

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

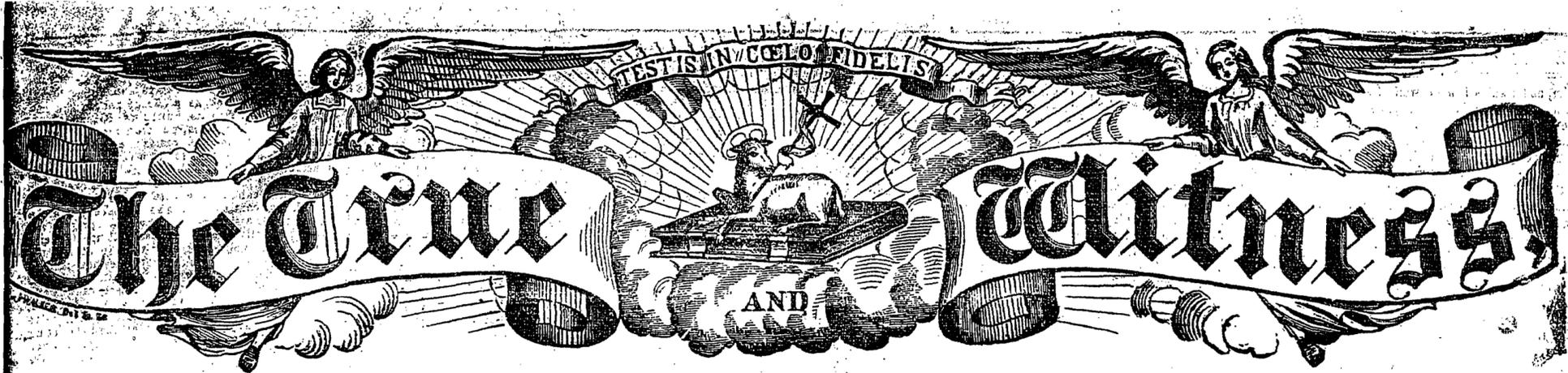
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



The True Witness
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Vol. XVII. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866. No. 1.

CLARA LESLIE.
A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER I.—THE LIGHT OF THE RECTORY.

"There be none of beauty's daughters
With a magic like to thee,
And like music o'er the waters,
Is thy soft voice to me."—Moore.

"O Papa!" exclaimed the soft ringing tones of Clara Leslie's musical voice, one evening as she threw down her book with a sudden sigh, and, coming behind his chair, flung her arms round her father's neck, starting him from a doze he had just fallen into. "O papa, dear papa, if I had lived in the reign of James the Second, I should have been a Non-juror!"

Mr. Leslie, slowly raised his eyes from above his spectacles, with which he had been attempting to read a newspaper that still lay listlessly on his knee, looked at the sweet laughing face that was peering over his shoulder, with cheeks flushed and eyes sparkling with excitement, and said, in his calm measured tones, "What did you say, my dear?"

"O papa!" said the merry girl, twining her arms tighter about his neck, and gliding forward till she had displaced the paper, and taken possession, unresisted, of her favorite seat—his knee, "you were asleep, and you did not hear what I said."

"Take care of my spectacles!" said Mr. Leslie, as, still unresisted, she nestled herself close into his bosom, and, removing the obnoxious articles, laughing replied.

"Take them away, papa."

"Well, what do you want, you troublesome child! I suppose you can repeat what you had to say."

"I do not know that, said she archly; 'perhaps you won't like what I said, papa. I had only come to a conclusion over that favorite book of mine; and she pointed to the discarded volumes."

"Well, what is it?" said he kindly; "something about your favorite Archbishop Laud?"

"No, no; I have got a few years later. I only said, if I had lived in the reign of James the Second, I should have been a Non-juror," she replied, starting from her reclining position, and looking into her father's face, who turned down the corners of his lips with a half-comic expression of mingled seriousness and fun.

"A pretty Jacobite my wild Clara would make indeed! The Non-jurors would be proud of their partisan."

"Don't laugh at me, papa," said the laughing girl, evidently wincing, as the color poured into her cheeks in an instant, even tinging her forehead and neck with a summer glow, as she playfully placed her hands before his mouth; "I don't like to be laughed at."

"I know you don't, Clara," said he; "but you must get over that weakness."

"But, papa dear," persisted she, "would not you have been a Non-juror, had you lived in those days?"

"I could not have wished Popery to come back into England," replied Mr. Leslie, "and this would inevitably have been the case had that bigot James remained on the throne."

"Oh, never mind the Popery question, dear papa," replied Clara; "but do you think they could give up the oaths of allegiance they had sworn to one king, and take them to another,—a usurper?"

"I think some circumstances might absolve them from their oaths," replied Mr. Leslie; "they could not obey the king when their conscience forbade them."

"But, papa dear," again persisted Clara eagerly, "the powers that be are ordained of God, and we are told 'to be subject to them.' Now, St. Paul commanded this passive obedience when such a man as Nero reigned, just as if it had been so ordered by God that no loophole of escape might be found for any one, for surely none could be as bad as Nero."

"Oh, that tongue of yours, Clara," said Mr. Leslie, shaking his head; "why, you would make a capital lawyer. I never saw such a hand at arguing."

Clara laughed, and threw her arms round her father's neck again, imprinting half a dozen kisses on his pale cheeks and head, now almost bald, save where a few silver locks waved like the crown of glory age had imprinted there, saying, "I love the Non-jurors, papa; I love the Non-jurors; they were a noble, self-denying set. I can't help loving them; you should not have given me Bishop Ken's 'practice of Divine Love,' did you not wish me to love them."

It was a beautiful contrast, the dark profusion of that raven hair mingling with the snowy locks of her father. They might have sat for a painter's picture of youth and age at that moment.

Both were faultless in their way. His noble features, high forehead, and tall figure, yet unimpaired by age, supporting the fragile, almost infantine form that clung around him, and now raised

those long dark lashes from eyes of such depth and beauty as might have haunted a poet's dream, as she fixed upon him a look of filial love which would have gladdened the most sorrowing heart. All who saw Clara Leslie united in giving her the characteristic of 'bright.' Her step was as light, and her voice as musical, as her own pet bird's, that hopped on her finger and ate sugar from her lips at the breakfast-table every morning. Wherever she went she seemed to throw a sunbeam around her. There was a gladness in the very echo of her footsteps as she tripped over the lawn; there was a magic in her very touch to chase away sorrow from others, when she twined her arms round the tearful and the afflicted, and whispered to them in her coaxing tones of the 'bright and glorious' things that seemed always filling her mind. Well might Mr. Leslie feel proud of the lovely girl as she hung round him in all the warmth of her youthful love, as yet unshared by any one but her brother Alan and her friend Mildred Selwyn, to whom she was attached with all the ardor of girlish friendship; for he felt, as he looked on her faultless features, that God had almost restored to him, in her, the long-lost wife who had bequeathed this precious infant to him. He could not bear to part with her; and Clara, the darling of her father's heart, had been brought up with her brothers under his own eyes. He saw that her opening mind, alive to everything that poetry and romance can inspire, wanted the solid basis of a classic education; so before Clara was eight years old she could declaim 'magister,' and conjugate 'amo,' far better than Alan, who was four years older; and almost as well as her soberer and more recollected eldest brother Douglas. A slight tincture of mathematics and geometry, in which she delighted, filled up the intervals of her time; and when older she was allowed to follow her own taste in studying music and drawing, and all the other elegant accomplishments of poetry and embroidery, in which she delighted and excelled. She had never known a mother's love, and clung with double affection to her only parent. She shared his walks; when visiting his parishioners, Clara tripped at his side; along the churchyard on a Sunday, and up the venerable aisles of the parish church, Clara hung on his hand, and prattled as she walked of things that would scarcely have interested another child brought up in less constant association with older persons.

And so years flew by, and Clara Leslie grew up into 'fair and blooming girlhood.' Her brothers left home, and both entered as undergraduates, one after another, in due time, one at Cambridge, and the other at Oxford; and at the time our story begins Douglas had just obtained a living, and Alan, the younger, was studying hard for his degree. Alan's vacations were Clara's times of greatest happiness. Young and ardent as herself, he shared her joys, understood her glowing raptures over things which to others spoke of nothing but follies of olden times, mingled in her studies, pored with her over the old romances of chivalry she delighted in exploring, sang her favorite trios with her and his father;—and she, in her turn, listened unwearily to his histories of college-life, and tiresome tutors, and rowing-expeditions up the Isis, and would be as warm as himself if the honor of his Alma Mater were touched. At last the one thing that seemed to her would make her happiness on earth was, to be able to go and take her degree with Alan in that beautiful old monastic city of spires and cloisters, which she longed so much to visit.—Mr. Leslie, himself a graduate of that venerable University, smiled benignly over Alan's happiness, and often said that his life at college had been the happiest part of his life. He mingled grave warnings with his sympathy; but at times would delight his affectionate children by entering almost as warmly as themselves into their enthusiastic love for what was still so dear to himself.

Will my readers wonder that Clara's exclamation was received with a laugh, and a gentle, "What! would you like to leave your old papa, Clara?" when, after one of these conversations, she actually said, with a long sigh, "Ah, papa, why are not women allowed to graduate at Oxford? It is the only reason why I should like to be a man."

But a change had come over Alan Leslie;—and Mr. Leslie, imbued almost from boyhood with an earnest love of God, and fear of any thing approaching towards form or external rites without a real internal spirit which is to be found among some very few of the old Evangelicals of the past generation, who have not inherited the bitterness of this, watched with paternal anxiety the progress of this change. The first symptom had been a rebuke administered to Clara for using the word 'Catholic' when accidentally speaking of those whom he surnamed 'Roman Catholics,' and an assertion that by so doing she cut herself off from the Holy Catholic Church, of which she every Sunday professed herself a

member. The next was an attempt to get rid of an old-fashioned book of so-called Evangelical Family Prayers that Mr. Leslie used, and to substitute the Common Prayer Book in its room. Then followed sundry discussions with his father, in which he brought forward doctrines equally new and strange to Clara's ears. This was again followed up by his leaving in the drawing-room some volumes of the 'Tracts for the Times,' and Clara's curiosity on seeing her father busy engaged sometimes, with a pre-occupied countenance, in perusing them. All this, Mr. Leslie was glad to perceive, had not made much impression on Clara—a different bait was destined to catch her romantic mind. Alan fished out of the old library Sir Walter Scott's beautiful novel of 'Woodstock,' and began reading it aloud in the evening to his father and Clara. The year before, 'Ivanhoe' and 'Quentin Durward' had given a spur to Clara's researches into the depths of the Chivalric ages, and it was not without an aim that Alan chose this one out of the numbers that remained to be perused. Clara was caught; her attention was riveted to that portion of the English history as he had expected, and presently her merry voice was to be heard as she mounted the library-steps and hunted out of their dusty holes Clarendon's 'History of the Great Rebellion,' and pored untired for hours, by Alan's side, over its long paragraphs and worn-out leaves. 'The sufferings of the Clergy' and 'The Siege of Lichfield' were discovered in Alan's private chamber, and carried off and devoured before the theft was known; and, very soon, Clara had added the Marquis of Montrose to her list of spotless heroes.

Eagerly had she hunted out and perused any fragments of her hero's poetry that she could lay her hands on, and 'Old Morality' had been Alan's parting legacy to Clara—it, too, had its effect. 'Waverley' had followed; in its train, and Clara was soon busied in hunting out among the Jacobites for her ideas of chivalric perfection.—Incessantly she became acquainted with the peculiar 'religious' tenets of those whom she thus admired; the 'Life of Archbishop Laud' riveted her attention, and she soon found out that her brother Alan, and those whom he so admired in Oxford, were contending for the self-same principles in religion. Again was the library hunted, and now a different style of book caught her fancy. She dived into Hooker's 'Ecclesiastical Polity'; Butler's 'Analogy' was stolen off her father's table, but quickly replaced again, for it did not contain what she wished; and one morning she was discovered seated on the top of the library-ladder, with the very books which, since Alan's departure, had been banished to the top shelf from off the drawing room table, in her hands, deep in their study. Mr. Leslie looked grave; but Clara's coaxing manner was irresistible, and with the 'Tracts for the Times' closely hugged to her bosom Clara escaped to her own room, where they duly formed her morning's reading for many a long winter's day, while her father was busy in his study. Once awakened, Clara's thirst for information was unquenchable. Once again she sought the library, and this time Milner and Mosheim were dragged from their retreats, and Mr. Leslie made no remark; for he thought these would serve to counter-balance any bad effects Clara's other style of reading might produce. Whether they had this effect on her mind, we will leave her to tell herself.—The winter had thus passed away, spring had returned, and Alan's Long Vacation was again on the point of commencing. On the evening in question she had thrown herself, quite tired out with her preparations for her brother's return, into a chair to read the new book her kind father had just procured for her, and had been occupied deeply in this way till she had roused herself and her father by the manoeuvres we have attempted to describe. And there she sat, reclining on his shoulder, and began her account of her day's work. Every minutiae was told, even to the favorite rose-bush she had stripped to ornament his room, and the little cross which she archly told her father she had put on his writing-table, to frighten away evil spirits. Mr. Leslie looked at his darling Clara, and listened to her incessant prattle [it was his sweetest recreation] and could scarcely look grave even when she gave way to some jokes on the old housekeeper who had brought her up, and sometimes still thought Miss Clara was a child of five years old, which Clara had no idea of allowing her to do.

"And Alan will be here to-morrow, papa!" she exclaimed at last; "it will be so very nice—so very nice!" and her ringing tones sounded like the joyous carol of some warbling bird.

"We know not what a day may bring forth, Clara," said Mr. Leslie, in his gentle tones; and Clara looked up and sighed, then went on in a deprecating tone.

"I do so love Alan to be at home, dear papa!" Mr. Leslie seemed almost to feel as if he had checked her unnecessarily, and playfully answered, "I am afraid you will forget your old papa,

then. You will have no time to come and tell me all you are doing every evening, as you do now."

"Oh, yes, I shall; but I am so tired," and the long fringes fell over her dark eyes, and she seemed as if she would go to sleep on her father's shoulder. He gently roused her, kissed her, and blessed her. Long after Clara was asleep, the fond father was still kneeling and invoking on her head the blessings of Him who had given the treasure to his arms, and alone could watch and guard it from harm.

CHAPTER II.—AN EARLY WALK.

"A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dashed the dew;
E'en the slight harebell raised her head
Elastic from her airy tread."

Walter Scott.

It was very early, nevertheless, the next morning when Clara Leslie woke. She passed on tiptoe down the staircase, not to awake her father, and, putting on her rustic bonnet, went out at the back door of the house; then winding through the shrubbery, with her spaniel by her side, took her way to the village. A little gate led into the churchyard, and through this she must pass to reach her destination. It was one of Clara's favorite haunts. The old gray walls of the venerable structure which had been once dedicated by our Catholic ancestors to the Rome-loving Saint Wilfrid, and still bears his name amid a simple peasantry, spoke to her of happy days that had flown peacefully by, ever since she could remember, beneath its shadow. It was linked with all her childish recollections; and there, too, reposed the mother she had been taught to look upon as a being too bright for earth, who had been taken away, in all her youth and beauty, to a happier inheritance. But Clara did not pause, as usual, to linger among the tombstones, but quickly pursued her way along the path which was worn in the grass that thickly covered the long mounds. Another small gate opened to her touch, and she entered a shady lane overhung with elder trees. Many a rustic curtsy greeted her as she tripped through the village; but she had not time to stop—her errand lay beyond.—Over a stile she sprang, and was soon fearlessly crossing field after field which separated her from the house where her friend Mildred Selwyn lived. It soon came in sight, with its modest lawn, and its gate that led up between well-kept shrubberies to the neat house, with its glass-doors down to the ground, and the bow-windows almost covered with the profusion of red, white, and yellow roses, and jessamine that clustered around them. Clara quickened her pace as she approached, for her friend was standing on the doorstep waiting for her, with her bonnet on, and her gloves in her hand.

"I thought I should surprise you in bed," said the merry girl, throwing her arms around her neck, with a loving good morning; "I am quite disappointed."

"I have been up some time," said her friend. "I did not sleep much last night."

"I suppose not," returned Clara, with an arch smile which brought a blush to Mildred's cheek; "with all your quietness, I believe you are more anxious for to-day to come than even wild I."

"Come away, you saucy thing," she replied.—"I shall not let you stay here, or you will wake up poor mamma with your merry laughing, and we shall keep Mr. Leslie waiting for breakfast."

Clara laughed more merrily still, and with her arm within her friend's, again took the way to the Rectory.

Mildred Selwyn was one of those sweet and gentle creatures that seem made for married life; able to go through a round of domestic duties, enlivening their homes, and exercising a seen and acknowledged influence for good on all around them, knowing nothing of the mental struggles that other natures endure. She was the only child of her widowed mother, who was able, with a moderate fortune, to live in great ease and comfort near the village of Ashton-le-Mary, of which Mr. Leslie was the rector.—Mildred was several years older than Clara; they had known each other as children, but it was only about three years before our story begins that Mrs. Selwyn had settled for good in her country place. The intervening time had been spent either in London or abroad, for the education of her daughter. Naturally enough, when she returned to Ashton-le-Mary, Clara had found a congenial companion in her childish playfellow, and a great intimacy had sprung up between the two girls, which had not been diminished by Douglas and Alan's return home. Mr. Leslie soon saw that there was no common degree of friendship arising between Miss Selwyn and his elder son, nor was anybody surprised when, at the end of the Long Vacation before our story begins, Douglas had made up his mind that nothing could do for him but that Mildred Selwyn must share his name and home; and one morning Mrs. Selwyn was in due form asked to consent to the engagement. There was no rea-

sonable objection. Douglas was in possession of a good living; he was gentlemanly and agreeable; the young people's religious opinions coincided. Parents on both sides smiled, and the young people were made happy in the thought that in a year the marriage might take place.—And so matters stood when Clara came to fetch her friend to take one last walk, and have one last talk, on the morning we have mentioned, while they waited for the young men's arrival; "For then," as Clara archly said, "Mildred will not care for me; it will be nothing but Douglas, Douglas, and poor I will be forgotten."

"And what are we to talk about to-day, Clara?" said her friend, as they pursued their way over the same fields Clara had just crossed, back to the Rectory.

"To-morrow is the Vigil of St. James," replied Clara significantly.

"And what do you think about fasting, Clara?" said her friend.

"I think what Dr. Pusey does," replied Clara, "in that article of his in the *British Magazine*. I think it is a letter to a friend. Do not you know it?"

Mildred was silent. She had a little more experience than the ardent Clara, and longed to caution her on the danger of allowing herself to give full rein to all the imaginings of a young and opening mind, learning for the first time the thought of the ascetic life, and without any guidance. But she was very modest; and after a pause she merely said very gently, "Every one cannot bear what is there declined as fasting."

Clara looked half astonished. "Do not you think it all depends upon custom, Mildred?"

"You would not say so, if you had seen people bring on illnesses by fasting, as I have, Clara," replied Mildred. "You know, in the Roman Church, people are not obliged to fast till they are of age."

"Well, thank goodness, I do not belong to the Roman Church," said Clara hastily; and then, as if she had let out some dearly loved secret, she blushed up to the eyes, and ran forward to open the gate they were just approaching. Mildred saw she could say no more, and changed the subject.

"The singing will get on beautifully when Alan returns, Clara! will it not?"

"Oh, yes; we do miss his tenor in church so very much. By the way, Mildred, do you not think we could coax papa into having the Glorias sung now? You know he would not hear of the Psalms last year; but if we can get the Glorias, it will be a step towards it."

"Yes," said Mildred; "and we might begin practising the Athanasian Creed, and when Mr. Leslie sees how nicely we manage it, perhaps he may even allow that. When do the children meet again?"

