemn beach of justice.' For the future, the defendant in a civil action need only accuse his opponent of 'sedition' to secure the sympathy of a judge and the verdict of a jury. One significant fact was elicited during the hearing of the action. A reporter, named Thompson, deposed to having taken notes of Mr. Train's Dublin lectures and also of the trial of Meesrs. Pigott and Sullivan, although not engaged on the staff of any paper. At first, he vehemently denied that be had been employed by the authorities to take notes of the lectures, but he subsequently confessed that a 'Mr.' Hill had engaged bim. This 'Mr.' Hill is the worthy individual who brought such credit on an honourable profession, and acquired such envisble notoristy for himself, in connection with the prosecution of those who took part in the Dublin procession in honor of the Manchester martyrs. Mr. Thompson awore that he did not 'know' that 'Mr.' Hill was a Government reporter, and that he 'did not think he was; but he finally admitted that Mr. Hill was reporting Government cases' at the time he em ployed him! Mr Thompson is worthy of 'Mr.' Hill. May they be happy together, and usef it to the Castle. But it is evident that much as the Government affect to despise Mr. Train, they kept a en ro watch on his movements, and engaged special reporters to report his lectures.

Cuptain Dorrien, of the 10th Hussars, followed the 9th Lancers' pack, in the neighborhood of Ballincollig, on the 21st of last March. In the enjoyment of his sport the captain dashed over a crop of young vetches belonging to a farmer named Murphy, quite disregarding the warnings and remonstrances of the owner. The sturdy peasant, however, seized the captains horse, and, bring him to a stand still, complained of the treepass, to which Captain Dorrien gallantly replied 'You and your vetches be damned!' Murphy, persisting in his insolent interference, the captain first strove to ride 5im down, and failing in that, beat him severely over the head with the butt end of his whip until the man was com-pelled to relinquish his hold, whereupon Capt Dorrien triumphantly resumed the chase. For this gross assault, as well as for the trespass, the gallant officer refused to make any compensation whatever, and even in court maintained, through his counsel, that while it was his pleasure to hunt, the peasantry were bound to submit to any amount of rough riding. Happily a judge and jury though: otherwise, and the captain was compelled to pay £170 damages for the exciting pastime of killing a for and half killing a peasant .- Cork Examiner.

At the meeting of the Cork Corporation Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan moved a resolution, de laring that the time has now come for the extension of Royal clemency to the various prisoners incarcerated for political offences in this country. An almost unanimous expression of opinion in favor of the motion was elicited but there not being a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum, it could not be entertained. Mr. O'Sullivan has given notice of his intention to bring forward the motion at the next meeting .- Ibid.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 21. - A train of cars from Holyhead containing passengers and mails from Ireland, which was proceeding toward Liverpool at the usual rate of speed, met with a sad accident to-day, at the little town of Abergile, in the county of Denbigh. A long train of loaded petroleum trucks had just been switched off on the siding to make way for the Irish mail, but the switchman had neglected to replace the switch, and a dreadful collision was the consequence. Seven persons, all passengers in the Irish mail train. were killed outright, and many others hadly injured.
The care in beth trains were reduced to a shapeless mass. The concussion produced an explosion of the petroleum, which enveloped both trains in flames. Before the flames could be subdued, eighteen persons had been literally burnt to astes

The three new Judges to be appointed under the Bribery Prevention Act will, it is stated, be Sir W Brett Solicitor General; Mr Pickering, Q C; and Mr. Huddleston, Q C.

It is proposed in England to consecrate a bishop of the army instead of a chaplain general. He would have episcopal power wherever the army might be stationed where there is no bishop.

During the second quarter of the present year the population of the United Kingdom increased by 125.228, but this number should be diminished by 53,136, the number of emigrants during that period.

The London Times of the 10th of August reports a list of defaulters in the payment of poor rates, as a qualification of Parliamentary voting under the Reform act, has been made up for Glasgow, and, although non-official, the returns are believed on the whole to be quite accurate. From this list it appears that in the four parishes into which the city is divided for the administration of the Poor law there are in all 23,245 householders who have not paid their poor rates up to August 1. the last day allowed under the act. Of this number nearly 5,000 have been exempted from payment on the ground of poverty, so that something over 18,000 are schal defaulters. It was expected that the new constitu ency would have amounted to about 70 000 but this number is now reduced, beyond remedy this election. to nearly 47,000, and may be reduced still further by householders under £10 who have changed their residences within the past twelve months failing to notify to the civil assessor the locality of their dwallings previous to Whit Sunday last, and persons having left the city altogether. It is worthy of notice that within the past two or three weeks not forty persons in all Glasgow have voluntarily paid their arrears of poor rates so as to entitle them to a vote.

Superstition in Aberduenshire. - Some excitment was caused a short time ago among the most credulous of the people of the village of Grantown, Aberdeenshire, by the preaching and prophesying of a local celebrity, who declared that Friday the 17th July was to be Grantown's last day, and that all its inhabitants were then to be nierly destroyed, with the single exception of the prophet himself, who was to live for ever. Several old females, as well as many young people, went through the town weeping and wailing for the doom that was so speedily to overtake them. The prophet was going amongst the crowd comforting them and telling them that they had no sins. The short space of two hours was the time givne when the destruction would begin, and not a single individual was to escape the universal doom. A mob collected at the prophet's door and surrounded the hence, but the police succeed in dispersing it without doing any harm to the seer's person or property. Eventually, when the seer saw that his predictions were not fulfilled at the appointed time, he stated to the excited multitude that he had prayed for their safety, and in consequence their anihilation was postponed till a future period-[Inverness Courier.

The revolt of what is respectable in conservatism from the tactics of Mr. Disraeli is only a question of gives you tracts and platform talk, and even 'impas-

A number of persons, of conflicting religious tack Mr. Train, saying that he only wished he was man has been educated out of its natural perceptions; all the praise bestowed upon it, is very frothy and burnt the same amount of light from them, as we forced to go through, and scarcely knows whether it stands on its head or its heels. But even Mr. Disraeli's arts of mystification are not endless; and a time of office at 7, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street, for the year awakening will arrive. The scales will fall from the ending the 30th of April, 1867. Thave stated that eyes of the voluntarily blind; the glamour will lose its power; the illusion will cause. There are in the conservative party a few men of sense, sobriety and honor, who have viewed the strange practices of their tituler teacher with anger, and the credulous faith of his followers with pity and shame, Of course they have shared the fate which a small minority of sane men might expect in a world of lunatics. They have been set down as beside themselves, as devoured by envy and personal pique and as deserving only political outlawry. The few who will not join the conservative perty in its triumphal march over the brink of a precipice are regarded with contemptuous aversion by the heroes who, with banners fiving and trumpets blowing, are rushing on to self-annihilation The nobler beasts of the field, obediently following the leadership of the fox in an expedition against henroosts, would form as close a parallel as can be suggested to the docile support given by respectable peers and country gentlemen to Mr. Disraeli's assault aron the places of the whigs. The speeches of Lord Salisbury Lord Carnarvon and General Peel have given expression to the moral disgust which the conduct of the conservative leaders has excited among men who are not able at the word of command to brow aside the hereditary principles of their party, their Individual convictions and their personal selfrespect .- [London News, August 11.

> A CLERGYMAN'S FROPHECY OF CIVIL WAR -During the recent Itish Church discussion at Ossett, in which the Rev. C Williams of Southampton, advocated the expediency of disestablishment, and the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, of Wakefield opposed him, the latter is reported to have said that if the property were stolen from the church, there were authorities who believed there would be civil war. Talking recently with a friend in London, he had been told that if ever that m a ure should take place, a civil war was as cer tain as that he and his informant were talking together. Other people's information agreed with this. When Mr. Williams rose to reply, he said that in the same of the English common wealth, in the name of English liberty, as a subject of our beloved Queen, he denounced the shameful disloyalty of English churchmen. Had it come to this, that those who were connected with and interested in the Irish establishment could be loyal only so long as they held in their hand the b-ibe? Out upon such lovalty! Nonconformists had learnt another lessson in another school. The forefathers had been harassed; their ancestors had been driver from the land. They had been under proscription; deprived for years of taking part in any corporation, and kept out of Parliament but they had been loyal through it all. Yet here were churchmen who were not to be deprived of their corporate privileges; who were still to be members of Parliament, her Majesty's Ministers, and the judges of the land, - who, when they simply talked of their church being made a voluntary church, spoke of civil war. He did feel indignant that men who had fed at the Queen's table could talk of rebellion. Every sentence of this reply was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

It may probably be thought the duty of the whole buman race on the continent of Europe to express lively satisfaction at the speech which the Emperor Napoleon has made to the Mayor of Troyes. The 'Moniteur' publishes it, it has been or will be copied into every newspaper in Europe, it will be discussed at legations, in clubs, in cates and each man will call his neighbour's attention to the ' prace ful declaration of the great sovereign. That France, tranquil and dignified, should condescend to abstain from an enslaught on her neighbors is locked upon by a large class of Frenchmen as an act of forbearance which it is the duty of foreigners reverently to appreciate. This feeling in the French people and the seeming acquiescence of continental Europe in it is of bad augury for the world, since it shows that the sense of right is not strong enough to control the policy of these great military powers. It still remains part of the received code of political morals that war is a legitimate policy for a State and that a sovereign may fairly choose between a warlike and a peaceful career according as the one or the other is more edvantegeous to b more congenial to the theories which he has established in his own mind. In fact the public opinion seems to allow to the Emperor Napoleon a greater latitude than he bimself claims. So far as we can learn from his own declaration and from his public acts he has no wish to engage in aggressive war. It is nine years since he went to Italy, and though during this long period a determination to find auother enemy has been attributed to him, he has as yet kept the peace in Europe. The European public, however, almost encourage a different policy By treating a war between France and Prussia as a very likely thing and, indeed as the inevitable result of the proximity of two such full charged thunderclouds, they do their best to realize their own suspicions and to verify their own predictions. We all know that such a war would be without any real provocation on the part of Germany and the result only of national jealousy in France Let us, then, rather assume that the intention to make war is not to be attributed to any enlightened prince or to any high minded people. Let us take the speech at Troyes, reproduced officially as it has been in the Moniteur,' as an authoritative reply to warlike rumors, and then say that it is what we have right to expect from the responsible ruler of a great nation. - [Times, Aug 13.

NEW PROCESS FOR SAVING SEWAGE. - Mr. G. Sillar is reported to have discovered a process which will make the sewage of towns invaluable as manare .-He or his partner Mr. Wigner, an analytical chemist, bad been studying Leviticus, and came to the conclusion that the ashes of a heifer - i.e., animal charcoal-and blood poured out upon the ground-ie. blood and clay all mixed together with some ingredients not specified — would make an admirable purifier. The experiment was tried at Tottenham, where 36 000 gallone of sewage were purified in twenty minutes and the solid residuum was found to be worth twice the cost of the experiment. From another experiment at Leicester it is calculated that the sewage of that town would yield £160 a day, at an outlay of £17 3s. If Mr. Sillar succeeds, he will have turned his Biblical researches to the public benefit at last. If we mistake not, his last deduction from Leviticus was that paying or receiving interest was sinful, -an opinion which the success of a great patent tends rapidly to modify.

## To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,-The 'Protestant Alliance' made some little noise in the world in its day, but one hears very little respecting it now. Perhaps we may say of it as of many other things - Ichabod, its glory has Whether the tangible results produced by the 'Alliance,' fully warranted the noise which it made is matter of opinion. I have never heard that the 'Alliance,' has founded and still maintains any charitable institution whatever. It does not feed the hungary or clothe the naked, or minister to the sick, or cherish and protect orphans. It does not-so far, at least as I can learn -employ its income to diminish the equalid wretchedness and the vice which we see everywhere around us. All this is palpable work which one coult appreciate. We could bring the ' Alliance' at once to book, and test. its value by its results if its work was of the kind which I have described. But you cannot test the worth of a society which in return for your money

tention of the public, and even of the subscribers, to the 'Alliance,' to the balance sheet issued from the in my opinion the balance sheets of the society for the Due Observance of the Lord's Day, and of the Protestant Association, are not satisfactory; but of the 'Alliance' appears to me to be less so. The income derived during the year was as follows:-Subscriptions, £860. 10s. 7d; donations, £68 123.; sale of publication, £14 43. 11d.; contributions from alliances, £74. 17s. 5d.; and special contributions, £195. 53; thus making a total of 1. £213 93 11d. On the other hand, let us view the stems of the actual 'working expenses,' as distinct from any grants or gifts bestowed by the, 'Alliance.' They are as follows: -Salaries to 'secretaries.' £362. 103.; clerks, £119. 16s.; the bousekeeper and rent, £62 office expenses coals, &c., £14 123, 10d.; news papers and advertisements, £60. 14:; postage home, colonial, and foreign £241.6s. 5d.; books and Parliamentry papers. £11 8s. 2d,; stationary, £7 53 81. (judying by this last item, the actual correspondence must be very limited); travelling secretary's expenses, &c., £21 17s.; collector's poundage, £2.1s. 1d. thus making a total of £903 11s. 2d. on actual working expenses, being no less than 74 per cent, on the income mused. but we may fairly campare this sum total for working expenses with the tangible grants, gifts &c , whether of tracts, books, or otherwise bestowed by the 'Alliance.' I shall suppose the sum paid to the printer to be so much given away to the public in the form of publications ; this was 2451. 13s. 61. ; the 'Protestant prizes' to Cheltenham (whatever these may mean) amounting to 1501. (Cheltenbam seems to be peculiarly favoured); transfered to the 'Martyr's Memoria account' 851. These are all the grants of the society which I can discover, and they mount to 4901, 13s. 6d. as compared with 9031, 11s. 2d 'working expenses.' The rest of what the subscribers received for their money must I supose have been addresses or lectures, or, as we say, 'talk.' As the stationery cost only 71 53- 8d. not much correspondence could have been given, It is very startling to oberve that the postage, home, colonial, and foreign, cast nearly as much as the whole of the printing, the former being 2411. 63. 5d, as I conclude from the wording of the balance sheet, the latter, 3451 13s 5d. As to the necessity or otherwise of the existence of a Protestant alliance I say nothing, but I do assert that its balance-sheet needs explanation; this expenditure to be defended. I observe that the auditor whose signature is attached to the balancesheet is a member of the managing committee, and does not appear to be an independent professional accountant who is paid for his services I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

PS. -Since reading the second letter of the treasurer of the Society for the due Observance of the Lord's Day I have divided the amount of the printer's bill-viz, £149. 19s 6d.-by the number of publications given away by that society-viz., 33,000—and find that each publication cost little more than one penny.

It is difficult to understand how it can be believed that the existence of the Irish Establishment is anything but a source of weakness to the English Church Let us weigh a fact in history which is not without its bearing. The Episcopal Church was established in England, and Charles I. resolved upon establishing it in Scotland also. What was the consequence It was overthrown in both countries. Had Charles been content to respect the religious convictions of his own countrymen, had be neutralized the Scotch, be might have overcome the English Presbyterians and Independents, and saved the Church and his throne. He weighted the English Church with a Scotch Retablishment, and sunk both Again, if we could conceive—happily it is almost inconceivable that an Episcopal Church was established in Scotland now, is it not plain that the Scotch members would be polled to a man against Establishments. instead of being, as now, divided upon the subject? Upon the lowest grounds of strategy the friends of the English Church ought to free their cause from its perilous alliance with the Irish Establishment. We need not, however, put the issue on such low grounds. Mr. Forster, though trained in another school, is zealous in defence of the English Church. It is, he urges, a great engine of good — It brings home to the people in every part of the country the consolations et religion. The alien Establishment in Ireland has failed entirely to recommend itself to the Irish nation, and to bind the English and Irish Churches together is to bind the living to the dead. It is impossible to depy that the Irish Church is an hindrance to Protestantism. Ireland is the only Catholic country in Europe, except Spain, where the Ultramontane party is supreme. The establishment lo Ireland makes conversion to it appear desertion from the weaker side, and thus arrays the sentiment which is especially strong in the Irish against any disposition to admit Protestant Ideas. If we turn to America, we find a constant complaint from the priests that the Irishman in the second or third generation ceases to be a Catholic, and we are driven to the conclusion that the Irish Establishment, through the antagonism it generates, has hindered rather than assisted Protestantism. It is, indeed, a mockery to those who understand that the essence of Protestantism is the independence of religious belief to believe that it can be propagated by an institution founded and maintained on compulsion. We have dwelt upon Mr. Forster's argument upon the Irish Establishment because this is the question of the hour, and to it alone prominence ought to be given. It will be a great mistake in the campaign if the simple issue be obscured by extraneous topics. The victory will be easy if those broad principles which appeal to the intelligence of the people be constantly kept in sight. The views of a candidate upon the Irish Church not only furnish the test between a Liberal and a Conservative but the way in which they are enunciated and developed is the best mode of distinguishing between rival Liberals Mr. Forster discoursed upon economy, upon education, and upon the completion of the work of Reform, but they are merely subsidiary to the main question. In fact, the man whose views on the Irish Church are thoroughly sound gives a pledge of economy, for the Irish Establishment is a smbol of wasted power; he approves himself a friend of sound educational progress, for the Irish Establishment is the embodiment of the errors which infect our edu cational system and retard its development; and he is a courageous Reformer, for he does not healtste to assist in destroying an anomalous institution however long-established or deep-rooted.

THE LAST HALF CENTURY. - The London Speciator says; -It is in three momentons matters of light. locomotion, and communication that the progress effected in this generation contrasts most surprisingly with the aggregate of the progress effected in all previous generations put together since the earliest dawn of authentic history. The lamps and torches which illuminated Balshazzar's feast were probably just as brilliant, and framed out of nearly the same materials as those which shown upon the splaudid fetes of Versailles when Marie Antoinette presided over them, or those of the Tuileries during the Imperial magnificence of the First Napoleon. Pine wood, oil, and perhaps war, lighted the banquet halls of the wealthiest nobles alike in the 18th ceutury before Christ and in the 18th century after Obrist There was little difference, except in finish of workmanship and elegance of design-little, if any, advance, we mean, in the illuminating power, or in the source whence that power was drawn-between the

did 5,000 years ago. Now, we use gas, of which each burner is equal to 15 or 20 candles; and when we wish for more can have recourse to the electric light or analogous inventions, which are 50 fold more brilliant and far reaching than even the best gas The streets of cities, which from the days of Pharoah to three of Voltaire were dim and gloomy, even where not wholly unlighted, now blaze everywhere (except in London) with something of the brillancy of moonlight. In a word all the advance that has been made in these respects has been made since many of us were children. We remember light as it was in the days of Solomon, we see it as Drummond and Faraday have made it. The same thing may be said ef locomotion. Nimrod and Noah travelled just in the same way, and just at the same rate, as Thomas Assheton Smith and Mr Coke of Norfolk. The chariots of the Olympic games went just as fast as the chariots that conveyed our nobles to the Derby, in our bot youth, when George III, was King.' When Abraham wanted to send a messenger to Lot he despatched a man on horseback, who galloped 12 miles an hour. When our fathers wanted to send a message to their nephews they could do no better and go no quicker. When we were young if we wished to travel from London to Edinburgh we thought ourselves lucky if we could average eight miles an hour just as Robert Bruce might have done. Now, in eur old age, we feel ourselves aggrieved it we do not average 40 miles. Everything that has been done in this line since the world began-everything, perhaps, that the capacities of matter and the conditions of the human frame will ever allow to be done-has been done since we were boys. The same at sea-Probably when the wind was favourable, Ulysses, who was a bold and skilful navigator, sailed as fast as a Dutch merchantman of the year 1800 nearly as fast at times as an American yachtor clipper of our father's day. Now, we steam 12 and 15 miles an hour with wonderful regularity, whether wind and tide be favourable or not - nor is it likely we shall ever be able to go much faster. But the progress in the means of communication is the most remarkable of all. In this respect Mr. Pitt was no better off than Pericles or Agamemnon. If Ruth had wished to write to Naomi, or David to send a word of love to Jonathan when he was a hundred miles away, they could not possibly have done it under 12 hours. Nor could we to our friends 30 years ago. In 1867 the humblest citizen of Great Britain can send such a message, not 100 miles, but 1,000 in 12 minutes.

THE MURPHY RIOTS AT ASHTON UNDER-LYNE (LANS CASHIRD) .- On Saturday last, at the sitting of the Crown Court at the Manchester assizes, before Mr. Justice Hannen, the whole of the prisioners, both English and Irish, found guilty of being concerned in the riots at Ashton, were placed at the bar to receive

The following is a correct list of prisoners:-- Irish -J Flynn, Daniel Flannagan Edward Kelly, Robert Duff, Thos. Harley, Lawrence Delaney, Patrick Carney, Wm. Cusick James M'Dermott, Thomas Walsh, John Curtis, Martin Moran, John Welsh, jun., Michael Bentley, and Joseph Stewart. English-Benjamin Gee, Thomas Bennett, William Smith. Thomas Wm Webb. Benjamin Gee, Wm. Clayton, John Chadwick, John Statham and Rupert Wilcock.

Mr. Cottingham (counsel for the English prisoners) said he begged to be allowed to remind his lordship that the whole of the prisoners had already been three months in prison.

Mr. Justice Hannen then said-I have directed that you should all be brought up for judgment together,in order to impress upon your minds and the minds of those who were engaged with you in these riots at Ashton that the law cannot picely discriminate between the degrees of the guilt of persons banded together in such a transaction as this Some of you were found guilty of having been present when there were acts of violence committed, and some of you of having belonged to what was called English party, and others to the Irish party; but the substance of the offence of all of you is the sameviz., that you were disturbers of the public peace. It is very probable-indeed, it is certain-that there were infinite varieties of guilt which could be assigned if one could do so; but an Umpiscient Judge alone could discriminate so nicely as that. Healone could tell the guilt of the leaders and the lesser guilt of their followers.

## UNITED STATES.

Right Rev. Joseph Praejectus Machbeuf was consecrated on Sunday, 16th of August, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati, by the most Rev. Archbishop Purcell; the Right Rev. Dr. Rappe, of Cleveland, and Right Rev. Dr. DeGosbriand, of Burlington, Vermont, being prelates assistant. The Right Rev. Dr. Rosecrats, Bishop of Columbus, preached on the occasion an elequent, instructive, and appropriate discourse.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20th.-Information has been received at the Post-Office Department, warranting belief that the British Post-Office Department, will assent to the proposed modifications of the new postal convention between the two countries, by which among other things postage on small pamphlets will be reduced. The convention is an improvement in various paticulars over the one now in force. Postal negotiations are now pending between the United States and France for a more liberal exchange of mail.