"I am going to the school this morning," replied Clara, "and I will tell them we will come the day after to-morrow, before church; and that Master Alan will be here to help, and then we will perfect the new chant for St. James's day, and begin anything else we like."

"And, Clara," said Mildred, "how is it settled about the altar cloth? Are we really to have that ugly dark blue for the new cover?"

"No, no," said Clara, full of glee; "that is given up—that dear papa, he is so kind. After you came that day and reasoned so gravely with him (you know he minds you greatly, Mildred; you have great influence), he called me to show him all the colours again, and then he agreed that it was a very beautiful idea its being blood red. You know he always gives in at last, and he let me lean over him and watch the letter he was writing to London; and when I saw the word 'crimson' put before the velvet, I clapped my hands and told him I was quite content; and he said I was a spoiled child, and pretended to be half angry at my calling it the orthodox colour?"

"Didn't he say 'orthodox' fiddlestick said Mildred, laughing.

"Exactly," replied Clara; "and we shall have such a beautiful sermon on St. James's day. He is writing it now, and he asked me what text he should have for that day, and what do you think I told him?"

"Your favorite text about 'the brother that walketh disorderly,' perhaps?" said Mildred archly.

Clara nodded.

"You really don't mean it," she added.

"Yes," said Clara, "but I do; and you will see what a beautiful sermon we shall have. I have been talking to papa for an hour yesterday about it. You know, I thought St. James was the first Bishop of Jerusalem, and I fished out an account of his martyrdom; and then I was so bitterly disappointed to find out this St. James was the only brother of St. John; and that there was nothing new to tell the people; they could find it all in the Bible."

"Oh, what a funny girl you are, Clara," said Mildred, laughing; "how can you take such liberties with your papa! Though I am so fond of you, I will not say a word to papa about it."

of him, and I know him so well, I should never dream of doing anything but looking up to him as some superior being. He is so dignified, I can never get over my awe of him.

'Ah, you are not his child, Mildred,' exclaimed Clara; 'you never can love him as I do: and then to see the gradual silent change in his opinions, and to know and feel that your influence over him is so great. O Mildred, am I not happy in such a father?'

'Indeed, indeed, you are, Clara,' said Mildred, 'and it is no small joy to think that I may soon too have a right to call him father.'

'Ah, Mildred, I could not have borne you to have married Douglas, had you not loved papa,' replied the softened girl: 'we are already sisters in heart, and then we shall really be so. Mildred,' said she after a pause, 'is it not a fearful thing to be so happy as I am?'

'O Clara, why?' said Mildred affectionately. 'Ought you not to thank God every day for giving you so many blessings? He gives them to you; why should you not rejoice in them in thankfulness?'

'I don't know, Mildred,' said Clara: 'but I sometimes feel like that tyrant one reads of old, who threw his ring into the sea to inflict upon himself a portion of the sorrows which he was afraid the gods were about to send him. I sometimes look round upon my lot, and there does not seem to be a thorn in it. I am so glad, so happy, papa is such a dear papa to me. I have absolutely nothing but roses. Such kind brothers—such a beautiful village we live in—such a nice house—such a beautiful old church—such a friend as you, Mildred, now going to be made nearer and dearer still; every thing seems to succeed about me. You know I set my heart on the singing succeeding, and see now, really, for miles around, people come to hear it, and now every thing in the arrangement of the church is going on just as I could wish it; and then I have such perfect health. O Mildred, sometimes that verse comes with such a damp over my spirits, 'If ye be without chastisement, then are ye bastards, and not sons;' and I tremble, and think I am too happy, and perhaps—'

Clara stopped. 'And perhaps what, my dear Clara?' said Mildred.

'Perhaps—perhaps God is giving me all in this world, and I could almost pray for sorrow; and then there comes over me such a dreadful feeling—Suppose God was to hear my prayer, and sweep away all my happiness at one blow; for there is one blow that would sweep it all away, Mildred.'

'What do you mean, Clara dear?' said Mildred. 'I mean,' proceeded Clara, 'that were God to take papa away from me, I should have nothing left on earth then—all would be broken up; and then I look at his pale face in terror, and I scarcely dare to face it. He is not so strong as he used to be.'

'O Clara,' said Mildred, earnestly, 'you must not give way to these kind of dreams. If God is going to try you in this way, surely He will give you the strength you need to bear it: but you have no reason to fear it at present.—Your dear father may live many, many years longer, and God grant it may be so for all our sakes.'

Clara did not answer; she lifted up her eyes to the bright sky above her, and walked on.—Mildred looked at her sweet face, and saw the moistened eyes and pensive features gradually gathering, as it were, a glow from the eager gaze she bent into the clear expanse above her. In a few moments scarcely a shade of sorrow remained; all was as bright as usual, as with one of those smiles full of radiant beauty, with which she exercised almost a magic influence over those she loved, she turned and said, in her soft sweet tones,

'Mildred, do you think we can imagine what heaven must be?'

Clara was in her turn surprised at the unusual brightness that crossed Mildred's gentle features. She passed her arm within Clara's and said,

'Indeed I do, Clara. Never shall I forget a young friend of mine in her last moments, as she clasped her hands and said, 'Mildred, it is all right.' I knew her abroad.'

Clara seemed still absorbed in the train of her own thoughts.

'Light!' she repeated, 'yes, light! but the chief element there is love. I should have said it was all love. O Mildred, how can any one doubt that the blessed retain their identity, and will know each other when they meet in those regions? Oh, what will it be to see St. John, and St. Peter, and St. Paul, and the Magdalene, and those whose names we have read of, and dreamed over, and loved, though we know them not? What would Heaven be without this?'

Clara had raised her voice as she uttered the last words; they were passing along the shrubbery, and unperceived, Mr. Leslie had been close by and heard them. He was seated on a bench, with a book in his hand, and, as they turned a sudden corner, they came full upon him. He looked grave, almost pained.

'What would heaven be without this, Clara?' said he, as she threw her arms round his neck with a fond good morning. 'My dearest child, beware lest, in all this poetic dwelling upon unseen things, you forget Him without whom heaven were but a wild,' as your favorite poet says. I admire your system in a great measure; there is much in it which in my young days was neglected; but it seems as if you were placing saints and angels, and poetic imaginations, before the one reality which is to meet the soul on the verge of eternity—the sight of God—the sight of Him who lived and died and suffered for our sins.—This seems never to come into your thoughts my child.'

Clara lifted up her head, almost bewildered.

'But, papa, our Blessed Saviour seems to come in as a matter of course. One scarcely dare speak of Him; and all these emblems, and what you call poetic imaginings, surely they are only means whereby our thoughts are led up to God—from Nature up to Nature's God!'

'Very true, my child; if you use them in that way, it is all right, and I am quite satisfied; but all I fear is that you will rest in all these little outward things, and forget in them the one absorbing thought to a Christian—the love of God Himself.'

Mr. Leslie was right so far. Clara as yet had but the shell of all the Catholic teaching; but it was daily deepening. God's work was proceeding; and these outward things were the means whereby the love of God was to be enkindled in her soul. Mr. Leslie, himself accustomed to commune in spirit with his Maker, felt the lack in Clara's mind, but did not see that her poetic inquiries were leading her, step by step, in God's own way, to that full knowledge of Himself which He was eventually to bestow.

Clara hid her face in her father's bosom in deep thought, Mildred had seated herself on the other side of her, looking earnestly at Mr. Leslie. He said no more, but kissed the fair face that leaned upon him, and turned with a smile to Mildred, as, with that perfect gentlemanly manner which was so peculiarly his own, he asked after her mother. Half-shyness, half-eagerness, she colored and smiled by turns, till insensibly Clara too seemed to have forgotten what had passed, and joined in the conversation with her usual bright smiles and merry tones.—Presently they were summoned into breakfast by the ringing of a bell, which was flourished by a tall elderly dame on the door-step in a neat morning-cap, while she summarily ordered Miss Clara to come and make the tea.

'I'm a-coming!—I'm a-coming!' she answered; and off she tripped, carolling the old air, 'I've been roaming, I've been roaming, Where the morning dew is sweet; I'm a-coming, I'm a-coming, With its pearls upon my feet.'

keeping time to the measure, as she looked back for a moment at her father and Mildred. They were looking after her, for she had thrown up her arms to imitate the graceful action of the castanet; and she certainly did look very bewitching.

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. P. GALLAGHER, P.P., GLENTIES.—Killybegs, July 9.—The intelligence of the death of the Rev. Patrick Gallagher, who had been for so many years the much respected parish priest of Glenties, will be heard with regret by the clergy of Raphoe, and by the inhabitants of the several parishes in the diocese, where he had discharged at times so untiringly the sacred duties of his ministry. This sad, but for some time past not unexpected event, took place at his residence near Glenties on Friday morning last at which period he had reached his 60th year. The Rev. Mr. Gallagher was a native of the parish of Glenties, near Stranorlar, where, before entering the College of Maynooth, he made his preparatory studies. In 1825 he was sent to Maynooth by the late Most Rev. Dr. McGottigan, where after passing through the usual programme of the college course, he was ordained a priest in 1831 by Archbishop Murray. The scene of the first mission was at Rathmullen, on the shores of Lough Swilly, where by his energy and zeal he soon acquired the confidence and affections of the people.—In 1835 he was appointed to the curacy of Inver, of which the Rev. Michael McGorrick was then parish priest. After a few years of active duty in this important parish, on the death of the Rev. Daniel Early he received his appointment as parish priest of Inniskeel, a remote but by no means an uninteresting portion of Donegal. The Rev. Patrick Gallagher was a man of no ordinary type, being gifted with a vigorous and robust mind, well stored with extensive and varied information.—He was remarkably well posted up in a knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures, of theology, ecclesiastical history and general literature. In addition to all these ennobling qualities he was a gentleman of the most unswerving integrity, truth and honor, and a kind confidential friend. He was also a very humane and charitable man, and for his tact and industry in settling the disputes of his parishioners he was on many occasions complimented by the going judge of assize. His character was also made up of lively and piquant wit and repartee, which on social occasions, and more especially at the conference dinners, was brought into full play, making the hours of relaxation pass away cheerily. The funeral obsequies took place yesterday at Glenties in the parish chapel, where the solemn dirge and requiem high mass were offered for the repose of his soul, after which his body was deposited in a vault in the church to await the resurrection. The greatest sympathy has been manifested for the death of this most esteemed and excellent priest by the inhabitants of Glenties, and by the Most Rev. Dr. McGottigan and all the clergy of his diocese. It is expected that in due time a suitable monument will be erected to perpetuate his memory.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY PASSAGE WEST.—The town of Passage is not a very extensive or very populous place; but we doubt much if any town of similar extent and population stood in greater need of the pious ministrations of a religious community than did this town of Passage. Not only is it at all times frequented by a considerable number of foreign sailors, who do not much tend to improve the morals or elevate the condition of a small community; but there is this great source of misery in Passage,—namely, the uncertain nature of the employment derived from work in the docks. At one time the stroke of the hammer is heard from morning to night—at another the silence is unbroken by that pleasant indication of useful work. There is a glut of employment at one season, and a terrible idleness at another season; and the families that abound in comfort at one period are too frequently steeped in poverty at another. This, we hope, may be changed for the better; but such being the state of things actually existing, and which has existed for a long time, it must be evident that Passage is just the place in which the services of a religious community such as the Sisters of Mercy would produce a vast amount of benefit to its working population, to the sick, the suffering, the infirm, and especially to the young. Happily a Convent of Mercy has been established in Passage, and is now in full and efficient operation. The Sisters in Passage perform for its inhabitants the same noble and holy work which the Sisters in Cork, or any other locality, are in the daily habit of performing. They visit the sick and suffering, and administer relief to wants physical as well as spiritual; they gather infant children into their school, and train them up in usefulness and virtue from the very tenderest years; they watch over and instruct, and counsel, those of more advanced years. But why tell our readers—our local readers especially—what are the works, what the services, what the benefits conferred by Sisters of Mercy on a locality in which there is want, and sickness, and temptation, and helpless infancy? It is indeed a superfluous task. Suffice it to say that a considerable sum is still due for the erection of the convent, and necessary for its completion; and that the object of the sermon is to provide for the speedy liquidation of that liability. The Sisters ask nothing for themselves; it is in behalf of those for whom they labour that the appeal is made. The sooner existing debt is wiped out, the

sooner will the entire funds raised through such means be devoted to what should be their legitimate purpose—the relief of the suffering poor daily visited by the Sisters. Without further enlarging on the merits of the object of Sunday's appeal, we would ask those of our readers who can, to join in a really useful work, and to assist the people of Passage to clear off a pressing liability, and place the Sisters of Mercy in a position of independence of all pecuniary responsibility.—Cork Examiner.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TUAM.—The Spiritual retreat, just come to a close at St. Jarlath's College, was conducted by the Rev. D. Jones, of the Society of Jesus. According to all accounts, the lectures delivered by him to the clergy of the diocese of Tuam and Clonsfert who were assembled on this occasion, could not be surpassed, for sound theological knowledge—for the spirit of piety and zeal for God's glory that breathed through every sentence—for the clearness of conception and elegance of manner which the distinguished Divine poured forth such touching thoughts of faith and love before his clerical brethren for their serious consideration. The Holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up on the last morning by his Grace the Archbishop, who, as we learn, attended at each lecture during the week. It was very affecting to witness some seventy priests in surplices receiving (the Bread which came down from Heaven) from the Archbishop's hands.—Connacht Patriot.

On the 25th June, the Rev. Timothy Dowley, P.P., and his curate, Rev. Michael Casey, accompanied by twelve of the respectable farmers of Mothel and Rathormack, proceeded, as a deputation, to Dungarvan, to present an address and a large purse of sovereigns to Rev. Patrick Meany, on the occasion of his removal and appointment as P.P. of Modeligo Co. Waterford.

On Tuesday, the 31st inst., the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, administered the sacrament of confirmation to 700 persons in the Catholic church of Killybegs.

A Convent of Mercy has been established in Passage. The Sisters perform for its inhabitants the same noble and holy work which the Sisters in Cork, or any other locality, are in the daily habit of performing.

The Westmeath Guardian of a late date says:—Mrs Alicia O'Connor Malone, has closed a long and useful life of ninety-eight years at Baronsfort, in this county. As the proprietress of a princely fortune, she spent the larger portion of it in a constant exercise of Christian charity.

On the 10th of July, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new convent for the Nuns of the Presentation Order at Youghal, was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Keene, Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Cloyne, assisted by a large number of the clergy, and in the presence of many hundreds of the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country.

St. Mary's New Church Grand, lately built on the moat of Grand, is rapidly approaching completion, thanks to the untiring zeal and energy of the worthy pastor, the Very Rev. E. McGaver, and the almost unexampled generosity of the parishioners and other contributors to the building. It is expected that among the first functions discharged by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin will be that of the dedication of this church.—Longford paper.

The nuns of the Sacred Heart have purchased Dargan's estate, Mount Anville, near Monkstown, and have commenced a new convent on an extensive scale. The new building has been designed by Messrs Pugin and Ashlin of Dublin.

The many clerical and lay friends of Rev. Connor McCann, C.C., will hear with sorrow of his early death, and will not fail to recommend his soul to God. Though scarcely a year a priest, he had secured to himself the esteem and reverence of all who knew him, for he had manifested in the service of God all that amiable simplicity and untiring zeal which had so often edified his college friends. He died of fever at Tullamore, on Saturday, the 7th ult. May God have mercy on his soul.

ECCLIASTICAL CHANGES.—The following changes have been made in the diocese of Kilmorke: Rev. Bernard Conroy, P.P., Ballyhaire, from the curacy of Templeport; Rev. P. O'Connell, C.C., Killeeney, to the parish of Templeport; Rev. Thomas Smith, C.C., Ballinacorney, to the parish of Knocknagilly; Rev. F. Fitzpatrick, C.C., Denn, to the parish of Ballinacorney; Rev. Dominick McEneaney, C.C., Carrigrohilly, to the parish of Den; Rev. James McCabe, C.C., Anna to the parish of Carrigrohilly; Rev. Patrick Brady, C.C., Bultersbridge, to the parish of Anna (Redhills); Bernard O'Rielly, C.C., to the parish of Ballyhaire; and Bultersbridge is in future to be attended by the clergy of the parish of Urney.

The Rev. Edward O'Farrell, C.C., has been transferred from Uringford to Moorcoirn, where he takes with him the best wishes of his former parishioners.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.—The fifth report of the Inspectors of Reformatory Schools in Ireland has just been presented to Parliament. The number of young offenders in these schools on the 31st of December last was 628. The numbers in the preceding years were as follows:—1859, 140; 1860, 384; 1861, 539; 1862, 591; 1863, 606; 1864, 938. It will thus be seen that last year was the first during which the number was decreased. The total number received into these institutions during the year 1865 was 127—94 boys and 33 girls. Of these, 106 were Catholics and 21 Protestants. Of the entire number 63 were committed by the Dublin divisional magistrates, the remaining 64 having been committed by justices at petty sessions throughout the country. The offences in 58 cases were those of larceny, or petty theft. Fifteen of those committed were under 11, 26 between 11 and 12, 26 between 12 and 13, 24 between 13 and 14, 33 between 14 and 15, and 16 were above 15 and under 16 years of age.—Freeman.

On Friday, 20th inst., 20 sheep, belonging to Mr. John Rowell, of Brenkley Farm, near Blagden, were destroyed by lightning.

The take of herrings on the north coast of Ireland has been immense. The Belfast market has never been so extensively supplied as at present. The market price was as low as 2s. 6d. per 100 of 120.

THE IRISH POOR LAW BOARD.—The annual report of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland has just been presented to Parliament, and published. The total number of persons in receipt of relief in the week ending Feb. 17, 1866, was 70,095 as compared with 75,898 for the week ending Feb. 25, 1864. The total of 70,095 was made up of 57,307 in workhouses, 12,308 in receipt of out-door relief, and the remaining few consisted of such patients as deaf and dumb, &c., who were maintained under special Acts of Parliament. Pauperism for several years has been gradually on the decrease, and it will be again noticed in the above figures. On the 11th of Feb., 1865, the fever patients in the workhouse hospitals reached the number of 2,211, a greater number than had been known since 1856, but the number fell again to 1,557 at the corresponding date of 1866. The emigration from Ireland, assisted by the poor rates during the twelve months ended 25th March, 1866, is represented by the sum of £3,425 and 1,120 persons, in comparison with £2,518 and 846 persons in the previous year. The Commissioners regret to say that they cannot report any general improvement in the manner of conducting removals from the metropolitan parishes and unions, which has long been made the subject of complaint. Seventeen suspension allowances have been granted under the Act passed 26th May, 1865. The poor law expenditure during the year ended 25th of September, 1865, was \$600,549, compared with £596,465 for the previous year. The total number of persons relieved in the year ending September 29, 1865, was 228,996, and for the year previous, 257,855. The

increased cost of expenditure amounting to £4,084, was due partly to the increase of out-door relief, and partly to the increased cost of maintenance per head in the workhouses. The total cost of relief under the Poor Law and Medical Charity Acts amounts to £717,588, showing an increase of £6,218 over the preceding year. This is, however, more than counterbalanced by a decrease of £8,646 under the head of registration expenses. The total expenditure under all branches show a decrease of £2,367. The deaths by small pox in the six months ending March 31, 1866, show a decrease of 45 from 52 to 7 over a like period ending March 31, 1865.

Recently, as the Sub-Sheriff of the county of Clare, Henry Greene, Esq., was taking possession of a house near Killybegs, a woman being, as he entered the door, a quantity of boiling water in that officer's face. He was scalded severely, and one of his eyes much injured. The police had to act.

A boy of ten years of age, named Michael Cusack, son of Thomas Cusack, of John street, New Ross, died of lockjaw, caused by an injury received ten days previously in the left knee from the blow of a poker, which was thrown at him in foolish play by a young man named Phillip Brennan.