Washington, August 21.-The examination of coloured Zouaves for rioting a week ago while a company of them from Georgetown were on their way to the Capital to relive guard over the remains of Thadeus Stevens has been concluded. Three were fixed for disorderly conduct, and sixteen others required to give from \$300 to \$500 bail for a future earing at the court.

Sr. Louis, August 20.-A party of 80 Cheyennes drove off 110 mules yesterday from within a mile of Fort Hays. The Indians are now retreating towards the Arkansas river, with the military and volunteers in hot pursuit. Several children that had been stolen by the Indians have been abandoned and found in the woods. Nine women have been carried into captivity by the savages. The hostile tribes are the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.

MARY ANN SMITH. - We understand that this girl, whose case has acquired considerable notoriety in the public prints, owing to the attempt, on the part of a Methodist minister in Newsck, to remove her from a place where her father had placed her, and who unfortunately, by her conduct and language in the court, did all she could to assist him in his attempt, has, since she was remanded to the House of the Good Shepherd, regretted her conduct, and now desires to do what is right in every respect. She as sisted at the Retreat which was given in that institution on July 1st, and approached the Holy Sacrement. She has since written to her Methodist friends to cesse all proceedings in the matter, that she is a Catholic, and wishes to remain one.—They, however have paid no heed to her request, and are putting her parents and friends to additional trouble by further litigation. The other they day went so far as to make a collection, at the Camp Meeting in Sing Sing to pay the legal expenses. Have they no young girls of their own going astray that require attention, that they must needs try to steal a lamb from the Uatholio fold? If Mary Ann Smith is now let alone, and ceases to be the object of notoriety which she has been, and which has had a dangerous influence upon her, and remains for a while longer with the excellent Sisters of the Good Shepherd, there is a good chance of her turning out's prudent and well behaved girl. She is learning a trade and is happy and contented. Under these circumstances, we think the Methodists might as well draw lamps used in the days of the Coliseum, and the days off their forces, and not waste their strength in a

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—SEPT. 4, 1868.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696 Craig Street, by None for J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by parriers. Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if grot renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the antecription shall be Three Dollars.

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

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office unless

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription TROM THAT DATE.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER-1868. Friday 4-Of the Feria. Saturday 5-St. Lawrence Justinian, B.C. Sunday 6 - Fourteenth after Pentacost. Monday 7 - Of the Feria. Tuesday 8 - Nativity of the B. V. Mary. Wednesday 9-Of the Octave. Thursday 10-St. Nicholas Tolentino, C.

Sermons in English at the Church of the Gesu preached by the Rev. Father Merrick and Rev. Father Langcake, commences on next Sunday evening, September 6, at 8 p.m.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From a bushel of the reports daily transmitted at a great expense by the Atlantic cable it is scarce possible to glean a single grain of intelligence, or an item of general interest. These reports, are indeed for the most part the silliest trash imaginable: and one would almost fancy that the agent was paid to suppress all valuable information. Accounts of horse races, sailing matches, prize fights and similar items form the staple of the so-called "news by telegraph" by which we are daily surfeited; and the cable under its present system of management is fast degene. rating into a nuisance.

Such being the case it is not wonderful that we have little or nothing to lay before our readers worth their perusal in the shape of European news. The electoral fight is commencing in Great Britain, the great questions being of course the Irish Church question in particular, and the question of Establishments in general. There are signs that an attempt will be made to raise a good "No-Popery" cry for the hustings, and there is therefore no saying what the results of the election will be. Still in the actual state of Ireland, and of the public mind in England with respect to State-Churchism, it seems certain that the disestablishment of the Irish branch of the ecclesiastical machine can only be postponed for a very short time.

In France the Emperor seems to have his work cut out for him in the shape of quarrels with the press. The Lanterne, a paper pubdished by a M. de Rochefort, who seems to aspire to play the role of a second Camille Desmoulins without the sparkling wit however of the great revolutionary pamphleteer-bas been suppressed in France, and its editor sentenced to a heavy fine and a long imprisonment. As however he has escaped to Belgium, and as his writings are greedily devoured by the public of Paris, he will be able to give the Government any amount of trouble yet. Considered as an undex of popular opinion, the Lanterne and its suppression rise to dignity of historical facts, and edenote the existence of a wide-spread and bitter hostility to the existing political order in France.

Rumors are again rife of an approaching raid upon Rome; but on the other hand it is affirmed that Louis Napoleon will not allow any intererence on the part of the Piedmontese Govern. ment with the Sovereign Pontifi. All the French troops it is said have been recalled.

" We do not know," says the Montreal Gazelte, er if a high state of civilisation necessarily implies a high state of barbarism, and a reckless disregard of human life. It would seem so, if the experience of the ' foremost nation on the globe' in its commercial centre and capital be taken as true. In New York during the past two months there have been 11 murders and homicides, 62 cases of shooting or stabbing, and 19 suicides • • certainly Dahomey could act be worse."-Montreal Gazette, 28th Aug.

'In the sense in which our contemporary employs the word "civilisation,"-meaning thereby progress in the material order, the accumulation of wealth, and the multiplication of all that contributes to man's convenience and luxury—there is no paradox in the assertion that a high state of such civilisation is almost necessarily connected with an equally high state of barbarism. The Gazette does but unconsciously apply to New Work the line of argument that Catholic apologuess follow when defending their Church against the insinuations of her enemies, that she is the

civilisation. Yes! she is indeed the foe to that civilisation which necessarily implies a "high state of barbarism." the civilisation in a word of the foremost and most prosperous Protestant nations of the globe: she is opposed to that progress which reproduces, or tends to reproduce, amongst the Argan races of mankind the social conditions of Dahomey as the Gazette has it; the conditions of Sodom and Gomorrah, and of heathen Rome, conditions which even now obtain to a fearful extent in the large cities of the U. States.

The general disregard of life, the brutal blood thirstness that are characteristic of the modern high civilisation of Protestant communities, so that certainly "Dahomey could not be worse," New York gives us but one phase or aspect of that civilization which the Catholic Church cares not to develop, nay, to which she is opposed .-Hand in hand with murder walks impurity, whilst the scorn for man's life which grows with the growth of modern Protestant civilisation, scarcely keeps pace with the ever growing contempt for the laws of chastity. This is a delicate subject. and we can but lightly indicate some of the features of this product of that "high civilisation" which, as the Montreal Gazette perceives, is so close akin to a "high state of barbarism."

Our authority for the present, is a Mr. Ohver Dver, author of a work on the vices of New York. From him we learn that, so early do the effects of "high civilisation" develop themselves, of the wretched girls who live by vice, "Onefifth are under sixteen years of age, many of them are mere children not yet fourteen, and some of them not yet thirteen years old." He goes on to say :--

"And matters are growing worse all the time. The tendency in every department of vice and crime is vouthwards"-(of course it must be so with the infamous hell-begotten system of Godless Common Schools)-" Thieves, burglars, pickpockets, as well as daughters of shame, average many years younger now than they did a quarter of a century ago—and so do drunksids. We have repeatedly seen children four years of age drunk in the streets of the Fourth Ward, and have also seen them come drunk to the Howard Mission day-school, and sleep off their debauch on the floor or on the benches of that institu-

The United States Common School system is but beginning to put forth its blossoms; what will it be when the fruit of which these blossoms are but the harbingers shall have come to maturity! Another very suggestive fact is also brought to light by the same authority as that from which we have already quoted. Here it

"But sadder than any of these last mentioned facts is the fact that a good deal of the property occupied by the minious of vice in this city is owned by persons of respectability, and some of it by those who are regarded as pillars of the church ! A man whose wife and daughter carry Bibles and prayer books purchased with that 'hire' which is an 'abomination unto the Lord thy God,' (see Deuteronomy xxiii., 18) and who pays his pew rents with the same abomi nation, is a greater obstacle to the regeneration of that unfortunate class from whom he thus derives bis support than the Wickedest Man in New York. It has been anggested to us that the publication of this fact should be omitted lest the Church should suffer; but we do not so read the Scriptures. Those who make such suggestions would doubtless have advised the omission from the Gospe's of the account of Peter's three lies, less that sad story should injure the cause of Peter's Master. But truth asks no such disreputable favors, nor could the cause of Christ be served by any suppression of the truth. So far from omitting the statement, we have been strongly tempted to go further, and publish the names of the hypocritical miscreants referred to, that the finger of scorn might be pointed at them as they traverse the aisles of the churches which they infest. Such righteous retribution may yet overtake them, dealt by a less merciful band then ours.

In three things does the "bigh civilisation of the, next to England, foremost Protestant nation on the globe, declare itself. In the small value set upon human life, so that " Dahomey could not be worse:" in the early corruption and debauchery of the young of both sexes: and, lastly, in the continually increasing disregard for the sanctity of marriage and rapid spread of child murder. This last characteristic trait of high Protestant civilisation is well brought out in the following paragraph, which we clip from the Montreal Witness of the 27th ult. Our readers will perceive that all our facts are taken from sources exclusively Protestant. Here is the paragraph in question :---

"Statistics would seem to show that divorce is on the increase in the United States. In Vermont during the saven years ending with 1866 the ratio of divorces to marriages was 1 to 21; in the year ending 1866, 1 to 19. In Massachusetts during the four years ending with 1864, the ratio of divorces to marriages was 1 to 44; in the year 1864, 1 to 40. In Obio in the year 1866 the ratio of divorces to marriages was 1 to 26. In Connecticut, during the eight years ending 1867, the ratio was little less than 1 to 11; and in the last of those years it was a little less

And what shall we say about these bideous, anmentionable crimes, so prevalent amongst the 'highly civilised" people of the United States. and we may add of Canada, that in consequence the original Protestant population is actually dying out, and will soon be surpassed in point of numbers by the Catholic immigrants, and their threatened innovation upon the Protestantism of descendants! What shall we say of that press which teems with suggestions for the destruction as in England. There is no authority competent of infant life? of that intellectual progress which seems ever intent upon discovering new methods of preventing the great law of the Creator !-Crimes not peculiar to the poor and ignorant, but which, as statistics show, are most rife amongst the best educated, the most wealthy, and those Church innovation or of Low-Church innovation, are indebted for their civilization, their literature, whom the world calls highly respectable; who of Rome or of Geneva, as his congregation will their laws, and their religion. It may be all very

and French Canadian Papiets from the errors of their ways to the truth as it is in Jesus: and whose sympathies are ever ready to overflow in behalf of the convicted abortionst who has been so unlucky as to have been detected, and arrested in his career of crime, and committed to the Pententiary.

Yes, indeed! This "bigh civilisation," or that which, in the language of Protestantism, is styled civilisation, is akin to, is indeed the necessary concomitant of, a "high state of barbarism." Shall we then condemn the Catholic Church because she by no means seeks to toster and extend that very peculiar style of civilisation? because she is the enemy of modern progress?-a progress which we may trace in ever increasing deeds of blood, in the youthwards tendency of every department of vice, so that little children of four years old are confirmed drunkards; and girls of fourteen and thirteen years of age are hardened prostitutes; in the ever increasing number of divorces, and in the decrease of the issue of marriage unions of our highly civilised Protestant fellow-citizens, a decrease so terrible that in a generation or two the original New England stock will be nearly extinct!

On Sunday last was read in all the Catholic Churches and Chapels of this City a Circular Letter from Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal warning the faithful against a troupe of comedians lately arrived in Montreal, and who propose giving several musical entertainments. These His Lordship strongly denounces because of their immoral tendencies, and he exhorts his people to refrain from countenancing them in any manner.

We learn that a detachment of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu have started for Tracadie where a form of leprosy prevails amongst the poorer classes of the community. Six Sisters have already set off on this heroic enterprise so eminently characteristic of Catholic charity; and the prayers of the faithful for their success, and safe return, will accompany them.

The anniversary of the accession of Morseigneur Baillargeon to the Archiepiscopal throne of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec was duly celebrated in the Cathedral, and in the presence of a large number of the faithful on Friday the 28th ult.

It is confidently asserted that His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster is about to receive the Cardinal's hat.

The friends of St. Mary's Convent will learn no doubt, with pleasure, that Madame Petipas will give lessons in the Boarding School of Hochelaga. We believe it useless to speak in praise of Madame Petipas, who is sufficiently known to the public as a distinguished artist in the musical profession.

Le Nouveau Monde has already entered upon the second year of its existence, after baving during the course of its first given ample proofs of its ability, and sound principles. We hope that in the interests of order, liberty, society and Christian civilisation it may long continue to prosper-a sound, independent, and truly Catholic

By special request a number of reserved seats have been provided in St. Patrick's Hall for the grand inauguration concert on the 3rd instant.

A NEW YORK ITEM .- "The bodies of several infants were found by the police in New York on Thursday." The above we copy from the Montreal Witness.

AN EVANGELICAL HONEY-MOON. - A strange announcement strongly suggestive of post-apostolic times, meets our eyes amongst the religious items of our Protestant contemporaries dated from Toronto. It is to the effect that "the Reverend W. M. Punshon has returned from his honey-moon to-night, and is to preach here next Sunday." An apostle suspending his labors, for the better enjoyment of his honey. moop, would certainly have appeared strange in the eyes of the Christian community in the days of Nero; and to Papists of the days of Queen Victoria, it appears no less marvellous.

Ritualism seems to be gaining ground in Canada amongst our Anglican fellow-citizens, and the more decidedly low church of the said Protestant sect are much alarmed. They are holding meetings on the subject, voting Resolutions, and otherwise taking active measures against the their church; but the results will be here even even to declare what is the truth in the so-called Church of England, much less to enforce it: and therefore every minister of the sect is at liberty to do what seemeth good in his own eyes, and to go such lengths either in the direction of High-

funds, the latter also alone has the power of determining the doctrines which its minister shall preach, and the mode of worship which he shall conform to. The anti-Ritualists will not therefore be allowed to walk over the course; and it common rumor may be relied upon, they have sinned against the rubrics in one direction. as much as the Ritualists have sinned in the other. We have heard it stated for instance—we do not youch for the truth of the report-that in one of the Anglican churches of this city, the Communion Table is not a real table at all, but merely a piece of furniture for the heating of the building, covered over with a piece of cloth.

Noticing the opening of the Pointe-aux Trembles school in connection with the F. C. M. Society, and therefore undoubtedly a proselytising institution, the Witness exhorts the friends of the mission to do their utmost to induce French Canadians "to avail themselves of the educational advantages so liberally provided for them:" and adds that a "word from English Protestants would have great weight with many of these." Thus in the eyes of the Witness there is nothing reprehensible in the conduct of Catholic parents, or rather of parents professing themselves to be of that religion, who for the sake of "educational advantages" send their children to an avowedly proselvtising institution. in which they will be taught to deny the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

On the other hand, the Witness scarce knows how to express its scorn for, and abhorrence of these Protestant parents who for the sake of the same "educational advantages" send their sons to the Catholic Colleges, their daughters to the contemporary be very guarded in his terms of reprobation of the Catholic journalist who should exhort his readers to use their influence amongst their poor and least instructed Protestant neighbors-in order to extort from them a consent to allow their children to attend the Catholic school. There is in this, as in everything else, a striking instance of the two standards of right and wrong; of the two sets of weights and measures. by which our contemporary tests the actions of Catholics and Protestants respectively.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY .- A missionary of the Mormon sect of Protestants has-so we read in our exchanges-lately been arrested in Germany, and sentenced to six week's impresonment for the offence of preaching the peculiar doctrines of his sect, and attempting to make converts thereunto. It is added moreover that the North German Governments " are firmly determined to put down the Mormon emissaries infesting that part of the

For "North Germany" were we to read Spain: for "Mormon" to read Methodist. emissaries - should we not be assailed by an outery against Popish intolerance! and yet why it should be right for Protestants to put down by the civil magistrate their brother Protestants and wrong for Papists to put down by the same means Methodist emissaries, we are at a loss to comprehead. The principle at issue—that of the right and duty of the civil magistrate to suppress error and immorality—is precisely the same in both cases.

Harvesting operations on this Continent being now nearly concluded, we are in a position to form some estimate of what mother earth bas done for her children this year. The result seems to be that, on the whole, the wheat crop is above the average, both as to quality and quantity. Coarse cereals, oats and barley, will not turn out so well, and indeed in many parts of Canada the oats are a complete failure. Hay also will be a light crop. The same holds true of the British Islands where the season has been unusually hot and dry. In consequence there is a deficiency in oats, barley, hay and root crops, but the wheat crop is unusually large and fine. The dry weather in Canada still continues, and rain is much needed for the pastures, and to raise the level of the rivers, which are unusually low.

RATHER TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING. A marriage notice in the United States papers

"Married, in Salt Lake City, 16th inst., in the presence of the Saints, Mr. Brigham Young, to Mrs. J. R. Martin, Miss Emily P. Martin, Miss L. M. Pendergrast, Mrs R. M. Jenickson, Miss Susie Cleveland, all of the County of Berks, England. No

THE FIRST CLASS BOOK OF HISTORY. -Designed for the Use of Pupils Commencing the Study of History, with Queries Adapted to the Use of Academies and Schools. By N. J. Keoney, A.M. Baltimore, John Murphy, & Co.

This-like the greater part of the school books which we receive from the United States-is scarce the book that we should care to put into the hands of our children, so out of all proportion is the space devoted to the history of the said States, to the far more important histories of people of the New as well as of the Old World

parish, to have fixed in his memory the date of the erection of the new pump, and the name of the spirited citizen who attached thereunto a chain and ladle; but there are things-even extra-parochial things-of more importance, and higher interest; and we cannot but think that the time that is wasted in learning the minute details of United States geography and United States history might be far more profitably employed in the study of the gengraphy and history of the Old World, whereafter all-all the great events of the world have occurred. It is, we think, of small importance whether a boy should or should not be able to trace accurately on the map the course of some small creek or larger river in New Hampshire. or Ohio, and to point out the chief saw-mills thereoa erected; whilst at the same time be has but a vague idea of the Euphrates, of the Nile, of the Jordan, and other world famous cities; and for this reason we cannot but think that the elaborate geographies of the United States, and the minute parochial details with which so many of our school books are crammed, to the exclusion of infinitely more important matter, is an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude. What matters it that a student should be well posted up in all the paltry skirmishes that have taken place on this Continent betwixt the Red Men and the Whites, it he be but imperfectly acquainted with the origin. progress, and effects upon Indo-Germanic civilisation of the Crusades. As an instance of our meaning we may remark that in the school book before us, whilst to such subjects as Sacred, and all Ancient History, some 43 pages are devoted. more than twice that space is given to the his-Catholic convent; neither would our Protesting tory of the thirteen colonies and the United States. Salamis is disposed of in three lines. Actium in two, whilst pages are devoted to the war with Mexico. Even to the United States' boy this inordinate quantity of sack to a halfpenny worth of bread, is out of all proportion. and in the case of schools for boys, not citizens either of Mexico or of the United States, it detracts greatly from the value of an otherwise well compiled little work. In fact the greater part of the School books published in the United States are altogether out of place in our Canadian schools, and their use involves a terrible loss of time and labor both to the teachers and to the

> FATHER SMARIUS. - This distinguished Jesuit missionary, who last year drew together very large audiences in Montreal, and who is so well known all over the United States as a pulpit orator and controversial lecturer, preached a charity sermon in St. Mary's Cathedral at High Mass on Sunday morning last, in aid of the Roman Catholic charitable societies of the city. -The same evening he delivered one of his controversial lectures. On both occasions the large edifice was well filled, particularly during the lecture, as an invitation was extended to persons of all creeds, of which numbers availed themselves to hear a truly able exposition of the claims of the Roman Catholic Church to be the living church and the only way of salvation .-Father Smarius will lecture on Thursday evening in St. Mary's, and on Friday is obliged to leave the city to meet other appointments.—Kingston British Whig.

Some misconception having arisen in regard to a recent order in Council with reference to nauners being landed at Quebec, the Hon John Rose has addressed the following letter on the subject to our contemporary the Standard, 10 whose columns the misapprehension was commented upon:-

Sir,-My attention has this morning been called to an article under the above heading in your journal of Saturday last, complaining that the Emigration department in Canada is thwarting the efforts now being made by societies here to forward a desirable class of emigran's from London, imputing to the French-Canadian priesthood in Lower Canada a hostility to Englishmen and Protestants, and charging the Government of Canada with indifference if not with positive onposition, to emigration.

The immediate cause for these strictures is the alleged withdrawal of the grant formerly made by Canada to assist emigrants in reaching their destination in the interior and the statements, if unexplained, cannot but have a most injurious effect on Canada itself, while they are also calculated to discourage the labors of a committee in London whose well-directed benevolence I most readily acknowledge.

It is true that the grant which had been voted for some years to assist in forwarding emigrants to their destination was this year reduced, not withdrawn. It was found that the grant, instead of being required to aid persons coming to settle in Canada, had been in practice almost wholly applied to forwarding emigrants from the continent of Europe who did not intend to settle in Canada, at all, but whose destination was Illinois, Wisconsin and other Western States of America. The timber ships coming from continental ports landed their cargoes of emigrants at Quebec. Many of the passengers represented themselves as wholly destitute, and as a matter of charity they were aided in their seven bundred miles of transit through Canada out of the grant in question. Of 27.000, emigrants who landed at Quebec in 1866 but 4,000 remained in the provinces. It was frequently found those nations of Asia and Europe to which the that many of this class who were forwarded through the country at the public expense had actually money orders on their persons to considerable amounts. The facilities thus given to make the transit through Canada gratuitions caemy of progress, and is opposed to modern to-day are mighty in their zeal to turn poor Irish tolerate: for of course as the latter finds the well for a boy to learn the history of his own seem this year to have stimulated parties interHONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

ested in conveying German and Norwegian emigrants to the western States to land unusual titute; and the recent departimental order to which you refer was doubtless prompted by these increased arrivals of persons who were merely. journeying through to a foreign country. Its intention, which was solely to check what will be acknowledgeed as an abuse, appears to have been wholly misunderstood in some quarters. Canada desires to atimulate in very possible way a healthey immigration. The grant for this year (I speak from memory), about \$60,000, and and in almost every city and town in the various provinces of Canada, whose sole duty it is to afford assistance and information to and procure employment for intending settlers.