John Pigott, Esq., J.P., Cappers, and Lord of the Manor of Rathkeale, has, through his agent Robert S. Reeves, Esq., J.P., made a grant for 31 years of the tolls on fairs and markets to the people of Rathkeale, on condition that half the proceeds shall be employed to improve the town, and the remainder to the funds of the Catholic church now in course of erection.

Dan Sheehan, a farmer residing at Garryvane, county Limerick, was found on the morning of the 2nd ult., by his wife, lying on the side of the road, near Rock Chapel, in the county of Cork, in a dying state, with several wounds in his head, and his neck quite black. He was speechless, and died in a quarter of an hour after.

Alderman Peter Tait, Mayor of Limerick, has declared that he will stand for the city of Limerick at the next general election.

Sir Hugh Rose having dispersed through the principal barracks the army serving in Ireland, which has hitherto been almost entirely stationed at the Curragh, purposes placing the various detachments now garrisoning the towns of the south and west of the country in open-air barracks for a short period, in the vicinity of their camps.

Col. Edward B. Purfoy, of Greenfields, Vice-Lieutenant of county Tipperary, has received from the Right Hon. Viscount Lismore his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tipperary Artillery, vice the Earl of Donoughmore, deceased.

The Messrs. Malcomson, of Carrick, have recently purchased at their factory 150 tonnes of Lax at 5s. 6d. per stone; 250 at from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 9d., and some 44 tonnes of a more inferior description at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per stone.

Maurice Murray, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant, Beech-hill, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the borough of Cork, on the recommendation of Nicholas D. Murphy, Esq., M.P.

Messrs. Longmans have entered into an engagement with Mr. Maguire, M.P., to publish a work on proposed writing on the Irish in America.

The Cork Steamship Company has just commenced the execution of a contract entered into with the British government for the transport of troops between Ireland and England.

The Cork Examiner announces that Captain Jonathan Morgan, one of the gentlemen whose names were recently mentioned in connection with some alleged severity of prison discipline, in the county prison, has been released from custody, having received a commutation of the sentence of two years imprisonment imposed on him by the Assistant-Barrister of the East Riding, for an assault on Mr. Hunt. His brother, Captain Richard Morgan, who received a similar sentence, and subsequently became insane while in prison, still remains in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum.

The Waterford Citizen says that the Cork Examiner will in future be published in an enlarged shape, as a morning journal, and the price will be reduced to one penny.

The emigration from Queenstown this week, says the Examiner of the 13th ult., is about the same as last—about 800 souls.

THE IRISH RAILS.—Now that Germany is closed to tourists by the war, our railway companies should open up the Shannon. Between Loch Bead and Carrick the distance is about 160 miles, with a steam navigation, but no steamers running for 145 miles, the Killaloe Railway of 17 miles being the only break. Should the Northern and Midland Railways who have steamers at Killaloe not run them, they should sell them to Mr. Malcomson, or others who would open up the Irish Rhine. We cut a letter from Athlone to the Glasgow Advertiser on the subject, inviting the attention of the Clyde steamboat men to the best and most picturesque lake and river navigation in the empire. The railway companies stand in their light by not having the Shannon opened, as tourists would have to cross one or other of the railways from Dublin to the Shannon.—Cork Daily Reporter.

DISTURBANCES AT RATHFARHAM FAIR.—One of those exhibitions of feeling, not uncommon, we regret to say, at Rathfarham fair, took place within the last day or so. It appears that in some way or other a disturbance occurred between two opposing parties, and was carried to such an extent as to call for the interference of the constabulary. This only aggravated the original rioters, and at last the police, it was stated in self-defence, were obliged to have recourse to their arms, in the use of which they inflicted wounds of a more or less grave nature on three of the combatants, who had, in consequence, to be removed to the hospital. One of these, we understand, died, and the other two are still being treated for the injuries received on the occasion.

REMOVAL OF ORANGE FLAGS FROM THE TOWER OF CAVAN CHURCH.—Cavan, July 9.—It is now several years since the church of Cavan has been decorated by the erection of Orange flags or other obnoxious emblems on it on this or any other anniversary; therefore the respectable portion of the inhabitants of the town, of all creeds, were much surprised by observing as they proceeded to their respective places of worship on Sunday two Orange flags erected on the western pinnacles of the tower of the church, opposite the residence of Dr. Conroy, the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese. After the termination of divine service, Capt. Andrew Carden, J.P., of Drumkeen, near Cavan, with the concurrence of the Rev. Hugh Murray, the rector of the parish, ordered the constabulary to remove them.

DEATH OF THOMAS SHELDON, Esq., T. C. OF DROGBEDA.—With feeling of profound regret, I have to announce the demise of an estimable fellow townsman, Thomas Sheridan, Esq., Merchant, of Bolton St. Drogheda, a councillor for our corporation. This sad and melancholy event occurred at his residence, Bolton street, at eleven o'clock, on last Tuesday night, after a short illness. Through life, he was highly and most deservedly respected and esteemed by all classes of the community, on account of his sterling worth, his industry, integrity, and honour. He was an affectionate husband, a good father, a sincere friend, and a charitable man; and his demise is, accordingly, universally regretted by all ranks and classes of Society. His remains were interred in the family burial ground, Termonfeckin church yard, on Thursday, accompanied by the largest funeral cortege witnessed here, for many years, there being over 200 vehicles of every description, crowded with sorrowing friends from Louth, Meath, and Drogheda.—R.I.P.

A WOMAN IN A BOG FOUR DAYS AND FOUR NIGHTS.—One day last week, as a ploughman, in the employment of Mr. William Sutton, of Ballinacorney, of the Sugar Loaf Mountains, was crossing a part of his master's farm, he found a woman in a most exhausted state, sunk up to her waist in what is known as a shanking bog. With the assistance of a couple of other men he got her taken out and removed to a neighbouring cabin. The case was reported to the Enniskerry constabulary, who at once brought a doctor to her assistance, under whose care she has been sufficiently recovered for removal in a covered car to the Loughlinstown Hospital. It appears she is the wife of a journeyman painter resident in Dublin, and that as she was occasionally somewhat idiotic, he placed her under the care of a family named Cassidy residing near where she was found, but he removed her to his own home about twelve months ago. On the Friday previous to her being found she left her home to see the Cassidy's, and not knowing the locality she left the main road to take a short route across Mr. Sutton's farm to Cassidy's residence, and in crossing the bog got swamped, and the more she tried to extricate herself the further she sank, and had to remain in that state for four days and four nights. As may be supposed, she was, when found in a most frightful and painful state. Her head, arms and part of her body remaining above the bog, were frightfully burned and blistered with the sun. Her legs, hands, and part of her body sunk in the bog, were also fearfully parboiled. From her sufferings for want of rest and nourishment it was quite insensible when found.

DEATH OF A PROTESTANT BISHOP.—Dr. Singer, Protestant Bishop of Meath, died yesterday, in his 80th year.

PAUPERISM IN IRELAND.—The annual report of the Irish Poor-Law Commissioners shows that pauperism, which for some years past has been decreasing, continues to diminish. Last year the decrease was considerable, the daily average number of workhouse inmates having undergone a decrease of 3,687, or 6 1/2 per cent., in comparison with the previous year. The average daily number of persons receiving out-door relief has, in the same period, increased by 1,292, but the commissioners observe that a small increase in the number receiving out-door relief indicates rather a change of practice in the administration of relief by the guardians than any increase of distress. 'There has also been a decrease in the number of fever patients in the workhouse hospitals, showing an improved sanitary state in the population generally, and a further continuance of that immunity from epidemic typhus which has prevailed since the famine period.' From the 18th of February, 1865, to the 17th February in the present year, there has been a decrease of 1,940 in the number of able-bodied inmates. The commissioners state that an additional impulse had been given to the removal of Irish-born persons from England to Ireland, by the reduction of the period of residence, which confers irremovability on persons who have lived one year in England. The change came into operation on the 31st of March last, and some unions and parishes had, therefore, become more active than usual in obtaining warrants of removal, in order to avail themselves of the then existing state of the law before the change took effect. The irregular, illegal, and even cruel manner in which many of these removals have been effected, is strongly commented on by the commissioners, and a hope is expressed 'that the entire system of pauper removal may, before long, be expunged from the statute book.'

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.—The Anniversary is over. The Orangemen have had their demonstrations, public and private, with the usual amount of silly display; but their insults have been met with nothing on the Catholic side but contempt. To be sure, a few children have indulged that folly which in youth prevails, but which is even less than that of the Orange bigots whose nonsense and mischief are only worthy of thoughtful indignity. It would be well that there was as much innocence, however in Orange fanaticism as in the childish freaks which constitute the sole notice it has received. Orangeism, though imbecile and ludicrous, has its serious points, as our Ulster history mournfully testifies, and, therefore, it is to be regretted that the misconduct of the fraternity sometimes exceeds what is merely ridiculous. This year, the blood for which those vampires thirst has not been shed, and we thank Heaven that, although they have behaved illegally and betrayed their disloyalty, they have not caused the Angel of Death to pass through our homes and overshadow us with sorrow and sadness. Ulster Observer.

The Limerick Chronicle, July 31, says:—The very warm weather which set in ten days ago—after the country had been drenched with rain—has caused all the crops to make such rapid progress that we are likely to have a much earlier harvest in Clare than was at first anticipated.

Potatoes (says the Downpatrick Recorder) never looked better, and late sown turnips are braiding remarkably well.

The Limerick Southern Chronicle says:—Delightful weather has now set in. The late rains have materially assisted the turnip crop, the sowing of which may fairly be said to be finished. The potato crop looks charming, and the same may be said to all cereal crops. The hay harvest has set in, and the scythe is to be seen all through the country at full work.

The report from all parts concerning the crops received this week are to the same gratifying purport as those which we published in our last, and also with respect to the condition of farm stock.

Wheat, oats, and barley are making rapid progress towards maturity, and the potato crop is a splendid one throughout the county Kilkenny. The late rains have changed the whole aspect of the country, which presents the appearance of a well-cared garden. There have been no symptoms of the rinderpest, nor do the farmers give themselves the trouble of talking about it.

Michael McInerney, Michael Shannon, and Charles O'Brien, were recently in Corofin under a warrant from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, conveyed to Ennis and lodged in the county jail, on charge of Fenianism. McInerney was discharged from the army on a medical certificate of mental imbecility and the other two young lads are mere striplings of about seventeen.

The Anglo Celt says:—Two men have been committed on a charge of Fenianism. One a process officer from Ballyjamesduff, named Smith; the other from Killybegs, named Andrew McGreen.

The Tralee Chronicle says:—Mr. John O'Shea was arrested in this town, recently, under the Suspension Act. A memorial, signed by the principal magistrates, has, we believe, been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for his release. No document of a reasonable nature was found in his possession.

Wicklow, like Rosecommon, has had a maiden assize. There was but one bill, and that merely for petty larceny, sent up to the grand jury. The bill was thrown out, whereupon the High Sheriff presented Mr. Justice O'Brien with a pair of white gloves. But seven offences of a serious character had occurred in the county since the last assizes.

By special commission bearing the Great Seal, Dr. Bail, Q.C., goes Judge of Assize for the Leitrim Circuit, in place of Judge Hayes, who is prevented by illness.

Richard West Manders, Esq., of Castlesize, Naas, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the County of Kildare.

Dr. Howlett, of New Ross, has been appointed resident medical superintendent of the Carlow Lunatic Asylum.

At the Waterford petty sessions, on the 13th ult., Mrs Dermody, wife of one of the prisoners committed under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, was charged by Mr. Tripboock, Governor of the Jail, with breach of the rules, in conveying tobacco to her husband while visiting him. Their worship inflicted a fine of £2, that being the lowest penalty under the act.

At the county Leitrim Assizes Judge Keogh announced on the short attendance of the gentlemen on the Grand Jury panel, the result of which had been that the Grand Jury consisted of only 19 members, and being equally divided as to a certain bill there was not a sufficient number to rule it either way. Judge Keogh observed that this was not the first time there had been a short attendance of jurors in that county.

The Crown business at the Roscommon assizes having proved a blank, the time-honored ceremony of the presentation of a pair of white gloves by the High Sheriff to the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh was duly gone through.

The Loughrea quarter sessions were very light being confined to twelve ejections, 137 civil bill cases, 37 defences, and 6 applications for spirit licenses, 1 of which were granted with opposition. The chairman, Mr. Brexton, Q. C., was joined on the bench by the following magistrates—John E. Blake, Esq., the Marquis of Clanricarde; John H. Lymer, Esq., John S. Barrett, Thomas Seymour, John Fry, Peter Blake, and John M. Harnwell, R. M., Ballinacorney, Esqs.

There have now been four maiden assizes in Ireland—Roscommon, Wicklow, Drogheda and Dunlisk. The assizes at the last-named town were opened lately by Mr. Justice O'Hagan, who was presented by the High Sheriff with a pair of white gloves, there not being a single criminal for trial. We believe it is not too much to say that so country as the world could present a state of things more suitable to the morality and the peacefulness of its people. Judge O'Hagan, in his address to the grand jury, showed by reference to the constabulary returns and the state of the prisons, the gratifying fact, that for ten years there had been a steady decrease of crime in the county of Louth.

The last order in council makes it imperative on graziers and exporters of cattle to make a declaration before the magistrate of the district from which the cattle is shipped, that for the two previous months there had been no disease in their farms or amongst their cattle.

Four parties have been arrested for firing at Mr. Hornidge, one of whom, Michael Kelly, has it is said been identified. After the arrest of Kelly a party of constabulary proceeded to the place where he lived in the King's County, where they found a coat belonging to him, in the pockets of which was a torn paper, corresponding with the wadding of the discharged pistol which Mr. Hornidge secured after he was fired at.

THE CROPS.—EMPLOYMENT.—County Kildenny, July 10th.—The weather is most propitious, and the prospects of the farmer encouraging in the highest degree, as nothing could be more promising than the steady progress which all the crops are making. Migration from this part of the country has almost ceased. The labouring classes are fully employed and fairly paid. There is a very great lack of skill and sad competent domestic servants.

Mr. K. Parkinson, Esq., M. D., apothecary and dispenser of the Downpatrick infirmary lately died suddenly.

On the occasion of the incorporation, merchants, and citizens of Kildenny, convened for the purpose of establishing a factory in that city, five hundred pounds were subscribed on the spot.

On Tuesday, Lord Royston was re-elected for Downshire, and Admiral Seymour for the county of Antrim, both without opposition.

An old and feeble man, co. Carlow, named Park, who resided with his nephew, a comfortable man, got up a few nights ago, having thought there were robbers about the place. When descending a flight of steps he fell on his head and sustained concussion of the brain, which terminated fatally.

The Gong (co. Galway) regatta came off on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of June, in presence of 3,000 spectators. On the first day the most exciting contest was a punt race, pulled by women. Three boats started; the excitement was intense, and after a severe struggle Feney was declared the winner, and was rewarded with a sum of 10s. Early on the 22nd the race for the cup was immediately entered into. Three boats started, Mr. Lynch's Fairy coming in the winner, against Major Lindsay's and one of Mr. O'Connell's yachts. In the meantime there was a rowing gig race by gentlemen, which, after a searching contest, was won by the Loughneel club. The next race, which terminated the contest of the evening, was between the Coast Guard's boat. Five started, and was admirably contested, and crew bending to their oars with all their might. Nothing could be more asty factory than the manner in which the whole proceedings were carried off by the gentlemen who conducted the regatta.

At the summer assizes, for the town of Drogheda on Monday, the judge (Baron Deasy) was presented with a high sheriff with the usual compliment—a pair of white gloves—the calendar being free from a blot of crime. His lordship remarked that the absence of crime was a striking testimony, not only to the patience, good disposition, and sense of the community, but also gratifying to those who exercised influence in the town.

IRISH MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Contrary to the custom of many years, the new Treasury does not contain one Irish lord. It is understood, however, that Colonel Dundee and Lord Bingham were both offered the place, but refused it upon considerations with which the comparison of a heavy county and the precarious tenure of a not very productive office had much to do. Those who complain of a want of justice to Ireland on this score, however, may be consoled, when they look at the large number of Irishmen in the New Government. Lord Naas, Mr. Corry, Colonel Taylor, Admiral Seymour, Lord Belmore, Lord Longford, Sir John Cairns, Lord Claude Hamilton, and Lord Harcourt make up a strong array, not to speak of Mr. Abercromby who is one-third an Irishman, and the Irish law officer.—Sunday Gazette.

During the past week, says the Cork Examiner of the 11th ult., while some workmen were making excavations about Clonae Cathedral, they found a small bronze cross or ancient pattern and rich workmanship, in the junction of the arm of which was a cavity that had been occupied by a precious stone, a small fragment of which still remained. They also found the foot of a crossier, which bears reference to the ancient date of the Sea of Clonae.

Boats, it is said, return almost every evening to Wexford quays laden with abundant supplies of splendid herrings, which meet with ready purchasers the remainder being sent by rail and boat to the Dublin and English markets.

The Dublin Nation says:—Mr. George, M. P. for Wexford, is named for one of the chief Law Officers under the New Administration, or else for one of the seats on the Irish Bench. We have reason to understand that in that event Mr. Pope Hennessey is likely to be a candidate for Wexford with the support of the Independent Opposition party in that county.

We direct attention, says the Limerick Chronicle, to the address to and reply of Head-Constable Sullivan, of Newcastle, on the occasion of the presentation of a sum of £70 to him. The presentation was worthy of the contributors, as well as of the recipient, and it shows the police will find in the middle and upper classes men who will always give a generous recognition of the performance of arduous duties.

The annual report of the Commissioners for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland has just been presented to parliament and published. The total number of persons in receipt of relief in the week ending Feb. 17, 1866, was 70,095 as compared with 75,893 for the week ending Feb. 25, 1864. The total of 70,095, was made up of 57,807 in workhouses, 12,398 in receipt of outdoor relief, and the remaining few consisted of such patients as deaf and dumb, &c., who were maintained under special Acts of Parliament.

An action at the Mayo assizes by the proprietor of oyster-beds at Achill, on the west coast of Ireland, against the Midland Railway Company of Ireland, for damage from delay in the transmission of 100 bags of oysters consigned to the Herne Bay Oysters Company, has ended in a verdict for the plaintiff for £87 11s. Mr. Crofts, the manager of the Herne Bay Oyster Company, was examined, and stated that when the bags arrived 27 were in good condition, and the oysters in the rest dead and valueless. When his company was first incorporated, Dr. Buckland, he said, who was one of their directors, was greatly opposed to Irish oysters, thinking their shells rotten, but now they were very much pleased with them. He had been seven or eight weeks in Connemara superintending shipments, and was favourably disappointed with the people. He had insured his life for an additional 10,000, when he was going there, but had found the population, though a little rough at first, kindly and industrious. Pall Mall Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—Sunday, the 10th inst., was the birthday of the Archbishop of Westminster, who on that day commenced his 56th year. May his grace see many happy returns of the day.

On Sunday afternoon the foundation stone of St. Alban's Catholic Schools, to be erected in Boundary street, was laid by the Lord Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. Goss), in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The building, which is from designs by Mr. E. Welby Pugin, architect, will be situated on a piece of ground on the north side of Boundary street, which has been purchased from Mr. John Shaw Leigh, and has a frontage to Kawabaw street. The style will be a free adaptation of the Gothic. The edifice, which is intended to accommodate 800 children, is to be built of brick, devoid of ornament but in the novel application of materials and in its general proportions it is expected to have a very effective appearance. It will be three stories high the ground floor being appropriated to the infants, the next for the girls, and the upper floor for boys; the internal measurement of the rooms being 90 by 30 feet, and the rooms extremely lofty. At one corner will be a tower staircase leading to the top floor, and should the funds permit it, will be carried 90 feet in height, so as to serve the purpose of a bell tower; otherwise it will be covered with a low roof immediately below the main roof of the school. On either side of the building a play-ground is to be provided for the children. Owing to the depth of the foundations required by the nature of the ground great expense has been incurred by their formation. The cost of the building and the necessary fittings is to be nearly 5,000l., in addition to about 2,000l., the price of the land. The designs having been approved by the Privy Council on Education, that Board has made a grant of 1,000l. toward the expense of the building.—Liverpool Mercury of 18th July.