The subject of immigration is one which, under the constitution, devolves jointly on the Government of the Dominion and of the several Provinces and communications have been going on between the two for the purpose of instituting a sound and liberal system of attracting settlers to the country in such numbers as can be

properly provided for. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to notice the charge made against the French-Canadian priesthood. that they are openly hostile to any accession to the British population and to any introduction of the Protestant element,' but the testimony of a Protestant and an Englishman who has lived among them for more than thirty years will, however, I trust, satisfy you that you have been mainformed as to the state of feeling there. I believe that there is no country in the world where there is less religious bigotry and prejudice, or more liberal views and good feeling, both as respects race and religion, than in Lower Canada. The English Protestants there are in a minority of one to five, and whether as regards their respective Churches their educational institutions. the management of charities, their political arrangements, or other kindred subjects where antagonism might be looked for the most perfect good feeling prevails. Instances, indeed are not unfrequent where French constituencies have returned English and Protestant members of

We have many obstacles to contend with, but from religious and national prejudices we have providentally thus far been spared.

Catholic and Protestant alike.

candidates. In years when there is unusual

foremost in acts of benevolence are the French

Sisters of Charity, who, regardless of contagion,

minister as nurses with untiring devotion to

I believe it is true that difficulties of the nature referred to in your journal have taken place. Whether they are attributable to a misconception of the recent action of the Government or the extreme precaution of the shipowners to guard themselves against possible loss, I cannot say; but it is on every account desirable that a repetition of these difficulties should be prevented, and that concert of action should exist between the authorities in Canada and any societies here whose efforts may be as philanthropic and well directed as those of the East London Com-

JOHN ROSE

Clarges street, July 27.

Our local government for the Province of Quebec likes to keep shady. It does not court of the bills brought in Parliament after the said bills had been passed, but whether or not in the original shape was not specified; and it seems it did not even send the whole of them then. The Herald says an Education Bill was passed which may add twenty-five per cent to the assessments of Montreal, and that not for its own schools only, but for the education of the Province. which act has been kept secret till now. We healtily join in the Herald's request for a cony. -Montreal Witness.

The article to which the Witness alludes and which was published in the Herald, is calculated to produce erroneous impressions. Neither de ception nor concealment can be charged against either the Ministry or the Legislature of Quebec. The late school law was pronounced unsatisfactory by Roman Catholics, and both Protestants and Roman Catholics petitioned for the present law, which is so denounced by the Herald. We believe that Montreal pays less per head than any other Canadian city for educational purposes. We have not lessure or space now to advance statistics to establish the fact, but we shall recur to the subject. It is not probable that the city members would nave sanctioned an oppressive measure or been over ruled without appealing to their constituents to remonstrate. - Daily News.

"The Public Canadren of New York published in the French language demands that the English language be proscribed in Lower Canada. It takes its text from the action of the Municipal Council of Warwick in the District of Arthabaska in passing a By-Law enacting that only the French language should be used in publishing notices and By-Laws of that Council. In so doing so far as we can see, there is nothing improper. The Municipal Council of this Township long ago probibited the use of the French language in their proceedings and every Township has the option of selecting either of the two languages it sees fit. It is not a question of Mass, to Miss Kate Masterson, St Raphaels, Glendomination; it is a question of expense." | garry, Ont. Waterloo Advertiser. The Waterloo Advertiser takes the proper view of the question, as being a question of ways and means and not one of intolerance or domination. While it is right and proper that in mixed communities, the feel- \$5,10; Superfine \$7,00 \$7,40; Fancy \$0,00 to ing, even, of a minority should be respected, \$0,00; Extra. \$7,10 to \$7,25; Superior Extra \$0 to common sense dictates the uselessness of advertising in English where there are but few English speaking residents or in French when to \$0.00. all the people of a municipality are unfamiliar with that tongue. We have already pointed \$0.00 to \$0.00. out the legal and statutary position of the question, and the provisions made by parliament are both sound and suited to the case—

Ashes per 100 lbs—First ross \$5.50.

Seconds, \$4,50 to \$0,00; Thirds, \$4,46 to 450.—

First Pearls, 5,55.

Pork per bri. of 200 lbs—Mess. 24,50 to 25.00;—

Pork per bri. of 200 lbs—Mess. 24,50 to 16.70.

Canadien of New York, and the handful of renegades who, in that state and in Illinois, are numbers at Quebec - many of them posssibly des- laboring to uproot Canadian institutions, and Flour, country, per quintal, .... 18 0 to 18 make of their birth place a vassal to the United Oatmeal. States democracy. We attach no undue im-portance to the rabid utterance of such exponents of treason and baseness, but we notice the matter in the hope that the Quebec Chronicle, and other loyal sheets, who, unintentionally or otherwise are helping to evoke a war of races may see to what their strategy tends by the inevitable logic of events. While the Chronicle complains that the English language is ignored there are paid Government agents in Quebec, in a municipality where it is neither understood Mutton do nor spoken by the bulk of the inhabitants, the New York organ of the renegades demands the suppression of the only tongue understood by 8-11ths of the Province of Quebec. We leave both to the judgment of an enlightened and truly liberal public .- Quebec Mercury.

The House of Assembly met at three o'clock on Friday afternoon. The Hon. Attorney General then rose to explain the policy of the government on the question of confederation. Referring to the pro-posed conciliation policy of the Canadians, he said the first step in that direction would be for them to offer to reconstruct the Senate on the basis of the United States Senate, in which every State has an equal representation, and then it must be understood that the men selected to represent Nova Scotia in the Canadian Parliament must be appointed by the people, and not by the Canadian government. There were one or two concessions which, it Nova Scotia was disposed to accept any modification of the scheme, she would at the outset demand, and the Canadians had shown no inclination to offer anything of the king .- [Hallfax O aronicle

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday evening at the marque, Quebec upon the body of James Davis, labourer, found drowned near Dumlin's wharf. The evidence of Mr. Samuel Carsons, went to show that the decessed was seen about seven o'clock on Sunday night in Champlain street, but whether under the influence of liquor or not the witness was unable to say. Mr. Garsons, who lives near where Davis was found, states that about eleven o'clock he heard voices and cries of 'Murder,' immediately after which the persons creating the disturbance ran away, About two oclock on Monday morning another row took place almost under his window, and similar cries were heard, but after a short scuffi; the parties Parliament in opposition to French and Catholic decemped. When the body was found no traces were visible of the deceased having met his death by foul play. An open verdict of found dead was ren sickness and destitution among emigrants, the dered.

Few persons have any adequate idea of the immense amount of loss and damage caused by the recent fires in the woods and forests of Canada. The loss is estimated at not less than \$5,000,000. At Briset's Oreck, on the Ottawa river, the Onebec Gazette says that a large lumbering depot, comprising some lifteen or sixteen buildings, has been completely destreyed, with an immense stock of provisions, everything having been consumed except the pork, which was stored under ground. On the Gatineau, too, the destruction has been most extensive, the townships of Lowe and Hincks, and some others, having been almost overrun with the devouring element. Dewastations of a similar character are reported on the north Branch of the Upper Ottawa, as well as at several points in the Province of Quebec. and also on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior.

THE COMING AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. - Preparations are being made for the forthcoming Agricultural Exhibtion to be held in the wood and brick building known as the Chrystal palace, in the shape of tarring and pitching the outside of the roof. Adornment, we believe, there will be none, and the woodwork, now entirely innocent of paint, has not yet been touched.

We have the best suthority possible for stating that Mr. Justice Monk will be appointed to the Court of Queen's Bench, vice Mr Justice Ayrwin Messrs R MCKAY and FREDERICK TORRANCE will be appointed Judges in the Superior Court, in the places of Judges notoriety, and would prefer to escape criticism. SMITH and MONK. Judge McGuirn, of Quebec, will Last winter it only sent to the newspapers copies also be appointed Judge for the District of Gasne, in he stead of Judge Thomson. - [Montreal Gazette.

HARVEST - The Orangeville Sun says that the harvest in that section is nearly over, and the crops are not as light as was at one time expected; Wheat will yield well, and the sample is excellent; while other cereals will prove an average crop Potatoes have suffered very much from the heat and drought, and will be exceedingly scarce. In many fields the tuber having shot out new roots, the crop will be a complete failure. Apart from this, however, farmers have no reason to complain.

THE HARVEST .- The cereal harvest is about over in this locality. Fal! wheat, it is thought, will average at least 25 buth is to the scre; spring wheat about eight; and oats thirty two. Pease is scarcely an average crop, and the same may be said of barley. During the past few weeks, the root crops have taken a turn for the better, and there is yet reason to hone that the potato and turnip crops will turn out well. On the whole, we have reason to thank Providence that the labors of the husbandman have been so abundantly blessed, -[Mitchell Advocate

THE CHOPS. - We have received the report of the judges on standing crops. etc. of the Agricultural Society of this Riding. From it we learn that the wheat crop-fall and spring-is about an average; rye and barley are good; oats are not good. The hay was much below the average yield. The root crip, from the excessive drought, will be next to a ailure. The potato appears now to be ripe, jadging from specimens we have eaten; they were small, and few to the hill at that .- [Pembroke Observer.

Notman, the abortionist, is making great efforts for release. It is said the case will be carried to the Privy Council, England. He ought to be thankful he was not bung. - [Brockville Recorder.

It is stated that a man who has knowledge of the whole of the facts in reference to Davis's death, is witholding the information for tear of ill-treatment by the guilty parties.

Birth

At 81 Alexander Street, on Wednesday, the 19th ult, Mrs. Dr. P. A. Brown, of a daughter. Married,

At St Raphaels, Glengarry, Ont., on the 30th ult, by the Rev John Masterson. P P, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev JS O'Connor, P P, Alexandria, Out, Mr Patrick Higgins Merchant, Boston,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Aug. 29, 1868.

Flour-Pollards, \$4 80 to \$5.00; Middlings \$5,30 \$5,50; Fine, \$5,60 to \$5,75; Super.. No. 2 \$6,0 ' to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,00 to \$0.00 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$0 00 to \$0,00.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,65 Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -- worth about

Ashes per 100 lbs -First Pots \$5.87 to \$5.90

We all know what motive animates the Public Prime Mess \$17.50; Prime, \$16.50 to 16.70.

Aug. 29, 1868. d. s d. do .... 00 0 to 00 0 Indian Meal, 9 6 to 10 0 .... Barley, do., Peas, do. 0 to 0 0 .... Pess, 3 to .... Oats, đ٥. 6 to Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 3 to 1 8 Do, salt do Potatoes per bag 0 10 to 1 00 •••• 6 0 to 6 3 .... Onions, per minot, 6 to 10 0 .... Lard, per lb 7 to 0 .... Beef, per 1b 0 4 to .... Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 0 5 to 0 6 .... Lamb, per quarter .... 2 6 to K 0

Eggs, fresh, per dozen

Hay, per 100 bundles,

BUAW



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will take place in the ST. PATRICKS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 7th inst.

By Order, O. L. MOLLOY,

.... 1 0 to 1 1

\$5,00 to \$70c

.... \$8,00 to \$10

INAUGURATION OF ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

THE Directors of the above Hall have the honor to announce that the Inauguration will take place on Thursday evening, Sept 3rd, 1863, on which occasion the following eminent Artists will appear :-

Madame PETIPAS, Prima Donna Assoluta, member of the Chapelle de l'Empereur and of the Imperial Italian Opera of Rio Janerio.

Mons. LAVOIE. Baritone. Mons. LAMOTHE, Bass.

Mr. HAMALL, Tenor.
And a GRAND CHORUS of about 200 Voices. INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Piano Solo - Madame PETIPAS. Solo Violin-JULES HONE.

Solo Clarionet-Mr. WALSH (Bundmaster, 100th Regt.)
A FULL ORCHESTRA of 50 Performers. The BAND of the 100th Regt, under the direction

of Mr. WALSH. Leader of the Orchestra (1st Violin), Mr. C. LA-VALLEE

Conductor, F. J. TORRINGTON. Admission - 50 Cents. There will be a faw reserved seats.

Tickets to be obtained at Prince's and Boucher's Music Stores, at the flook Sellers, and at the door on the Evening of the Concert. For particulars, see programmes.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL,

NO. 31 AND 33, COTTE STREET.

THE REOPENING of the CLASSES will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. The payments in each year of course are exigible monthly and in advance, between the lat, and 15th. of each month

For the first year of course..... \$1 00 per month. go do seconi do ...... 150 do third do ...... 2.00 do fourth do ..... 250 do fifth do ..... 3.00 ďο

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

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

stating the Conduct, application and progress of their children.

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

The French and English languages are taught by experienced French and English protessors, 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, Octte street No. 3!,

Hours of attendance from 8 to 10 A.M. And from 1 to 2 P.M.

U. E. AROHAMBAULT Principal. 1 m 3

Montreal 28 August 1868.

SAINT MARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, CONDUCTED BY THE RELIGIOUS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

500 SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, per month.....\$6 00 Music..... 2 00 Drawing and Painting..... 1 00 Washing...... 1 00 Use of bed and bedding per annum... 5 00

Painting etc, are charges which depend on circumstances and the direction of the parents. The Academic year commences on the first Mon-

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

No deduction will be made for partial absence or withdrawal from the Academy unless in case of protracted illness.

Pupils are received at any time during the year. Address, SISTER ST. GABRIEL,

August 2 🚡

Directress.

BOARDING SCHOOL. MRS. O. H. E. CLARKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY

> FOR YOUNG LADIES,

MO. 30 ST. DEMIS STREET (MEAR VIGER SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday

the first of September, 1868. Mrs. Clarke will be assisted as before by the 'two resident Teachers (English and French), besides the Professors of Music and Singing, and Mr. Clarke, Sen., will continue to pay special attention to the progress of the pupils in English Writing and Ari thmetic.

Conversation in English and French, respectively, will, at all times, be required.

Boarders received on the same reasonable terms as before, of whose Health and Manners, as well as advancement in their studies, Mrs. Clarke will take particular care.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, ONT.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include acomplete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Aunum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep-

tember, and ends on first Thursday of July.

LACOMBRE & CLARKE'S FRENCH & ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

No. 32 St. Denis Street,

(NEAR VIGER SQUARE), WILL resume its Course of Instruction on Tuesday the first of September. 1868.

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

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

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

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely moderate terms.

For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school. WM. DORAN, Principal. August 28.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL. THIS School will re-open on the 14 h September next at 5 o'clock p m. The pupils must: -1st. Pay the first quarter in advance.

2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate 3rd. Have the Costume of the School.

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

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE,

Reopening of the Course on the 2nd of September.

CAISSE D'EPARGNES OF THE TEMPERANCE!

SOCIETY.

SECTION ST. JACOURS.

NOTICE is bereby given to the Members of the

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

ALPHONSE BOURDON. Secretary. Montreal, 28th Aug., 1863.

PROVINCE OF QUEEKC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreel. No. 2177. DAME JANE HENDERSON.

Plaintiff:

JUHN MARCOU,

Montreal, Aug. 31.

Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Jane Henderson bas instituted an action en separation de biens, against her husband, John Marcou, the Defendant in this

J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENES THERETO.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam

in the District of Richelieu, individually as well as partner. an Insolvent. THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his

boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel,

creditors to his discharge, and on Saturday, the Third Day of October next, he will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of it. FREDERICK ST. LOUIS.

Borel, 23rd June, 1868. 2m - 52

DAME JULIE LEGAULT dit DELAURIER, of the Parish of Vaudrenil, in the District of Montreal, wife of PIERRE CAMPEAULT, of the same place, yeoman . Gives notice that she has sued her said hugband for separation of property, by an action re-turned in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the ninth day of May last (1868) under the number 1431 BONDY & FAUTEUX,

Attornies for Pinintiff, Montreal, 14th August, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMEND JENTS THERETO.

In the matter of Dame PRAXEDE TREPANNIER. wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alias Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lussier, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelieu, for the purposes of commerce and navigation.

ON the Sixth Day of October next, the undersigned will demand his discharge from the Court in virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the purpose of authorizing the said Dame Praxede Trepannier, his wife.

PRAXEDE TREPANIER. HENRY BARTHE.

Lorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m - 52

PROVINGE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1926. NOTICE is hereby given that Elmire Gaillons, of the city and District of Montreal, wife of Bruneau Houle, Shoe Maker, heretofore of Montreal, and actually absent from the Province of Quebec, duly authorized, has the eleventh of July instant, instituted before the Superior Court in Montaeal, an action en separation

de biens against her said husband. F. CORBEILLE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal 20th July, 1868: lm-59.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forencon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

IGNATZ BEAK.

By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 19th August, 1869.

PROVINGE OF QUEEKS, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Joliette.
DAME JULIE FARAIS alias FAREST, of the Parish of the Epiphany, in the District of Joliette wife common in property of issie Richot, . Plaintiff.

The said ISAIE RICHUT, of the said parish of the Epiphany, in the said District, Merchant of the city of Montreal, and elsewhere,

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may con-cern that the said Plaintiff as designated, has instituted an action in separation of property, against the defendant in this cause.

GARAULT & DESROCHERS. Attornies for Plaintiff. Montreal, July 27th, 1863.

An Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, at its next Session for the INCORPORATION of the "ASSOCIATION of ST. PIERRE DE SOREL "

CHARLES DORION. President. JOSEPH CARTIER, Secretaire.

8.50.

WANTED.

A SCHOOL TEACHER, with First Class Certificate in section No. 19, 7 con., Lancaster, to whom a liceral salary will be given. Apply to Trustees,

A. R. M'DOWALD, J. R. M'DONALD, D. J. M'LACHLAN.

Glennevis July 25, 1868.

Sorel, July 6th, 1868.

SITUATION WANTED.

Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past kept House for Olergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation.

Address " A. H.," TRUE WITHER Office.

## FRANCIS GREENE,

54 St. John Street, hetween Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets.

STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND

GASFITTER, Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c.,

Guaranteed to heat with half the amount of Fuel. of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS-TRIAL EXHIBITION for 1868 (open to competitors from all parts of the Dominion of Canada) will be held at the CITY OF KONTREAL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 15'b 16th, 17th and 18th Sept next, in the EX-HIBIT ON BUILDING, ST CATHERINE STREET, and upon the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM fronting Guy and St. Catherine Streets.

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

The Priza List and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 CRAIG STREET, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies. The Prize Lists, &c., and Form of Entry of the

Industrial Department, may de obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, MECHANICS' HALL. Great St. James street Montreal . Entries of Stock must be made on or before SATURDAY the 22nd of August, at the office of the Secretary, No. 6:5 Oraig Street Montreal.

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

Entries in the Industrial Department must be made previous to the 15th of September, at the office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Each exhibitor will please pay a fee of One Dollar

for Membership, and will be entitled to a ticket giving him free entrance to the Exhibtion. Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their de-Stination unsold goods from Exhibition, free of

Gharge. Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed apace, so far as practicable, to dis-play their products but cannot compate for any

For further information application should be made to the undersigned, Joint Scoretaries of the Lower Canada Agriculture Association. A. A. STEVENSON

Beschiry of Board of Arts and Manufactures, G LECLERE, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for L. U.

Montrea<sup>1</sup>, July 17, 1868.  and of the

# ng on originalist for between as for w Cloudly government surfacely by their

FRANCE. Panis, Aug. 12 - M. Henri Rochefort has escaped to Brussels. The prospect of passing four months, in such weather, as this, in prison, to which he was sentenced, for an assault on the printer of the Inflexible, was doubtless too much for him. He might have appealed to the higher courts; but, not to say that there was no chance of his sentence being reversed, he must have gone to prison all the same, in virtue of the reprosecution banging over him for his last number the local museum. of La Lanterne; and not only had a summons. been issued for him to appear before the examining magistrate, but also a warrant for his appre hension and imprisonment. The Government was determined to put down his paper at all cost, and, as he was the only writer in it, the paper could not be carried on while he was in prison. It will now probably cease: but, at all events, he is at liberty for the present. In truth, the wonderful success of La Lanterne is one of the most curious events of the day. This little, mean looking pamphlet, different in form, style, and origin from anything which preceded it or any contemporary print, has met with a popularity beyond all precedent, and a popularity the most spontaneous that can be well imagined from the very first day it appeared. It was a continued satire on the Government, on all public functionaries; and the ardour with which it was enjoyed by the public is one of the signs of the times which it would not be wise utterly to dis regard. It cannot be alleged, and I believe it has not been alleged, that La Lanterne is the result of a combination or conspiracy of what are called the fold parties. There is go analogy betweed it and those fierce libels which followed immediately the Coup d'Etat, and which expressed the rage, the despair the desire of vengence of those who were the first victims of that attempt. The writer of ha Lanterne is not one of the defeated of the 2d of December, and he belongs to no party in particular. No one can say that he is a legitimist, Orleanist or Republican; and, like Henry Gow of the tale, he has 'fought for his own hand.' He is not the least of a politican in the ordinary ac ceptance of the word. Until within the lest two or three years he was hardly distingutshed from the mob of chroniqueurs who display their wit in the second or third pages of the lighter sort of newspapers, and whose effusions may raise a passing smile, but are forgotten as soon as read. His contributions to the Figuro eight or ten months ago attracted the notice of the Govern ment, and it was intimated to the editor of that paper that the sooner he dispensed with his auxiliary the better. His services were dispensed with; but, taking advantage of the clause in the new law abolishing previous authorization he set up 12 weeks ago La Lanterne, which is now become famous. Imagine how it must have struck the popular fibre by its sarcasms on the Government and all connected with it to attain in a few weeks a circulation of 120,000; and how superficially those judged who believed that the public mind had become completely indifferent to politics.