There are 29,000 Roman Catholic children in London, for whom there are 143 schools.

Sir S. Northcote, President of the Board of Trade, the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, Vice-President of the Board of Trade; Lord J. Manners, Commissioner of Works; and the Hon. G. J. Noel, Junior, Lord of the Treasury, were all re-elected to their seats in the House of Commons on Saturday. Mr. Panton the defeated candidate at Bridgewater, who holds the post of Lord Advocate, has issued an address, in which he states that the election was won by the unparalyzing use of means which, when required into, may lead to his opponent's triumph proving only temporary. There is some talk of Mr. Panton being brought forward for Peterhead, in place of Sir W. Jolliffe, now Lord Elyon. Two seats for East Suffolk are vacant in consequence of the elevation of Lord Heniker to the peerage and Sir F. Kelly to the bench.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.—About one o'clock on Tuesday morning a fearful collision occurred between the Majesty's ship Amazon, Captain J. B. Hunter, bound from Portsmouth for Halifax, North America, and the Cook Steamship Company's passenger steamer Osprey, Captain Bartridge, bound from Liverpool for America, in the English Channel, about 50 miles off Starb Point. At the time the vessels struck each other it was very calm and not dark, and as both parties allege they had their proper signals hoisted it is at present a mystery as to who is at fault. Within three or four minutes after the collision the Osprey parted. The Amazon being a much larger vessel, did not sustain such serious damage as the Osprey, and the crew instantly lowered their boats and used every effort to save as many of the Osprey's crew and passengers as possible. The whole of the crew (21 in number) of the Osprey were saved, but we regret to state that the stewardess, Mary Ann Keating, and nine others, including four ladies (one a captain's wife) were drowned. Captain Bartridge's wife was saved, but he lost his two daughters and son. It was soon discovered that the Amazon was making water, and though all the pumps were set to work, she filled so fast by half-past two o'clock that Captain Hunter ordered boats to be lowered, and all hands speedily transferred themselves into them, their weight bringing the boats down within an inch of the water. At half past 4 the Amazon was observed to be sinking fast. A heavy fog now came on, and she was soon lost sight of. The boats started for the English coast, and safely arrived at Torquay at 4 Tuesday afternoon.

Additional names of those lost:—Mrs. Eobart, the widow of a barrister in Dublin, and two daughters, aged 22 and 15 respectively; Mrs. Captain Wrey and two daughters, of Edgill, Liverpool.

NEW BARONETS.—It is semi-officially announced that the following gentlemen are to have the dignity of baronet:—Mr. John Ellis, an ex Irish M. P.; Mr. Dudley Court; Marjoribanks, M. P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed; Mr. Pryse Loveland, a relative of the late member for Cardigan of the same name; and Mr. Temper and Mr. Ingiby, who represent old county families, the former in Yorkshire, and the latter in Lincolnshire.

A violent thunderstorm visited the north of England and some parts of Scotland on Friday 13th July. No fatal accidents from the lightning are reported, but great quantities of hail fell, and a vast quantity of glass was broken.

Amongst the applicants for relief at the weekly meeting of the York Poor-law Guardians last week was the sister of Lady Boyton, of Barton Ag24, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The guardians gave her an order for the work-house, which she gladly accepted.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. Edmond Beales has started a six-penny subscription, to which he asks all working men to contribute, in order to raise funds for continuing the Reform agitation.

The new and beautiful church of St. Simon Stock in Vicarage Place, Kensington, was solemnly opened last Monday, on which occasion there were present those prelates, about fifty priests, and a large congregation, including many of the leading Catholics of London and several distinguished foreigners.—Weekly Register.

Sir Hugh Cairns was on Friday, July 20, returned for Belfast: unopposed. Mr. Disraeli was also re-elected for Bucks. In thanking the electors he stated the policy of the Government to be non-intervention, except where the independence of Great Britain was at stake. Our foreign relations, he said, were never more friendly. A good feeling existed between this country and America. He deplored the extent of emigration from Ireland, and hoped to find measures the general tendency of which would check such wholesale emigration. He was of opinion that the bank rate could not be controlled by Parliamentary legislation, and with regard to reform he would not give any pledge for the next session. In conclusion, he said measures would be introduced with reference to infirmaries in workhouses, and the bankruptcy law. They would also improve the administration of the poor-law as it affected the metropolis.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the Enfield rifle can be fired fifteen times in a minute, while the extreme rate of fire of the Prussian needle gun does not exceed six to eight shots.

The amount of the supplementary army estimate for the conversion of muzzle-loading arms into breech-loaders is £245,000.

Sir Richard Mayne has issued a notice, pointing out the illegality of political demonstrations in Hyde Park. After alluding to the proposed reform gathering on the 23rd instant, he intimates that no assemblage of persons in large numbers will be allowed, and that all necessary measures will be adopted to prevent any such meeting.

On Wednesday morning another terrible colliery explosion took place, which resulted in the death of four men and serious injuries to a fifth. The scene of the explosion was Messrs. Chaltoner and Co.'s pits at Fenton, in the Potteries, and the cause of the disaster was the old one—carelessness. A naked candle was taken into a portion of the pit where fire damp was collected, together, and the natural result followed.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Gladstone notified that on Thursday evening he intended to move the discharge of the order of the day for going into committee on the representation of the People Bill. In reply to Mr. Crawford, the Attorney-General said that he did not intend to proceed this session with the Bankruptcy Amendment Bill. Lord Nass, in answer to Mr. Osborne, announced that the consideration of the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill would not be resumed this year. Reference having been made by Captain Vivian and other members to the efficiency of the needle-gun, General Peel made the satisfactory statement that by the end of the current financial year he expected that he would be in possession of 200,000 breech-loaders. A sharp discussion took place on a question put by Sir R. Peel with respect to the grant of a Queen's University, Ireland. The right honorable baronet alleged that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had set aside a solemn pledge in granting such a charter without first consulting the House of Commons, and he intimated that they had played into the hands of the Ultramontane party for political purposes. These serious charges were rebutted by Sir G. Grey and Mr. C. Forster (late Secretary for Ireland).

The Preston Bank, which was established in 1844, has been stopped. The announcement was made by a written paper, posted on the principal door of the bank in Fissergate, which ran as follows:—'In consequence of the pressure in the money-market and temporary embarrassment this bank is compelled to suspend operations for the present—July 19, 1866.' This notice was put up just before the usual time of the opening of the bank—9 a.m.—and as merchants, manufacturers, and others turned up between that hour and 10 o'clock on financial business and realised the fact of there being 'no admittance,' the excitement created when the announcement was first seen became very intense. Early in the week several parties apprehended that a stoppage was at hand, from the fact of the bank authorities having pressed heavily for outstanding accounts in certain quarters, and they withdrew their deposits, determined to be on the safe side, whatever was the result. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was a most unusual run on the bank, and it is said that fully £40,000 was withdrawn on those two days alone. On Wednesday evening the legal advice of the bank authorities was consulted, and the result was the announcement above given. The bank is in the hands of a Company established under the Joint-Stock Act, and the shareholders number in the aggregate 110. The liabilities of the bank are roughly estimated at £1,500,000. The bank has branches at Lancaster, Southampton, Ormskirk, Blackburn, Fleetwood, Lytham, and Garstang. The week place in the bank—if not the actual cause of its stoppage—has, it is asserted, been its connexion with a number of cotton manufacturers, and some even prior to the crisis which it caused, overdraw their accounts.—To the shareholders the bank has hitherto been a profitable concern, the interest derived being at the rate—lately, at all events—at 20 per cent per annum. As a rule, all the shareholders are men of substantial position and means, and as by the Act under which the bank is established they will have to meet the whole of the liabilities, the ordinary depositors will be all right.—Times.

A Reform meeting on a very large scale having been announced to be held in Hyde Park on Monday evening, Sir Richard Mayne has (with the sanction of Government) issued a proclamation forbidding the use of the Park for any such purpose. The meeting, however, is to be held.

MR. DARLINGTON ON THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Darlington having been re-elected to Parliament, he made a speech to the electors, which was mainly a rehash of Lord Derby's statement in the House of Lords. He asserted that England's foreign relations were never more friendly, and rejoiced at the good feeling which existed between England and America. The following are Mr. Darlington's remarks:—'And whilst our relations are friendly with European powers, they are, I am glad to say, most cordial with the Government of the United States of America. (Cheers.) There never was a period in which a better understanding existed between these two Governments than at the present moment. We have recently had a memorable instance of the good feeling of the United States Government toward England in the manner in which they dealt with the Fenian insurrection. But what is more gratifying even than that exhibition of good feeling from America toward England is the proof offered to the world of the real efficiency and power of their form of Government. (Cheers.) Never were more prompt, energetic and efficient measures taken than by the Government of the United States upon that occasion; and the manner in which they fulfilled their international duties, and the cordial sentiments with which they have communicated with our Government, have consolidated what before was a deep and hearty feeling on the part of the people of this country toward the American Government.'

The rate of mortality in Liverpool again compares most unfavorably with the rates prevailing in other large towns. The annual rate in Birmingham last week was 19 per 1,000, in Salford 23, in Sheffield 25, in London 26, in Manchester 31, in Leeds 35; but in Liverpool it was 41 per 1,000. The number of deaths registered in Liverpool last week actually exceeded the births, the number of the former being 382 and of the latter 373. In 13 cases death was attributed to cholera.

HONESTY REWARDED.—At Westminster Police-court, on Tuesday, Eliza Gray, a poor woman in the deepest distress, applied to the magistrate for assistance. Some time since she found two £5 Bank of England notes in the street. She took them at once to her priest, Father Nicols, who brought them to the magistrate asking his advice, and the notes were advertised. One had been stopped by the person who lost them. They were taken to the Bank and presented for payment, in the hope that as the advertisement failed, they would be stopped at the counter of the Bank of England, and the owner's name and address was thereby found out. The notes were returned to him, and he rewarded the finder with the present of 30s. The money being spent, and she being again destitute, she now applied to the magistrate for relief. Mr. Arnold, having satisfied himself by a letter from Father Nicols that she was the person who acted so honestly, commended her for what she had done, and thinking her case of all others deserving, ordered her to receive £1 from the poor-box.—Times.

The cholera is making its appearance in several new districts. A fatal attack has occurred in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and another case is reported from Sunderland. Eight deaths occurred from cholera on Sunday, at Llanelli, and four on Monday, making a total in that neighbourhood, within seven days, of not less than thirty. Two additional deaths are reported from Liverpool, making sixteen altogether. There are still fifteen persons in the workhouse hospital suffering from the disease.

The mortality returns of England just issued for the year 1864 show that 29 of the men who died and 70 of the women had reached 103 years of age or upwards; one woman dying at 103, and one man at 109. Of these 93 very aged people, London had 12. In the north-western division (Lancashire and Cheshire), containing at the Census of 1861 a larger population than the metropolitan district, the deaths included only eight persons above 100 years of age. In Yorkshire, with not far from three-fourths of the population of the metropolis, there were only three. There were three also in the north-midland division, which had not two-thirds of the population of Yorkshire. In the south-midland division, there were none. The west (except the north west) make a good appearance in the tables. The south-western division, with two thirds of the population of the metropolis in 1861, parted with 11 of its people at above 100; the west midland, with an eighth less population than the metropolis, had 18 centenarians in its obituary; Wales, with less than half the population of the metropolis, had 21. In the south eastern division, with two thirds of the population of the metropolis, there were nine deaths at above 100; in the eastern counties, for a smaller proportion; in the northern division, with nearly the same population as the eastern, there were nine.

In a letter addressed to the Jamaica Committee, the widow of the late Mr. Gordon declines to prosecute Ex-Governor Eyre on a charge of having murdered her husband—perforating, as she says, to be actuated by the same spirit which inspired Mr. Gordon, who died forgiving all his enemies.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. James W. Smith received Tonsure, Minor Orders, and Subdiaconship, on Friday, 20th July, 1866; Diaconship, on Saturday, 21st, and Priesthood on Sunday, 22nd July, in the Cathedral of Covington.—St. Louis Courier.

New Bishop of Quebec.—The Bulls from Rome for the consecration of the Right Rev. J. Hennessy of St. Joseph, in this State, as Bishop of Dubuque, have been received by his Grace the Archbishop, and have been forwarded to the Bishop elect.—ib.

ORDINATION.—During the recent visit to this city of the Rev. Bishop Feehan, of the diocese of Nashville, he held an ordination at St. Vincent's Church, when the following named gentlemen were ordained priests. Rev. Messrs. P. V. McLaughlin, P. F. Harrison, Michael Flynn, of the Lazarist community, John Gunder, and S. T. Krimheart. Mr. T. F. Gunn was ordained Deacon by the same Prelate.—ib.

A Catholic priest has commenced preaching in Salt Lake City.

The Rev. John P. Donelan, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church at Rockford, Illinois, died at that place on Sunday, July 15th.

SACRILEGE.—We learn from the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, that on the night of the 16th ult., that the corner-stone of the Catholic Church in Danville, Kentucky, which had been laid only the night before, was removed, and the contents stolen.

The corner stone of a new Church was laid at Montgomery Station, Davis County, Iowa, on the 15th July, with all the usual ceremonies. About forty years ago, there were but two or three Catholic families in this mission. The laying of the corner stone witnessed the assemblage of over two thousand people of our Church.

The dedication of St. Ann's Church, Morrison, Whiteside County, Ill., took place on the 24th ult. The dedication ceremony was conducted by one of the Redemptorist Fathers of Chicago, assisted by the worthy pastor, Rev. J. Daly. From early morn could be seen three worshippers travelling a distance of from three to twelve miles to assist at the divine ceremonies, and returning with praises on their tongues and feelings of holy pride for helping to raise the cross, the emblem of salvation, in this flourishing town.

THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS IN CONNEMARA.—The Order of St. Francis was established itself in Connemara. At Westport, in that State, they have made their foundation. The benefits of this establishment are not confined to Westport. Very lately the Rev. James Daly, pastor of St. Rose's, in Newtown, Connecticut, desiring for his people, and for those of New Milford, the benefits of a Mission, called in the Rev. Father Jerome Collins, O. S. F., of Westport, with other clergymen. The glory and the grace of the angelic St. Francis of Assisium seems still to hang round his spiritual children.—Father Collins is old in years, but, like the trees of God's planting, he, in old age, still brings forth abundant fruit. The pastor and people of Newtown New Milford are consoled and delighted at the work he has done among them. Long may such institutions abound in this poor country.—N.Y. Freeman's Journal.

SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.—The only house of the Society of St. Sulpice in this country is that established in the Archdiocese of Baltimore. We give some account of this most excellent community.—The mention of the Seminary of St. Sulpice presents a very natural occasion for correcting the misstatements of some Catholic papers in the Northern States, when they give publicity to the last approbation of the Society of St. Sulpice by the Holy See, stating that it had been approved as a 'Religious Order.' This mistaken statement drew the attention of many, and several even expressed their regret at the supposed change and alteration of the original organization of Secular Priests. The following remarks, the accuracy of which we may vouch for as founded on authentic information, will rectify the facts—relieve the minds, of such as have shown themselves anxious that a Society, exclusively destined to the training of the secular clergy, should have preserved its character of a mere association of secular Priests, as better adapted to its end—and will also answer the desire, manifested by some at the time, for a rectification by the organ of the press.

1. The founder of St. Sulpice positively refused to organize his companions into a congregation; he imposed upon them no other obligations than those of the secular Priesthood; gave them no other laws than the canons of the Church and the statutes of the Diocese to which they devoted their labors; pro-

posed to them no other object than that, most eminently belonging to the secular clergy, of training its aspirants and multiplying its members; called them by no other name than that of 'Priests of the Clergy,' to the service of which they are entirely devoted; a name given to them by the General Assembly of the Bishops of France; for the name of St. Sulpice was, only afterwards, given by the people to the Seminary on account of the church to which it is attached: 'The House of St. Sulpice,' says Mr. Olier, 'is established only for the object of forming subjects for the Right Reverend Bishops, and how numerous it may ever be, it professes not to be erected into a congregation, that it may have no other application and love than for the Church of Jesus Christ, and especially for her holy clergy. It does not aim, through the Grace of God, at being anything foreign to the clergy; or separated from its body; but though most unworthy, it is mixed with and merged in it.'

2. The community of St. Sulpice was in this, its original form of an association of Priests of the secular clergy, approved, 1st, By a General Assembly of the Bishops of France in 1650. 2ndly. This approbation was soon after, in 1654, confirmed by the authority of the Holy See, through his Eminence Cardinal Chigi, then Legate a latere for France;—and 3rdly. It was directly and solemnly approved by His Holiness Pius IX. in a brief dated 24th July, 1863, which maintains both its original institution as a community of secular Priests, and its exclusive object of training the young clerics: 'Socii nullum emitunt votum, nec juramentum vinculo ad perseverandum... astringuntur. Sanctitas sua proceperit Paracletum administratio (ab his) recipientur, nisi prius specialis licentia a Sede in singulis casibus obtineatur.'

3. The above alone accounts enough for the constant and universal usage, in the Dioceses in which they are established, of considering the Priests of St. Sulpice as members of the secular clergy.—Catholic Mirror.

The following tilt against Methodism we find in the German Reformed Messenger, of this city, the truthfulness and point contained in which are irresistible:

'Boasted Growth of Methodism.—Methodists and their friends are wont to claim much for their system, in view of its spread and growth. Others, too, who are not specially friendly to Methodism, accept the general facts paraded as the best evidence of these claims. The mere success of anything is, however, no absolute proof of its excellence. Only time-serving political trimmers measure by the rule of success, rather than by true principles.

It will do no harm to examine a little into the claim of superiority thus set up, on the mere ground of success in the spread and growth numerically of Methodism. It is now celebrating its Centennial Anniversary of existence in America. It began small and humble; it is now strong, rich, numerous, progressive and sufficiently pretentious. It boldly challenges comparison with any other religious body in the land, as to numbers, wealth, influence and active piety. But as to its growth there is this to be noticed. It is able to grow and stay grow just about in proportion as it has opportunity to feed and fatten on the labors of other churches. It is a notorious fact, that the greater portion of its best membership, is that which had already been trained in the educational religion of other churches. Some of these may not, indeed, have ever been in full communion with any other branch of the church but they were previously nurtured in the bosom of a Christian life, which was not afforded them by Methodism. Not only in the past growth of Methodism is this so, but even now with all its vast numbers a majority of its reliable, working, lasting additions are not from its own material in the way of natural growth, but are gained by taking in that trained in Christian nurture in other bodies. It might be a question whether they are better Christians than if they had not been proselytized. If they indeed are, then there is some gain,—but the credit is not all due to Methodism. One has sown, and another reaped. As all parasites have an uncertain life, so has Methodism.

Let it be then fairly understood and acknowledged that the growth of Methodism so far as it is real, has not been even mainly from the uncovenanted world. We knew some other denominations in particular towns (and doubtless the same is generally true elsewhere) that have been drained thus of enough material to have made them strong, and which, if it had been kept where it of right belonged would have kept Methodism comparatively weak.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

THE CROPS.—The abstract of crop returns for July, just issued from the Department of Agriculture, shows the prospect of a year of average fruitfulness. The present indication, as marked by thousands of representatives of the Department, point to an average of about eight and a half-tenths of an average crop in a quantity of wheat, of a quantity that will make it equal in value to last year's crop. The testimony from all quarters renders it certain that the quality will be excellent. The showing is much more favorable than in the June report. Winter barley is in very nearly the same condition as the wheat. The oat crop has been nominally good almost beyond precedent. The condition of pastures is generally above the average. With the exception of Maine and New Hampshire every State reports a greater breadth of corn than usual. A somewhat diminished average of sorghum is indicated. There is nearly an average breadth of flax. In every State more potatoes than usual were planted, which promised better than usual. The prospect for apples is not as good as usual, and no fruit upon the list makes so poor a show as peaches.