Pasis, Aug. 13 .- An incident occurred the other day, during the distribution of prizes to the best pupils of the Colleges and Lyceums connected with La Marmora, which winds up by remarking that the the University, which was held in the great hall of production of the Prussian note after two years of proceeding is one of much solemnia ty; it is held annually, at the commencement of the vacations: it invariably attracts a great number of spectators, among whom are some of the highest official personages, civil and military; and it is presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction, who, in his capacity of Grand Master of the Univer sity, pronounces an oration and places with his hand the crowns of laurel on the beads of the laureats who have obtained the highest prizes in their respective classes. Among the youths who were distinguished for Greek composition in the second class of his College (Charlemagne) was the son of General Cavaignac, and the moment his name was proclaimed, which it was on two occasions, a burst of applance followed. M. Duruy, who, as minister, presided, had by his side the Prince Imperial, who appeared to be delighted with the whole proceeding, attended by his governor, General Frossard, and his private tutor. No one joined more heartily in the applause bestowed on the son of his old comrade than the General, and his example was followed by his pupil. Young Cavaignac was called up by the Minister to receive the crown which he held in his hand. The youth, who is, I believe, 15 years old. did not move from his place. A professor of his College, thinking he did not hear the summons, made signs to him to come forward, He hesitated for some time, then rose from his place and made a movement as if to answer the appeal; but at that moment a lady, understood to be his mother, Madame Cavaignac, half rose from her seat, and made a sign with her arm forbidding him to stir. Another burst of applause followed, in the midst of which the young man, who appeared much moved, and did not seem to know what he had best do, resumed his seat. The Minister remained standing for some minutes, waiting for him; but as nobody came forward to receive the prize, as well as the congratulations of the Prince Imperial, he requested that, 'the pupil Cavaignac being absent,' the next prizeman should be called up. This incident somewast troubled the order of the proceedings; little attention was paid by the spectators to the rest of the ceremony, and it became the principal topic of conversation the rest of the day. The applause which was heard within the walls o' the Sorbonne was renewed out of doors among the young people, and as they grew somewhat tumnituous some arrests, it is said, were made by the sergens de-ville.

Paris, Aug. 26-Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Emperor's household, was present at the opening of the Council-Gaueral of Dijon, and made a speech calculated to have a highly tranquillizing effect, coming so soon after that of the Emperor at Troyes. He congratulated the members of the Cote d.Or, on the successful harvestr. The blessing of abundant crops, he said, was the more readily appreciated by the people, as they had reason to feel assured by recent events that they would enjoy their prosperity in peace. The Marshal made a happy allusion to the speech of the Emperor at Troyer, which he cited in support of his declarations, and then concluded his Temarks with the sentense :- 'Abundance in peace, but not maintained at the expense of patriotism—this is the summary of the present position of

A curious discovery has recently been made at Breuille Sec, near Clermont, France. During several years the turf outters of that district have continually found faggots tied in a peculiar manner, and the at-

man bridge formerly existed there, which was thrown across the marsh to the foot of the hill now called Le Chattelier, opposite Breuil-le-Vert, where the legions of Julius Casar were encamped. Its length was about fourteen thousand feet and the breath about thirteen feet; the beams were still undisturbed amid fascines laid down in regular strata. On referring to the fourteenth chapter of Cmaar's Commentaries, it is easily known as the cite where he was preparing to suprise the Bellovaci (palude pontibus constrata). It would appear that this bridge was thrown across in one night, without the enemy's knowledge. The Romans had first driven piles into standatill, and on the Roman question Italy accepts the marshy soil, over which were laid planks of birch and oak, without nailing, in order not to attract the attention of the enemy by the noise of the cent law on the press, and remained there, whe- hammers. This bridge enabled the Romans to surther the judgment of the police-court was an prise the Bellovaci, who were commanded by Oornulled or confirmed. Moreover, he has another rous. Several other articles of Roman manufacture

THE MENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

#### SPAIN

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Governors of the Provinces recommending them to seek support in the Civic and Rural Guards and the clergy, giving them to understand that the army inspires the Government with but little confidence.

Alarming rumours continue to prevail, and the Government is taking great precautions for the suppression of an insurectionary movement. On the Bourse the fear of public order being disturbed causes great uneasiness, and the position of the finances is also considered serious, the Government having had to borrow money at a high rate of interests from the Bank of Spain to pay the salaries of the officials.

The London Times, in an article on Spain, says: There is more distress throughout the country than at any previous time during the last half centuary. Entire provinces are even now, in the height of summer, suffering severely and threatened with famine, and the prospects of the revenue collections fare proportionally jeopardized. From Old Castile, always regarded as the granary of Spain housands, it is said are flocking to the adjoining provinces in search of labor and food and the streets of the chief central cities, and even of the capital itself are crowded with an influx of people imploring aid for themselves and their families. A general opinion seems prevalent that affairs cannot remain in the present condition. 'Hu-ger,' it is remarked, 'is the most powerful ally of revolutionists;' and the people, overburdened with taxes they cannot pay, and pressed by sheer want, will be readily induced to ascribe their sufferings to the present gov-

#### SWITZERLAND.

THE QUEEN IN SWITZERLAND .- Her Majesty, it anpears, has already begun to make excursions from her charming residence at Lucerne, and it is almost unnecessary to add that the loyal and irdefatigable British vulgarian has followed the movements of her Majesty with his usual asiduity. We are glad however, to hear that the Queen has made this truly British loyalty somewhat difficult by putting all the vechicles and animals in the neighborhood under requisition for the use of her establishment. We can confidently confirm our Paris correspondent's peremptory denial of the aboutd report of a supposed affront to the Empress Eugenie in the Oseen's not returning her visit. There was a perfect understanding between the two soverign ladies on this point, and nothing could be more cordial than their mutual relations. - [Expresss.

### ITALY.

PIEDMONT-WAB RUMOURS AGAIN - The Florence correspondent of the Debuts writes that every one in Italy believes that a war between France and Prussia is near at hand. The Osinione (a very moderate organ) says that diplomatists alone have the hardihood to deny the hostility of these military Powers The North German Gazette ramarks that the interpellation of General La Marmora in the Italian Chamber was not intended as a deferce of the honor of the Italian army but an act of hostility against Prosis, an act dictated by personal and political motives of the most odious kind. The Berlin Correspondence has also a very bitter article on General ecrecy will not bring him a whit nearer to vi ictory.

A Florence correspondent writing on the 8th, says :- Is the coming autumn to witness another Roman movement? That is the question which now begins to occupy men's minds, very much as it did this time last year. Garibaldi was then making a triumphant progress through Central Italy, heaping fiery demunciations upon priesteraft generally, and passionately appealing to Italians to deliver Rome from the misrule of the Vatican. Garibaldi now lies like a sick lion at Caprera.

The rheumatism, which has greatly tormented him of late years, bas within the last six months. assumed so severe a form as to render him unable to walk without crutches. Long years of exposure and bardship begin to tell upon the iron frame that has stood erect in the van of a thousand fights. I do not think Garibaldi will be able to make another campaign. Even during the Roman movement of last year, he left the active leadership of the Garibaldians to his son Menotti, and was often unable. from his infirmities, to keep up with the main body of the volunteer army. Should the party of action project any fresh attempt upon Rome we may not. therefore, expect to see Garlbaldi again act as their executive head, however much he may aid his friends by valuable counsel, and by recommendation of the proper men to be entrusted with command. So long as he liver, indeed, his very name slone will be a tower of strength to the cause which he supports; and when he is no more, he leaves two sons, of whom Menotti, the elder, enjoys the confidence of the Garibaldians and seems likely to uphold the prestige of his father's name. In a few lines addressed to a friend, published two or three week ago, Garibaldi. in his usual ardent, impulsive style, proclaimed the necessity for renewing the effort to overthrow the Papal rule. This might not have excited observation as Garibaldi seems to write nothing at least nothing that appears in print, without a denunciation or a threat against Papacy But this letter had scarcely been forgotten before reports reached us simultan sously from various quarters of a second Garibaldian movement upon Rome in the autumn, and of secret enrolments in various parts of Italy with that object. The correspondents of several important French papers speak in positive terms as to the existence of such enrolment agencies in the principle Italian towns. Cardinal Cullen, at Dublin, solicits sub-scriptions from the faithful in Ireland in order to strengthen the Pope's military force, and render it better able to meet the Garibaldian attack expected in the autumn. Finally we have the Florence Official Gazette startling us a few days back with au indirect but unmistakable confirmation of the fact that volunteers, for what that journal calls 'some unknown destination,' are being secretly enlisted in Italy, The Gazette would have tranquilized the minds of quiet people much more by simply denying the truth of the rumours of enlistments, but that was left perfectly unquestioned, and the government ergan confined itself to indignantly repelling any idea that the Italian authorities counived at or sangtioned such volunteer enlistments. The government, it is said, would never allow the peace of the country to be disturbed, nor Italy's Foreign relations to be compromised by any proceedings of the kind.

tention of some scientific gentlemen having been call the Italian government as to the soundness of their the composition, and speat a considerable time ed to the circumstance, it is now proved that a Rc. views on the subject of Garibaldian aspirations making out likenesses and points of interest, Ob. Medicine.

Romewards. Oredit must certainly be granted to serving Soracte in the far distance; he began reciting the Menabrea Cabinet for perfect sincerity in their the lines from Horace. Capdidum Soracte, etc. He desire for peace and quietness. If a strong Garibal recognized Generals Kanzler and Polles at once, and desire for peace and quietness. If a strong Garibaldian cutrent once set in, and the country became excited on the Reman question, they would in all probability lose their seats to make way for Rattazzi or some other thorough-going partisan of the ultima ratio mode of settling the difficulty. Further, the great point upon which the Menabea Cabinet must stand or fall, is success in the finance department .-The army has been reduced to its lowest possible peace footing, ship building for the navy is at a a position of perfect dependence upon the will of France. Italy, in her present state, could not organise two armies of eighty thousand men, ready to take the field in less than four months, even had she ample funds to go to work with. Everything has been sacrificed to economy upon the assumption that matters will go along quietly. No one can find fault with the principle of such a policy, although, considering the abuse and corruption which flourish in some departments of the State, the pruning knife might have been applied with equal effect in other ways than by excessive reductions in the army and the utter discouragement of the navy, upon which Italy ought to place her chief reliance. It will thus be seen how envirely the plans of the Ministry would be upset by a Garibaldian movement, necessitating great military preparations on the part of the Government, and perhaps embroiling Italy seriously with France But, notwithstanding these pacific intentions, I would not undertake to say that the Menabrea Cabinet might not by a dexterous evolution shape their course upon quite another tack, should they ever find public feeling dead against their present policy.

My own observation and information only tend to confirm me in the impression that the party of action is secretly agitating throughout Italy. In the first place Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi are con stantly travelling in Italy and make frequent voyages to Caprera. When visiting Lalian towns they are known to have long confidential interviews with leading Garibaldian partisans, and it is not unrea sonably concluded that these visits, coating long and expensive journeys, are not undertaken for the mere pleasure of undertaking friendly sal tations

Monotti Garibaldi, according to a Turin democratic organ, has lately also visited England in order to collect funds for a second Garibaldian invasion. His brother Ricciotti, it may be remembered, made a similar visit last year with very good results.

Another aignificant point is that a movement was recently set afoot to organize mutual relief or benefit societies among the Garibaldians. Such is the announcement of the Reforms the Moniteur of Italian demogracy. This looks marvellously like a revivification, under an innocent title, of the societies established last year in sid of those called the Roman insurgents, albeit the insurgents all came from this side of the frontier. People ask, pertinen tly enough, why Garibaldians should form special benefit societies, and regard the movement as an organization for political purposes-a view which I perfectly share with them. The places at which secret enlistments of volunteers are said to be most actively carried on are Terni, Orvieto, Leghorn and Genoa. Terni is the residence of Pietro Faustini, one of Garibaldi's most devoted partisans, while Barili, an old Garibaldian captain, who took a prominent part in last years movement, is established at Genoa. Naples is another active revolutionary centre. I use the term revolutionary inasmuch as Mazzini and Garibaldi now make common cause, and the success of a Garibaldian invasion of Rome, unsupported or opposed by the Italian Government will be a critical moment to the fortunes of the Savoy menarchy.