JOHN MITCHELL AND THE FENIANS.—Some time ago, during the delivery of a speech by Head Constable Stephens, in Philadelphia, that worthy referred to the Parisian Head Centre of the Order—John Mitchell.—Some one in the crowd wanted to know what had become of the fifty thousand dollars sent to Mitchell. Stephens replied:—'Don't mention his name,' that he [Mitchell] 'desired to be forgotten.' Whereupon Mitchell writes from his domicile in Paris in effect:—'I do not desire to be forgotten. But, instead of my receiving fifty thousand dollars, I received over seventy-five thousand dollars in gold—all remitted by the Fenian Brotherhood in New York.' Mitchell declares that the whole of this sum was safely transmitted to Stephens while he was still in Ireland, or handed to him personally in Paris, and for the whole of which he [Mitchell] holds receipts. Now, what has become of this large sum of money? We may imagine what has been done with what was subscribed for the Roberts and Sweeney movement, for there is tangible evidence that a good deal of it was used in the purchase of arms and ammunition, which the United States subsequently seized. But what has become of these seventy-five thousand dollars in bright, shining gold, sent by the Fenians in New York to Mitchell in Paris, and by him handed over to Stephens in Ireland and elsewhere? Did any of it grease the hinges of the prison gates that opened to give Stephens his liberty? If not, where is it?—Who has possession of it? Of course Stephens could not have retained any of it, for he stated he had not money enough to buy a breakfast when he first landed on American shores. But the money should be accounted for, and the subscribers to the fund will look upon the whole Fenian movement, if they do not already, as a humbug only fit for ridicule and laughter.—N. Y. Herald.

The roof of the Michigan Central Railroad depot in Detroit will cover three hundred thousand square feet, or over seven acres.

General Grant was nominated and confirmed General of the armies, under the law passed recently creating that office. This appointment vacates the office of Lieutenant General, to which Gen. Sherman will doubtless succeed.

The True Witness.

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

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.
The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.
We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.
The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1866.
Friday, 10—St. Lawrence, D. M.
Saturday, 11—Of the Octave.
Sunday, 12—Twelfth after Pentecost, St. Clara, V.
Monday, 13—Of the Octave.
Tuesday, 14—Vigil of the Assumption.
Wednesday, 15—Assumption of the B. V.
Thursday, 16—St. Roch, C.

CIRCULAR

To the Clergy and Faithful of the Diocese of Montreal, on the subject of the Roman Loan.

MONTREAL, July 25th; 1866.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN AND DEAR CHILDREN,—Our common Father has judged proper to have recourse to the public credit to effect a Loan of Sixty millions francs. I have been informed of it by a letter which the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, Mgr. Chigi, addressed to me on the 24th of May last, and I hasten, on my return from the Pastoral Visit, to communicate it to you, in transmitting to you, with the present Circular, the official documents marked A and B, which will make you perfectly understand this financial question.

This Loan ought to be very easy to realise. For the sum of 60,000,000 francs which is demanded, is very moderate for the Catholic Universe which is called on to contribute to it.

This Loan ought to be very advantageous to the lender. For, as the worthy Bishop of Nimes says: "The Bonds will be of 500 francs nominal capital, but the real payment will be only 330 francs; there will be a net profit consequently of 170 francs on the capital of each Bond, at the moment of the subscription, and for the 330 francs deposited, an annual interest of 25 francs will be received, which will really give an interest of 7 1/2 per cent. It will be easily understood how advantageous such an investment will be for the lender." (Circular of April 19th 1866.)

This Loan is sure, adds the same Bishop of Nimes. For "no person can be ignorant of the irrefragable exactitude with which the Pontifical Government has always satisfied its creditors. Even if some new revolution caused it to be suddenly replaced by another power, the spoilers would be obliged to respect the debt as something sacred." (Circular of April 19th, 1866.)

This Loan has nothing in it which ought to excite surprise. For, says the Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen:—"Do we not see, in our day, all the princes of Europe have recourse to the same means?" And is there a single one of them who has been deprived like Pius the Ninth, of the four-fifths of his resources? He has been, however, in that difficult situation for the last six years. Notwithstanding his difficulties, he provides for all, and punctually fulfils all his engagements. This is the prodigy which the Divine Providence works in our favor by means of the liberality of the faithful. Let us continue, my dear brethren, to serve as instruments in the hands of the Omnipotent God. Let us each day renew our sentiments of faith and hope, and never lose a single occasion of rendering to Jesus Christ, in the person of his Representative on earth, our testimonies of love and devotedness." (Letter of April 21st, 1866.)

This Loan is moreover a good work. For, as Mgr. the Bishop of Perpignan excellently says:—"What will determine you to respond the more speedily to the new appeal of the Sovereign Pontiff, is the consideration that in subscribing to this Loan, you will do more than make a good transaction; your subscription will have the character of a Catholic work; it will assuage the grief of the Holy Father, and contribute to assure, with his independence, the independence of our consciences." (Letter of May 1st, 1866.)

These considerations are more than sufficient to determine those who have capital to invest, to associate themselves to that work which is so eminently useful to the Holy See. Let each one of us make it a point of duty to labor for its success by all the means in his power, and above

all in giving good example by a generous subscription.

Communities as well as individuals, laymen as well as ecclesiastics, will hasten, it cannot be doubted, to procure for themselves the honor of being creditors of the Pontifical Government.

It remains to me to cite to you another passage from the letter of His Excellency the Apostolic Nuncio, in which you will learn how to proceed in order to make the investments referred to. The House of Edward Blount & Co., of Paris, which has several times, by its zeal and devotion, rendered important services to the Government of the Holy See, is charged to issue this Loan, the subscription to which, however, is for the direct benefit of the said Government.—Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., being authorised to open a subscription in France and wherever they may judge it proper, have willingly accepted the offers made to them by Mr. Robert Murphy, to undertake to place the Bonds of the aforesaid Loan in America.

Mr. Murphy, who resides in New York, has written to me to ask me the name of a citizen who would wish to act as Agent for this Loan in Montreal, and I have recommended to him, as duly qualified for that object, Alf. La Rocque, Esq., one of the Directors of the Savings' Bank of this city,—a gentleman who is well known to you all. It will be then to this gentleman that you will address yourselves in order to depose your subscription, and receive therefrom, every six months, the interest. As the subscription to this Loan will be closed on the 15th of September next, I pray each one of you to hasten, in order not to lose this occasion of favoring so good a work.

I confidently hope that the Rev. Parish Priests of the towns and of the country will, on coming to the Pastoral Retreat, be bearers of numerous subscriptions to the Roman Loan. In forming these ardent desires for the full success of this grand and noble enterprise, I cheerfully grant you my benediction, and I remain your very humble and obedient servant,

† J. G. Bishop of Montreal.

ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the States of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th April 1866 decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The Bonds, payable to bearer, are of 500 francs, or one hundred dollars (gold), each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris or in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue being at 66 dollars (gold) will give more than 7 1/2 per cent. interest on the investment. From 1870, \$12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those cancelled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain. No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of its Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and Coupons paid at the following Banking Houses.
Messrs. EDWARD BLOUNT & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. DUNOAN, SHERMAN & Co, Nassau street, corner Pine, New York.
Messrs. DAZZEL & Co., 34 South 3d street, Philadelphia.
Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York.

Apostolical Nunciature in France.
PARIS, May 20th, 1866.

Mr. Robert Murphy, Paris:—Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., entrusted with the emission of the new loan that the Holy Father has just ordered by His Sovereign decree of the 11th of last April, have apprised me of the offers that you made them to place the bonds of the aforesaid loan in America, and of the motives that they have for believing in the success of your efforts.

Receiving this intelligence with great satisfaction, I myself desire, Sir, to encourage you in your good intentions and to entreat you to omit nothing that may facilitate your attainment of so just and useful an object to the Government of the Holy Father as that you propose. To this end you are specially invited to call, above all, on our Most Rev. and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops, and on the venerable members of the Clergy, whose moral support is indispensable in order to obtain numerous subscribers among the faithful. And I by these letters, which you may exhibit to the Most Reverend Prelates and to all Ecclesiastics, myself earnestly entreat them to have the goodness to receive you with all kindness and to lend you all the aid that circumstances may require for the more successful accomplishment of the enterprise. For this purpose I declare to them that you are, under the orders of Messieurs Edward Blount & Co., alone authorised to negotiate the bonds of the Pontifical loan in America, and I add thereto that the subscription is for the immediate account of the Government of the Holy Father.

It would, Sir, be especially agreeable to me to earn the names of those persons who have either subscribed to the loan or aided the subscription.

With the hope that your efforts may speedily be crowned by the most ample success, I am happy to assure you, Sir, of my sentiments of the most distinguished consideration.

The Apostolical Nuncio in France.
(Signed),
FLAVIO, Archbishop of Myra.

TO OUR READERS.

In entering upon the seventeenth year of our editorial existence, we may be permitted to refer the readers of the TRUE WITNESS to the line of policy which we had resolved to pursue when first we had the honor of making their acquaintance; with this assurance that it is our intention in the future as in the past, strictly to adhere to the principles with which, sixteen years ago, we published the first number of our journal.

We promised that the TRUE WITNESS should be strictly a Catholic, though not exclusively a religious journal; that it should not be a political paper in the ordinary acceptance of the term; but that, eschewing mere secular politics, it should discuss such politico-religious questions only as affected the interests of the Church. To these promises, we may affirm, without boasting, that we have faithfully adhered.

If then the TRUE WITNESS has, for the past, been ever faithful to its engagements, and has strictly adhered to the path traced out for it from the commencement, we trust that we may, without presumption, confidently appeal to our Catholic friends for their support in the future. To those of our subscribers who have fully discharged their obligations to this office, and they are many, we return our sincere thanks; but to the class of defaulters, also very numerous, we would address a few words of remonstrance.—The latter category of readers seem scarcely ever to think that there is such a virtue in the Moral Law as Justice, or that they are in the least obliged to render us a return for the paper which we send them punctually every week. If we have undertaken obligations towards them, so have they towards us, and the sooner they understand this small matter the better. The moderate yearly subscription which we demand of each subscriber is very trifling when divided among so many, but when united, it makes a very important item. This, we trust, is enough upon this painful subject, and we hope that our delinquent subscribers will save us the trouble and themselves the expense of carrying into effect the resolution which we have firmly taken, of banding them over without pity, if the arrears due to this office be not immediately forthcoming, to the tender mercies of our legal adviser.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest advices from Europe per steamer *Moranian* reach to the 26th ult. Her news is devoid of much interest. It appears, however, that the armistice of the 22nd, agreed upon by the belligerents, may not be succeeded by as speedy or permanent a peace, as some have supposed. For Austria, we are told, did not accept, without evident pain and reluctance, the basis of peace involving her withdrawal from the German Confederation. She also insists on the restoration of the King of Saxony, and here it is possible that the Prussians, flushed with victory and conquest, shall not hearken to a request from a humbled foe, which, if granted, would deprive them of some of the best advantages won by their successful arms. Yet the Atlantic Telegraph, which brings us dates up to the 3rd Aug., informs us that a peace Conference is to be held at Prague, and that the preliminaries there agreed upon are as follows: Austria is to withdraw from the German Confederation, and is to lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig-Holstein. Austria is also to pay ten millions of dollars to her adversaries as expenses of the war. The German States, North of the Maine, are to form a union under the guidance of Prussia. The German States, South of the Maine, are to form an independent Union.

Now, we foresee much serious trouble to peace operations in the elements which compose the Prussian demands. And we would not be surprised if Austria, after some delay obtained by negotiation and armistice, would suddenly break off all further conference on some one of the points at issue—take advantage of the breathing time thus afforded her to recruit her shattered forces, and resume hostilities with a more vigorous onslaught. There is some semblance of probability, too, given to these surmises from the fact that, on both sides, military preparations are still being carried on with untiring energy, and that orders have been issued that would be almost unintelligible if war were considered at an end.

On the other hand, we must not forget that the settlement of the dispute in question is confided to able hands, when left as they are in a great measure, to the arbitration of Louis Napoleon, who is justly considered one of the ablest diplomatists of the present day. It would look like underrating the splendid abilities of this great statesman and politician entirely to despair of his resources in this emergency to effect a reconciliation between the belligerent parties, by reducing their various pretensions within the possible bounds of adjustment—an ultimatum which is much to be desired, so far at least as the interests of humanity are concerned.

From England the news is barren of interest. The recent riots had been quelled, and tranquillity once more restored. But some of the journals seem disposed to condemn the action of the Government in bringing about this result, for they contend that the government have placed them-

selves in a false position in wishing to compromise, with the mob, their serious infraction of the law, which these papers say they do by submitting it to the Courts, as a question for judicial inquiry, whether or not the Government had a right to hinder a disorderly rabble from taking forcible possession of Hyde Park for a reform meeting; and thus turning it from its legitimate and originally intended use—that of public amusement and recreation.

In the House of Commons the Bill for the removal of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* in Ireland obtained a second reading, notwithstanding Mr. McGuire's resolutions in opposition to it, which were negatived by a large majority. There is nothing of interest from the United States.

As we go to press, we learn that the Hon. Mr. Galt has resigned his seat as a member of the Executive Council, in consequence of the withdrawal from Parliament of the Lower Canada School Bill, to which, it is said, he had several times pledged himself.

The Hon. John A. Macdonald lately declared that Parliament would be prorogued on Saturday next.

INSTALLATION OF THE RIGHT REVEREND CHARLES LA ROCQUE, BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE.

On Tuesday, the 31st ult., the town of St. Hyacinthe was the scene of a most solemn and imposing ceremony, the installation into his See of the Right Reverend Charles LaRocque, new Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. We have already described to our readers the magnificent ceremonial which took place at St. John's on the 29th ult.; two days afterwards the newly-consecrated Prelate entered into possession of his See, rendered vacant by the resignation of his venerable and illustrious predecessor, the Right Reverend Joseph LaRocque. On the day following the splendid demonstration of which we spoke in our last, the new Bishop of St. Hyacinthe took his departure from the Parish which he had so long and so faithfully served. From Montreal to St. Hyacinthe, His Lordship was accompanied by all the venerable Prelates who had assisted at his consecration. On the arrival of the distinguished party at St. Hilaire, the first Parish of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe through which they passed, an address was presented to the new Bishop of the Diocese by the inhabitants of that Parish. His Lordship thanked them very kindly for this mark of their respect and filial obedience, and earnestly besought them to pray the Author of all Good that He might condescend to bless the labors of the Office which he undertook at the will of the Supreme Pastor of the Church.

On the arrival of the train at St. Hyacinthe, an immense multitude awaited to bid welcome to their venerated new Bishop, and the splendid display of ornaments which adorned the streets, left no room to doubt of the joy which filled every heart in that enthusiastic assemblage. Soon the immense congregation thronged the Church, which was brilliantly ornamented for the occasion, and there, in the midst of a very large course of clergy, the solemn ceremonies of the Installation commenced. His Lordship, Right Rev. Dr. Tache, Bishop of St. Boniface, was the preacher of the day, and the able and eloquent manner in which he spoke of the magnificent ceremonial in which they were engaged proved how appropriately he was chosen for that important part of the day's proceedings. The imposing ceremonies of the occasion being performed according to the requirements of the Pontifical, the Clergy retired to the Bishop's Palace, where the Mayor of St. Hyacinthe presented an address in the name of the Catholics of the whole Diocese, to their new and respected Bishop. His Lordship replied in a lengthy and feeling speech, after which the Mayor read another address to the former Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. Joseph LaRocque. This drew forth from His Lordship an eloquent reply, in which he congratulated his former dear Diocesans on having so zealous and talented a Chief Pastor, and thanked the Divine Providence for having entrusted the direction of his beloved Diocese to a firmer hand than his. Thus terminated the ceremonies of one of the most interesting days which the good people St. Hyacinthe probably ever witnessed.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday morning last, the 5th inst., Rev. Thomas F. Barry, of Chatham, New Brunswick, for the last three years a student of the Grand Seminary of this city, was ordained Priest by His Lordship, Rt. Rev. Dr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal. At the same time and place, Rev. Joseph Aubin, of the Diocese of Montreal, was ordained Deacon.

OBITUARY.—We are sorry to have to chronicle to-day the death of one of our oldest Irish fellow citizens Mr. John Curran. About forty-two years ago Mr. Curran came to this city and during his long stay amongst us he won for himself the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

STORM IN ST. REMI.—A letter to the *Minerve* states that on Thursday last a portion of the parish of St. Remi was visited by such a severe hailstorm, that in some places the harvest was destroyed, and the cattle left in the fields to eat it.

MILITARY.—We are glad to learn that orders have been given for the issue of Armstrong 12 pounders and suitable equipments to Major Stevenson's other- w. se splendid battery.

ROMAN LOAN.—We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our Catholic readers to the Circular published in to-day's impression, and lately issued by our Venerable Chief Pastor, the Bishop of Montreal. The subject of this Circular,—the Roman Loan,—has now been before the Catholic world for some time, and we earnestly hope that the friends of the Papal cause in this quarter of the globe will show their sympathy, by subscribing liberally, for the cause of justice and civilisation everywhere. The trials which have so severely afflicted the Sovereign Pontiff for the last few years, are far from being at an end, and he sees himself now obliged to have recourse to a new Loan necessitated by the sad state to which he has been reduced by a system of brigandage unparalleled in the world's history. It is quite unnecessary for us to point out how profitable this investment would be, considered merely as a pecuniary transaction; the motives, whether of religion or of profit, which could induce us to subscribe to that Loan, are pointed out with remarkable clearness in our venerable Bishop's Circular, to which we beg to draw the serious attention of the reader.

Some of our readers may perhaps have noticed a statement going the rounds of the journals, that there is about to be made a new translation of the Bible—Old and New Testaments—on a purely philosophical basis, and on critical and philosophical grounds exclusively, without any regard to dogmas, or ecclesiastical traditions or creeds of any kind. It is moreover asserted that Catholics and Protestants are about to join in this work, and the names of some of the most distinguished members of the Church are mentioned as having promised their co-operation.

It would seem almost unnecessary to remark that the story as given above bears the marks of falsehood on the face of it—that it is preposterous to suppose that any real Catholics would co-operate with non-Catholics in such an enterprise as that set forth. Yet the statement must have won for itself a certain amount of credence since some of the Catholic gentlemen and scholars whose names have therein been most unwarrantably made use of have deemed it necessary to come forward with an explicit and public denial, in so far as they were personally concerned. Were anything further required to prove the falsity of the alleged complicity of Catholics in this Bible translation scheme, it would be found in an explanation lately put forth, as to its object, by a M. Pastor Petavel, a French minister of some sect or other, in *L'Evangeliste*, a non-Catholic journal published at Paris. In this explanation M. Petavel says:—

"Our Society pretends not to fix a Canon. We will translate the *deuterocanonical* as well as the *proto-canonical* books."

But till the canon be fixed or determined, it is impossible to fix, or determine of what books or writings the Bible or Sacred Scriptures should be composed. Till the Canon is fixed, the Bible is an unknown, or fluctuating quantity, of which nothing, therefore, can be predicated with certainty. To make a translation of any book, as a preliminary indispensable, the contents of that book must first be determined.

Some of the most important parts of the New Testament are of disputed genuineness: and every translation of the Bible must therefore be more or less dogmatic, since in some manner or another it must deal with those disputed passages; it must either omit them altogether, thus deciding against them; or it must give to them an absolute admission, thus asserting their genuineness; and the dogma which they inculcate, or it must give them a qualified admission, thus asserting a doubt as to their genuineness and the truth of their teaching. For instance, how would translators of a non-dogmatic version deal with the famous text of the "Three Heavenly Witnesses?"

In a word, in order to translate the Bible, it is absolutely necessary to know of what, and wherein, the Bible consists; to be able to discriminate between the different versions of the Hebrew text, as held, respectively, by Jews and Christians, and which seriously effect the force of the Messianic prophecies in the Old Testament; as well as between the different versions of the New. Until this be done the translators will not be able to tell whether they are translating Sacred Scripture or non-Sacred Scripture; and this can be done according to the Catholic view of religion, only by the dogmatic authority of a living and infallible Church. To the Catholic, every separate book of which his Bible is composed rests upon one and the same authority—to wit, the teaching of the Church. To him the genuineness, authenticity, and inspiration of one Book are not more certain, or less certain, than are the authenticity, genuineness, and inspiration of any other Book of which the Catholic Canon is composed. He has the same respect for those of Tobias and the Machabees—which most Protestants reject—as he has for the Pentateuch or the Psalms which Protestant, in common with him, receive as having God for their author. How then could the Catholic take public part in a translation of the Bible in which the first mentioned Books would, unless his Protestant fellow-translators, were to abjure their

peculiar views as to the Canon, have to be treated either as certainly spurious, or, at best, as doubtful? In fine, by the word Bible Catholics and Protestants mean two different things even in the original languages; how then can there be a common Catholic and Protestant translation, if there be no common original from which to translate?

"If we may believe the correspondent of the Daily News, the volunteers under Garibaldi behaved very badly under fire and the gallant General was altogether unable to bring them up to the charge—Toronto Globe, July 23.

Where is Garibaldi? Where a buccaner, a filibuster, a bushwacker and anything but a brave man ought to be. Not in the front of the battle. Not before the quadrilateral, but skulking amidst the mountains to get a chance shot at an unsuspecting foe, "to pick him off" from behind a ledge. Poor Achilles! thy Italian mother dipped thee in vain in the dirty Styx, if the Aspromontain bullet that found thy heel was thus so early to rob thee of thy greatness.

England is unfortunate in her proteges. Kossuth and Garibaldi! per Baccho! what examples of the mutability of mundane things. Napoleon should never have survived the glorious sun of Austerlitz. Garibaldi should have sunk into a glorious grave amidst the delicate attentions of the English ladies! who made his red shirts and scraped him for his vulnerable heel.

And we ourselves have had a Yankee Garibaldi lately on our shores. For cannot common sense draw an easy parallel between the Fenian Hero and the Red Shirted filibuster of Aspromonte! What! ho! fair English dames, where is the lint for Fenian wounds? where your busy needles plied down seam and gusset, fashioning with eager care, green shirts for Fenian heroes?

And that other hero Kossuth, where is he? Where a rebel ever should be. Trying, in the hour of Austria's need to raise a rebellion in Hungary. Good sir traitor! we will couple thee too with gallant Stephens of Fenian notoriety. And was there ever a more triumphant refutation of the malicious slander about Austrian tyranny over Hungary set forth so glibly by this smooth tongued traitor, than the conduct of Hungary at the present moment.

"All ungary" Russell tells us "is rising (but not in revolution gentle reader) and gives many a willing recruit to the legions which are preparing to fight for the Emperor."

Where now is oppressed Hungary groaning under the steel shod heel of Kaiser and waiting only for an opportunity to arise in its might and drive the white-coated legions of Austria from the land? Had you told the truth Sir Magyar, 'twas Magyar tyranny you should have denounced. God help your poor silly dupes.

SACERDOS.

THE UPPER CANADA EDUCATION LAW. PETITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF CANADA. We translate the following from Le Courrier du Canada:—

To His Excellency Lord Monck, Governor General in Council: The undersigned Bishops of the Province of Canada assembled at Montreal, humbly represent— That on the occasion of the approaching confederation of the British Provinces a project of law will be proposed to the Legislature having the effect of granting certain rights and privileges to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

The undersigned would gladly see this measure become law, and that the right of the minority in Lower Canada to superintend the education of its children should thus be recognised. But they would at the same time take the liberty of stating that all the rights and privileges granted to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada should in justice be equally conferred on the Catholic minority of Upper Canada.

The undersigned would therefore, pray your Excellency to take the claim of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada into your favourable consideration, and submit it to the earnest attention of your Council.

- Montreal, 30th July 1866. C. F., Bishop of Tloa. Jos. Eug., " Ottawa. ALEX., " St. Boniface. JOAN, " Hamilton. ADOLPHUS, " Sandwich. E. J., " Kingston. JOAN JOS., " Toronto. CHABLES, " St. Hyacinthe.

THE REV. THEOPHILUS GUMPTION TO MRS. GAMP OF THE "LEADER."

Dear and respected Madam,—Your admirable and able advocacy of Protestant bigotry and intolerance, does credit to your head as to your heart, and in the name of everything illiberal and narrow minded, we, the Revd. Theophilus Gumption, a weak vessel in the Lord, return you the sincerest thanks. You are right, respected Madam; "them Papists have no rights" that sound Protestantism need deem sacred. There is not, nor ever can be, parity between Protestant illiberality and Catholic toleration. If the Catholics of Lower Canada, from a weak leaning towards that specious aphorism said to be drawn from the Law of Nature, "to do to others as you would wish to be done by," have deemed it their duty, to respect the religious convictions of the Protestant minority, that is not, nor ever can be, any reason, why the enlightened Protestants of Upper Canada should do the same. That were indeed to avert too far from the sacred principles of the Blue Laws of Massachusetts, and the cherished practice of our own Elizabethan age. That were indeed to nullify the pure teachings of Anglo Saxon Orangeism, and to stultify the English Constitution, that palladium of liberty before the world. That were indeed to near an approach to Christianity and every best feeling of our nature.

It is a false assumption, that can never be sufficiently combated, and which you, with the true instincts of the feminine heart, have had the courage to oppose with all the subtlety of a faultless logic, and all the strength of a most admirable casuistry and learning,—that Papists have no rights. "Contra hereticos nihil illicitum nihil inhosumum."—"There is no faith with heretics."—was the cherished maxim of the earliest fathers of the Reformation, as it shon in

be to all good men; and to you, dearest and most respected Madam, belongs the undying honor of resuscitating and reducing to modern practice, that time-honored maxim. I know that there will be found many members of our blessed and holy faith weak enough, and ignorant enough withal, to combat this heaven-born principle, and with bleeding heart and deepest pain, I foresee, dearest Madam, the storm of obloquy and abuse which will be heaped upon your devoted head. But let the consciousness of moral rectitude sustain you—"mea virtute me involvo," sang even the Pagan poet; and if aught the Rev. Theophilus can offer will blunt the shafts of their keeneest ridicule or alleviate the irritation of your smarting wounds, rest assured, dearest Madam, that it will even be at your immediate service. The consciousness that you are, and ever have been, the advocate of everything narrow minded and illiberal, from nigger-whipping to Priest-hunting, ought alone to sustain you. It is indeed a high and holy mission to uphold Protestant ascendancy against all gain-sayers.

I know not, dear Madam, whether to admire the more,—the soundness of your logic or the amiability of your heart. In both you have proved yourself an ornament to the Canadian press. The Upper Canadian schools are non-sectarian in accordance with the views of the Protestant majority. The Lower Canadian schools are sectarian in accordance with the views of the Catholic majority; and hence you conclude the non parity. Wonderful astuteness! which none but an old woman in patters and with a cotton umbrella could ever have manifested. The distinction is admirable and though previously urged by McGivern in the House, to you, admirable woman! belongs the praise, if not of novelty at least of deep and minute elaboration and of being the first educated person to assert it. I am aware that there will be earnest members (free thinkers) in our holy church, who will characterise it as a distinction without a difference; and who will argue that if the Upper Canadian common Schools are non-sectarian in name, they are not so in fact—that therein a Catholic child is in greater danger of being perverted, than is a Protestant child in a Lower Canadian school. But this, as you have ably asserted, will be the view of only "the hot headed," and "of the large proportion of every community who never look beyond the surface. Besides, between you and me and the post, Catholic children ought to be perverted.

There is another view, and a simple one withal, which will perhaps be urged, but for which you are doubtless prepared—viz: that, as the Protestant minority of Lower Canada has no right to be bound by the sectarian proclivities of the Catholic majority, so the Catholic minority of Upper Canada has no right to be bound by the non-sectarian proclivities of the Protestant majority. This, of course, is a "hot-headed" and "weak-minded" objection, and, though plain and obvious, and in accordance with common sense, is altogether unworthy the notice of the renowned Mrs. Gamp—the strong-minded editress of the Toronto Leader.

But what need, dearest Madam, of further discussion? The essential principle of orthodox Protestantism and staunch Orangeism having been by you so ably established, the question passes immediately beyond dispute. "Papists like niggers have no rights," and therefore no possible reason to complain, if their children are taken from them by the Protest and majority (their lawful masters) and forced into staunch and orthodox Protestantism. The nigger that beholds his child torn from him to be sold by "the superior race" into another country, and to another master, not being a man, and a brother, has no right to complain, but must stand by resigned and thankful for his fate. And so with the Papists of Upper Canada, those white niggers of a constitutional government, when they behold their little ones plucked like "brands from the burning" to be converted to Protestant righteousness, not being of the superior race, they must rest contented. Equal rights, dearest Mrs. Gamp, are all very good in theory and to boast in after dinner speeches, but practically and when claimed by "them Papistes" they are as you have always maintained, only a delusion and a snare.

But Protestant intolerance, dear and respected Madam, is safe in your hands; where with humble trust we leave it and beg leave to subscribe ourselves in all humility and with the deepest admiration for your undoubted refinement and learning.

Yours in the Lord, THEOPHILUS PETHLACTERY GUMPTION. Mrs. Gamp, Sign of the Pattens and Umbrella, or at the Leader Office, Toronto, C. W.

(From the Journal de Quebec.)

Mr. Cauchon writes thus to the Journal, from Ottawa:—

The confidential letter from Mr. Galt to the members from the Eastern Townships will be remembered; and the sentiment of disapprobation with which it was received by the representatives and the people of Lower Canada will be equally well remembered. I have now the sad duty of informing you that all this is becoming a part of the law and the constitution; the Catholic members from Lower Canada having, as I am assured, accepted it in caucus. There are two distinct propositions, equally odious, and yet which have been alike accepted by our representatives. The first respects the schools, the second representation. At the time of the debate on the address it was expressly understood that the schools in Upper Canada should continue on the existing system of separation, and that protective arrangements should be made in favour of the Protestants of Lower Canada. The question turned entirely on the division upon certain basis of the public money appropriated to the schools, and also the amendment of the school law so as to permit isolated groups of Protestants in a county to incorporate themselves with those of an adjoining county for school purposes, carrying their contributions thither. To that no one would object; but we have now a very different proposal. According to the proposed arrangement there is to be one superintendent and two deputy superintendents of Public Instruction. One of the latter is necessarily to be a Protestant, so that he will be the representative of Protestantism in the Bureau. He will either be able to control the acts of the superintendent or he will not be able. If he will be able it will be better to establish two superintendents with distinct organizations. That might be strange and insulting for the mass in Lower Canada; but it would not be odious, like the system of espionage, distrust, and insupportable antipathy, which must arise from the project which is to be submitted to the Legislature.—There is to be no change in Upper Canada, because it is said that the Protestant majority does not wish to give more than already exists. Yet there are but 185,000 Protestants in Lower Canada, and there are 257,000 Catholics in Upper Canada. We are reduced to these anomalies because Mr. Galt had compromised himself with his friends by imprudent promises. But what chiefly and deeply saddens the hearts of Catholics and French Canadians is, that after incessant proofs of our spirit of justice and extreme liberality towards the Protestant minority, the latter isolates itself from us by trenches and walls of circumvallation. You have read the project of the local constitutions, and will have seen that it will require a three fourths vote in the two houses in order to change the representation. This extraordinary enactment had evidently for its object to guard the integrity of the counties peopled by the English speaking inhabitants against any possible encroachments and injustice on the part of the French race. It was accepted because it proceeded on a principle applicable to all the country without distinction; established neither classes nor principles; and caused no insulting distinctions for any part of the population. Now it is to be replaced in the following manner. While a simple Parlia-

mentary majority will suffice to overturn the electoral divisions in all the rest of the country, twelve counties, without counting the townes, are set apart for the English speaking race, and the Legislature will be unable to touch them, except with the consent of the majority of the representatives of these twelve counties. Here, then, we have a Legislature within a Legislature, and God only knows what will be the end of it. I feel myself crushed under the weight of the national humiliation, and the follies to which our history will be forced to succumb.

I am answered, however: but Mr. Galt would have resigned. It is said I know not on what authority, that it was Mr. Alleya who called the caucus of English speaking members to discuss the question of representation.

PRESENTATION.—Some short time after the latter Fenian raid, several of our most influential citizens considered it due Mr. Lynskey, that some testimonial should be presented him as a recognition of the invaluable services rendered by him during that exciting period; accordingly a subscription list was opened, which amounted to the handsome sum of \$140.

The Committee composed of the Mayor (Dr. Allen,) Angus Bethune, and James Craig, Esqrs., after consultation with several of the subscribers decided that a Tea Service would be the most suitable and useful testimonial that could be presented, they therefore purchased from R. Hendery & Co., Great St. James Street, Montreal, such set, paying therefor the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, and which was placed in the window of Alex. McDougall, Esq, for several days where it was much admired and acknowledged by all to be a testimonial worthy of the recipient, and reflected much credit on the manufacturers, R. Hendery & Co.

On the evening of Thursday last, the formal presentation of these articles took place in the Town Hall, which we were happy to see was well filled with the subscribers and their families, together with many others who felt an interest in the proceedings. On the platform we were pleased to see the Mayor, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Ontario, His Honor Judge Jarvis, Sheriff McIntyre, Angus Bethune, Esq, Wm. Matthee, Esq., Captain Pringle, Mr. Lynskey, and others.

The Mayor, in opening the proceedings said, that the pleasing duty devolved upon him of presenting to Mr. Lynskey the rich and handsome testimonial which was now before them, and he did so with the more pleasure, as he considered it was well merited and did credit to the donors as well as the recipient, and he was more than pleased to see so large and respectable a meeting as was before him, come as they were, to strew by their presence, that they approved of the undertaking, and he felt particularly pleased, that the ladies had turned out, en masse, to honor with their presence, and bid us "God speed; in our work. The Mayor, after some other remarks of a complimentary character, and having read the inscription on the large and magnificent silver tray, on which was the tea and coffee set, presented them to Mr. Lynskey, and expressed the hope that himself and his wife would live long to enjoy them.

Mr. Lynskey replied in suitable terms thanking sincerely the inhabitants of the Town of Cornwall for their magnificent present, and stating, that he never expected to receive such or any other compensation for any services which he may have rendered, and adding, that he considered he only did his duty and the duty of any loyal man towards his country, a country where the most perfect religious and political freedom was accorded to all classes of subjects without distinction of creed or nationality, and that any man who would not make use of all his energies and exertions to destroy the schemes of such a horde of ruffians lately made an attempt on our peaceful and happy country, deserved not to have such a home. Mr. Lynskey concluded by again thanking the donors, and stating, he should band the testimonial down to his children as a token of the kindness of the people of Cornwall, whom he should ever bear in grateful remembrance.—Toronto Advertiser.

THE FENIANS AGAIN.—The Buffalo Express of Tuesday morning publishes the following:—

"New York, July 30.—It is hinted in Fenian circles that another and more formidable invasion than the last is in preparation against the Canadian Provinces. Arms and ammunition are being accumulated in large quantities in New York and in several of the frontier towns. It is rumoured that General Dick Taylor will command the Fenian forces this time, and that the men will be equipped and armed with breech-loading Rifles of the Spencer pattern. The movement, it is said, will take place in September or the early part of October. The Fenian leaders are busily engaged in perfecting the arrangements for a raid of great magnitude, and each member of the organization is to be assessed twenty-five dollars to carry out the programme.

From facts already in our possession we believe the above statements to be literally true, and we call upon the Provincial authorities thus early to take all necessary steps to prevent the invasion, by preparations on this side of the line, and by warning the Washington Government of their duty in the premises. The public have passed over very easily the military errors of last May, but shortcomings in October will be more severely dealt with.—Toronto Globe.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Arnyprior, J Tierney, \$3; St. Raphael, A E McDonald, \$2; Marysville, E Scanlan, \$2; Joliet, W B Trumble, \$2.20; Lacark, J Bain, \$3; South Dummer, T Fitzpatrick, \$5; Bonnechere, J W Fox, \$2; Norton Creek, P G Sullivan, \$2; Quebec, Very Rev Mr Ozeau, \$2; Lislet, Rev Mr D'Elage, \$10; St Johns, M Oron, \$4; Halifax, N S, J Donohoe, \$1; Swanton Falls, Vt, U S, Rev Mr Cam, \$7; Dewittville, O Gaio, \$4; Odessa, J McConnell, \$2; Port Clinton, U S, Rev C Wardy, \$2; Norton Creek, A McCallum, \$2; Kingston, J Kelly, \$2; St Columban, D Leclair, \$1; Liboire, Rev C Boucher, \$6; Campbellford, T Smith, \$5; Dundee, J McRae, \$2; Sorel, P Tobin, \$4; Garden, M Heahy, \$1; Mill Point, Thos Roche, \$2; Lewis, Rev Mr Dumontier, \$2; Notre Dame de Levis, Rev Z Guigras, \$2; St Andrews, S McInosh, \$2; Antigonish, D McGregory, \$2; Williamstown, Miss McGillis, \$2; Narrows, M Mooney, \$2; St Aneclet, Rev J B Blachette, \$2; Brudenell, J Gull, \$2; Belleville, J Flisnery, \$2; Egerton, Patrick Wolfe, \$1; Treudonia, T Deasy, \$2; Dundas, Mary Sheehan, \$1; Point Levi, M Power, \$2; Toronto, J Scanlan, \$2; North Stukely, Rev Mr Gauthier, \$2. Per W Fetherston, Ingersoll—Self, \$2; C P Higgins, \$1; J Bicker, Burgerville, \$1; P Kirkwood, Mount Elgin, \$1; Walter Scott, Ouldoed, \$1; W Crawford, \$1. Per J Donohoe, Smith Falls,—M Hourigan, \$1. Per W Gartmel, Thorold,—M Hennessy, \$9; A Schwallier, \$2. Per A McGilivray, Antigonish, N S—Rev W M Leblanc, Ingersoll, \$2. Per Rev J J Chiscolm, Alexandria,—W Chisholm, Lochiel, \$1. Per E Kennedy, Perth,—X Lalonde, \$2; H McMillan, \$2. Per C O'Callaghan, Arthur,—P Dreak, \$2. Per M O'G Trainor, St Mary's—Peter Walsh, \$1; Patrick Hourigan, \$1. Per F L Egan, Bayfield—Self, \$2; Yarna, J Egan, \$1. Per J McGuire, Cobourg—P Henry, \$1; F McKeany, \$2; G Miller, \$2. Per McCormack, Peterboro—L O'Gara, \$2; Rev O Kelly, \$2; E Sullivan, \$2; Jas Kearney, Stony Lake, \$1.

A CLEVER HACK.—A few days ago ten cases of carpeting, valued at £800, were seized by the customs officer on duty at the Bonaventure Station and confiscated. It appears that they were originally entered at Quebec as of no value, being said to contain rags and other rubbish, and passed as such by the unsuspecting customs officer there.