Nothing more urgently demonstrates the neccessity for a solution of the Romish question before Italy can be really tranquil and prosperous than the cruel dilemma in which it may any day place the government of this country. Let there be a strong popular feeling in Italy, resulting in the departure of volunteers by wholesale for the Roman States. Could the Italian government suffer a second Mentana and live? Victor Emanuel's popularity received a severe shock last year by reason of the hesitating pusillanimity with which he refused to follow Rattezzi's counsel of des patching an Italian army to anticipate the French at Would not the Government be equally damaged by violent and forcible repression of a an insurrection to break out at Rome, to be doubtless extinguished in blood by French troops and Pontifical mercenaries. Could any government resist the indignant clamour that would then be raised in Italy for intervention in the Roman States, event at risk of rupture with France? The whole question is a thorny one, and much more blood will yet be spilt to solve it. 'Tis a pity that the 'solution' of European questions nowadays generally assumes the same ensangnined hue.

A correspondent writes: 'Rome is as full of rumore of plots as before the insurrection of October. The police have seized several chests of arms which were being surreptitiously brought into the city, and have arrested a number of suspected persons. Many Italians have been ordered across the frontier and as many Romans have voluntarily entigrated, in order to form themselves into free corps. Others have established a rendezvous for drill in lonely spots near the city, and a few nights ago a party at the tomb of the brothers Cairoli, on Monte Parioli,

were surprised by the police, and taken to prison.' WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ROME-General Dumont is, we hear, at Rome, where he is holding conferences with General Kanzler, and urging the Pontifi cal Government to complete the arming of the fortifications. He seems to have convinced the Vatican of the proximity of danger, for not only is more dispatch used in construction, but heavy artillery is being transported from Fort St. Angelo to the works on Mount Avention. The two hundred large guns now in Rome are deemed insufficient, and a further supply is to be brought from Civita Vecchia. The same anxiety is shown about the armament of the troops, to hasten which Baron de Oberette was despatched to France and Belgium. The Baron has just returned to Rome, bringing with him only 150 breach, loaders and a promise of the speedy delivery of 17.000. The Vatican is in expectation of an early war, but probably the opinion is merely an echo from General Dumoni's steff, who are constantly asserting that war is decided on. Their last discovery is that Count Bismarck is the author of the chaos in Spain, where he seeks to place on the throne a king hostile to Napoleon and thus put the Emperor between three fires, Spain, Germany and Italy. New volunteers continue to arrive chiefly for the Legion and the foreign carabiners .- [Pail Mali Gazette.

The Pope has communicated to Count de Sartiges the French Ambassador his determination to admit to the Œcumenical Council a representative from the Emperor Napoleon, independently of any decision be may come to respecting the other Catholic Soversigns. With respect to the other Sovereigns, Cardinal Antoneli remarked : Who can assure us that the Kings now reigning will be on their thrones at the end of 1859?

We copy the following items from the Westminister Guzelle :

Commendatore Visconti, who has lately received from the Pope the title of baron in token of his appreciation of his great success in the cause of archmology, has just added another to his many succossful excavations - having laid bare an altar of Hercules in the Via de' Pettinari. While on the subject of the Pope s patronage of art, I may mention The allusion to foreign relations was a deprecatory a visit ke paid to the studio of M. Ewell Lafont, a decrease to the Emperor Napoleon, who is said, in fact, to have demanded some official declaration from the battle of Mentaus. He was much interested in the ltalian government as to the soundness of their

Caserta was in his due place. Then he pointed out tions, oftentimes incurable. Col. Allet, and then observing De Charette, he exclaimed : " Ahil there is my brave De Charette, and to think that of all false things men should say that he has left us! As a further dementi to this charge to which I have already, Baron de Charette has written an ontspoken contradiction to it in a letter to the editor of the Journal de Paris, in which he expressed his intention of being back in Rome by the 17th inst., an intention which has already been fulfiled.

News from beyond the frontier continues menacing; all the preparations for another Garibaldian invasion are going on the same as last year ; recruits enlisted, sinister-visaged-parties, provided with suspictously faultless passports, hovering round the troops in every disguise. Thus several vendors of lemonade were taken up in the neighborhood of the camp the other day, charged with tempting the men to desert; while pretended deserters from the Italian army apply day by day for admission into the Ponti fical ranks, where they would have better oppor-tunity for carrying on their game. The Italian Government remains perfectly passive. If it had the will, it would not have the power, to control matters. Among its own functionaries, and in high places too, are men sold to the Mazzinian sect, and ready to risk all to procure its triumph.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 7-The New Free Press of to-day asserts that Count Usedom has received instructions from the Berlin Cabinet to remonstrate confidentially with the Italian Government on the rumoured alliance between France and Italy, and to recommend instead an alliance between Italy and Prussia as more advantageous. According to the same paper Coun's Usedom is also instructed to state that, although the co-operation between Prussis and Italy in 1866 was not productive of its full fruits, yet the moment has now arrived for obtaining the results which were then achieved Prussia is ready to take the requisive steps, and Italy will doubtless also acknowledge the advantages which may be attained. In the contrary case, Germany will have to consider the expediency of a strategical co-operation with the Italian national party. The New Free Press adds .- 'We communicate this information under reserve-' In the political circles of Vienna these statements of the New Free Press are not believed to be authentic.

A Mormon emissary, charged with preaching im moral doctrines, has been arrested in Stettin, and will probably be sentenced to six months imprisonment, and then sent out of the country. with the warning that, in case he should return, much heaveier punishment would be inflicted on him. The North German Governments are firmly determined to put down the Mormon emissaries in esting that part ci the country.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.-The Steamer Constitution, from Panama, has arrived. On the 15th inst a singular tidal phenomenon occurred off Don Pedro. Southern California. A series of waves commenced flowing upon the coest, causing the tide to rise 63 or 64 feet above the ordinary high-water mark, which was followed by the falling of the tide to an equal distance below the usual low-water mark. The rise and fall occurred regularly every balf-hour for several hours, creating considerable alarm among the inhabitants along the coast in that vicinity. The phenomenon is attributed to some submarine dis-

How to ACT WHN THE CLOTHES TAKE FIRE. - Three persons out of four would rush right up to the burning individual, and begin to paw with their bands without any definite aim. It is useless to tell the victim to do this or that, or call for water. In fact it is generally best to say not a word, but seize a blanket from a bed, or a cloak of any woolen fabric -if none is at hand take any woolen material-hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them out higher than your head, and, running boldly to the person, make a motion of clasping in the arms, mostly about the shoulders. This instantly smoters the fire and saves the face. The next instant throw the unfortunate person ou the floor. This is an additional safety to the face and breast, and any remnant Garabaldian movement supported by the feeling of of flame can be put out more leisurely. The next the majority of the nation? Finally, let us suppose instant, immerse the burnt part in cold water, and all pain will cease with the rapidity, of lightning Next, get some common flour; remove the water. and cover the burn' part with an inch thickness of flour, if possible; put the patient to bed, and do all that is possible to scothe until the physician arrives. Let the flour remain until it falls off itself, when a beautiful new skin will be found. Unless the burns are deep no other application is needed. The dry flour for burns is the most admirable remedy proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all. The principle of its action is that, like the weter, it causes inscent and perfect relief from pain by totally excluding the air from the injured parts Spanish whiting and cold water, of a mushy consis... tency, are preferred by some. Dredge on the flour until no more will stick and cover with cotton batting. Scientifie American.

LET NO MAN ARK FOR LEISURE -The most fallacious ideas prevail respecting leisure. People are always saying to themselves 'I would do this, and I would do that, if I had leisure. Now, there is no condition in which the chance of doing any good is less than in the condition of leisure. The man fully employed may be able to gratify his good dispositions by improving himself or his neighbore, or serving the public in some useful way; but the man who has all this time to dispose of as he pleases has but a poor chance, indeed, of doing so.

'Are you not alarmed at the approach of the King of Terrors?' said a minister to a sick man. Ob, no! I have been living six-and thirty years with the queen of terrors; the king can't be much worse.'

The following advertisment appeared in a Syracuse paper, recently: manure wanted. Any person having from five to fifty loads to dispose of, will

please send word or drop it through the post-office' 'Represent me in my portrait,' said a gentleman to a painter, 'with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant, also, in a corner where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may tear me when I call him.'

#### STRONG EVIDENCE! A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

Hamilton, C.W., Jan. 23, 1864.

Dear Sirs, - I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of cine . . your BRISTOL'S S'RSAPABILLA and PILLS in my case. I was for many years troubled, with three Open Sores on my right leg near the ankle joint.— The matter discharged from them was thick, of a brown color, and very bad smell. I used all kinds of salves, cintments and lotions, but without any beneit. Last December, I began using your Bristol's Sarsaparilia and Pills. At first, the only effect was loss of hair in the young or middle-aged is to be rethat the sores became more painful and tender, but this gradually died away, and I am now quite well -not a sore on my leg, nor even a feeling of soreness.

## Very truly, yours,

A JOHN V. GARDNER.

SOBE THROAT, COUGH, COLD.

and the street full Norwalds are

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in did not forget, to make sure that the young Duke of serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affec.

### BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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

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

OBTAIN only 'Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES,' and do not take any of the WorthLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. August, 1868.

#### CIRCULAR.

MONTRBAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEECE, PORE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED From, Daiso Apples, Ship Bread, and every article

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

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

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

#### TRIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

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

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- It may be fairly doubted wheth r

The many-tinted flowers that shed Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed, lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than file the dressing room or boudoir in which a fiscon of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperiabable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerehief is wonderful, and as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among im; orted toilet waters.

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

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## CONSTIPATION CURED!

Dr. O. W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of 'Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases' says, in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: 'I consider BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances ' He also states: 'That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly safe, and eminently reliable. Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Lettsom, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habituel costiveness and piles .-Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel comolaints, the result has been equally catisfactory. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparills should be used in connection with the Pills.

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Mental anxiety or excessive thinking tend to deaden the vitality of the scalp; its effects are to produce a febrile affection of the head, which causes gray hair and baldness; and although gray hairs may be honorable in old age, yet a premature blanching, or gretted, and as it is natural for us all to desire a youthful appearance, we would recommend to those afflicted in the above manner, the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian flair Renewer. This preparation will soon change gray and breahy hair to its original color, and make it of silken texture; and will create fibrous mass. - [Dramatic Uhronicle.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,)

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Nov. 8, 1866.



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

The Steamer QUEBEU, Capt. J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, for Quebec, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SA-

TURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P M.

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

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The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. François Lamoureux, for Vercheres Chambly and the Way
Ports every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at THREE

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy, for Terrebonne and L'Assomption, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at THREE o'clock P.M. o'clock P.M.

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

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Office of the Rightlieu Co, 203 Commissioner street. Montreal, June 1st, 1868.

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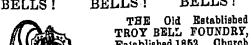
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preventive, advisable.

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

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