FIREWOOD.—The following were the quotations on Tuesday:—Maple, four feet long, \$6.50; three and a half feet, \$6. Birch, three and a half feet, \$5. Beech, \$4.50. Tamarac, \$3.50. Dealers say the prices will advance with the season, which is very likely if they have their own way.

MYSTERIOUS.—At an early hour on Friday morning, the uniform of a soldier of the 30th Regiment, was found on the banks of the canal near the Wellington Bridge. In one of the pockets there were found two new shirts, two neck-ties, a breast pin, and a rosary. It is supposed the owner was drowned. The clothes were given to constable Murray, Chabouille Square, and they have been handed over to the look-out party.

MILITARY SENTENCES.—By the finding of the court martial held on three bandmen who recently deserted from the Royal Canadian Rifles in this garrison, two of them have been sent for two years, and one, the youngest, for one year, to the Military Prison at Isle aux Noix.—Kingston News.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.—Attention is called to a most insidious counterfeit \$5 bill on the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa Branch. The engraving, printing and signature are perfection. The way to detect the counterfeit is to look for the Latin motto surrounding the company's shield, in the left hand corner of the bill, which is wanting in the counterfeit. Again, there is no genuine \$5 bill of this denomination issued at the Ottawa branch.—Ottawa Citizen.

The Hon. Arthur Gordon, Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, has been appointed Governor and commander in chief of the island of Trinidad and its dependencies.

TARIFF OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The following have been fixed as the rates for the Atlantic Telegraph:—From any telegraph station in America to any in Great Britain for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £20 in gold. Every additional word not exceeding five letters, 20s sterling per word. From same to same in Europe, £21. Every additional word 2s. From same to same in Africa, Asia or India, not exceeding, in all, 100 letters, £25. Every additional word, 20s. The letters, in all words after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five, each five or fraction remainder will be charged as a word. Messages in cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Quarter-Master Sergeant R. Woods to be Quarter-Master, vice J. McDonald Haines, retired upon half-pay, with honorary rank of Captain. The Brigade is stationed in Montreal.

THE NEW CAVALRY.—Mr. Johnson—a cornet in the troop of the late Dr. Jones in 1837—has been appointed by the Government to raise a troop of cavalry, to consist of fifty men, for frontier service, to be enlisted and kept on pay for a period of five years. Announcements to this effect have been posted at Durham, Huntingdon and Hemmingford, and Mr. Johnson was last week through these villages enlisting the men. There is no doubt that he will be able to double the number should they be required. It is not yet settled whether Government will furnish the horses, or allow the troop to obtain their own and pay them for their use.

DEADLY ACCIDENT AT HAMILTON.—On Friday last, a cab containing Mr. and Mrs. Winkler, a child, Mr. Nichols, Chief of Police, Alderman Law, and Mr. Ronstrick, in endeavouring to cross the Railway track at Hamilton, were struck by a passing train and thrown out. Mrs. Winkler was cast upon the track and had a leg cut off by the wheels, and she died immediately. Her husband was very badly injured. The infant escaped without injury; but the others were all more or less injured, and Messrs. Winkler and Nichols at last accounts were hardly out of danger.

THE VILLAGE OF ALMONTE.—During a visit which we paid to Almonite a few days ago, we were surprised to see such a large number of new buildings being erected—a strong proof of the flourishing condition of that village. The principal of these is the new factory of that very enterprising firm, the Messrs. B. & W. Rossmund. It is 150 feet long by 58 in width, and will be six stories high. The estimated cost of the factory, when completed and in full working operation, will be about \$100,000, and will, we understand, give employment to some 500 persons—making quite an increase to the population of the village. We wish the Messrs. Rossmund every success in their extensive undertaking, and hope it may exceed their most sanguine expectations.—Perth Examiner.

MEADOW IMPROVEMENTS.—Signs of prosperity are visible on every hand in this thriving place. Nor can we wonder when we notice its locality, lying as it does, partially surrounded by one of the best farming sections of the country. Its town hall and fine churches speak well for the energy and public spirit of the inhabitants. We notice with pleasure the improvements being made by several of the business men, who are erecting new and substantial brick buildings in which to carry on their several branches of business. We feel confident that future prosperity is in store for them.—Owen Sound Advertiser.

THE HARVEST IN WATERLOO.—The Galt Reporter remarks that the wheat harvest in that section has fairly commenced, and the steady clatter of reaping machines can be heard in almost any part of the township of Dumfries. The grain this season is difficult to cut on account of being so badly beaten down; and many fields that are usually reaped with the machine will this year have to be cut by hand. The crop will vary greatly—some farms having a splendid show, while others are yielding but very poorly. Taken altogether, however, the crop may generally be set down as superior to what was expected in the early part of the season.

GRAIN, C. E.—In that quarter the late refreshing rains have had a beneficial effect upon all growing crops, which look exceedingly promising. A recent trip in the township convinced us that vegetation is maturing fast, and we shall soon hear the cheerful swarth of the scythe and the merry sound of the reapers gathering in the abundant crops. Some of the farmers informed us that they should commence haying next week.

CORNWALL.—Everywhere in this locality the crops of all kinds have a most luxuriant appearance.—Finer wheat and barley are rarely, if ever, seen in Canada. Potatoes, for a long time backward, are coming on finely; and, although a few of the early planted perished before growth set in, yet the appearance at present indicates an abundant crop.—Other root crops, not having suffered from the cold spring, are in a very thriving condition. The hay crop, too, could not be excelled by the standard of average growth. In fact a good time generally is looked for by the farmers, and certain it is that no one grudges it to them.

EMILY.—The crops in Emily are thus far very promising. Spring wheat and Barley look exceedingly well, and equally with all other spring crops promise a yield far in advance of previous seasons. The fall wheat, though much improved, will fall short of an average crop. The copious rains of the 10th have refreshed and invigorated all growth.

NORTH OXFORD.—The prospects are that the farmers will have the satisfaction of reaping an abundant harvest this season. The oldest farmers in this locality say that the crops are better this year than they have ever known them to be in Canada before.

THE CROPS.—Reports of the state of the crops along the line of the Owen Sound Road to Guelph and through the Counties of Grey and Bruce, represent the prospect as splendid. If no untoward calamity intervenes, the harvest in these counties will be magnificent.—Mount Forest Examiner.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.—It is said that in view of the early accomplishment of the confederation scheme and the adoption of the new constitution, there will be no election for members of the Legislative Council the coming fall. It is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill to suspend the Law requiring the issue of writs for the election, so that the present members of the Legislative Council, whose term is about to expire, will hold over until the Confederation Scheme shall be adopted and put in operation. This is judicious and will save much time, trouble and money, both to the outgoing members and to their constituencies. The House of Assembly will be dissolved shortly, through lapse of time, and the next general election is likely to take place under the new constitutions.—Transcript.

THE CONFEDERATE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The Globe wants to know what understanding, if any, the English delegates from the Lower Provinces now have with the Canadian Government. There certainly is something rather mysterious about it. They had a promise that the Canadian delegation would have gone with them, but that promise has been broken, and it is not even known that Confederation is certain to be carried during the present session. What can be intended? Surely the delegates from the Lower Provinces do not expect to "put through" Confederation without Canadian help.—Id.

Died.

In this city, on the 3rd inst., Hugh Prior, Gardener, aged 57 years. May his soul rest in peace. On the 6th instant, Mr. John Curran, aged 65 years. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug. 7, 1866. Flour—Pollards, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$3.20 to \$4.00; Fine, \$4.75 to \$4.95; Super., No. 2 \$5.25 to \$5.50; Superfine \$5.00 to \$5.00; Fancy \$5.30 to \$5.00; Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.80; Superior Extra \$5.50 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.20 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 60c to 60c. Tallow per lb, 60c to 60c. Butter, per lb.—New worth 10c to 17c, according to quality. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pot, at \$7.70 to \$8.20. Seconds, \$5.30 to \$5.50; First Pearls, \$4.90 to \$5.10.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for item, quantity, and price. Items include Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oats, Butter, Beans, Potatoes, Onions, Lard, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Eggs, Turkey, Apples, Raisins, Straw.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the Superior Court. District of Montreal. }

In the Matter of JOHN HALEY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the SEVENTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN o'clock, in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge, under this Act.

JOHN HALEY.

By his Attorneys at Law, LEBLANC, CASEIDY, & PICHE, Advocates. Montreal, 7th Aug., 1866. 2-m.

WANTED,

For the R. C. FEMALE SEPARATE SCHOOL, a first-class Female Teacher. Salary liberal. Appl. aff to be made (if by letter, post-paid) up to the 10th August, next, to M. ADAMSON, Chairman, Board of R. C. S. School Trustees, Belleville, C.W., July 21st, 1866.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O.W.

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 healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nar, N.Y. Table, Stanzas Zeitung, Original Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco American, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demoree's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Whiteness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Science and Le Desfricher.—The Nouvelle, Dime Novels, Dime Long Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide-Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Toulon, July 11.—The levy which has been ordered throughout the whole maritime registry has been countermanded, and the arming of the fleet has been suspended.

Paris, July 14.—The *Droit* of to-day announces that legal proceedings have been commenced against the *Presse* for the publication of false news in a recent article entitled 'The Bases of the Armistice.'

The *Temps* of this evening publishes intelligence from Florence, stating that General La Marmora has resigned all his functions.

The *Moniteur* of July 15 says:—The journal *La France* discusses the general import of preliminaries of peace alleged to have been brought to Paris by Prince Reuss.

We cannot sufficiently warn the public against attaching credence to the news published by papers which believe themselves to be well-informed, and we again remind the latter of the responsibility they incur.

The *Moniteur* of this morning states that in the engagement at Aschaffenburg the troops of Hesse-Darmstadt were compelled to retreat.

The Prussians are marching upon Darmstadt. The Grand Duke has left for Manib.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article blaming certain journals for seeking to induce the French Government to acquire territorial enlargement in order to balance the increase of territory obtained by Prussia.

What do these journals know of the future state of Germany, or of the intentions of Prussia? Instead of endeavoring to comprehend the lofty character of the mediation undertaken by the Emperor, they only seek to put obstacles in the way of its acceptance, and to cause the character of this mediation to be suspected by the public.

These are the tactics of a party which intrigues to drag France into war, but the lofty mediation of the Emperor which has been accepted, by the belligerents, and is the greatest possible proof of the Emperor Napoleon's spirit of justice, will follow a course, happen what may, befitting the dignity, the honor, and the interest of France.

Paris, July 17.—Prince Napoleon left last night for the headquarters of the army under Victor Emmanuel. His Highness is intrusted with a special mission.

A telegram received here from Vienna of to-day's date states that at the Imperial family council, held yesterday, at which the Ministers were present, it was decided that the proposals for armistice and peace made to Austria were inadmissible, and that the war should be energetically continued.

July 18.—A telegram received here from Vienna announces that M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, has arrived in Vienna and had a conference with Count Mensdorff.

The Emperor of Austria is stated to have decidedly refused to accept the Prussian condition that Austria be excluded from the German Confederation.

The *Moniteur du Soir* says:—France, intervened diplomatically with the idea of peace. Threatening measures would have created fresh and more serious complications. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands that Austria should accept the preliminaries of peace upon which the negotiations between the two Powers are being continued.

Paris, July 18.—The *Moniteur*, says:—The German press follow with deep interest the steps by which it has been attempted to bring the present difficulties under negotiation, and the principal journals have perfectly understood what was the aim of the French Cabinet.

Several of them, however, have appeared to believe that in interposing its good offices it had in view that Italy should be induced to conclude an isolated armistice, and that it was preparing to act the part of an armed mediator in Germany. This has not been the Government's idea. It desired the restoration of a general peace, and, therefore, the only proposition which could be made to Italy was for an armistice in common with Prussia, nor could His Majesty's Government invest its efforts with the character of armed mediation. The Government interposed diplomatically, in the hope of contributing to restore repose to Europe, and to make use of its influence for protecting the general interests which were at stake.

Its strength is in the sentiments of confidence and friendship which unite it to all belligerent Courts. It has been unwilling to adopt combinatory measures towards any of them, such measures not appearing necessary for enhancing the authority of its declarations, and being moreover capable of creating new and more serious complications. Prussia, before giving her assent to the armistice, calls upon Austria to accept preliminaries of peace. It is upon this point that the negotiations between the Powers are being brought to bear at the present moment.

Passage of Paris Exhibition Building. The Paris correspondent of the *London Morning Star* writes:—

The Champs de Mars is one vast scene of excavating, levelling, engineering, and erecting. Railways run over the Point de Jena carrying earth to the Trocadero, which is being levelled. The Trocadero is the height opposite the Ecole Militaire, and the spot on which was to have been erected the marble palace for that poor Prince who thus wrote his own melancholy epitaph:—'Born King of Rome—died an Austrian colonel.' Railways run across the Champs de Mars, around it, about it, everywhere; thousands of hands work night and day. But this is not all. Already there arises the skeleton of the vast industrial Palace. A large segment of the vast circular iron gallery which is to run round the building is already erected, and from it you can get a sight at what the whole will be.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

A telegram from Cologne, dated July 15, says:—A sanguinary conflict took place yesterday between the Prussians and Federals near Aschaffenburg, in which the former were completely victorious. Aschaffenburg is in flames, and the Austrian, Bavarian, and Darmstadt forces are retreating.

Some meagre details of the engagement have reached England through the agency of Mr. Reuter. It would appear that the Darmstadt division attacked the Groben division on the 13th instant, near Laufach, but was repulsed with great loss by the Wrangel Brigade, which had come up to reinforce the Groben division. The Groben division was vigorously attacked on the following day by the united Austrian, Darmstadt, and Electoral Hessian forces. The Prussians, however, stormed Aschaffenburg, and the Federals were driven back across the Main. Many Austrians were taken prisoners.—The Prussian loss was small. The Austrian loss was 80 men killed and wounded, and 1,500 prisoners.

The Federal troops were represented to be thoroughly demoralised.

At the request of Bavaria a truce was established between the Prussian and Bavarian armies.

After their engagements with the Federals near Laufach and Aschaffenburg the Wrangel brigade entered Frankfurt city on the 15th instant, and was followed by the Kummer brigade. The 19th Prussian regiment occupied Hochst and Biebrich, and captured the Hessian pontoon train. The Prussians are also stated to be surrounding Mentz. General Falkenstein has established his headquarters at Frankfurt, and has issued a proclamation, announcing that he assumes the government of Nassau, Frankfurt, and the occupied portions of Bavaria and Darmstadt. The administrative authorities remain for the present in office, but will only obey the orders of General Falkenstein. Senators Bernus and Speltz, who had been arrested, were set at liberty,

upon their word of honor to proceed to Cologne. The newspapers *Post-Zeitung*, *Tageblatt*, *Volkfreund* and *Letztens* have been provisionally suspended.—The Frankfurt Senate has been dissolved.

The Federal troops have evacuated Frankfurt, and the seat of the Diet has been removed to Augsburg. That body, in notifying to the Frankfurt Senate its intention of removing to Augsburg, stated that this step was necessitated by the ill success of the Federal forces. It also expressed its acknowledgment of the fidelity of Frankfurt to the Confederation, and hoped that the proposed German Parliament would assemble in this city.

On the 18th inst., the King of Prussia arrived at Brunn. His Majesty (says a telegram) was received by the Bishop of Brunn, Count Schaffgotsch, the Burgomaster, and the authorities, who urged the King to spare the city and treat the inhabitants with lenity.

His Majesty replied in the following terms:—'I am not here of my free will, but because the Emperor of Austria has forced me into war. I do not therefore make war against the peaceful subjects, but against the army of the Emperor. Up to the present time I have been victorious, and the valour of my army inspires me with confidence in our further success. I have been obliged to lead hither an unusually large army. It is very possible that in isolated cases the inhabitants may have cause for complaint, but this will be avoided by their readily supplying my brave troops with the necessities of life.'

On the evening of the same day forty-five thousand Prussian troops were quartered on the inhabitants, who received them in a friendly manner. The Austrian authorities left taking with them the funds belonging to the Government.

The following details of the engagement at Kissingen on the 11th inst., have been received at Munich from the Bavarian head quarters at Schweinfurt:—As soon as it became known the day before yesterday at the head quarters established at Neustadt that the Prussians had advanced from Bruckenauf towards Hammelburg and Kissingen Field-Marshal Prince Charles immediately posted four infantry divisions in a more concentrated position, and repaired yesterday morning to Mannerstadt. The Prussians at once attacked the 3rd division (Zoller), posted before Kissingen, with considerable forces, and although that division was reinforced by the 2nd (Federal), it was found impossible to hold Kissingen, and our troops were driven back to Nudlingen after several hours' fighting. In this affair Lieutenant-General Baron von Zoller was killed by a shell a few paces from the field-marshal, who exposed himself in the most daring manner to the hail of the Prussian projectiles. The first battalion (Stephan), which reached the field in the afternoon, succeeded in driving back the enemy upon the heights of Nudlingen; but a fresh attack of the Prussians compelled our forces to re-entrench Nudlingen, where the 3rd division, with the reserve artillery, bivouacked in order of battle after the close of the engagement, which ended at about eight o'clock.

The troops fought very well. The number of killed and wounded on both sides is considerable.—Count Philips, of Henburg, is among the killed; Lieutenant-General Baron von Tann and Major-General Count Pappenheim are slightly wounded.—The field-marshal left Nudlingen this morning, supported by the 4th division, and is marching with the three other divisions to Schweinfurt, where his arrival is expected every moment.

The municipality of Husum (Schleswig) has sent an address to the King of Prussia, felicitating His Majesty upon his victories in Bohemia, which it compares with the achievements of the great Elector Frederick and the victorious struggle of Prussia to deliver Germany from the dominion of Napoleon I. In conclusion, the address expresses a wish that the Elbe Duchies may ever remain united to Prussia, and that Germany may attain such a position among the nations of Europe as she has a right to claim.

The Prussians entered Darmstadt on Wednesday. The railway communication is interrupted between the Main, the Neckar, and Mentz. Baron von Dalwigk has left Darmstadt, it is stated, for Munich.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO THE HUNGARIANS.—PESTE, July 10th.—The following royal manifesto has just been issued here:—To the Faithful Peoples of my Kingdom of Hungary:—

The hand of Providence weighs heavily upon us. In the conflict into which I have been drawn, not voluntarily, but through the force of circumstances, every human calculation has been frustrated, save only the confidence I placed in the heroic bravery of my valiant army. The more grievous are the losses by which the ranks of the brave men have been smitten, and my paternal heart feels the bitterness of that grief with all the families affected. To put an end to the unequal contest—to gain time and opportunity to fill up the voids occasioned by the campaign—and to concentrate my forces against the hostile troops occupying the northern portion of my empire, I have consented, with great sacrifices, to negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice.

I now turn confidently to the faithful peoples of my Kingdom of Hungary, and to that readiness to make sacrifices so repeatedly displayed in arduous times.

The united exertions of my entire Empire must be set in motion, that the conclusion of the wished-for peace may be secured upon fair conditions.

It is my profound belief that the warlike sons of Hungary, actuated by the feeling of hereditary fidelity, will voluntarily hasten under my banners, to the assistance of their kindred and for the protection of their country, also immediately threatened by the events of the war.

Rally, therefore, in force to the defence of the invaded Empire! Be worthy sons of your valiant forefathers, whose heroic deeds gilded never-fading wreaths of laurel for the glory of the Hungarian name.

Vienna, July 7th FRANCIS JOSEPH.

AUSTRIAN TELEGRAMS.

VIENNA, July 14.—The *Presse* of to-day says:—The proposed mediation of the Emperor of the French is, for the present, at an end, and Austria must henceforth trust to her own strength and resources. She is resolved not to hesitate before the most strenuous exertions in order to maintain her position as a great European Power.

VIENNA, July 16.—The assertions of the Berlin papers relative to revolutionary symptoms in Hungary have been semi-officially denied here. As proof to the contrary it has been pointed out that several of the Volunteers have been enrolled in the Imperial army; that a great number of the officers of the former Honved (national) army, have placed themselves at the disposal of the Government, and that preparations are being made in Hungary for a levy en masse in the event of a Prussian invasion of that country.

VIENNA, July 17.—A despatch has been received here from the Austrian head quarters in the Tyrol at Lardaro, announcing that a successful engagement with the Italian Volunteers took place at Condino on the 16th inst. A large body of the latter, under the command of Nicotera, having attacked the Austrians, were repulsed with considerable loss, including two field-officers, a large number of rank and file, and 100 prisoners.

The Militia in Upper and Lower Austria, Carinthia, and Styria have been called out. The Burgomaster of Vienna has issued a proclamation calling on the Burger Guard for the protection of the city in the event of a hostile invasion.

VIENNA, July 18.—The commander of the Austrian troops in the Tyrol reports that, simultaneously with the engagement at Condino, several detachments of the infantry regiment 'Crown Prince of Saxony' made a demonstration on the right flank of the enemy's regiments stationed in the valley of the Ohise.—The attack of the Crown Prince Regiment being

successful, the enemy withdrew in great haste across the Caffaro, leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. Gdibaldi is supposed to have been present at the engagement.

PRUSSIAN TELEGRAMS.

PRUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, CZERNABORA, July 13.—The head-quarters of the Prussian army were transferred here yesterday. The first Army Corps occupied Brunn this morning, where the Royal head-quarters will be advanced to-morrow. The French Ambassador at Berlin, M. Benedetti, has accompanied the King to Czernabora. The Second Army Corps is advancing between Olmutz and Brunn. The Elbe Army Corps continues to move on Iglau without interruption.

BAUN, July 13. Eleven Prussian regiments entered this town yesterday and to-day without opposition. The inhabitants maintained a tranquil attitude, and furnished supplies to the troops as far as they were able.

The King of Prussia has just arrived here, and the head-quarters have been established at the residence of the Governor. His Majesty was received by the Bishop of Brunn, Count Schaffgotsch, the Burgomaster, and other authorities, who urged the King to spare the city and treat the inhabitants with lenity. His Majesty replied in nearly the following terms:—

I am not here of my free choice or free will, but because the Emperor of Austria has forced me into war. I do not, therefore, make war against the peaceful subjects but against the army of the Emperor. Up to the present I have been victorious, and the valour of my army inspires me with confidence in our further success. I have been obliged to lead hither an unusually large army. It is very possible that in isolated cases the inhabitants may have cause for complaint, but this may be avoided by their readily supplying my brave troops with the necessities of life.

45,000 Prussian troops have been quartered upon the inhabitants, who have received them in a friendly manner. The Austrian authorities have left taking with them the funds belonging to the Government.

FRANKFURT, July 14.—It is expected that in the event of the seat of the Federal Diet being removed to Augsburg the foreign representatives to the German Confederation will also proceed to that city.

The Federal troops have evacuated this city, and the seat of the Diet has been removed to Augsburg. That body, in notifying to the Frankfurt Senate its intention of removing to Augsburg, stated that this step was forced on them by the ill-success of the Federal forces. It also expressed its acknowledgment of the fidelity of Frankfurt to the Confederation, and hoped that the proposed German Parliament would assemble in this city.

The 5th Division attended Divine service this morning in presence of the King. This Division will remain here for the present.

The Second Army is following the Austrians from Olmutz. The latter are falling back on the other side of the river March, in the direction of Presburg. The army of the Elbe, advancing from Iglau, has already arrived at Zsazy.

The 7th Division is now following the 6th Division to Lundenburg.

COLOGNE, July 15.—A sanguinary conflict took place yesterday between the Prussians and Federals at Aschaffenburg, in which the former were completely victorious. Aschaffenburg is in flames, and the Austrian, Bavarian, and Darmstadt forces are retreating.

The Prussians are marching upon Frankfurt, and the first convoy of wounded arrived there at 6 p.m. yesterday.

BRUNN, July 16.—The enemy has destroyed the communication on the Dresden and Prague and Zittau and Prague railways between Turau and Kratup, but it is now being re-established.

The bridge over the Isar near Podol has been re-constructed.

The Prussians bound 29 locomotives and 2,000 railway carriages at Prague.

Mr. Benedetti, the French Ambassador, and the Count de Barrai, Italian Minister at Berlin, have accompanied the King to the Prussian head quarters at Brunn.

Negotiations are in progress for a truce of three days, and not for an armistice.

The official *Staats-Anzeiger* of to-day says:—The assertions of various newspapers that Prussia has demanded the cession of Bohemia and Moravia as a condition of peace are entirely unfounded. A glance at the map shows that the possession of these countries by Prussia would not be a source of strength but of weakness; national interests also would render such an acquisition undesirable. The aim of the policy of Prussia is directed towards the establishment of a new confederation, and the convocation of a German Parliament. Connection with countries only in part pertaining to German nationality would place obstacles in the way of the assembly of the Parliament.

BRUNN, July 16.—Since the 15th inst., the Austrians have been withdrawing, hard pressed, behind the Tera, towards Vienna. They are evacuating Moravia without attempting to make any resistance.

The Burgomaster of Brunn has addressed a tranquillizing proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he draws their attention to the severe discipline prevailing among the Prussian troops.

The Austrians commenced a partial evacuation of Olmutz on Sunday last. The vanguard of the Elbe Army occupied Zsazy on Saturday without meeting with any opposition. To-morrow the whole army will cross the Tera and occupy Lundenburg. The royal head-quarters will remain here.

An Austrian officer of Hussars arrived here yesterday at noon in order to escort M. Benedetti through the Austrian outposts to Vienna. M. Benedetti left the Prussian head quarters at 3 p.m.

The First Prussian Army is advancing southwards. The Fifth Division left here yesterday in the direction of Lundenburg, and the cavalry followed in the same route.

It is uncertain whether the head-quarters of the army will be further advanced to-day or to-morrow in a southwesterly direction.

July 17.—Prince Frederick Charles occupied Lundenburg this morning.

BRUNN, July 17.—It is officially announced that the negotiations for a three days' truce between the Austrian and Prussian forces have failed.

The Prussians are advancing upon Vienna.

ESSENACH, July 17.—According to the details received here the Darmstadt division attacked the Groben division on the 13th inst., near Laufach, but was repulsed with great loss by the Wrangel Brigade, which had come up to reinforce the Groben division. The Groben division was vigorously attacked on the following day by the united Austrian, Darmstadt, and Electoral-Hessian forces.—The Prussians, however, stormed Aschaffenburg, and the Federals were driven back across the Main.—Many Austrians were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss was small.

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, July 17.—The Prussian General Vogel von Falkenstein, with the Groben Division, 7,000 strong, entered Frankfurt yesterday evening at 9 o'clock.

As the troops marched into the town the streets presented a very animated appearance, and the Prussians were generally received in the most cordial manner.

At the battle of Aschaffenburg, on the 14th inst., the Austrian loss was 800 men killed and wounded and 1,500 prisoners.

The proposed armistice.—The *Vienna Presse* of the 14th inst., says:—

The proposed mediation of the Emperor of the French is, for the present, at least, at an end, and Austria must henceforth trust to her own strength and resources. She is resolved not to hesitate before the most strenuous exertions in order to maintain her position as a great European Power.

A telegram received at Paris from Vienna announces that M. Benedetti, the French ambassador at Berlin, has arrived in Vienna, and had a conference with Count Mensdorff. The Emperor of Austria is stated to have decidedly refused to accept the Prussian condition that Austria be excluded from the German Confederation.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in referring in its bulletin to the negotiations for peace, contradicts those journals which appear to believe that the French cabinet, in preferring its good offices, wished to induce Italy to conclude an armistice independently, and was preparing to act the part of armed mediator in Germany. France, continues the *Moniteur du Soir*, intervened diplomatically, with the idea of peace. Threatening measures would have created fresh and more serious complications. Prussia, before consenting to an armistice, demands that Austria should accept the preliminaries of peace upon which the negotiations between the two Powers are being continued.

The Berlin semi official 'Provincial Correspondence,' in an article on the negotiations upon the Prussian demand, says:—In addition to the complete settlement of the question of the Duchies in the sense of their entire union with Prussia, the government appear to demand as the principal object of the war the firmly established unity of Germany, and particularly the unity of the North, under the leadership of Prussia. It moreover requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power in the Confederation. As regards immediate acquisition of territory, all Prussia asks is the establishment of the union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary. The Emperor Napoleon, recognising the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis for peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria.

The article concludes as follows:—Our adversary must attribute it to his own fault if Prussia's demands increase with the exertions and sacrifices which she has to make. The same paper, in speaking of the Prussian success over the Federals, says:—The age of old effete Germany is past, and a new age begins under Prussia's rigorous leadership.

The Berlin *Official Gazette* of Wednesday says:—Art. III. of the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy is as follows:—From this moment (the moment war is declared), the war shall be prosecuted by their Majesties the King of Prussia and Italy with all the forces which Providence has placed at their disposal, and neither Prussia nor Italy shall conclude either peace or armistice without mutual consent.

DAARMSTADT, July 18.—The Prussians entered this town to-day.

The Prussians have arrested at Frankfurt Senators Bernus and Speltz, and the editors of the *Post Zeitung* and *Handels Zeitung*. The two Senators have been set at liberty on condition of their going to Cologne without delay.

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, July 18.—After their victorious engagements with the Federals near Laufach and Aschaffenburg the Wrangel Brigade entered this city on the 18th inst., and was followed yesterday by the Kummer brigade. The Prussians are also stated to be surrounding Mentz.

The newspapers *Post Zeitung*, *Tageblatt*, *Volkfreund* and *Letztens* have been provisionally suspended.

The Frankfurt Senate has been dissolved.

ESSENACH, July 18.—The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* says:—In addition to the complete settlement of the question of the Duchies, in the sense of their entire union with Prussia, the Government appears to demand as the principal object of the war the firmly established unity of Germany, and particularly the unity of the North under the leadership of Prussia. It moreover requires the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power in the Confederation. As regards immediate acquisition of territory, all Prussia asks is the establishment of the union of her eastern and western provinces, which has become indispensably necessary. The Emperor Napoleon, recognising the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis for peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria. Our adversary must attribute it to his own fault if Prussia's demands increase with the exertions and sacrifices which she has to make.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day says:—Art. III. of the Treaty of Alliance between Prussia and Italy is as follows:—From this moment (the moment war is declared) the war shall be prosecuted by their Majesties the Kings of Prussia and Italy with all the forces which Providence has placed at their disposal, and neither Prussia nor Italy shall conclude either peace or armistice without mutual consent.

A successful engagement took place yesterday before Olmutz, between the Prussians under the command of the Crown Prince and the Austrians and the Saxons. The Prussians captured sixteen guns. Other engagements are expected to-morrow between the First Prussian Army Corps and the Austrian forces now withdrawing from Olmutz.

General Benedetti, who has been relieved from his functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army, remains commander of an Army Corps.

An *etiquette* of M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, left here on the 14th for Vienna.

The Railway between Prague and Brunn is being employed for military transports.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome report that His Holiness continues in good health, and has lately been present at several public functions.

OFFERTING TO THE HOLY FATHER.—Monsignor David, Bishop of St. Brienc, is just leaving for France, after bringing the Pope 130,000 francs in gold. The Holy Father has nominated him bishop-assistant of the throne and a Roman Count. Monsignor Pie and Monsignor de Dreux Breze also brought considerable sums to His Holiness on St. Peter's day.—*Letter from Rome.*

A despatch from Piacenza, of July 15, says:—Yesterday an Italian force, under the Duke of Mignano, attacked Borgoforte. The cannonade lasted several hours. During the night the Austrians withdrew from the place, abandoning the guns, munitions, and provisions. The tete de pont at Montegiana, and the forts at Rocchetta and Boccadi Casolo were destroyed by the Italian artillery. The Italian troops occupied Borgoforte, and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants. The Italian loss was very slight. Three officers were killed.

On Tuesday a despatch was received at Vienna from the Austrian head-quarters in the Tyrol, at Lardaro, announcing that a successful engagement with the Italian Volunteers took place at Condino on the 16th inst. A large body of the latter, under the command of Nicotera, having attacked the Austrians, were repulsed with considerable loss, including two field-officers, a large number of rank and file, and 100 prisoners.

The following telegram reached London on Friday:—The commander of the Austrian troops in the Tyrol reports that simultaneously with the engagement at Condino several detachments of the infantry regiment 'Crown Prince of Saxony' made a demonstration on the right flank of the enemy's regiments stationed in the valley of the Uniese.—The attack of the 'Crown Prince' regiment being successful the enemy withdrew in great haste across the Caffaro, leaving 200 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. Gdibaldi is supposed to have been present at the engagement.

Florence, July 18.—The King has signed at Ferrara a decree for the re-organisation of the Venetia provinces.

The Italian fleet has left Ancona. On being apprised of the occupation of Borgoforte, Prince Ciangano telegraphed his congratulations to the Duke of Mignano and the forces under his command.

Ferrara, July 19.—Prince Napoleon has arrived here. Prince Amadens has taken the command of a cavalry brigade, instead of a brigade of Grenadiers.

The *Gazette* of Augsburg states that Prussia is sending 20,000 needle guns to Italy, with the secret of the cartridges. Thirty thousand more guns of the same sort are ordered.

PROVINCIAL TELEGRAMS.—Florence, July 14.—The operations of the war in Venetia are pushed forward with great activity. General Giardini has occupied Padua.

The Austrians are massing their forces to defend the Tyrol and Istria.

July 15.—The troops under General Giardini have occupied Vicenza.

The Italian Government has appointed a commission to consider what changes are required in the administration of Venetia.

It is asserted that the Italian and Prussian Governments have come to an understanding to include among the conditions of peace the re-establishment of the Hungarian Constitution.

July 16.—It is believed the Government will send special Commissioners into each of the Venetian provinces.

FERRARA, July 17.—The head quarters of the Italian army will be transferred to Rovigo to-morrow.

The army is to be divided into two corps—one, under General Giardini, consisting of 15 divisions, and the other, commanded by General La Marmora, composed of six divisions.

The Austrian troops who were encamped in the environs of Verona re-entered that fortress yesterday.

The rest of the Austrian troops remaining in Venetia have also retired within the fortresses, with the exception of patrols, which continue to appear at Villafraanca, Marnero, and to the south of the Mestre Railway.

The Austrians have withdrawn from the Livizna. They continue to burn the bridges.

Austrian reinforcements have been sent to Valstagna and the Val Schio, and are preparing to defend the passes of the Tyrol.

King Victor Emmanuel received a deputation from Padua this morning.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, July 19.—Great preparations are being made at Cronstadt for a grand reception to Captain Fox, the bearer of an address from the United States Congress to the Emperor of Russia congratulating His Majesty on his escape from the recent attempt at assassination.

A special reception committee has been formed.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 18.—The 'Official Gazette' continues to publish a large number of resignations and nominations to civil and military posts.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from St. Albans, Vt., state that the Grand Jury at Windsor had found indictments against General Sweeney, General Spear and Col. Mason. Against General Spear there are two indictments. Justice Nelson presided in the Circuit Court, and Chief Justice Chase was present for a short time during one day's session.

New York, Aug 4.—Twenty-two cases and ten deaths from cholera, in the city, and forty-seven cases and ten deaths in Brooklyn, today. Twenty-five of the Brooklyn cases occurred in the penitentiary.

The Bill admitting Nebraska was passed by a vote of twenty-four to eighteen. Mr. Sumner vainly endeavored to exact the colored franchise.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—An attempt was made about 12 o'clock last night to kill a barber named Hall, at his residence at the corner of 5th and Gas-kill streets, by two negroes who say they were employed by his wife, who promised them \$300 for the job.

The sum thus far received by the Mayor of Boston, and the Citizens' Committee, in aid of the Portland sufferers, is \$124,952.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—We have already mentioned the fact that a terrible fire occurred a few days ago in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, by which near two hundred families were homeless, and about £50,000 worth of property destroyed. The following is a more detailed account of the occurrence taken from the *Inquirer*:—

The chief centre of our commercial affairs in lower Queen street was swept by a fire the most terrific ever witnessed here—the flames extending their ravages through Water street, up a large portion of Pownal street, through a part of Dorchester street and King street, (or Truck Street, as it is commonly called), over to Great George street. The destruction involves four blocks of buildings, some of them containing very costly houses, such as those from Reddin's corner (old stand) past Watson's and Rankin's to the old Court House, and thence down to the corner of Water street, taking the Franklin House with the buildings right and left of it. The alarm was given about 4 o'clock in the morning, and the fire was found to have commenced in an old building at the corner of Pownal and King streets, part of the old Bagnall estate. It had been recently purchased by Mr. Eckstadt, the hair dresser, and was in part occupied; the vacant part, it is said, is that in which the fire commenced. Although there was not much wind, the flames spread with incredible rapidity—the wooden building being extremely dry—and it was for some time feared that the Catholic Cathedral would have been involved in the common ruin, which, if attacked by the fire, would, on account of its commanding position, have sent destruction to the remotest parts of the city. The large building immediately opposite, formerly the old homestead of the Reddin family, and lately sold by his Lordship the Bishop to the Hon J. C. Pope, was wholly destroyed. It was Mr. Pope's intention to remove it from the Palace grounds, and convert it into a hotel.

The brick buildings within the range of the devouring element withstood the shock, and helped to stem the tide of destruction. The buildings referred to are Peake's stores on Water street, Mr. Owen Connolly's store and dwelling on Dorchester street, and Mr. Brennan's store, in the course of erection at

SAFE IS HE WHO SERVES A GOOD CONSCIENCE. Mrs. MERRICK WOODS, Londonderry, Vermont, writes — "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabalamum have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as I ever had." Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 198 Greenwich St., N. Y.

An old maid was heard to say, while sitting at her toilet the other day, 'I can bear adversity, and encounter hardships, and withstand the changes of fortune; but O, to live, to droop, and wilt, and die like a single pink, I can't endure it, and what's more, I won't.'

To ruminate upon evils, to make critical notes upon injuries, and to be too acute in their apprehensions, is to add unto our own tortures, to feather the arrows of our enemies, to lash ourselves with the scorpions of our foes, and to resolve to sleep no more. — Sir Thomas Browne.

He that has no resources of mind is more to be pitied than he who is in want of necessities for the body; and to be obliged to beg our daily happiness from others, bespeaks a more lamentable poverty than that of him who begs his daily bread. — Colton.

There is no elevation of mind in a contempt of little things; it is, on the contrary, from too narrow views, that we consider those things of little importance, which have, in fact, such important consequences. — Fenelon.

It is common to men to err; but it is only a fool that perseveres in his error: a wise man, therefore, alters his opinion, a fool never. — Latin Proverb.

Who is Mrs. S. A. ALLEN? — As this question is often asked us, with pleasure give the little history we have of her in our possession. Some twenty years ago, a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and getting quite gray, and disliking the idea of becoming gray, and equally averse to using any dye (knowing them to be injurious) concluded that she would try and invent something that would restore her hair to its original life-color; and, by dint of study and perseverance in experimenting, she succeeded in finding that the articles she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its natural color, but also render it pliable, and give it the natural moistness that a healthy head of hair should have. This was over more than she hoped for; and, without the slightest intention, at first, of making a business of it, she was actually forced to commence making it for sale, by the number of persons of her acquaintance and others whom her acquaintances had informed of the remarkable change in her hair, calling at her residence to procure the article, and she now probably does one of the largest cash businesses in the city of New York. Her preparations are now found in every drug store in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and, within the past two or three years, regular depots for their exclusive sale have been established in London and Liverpool.

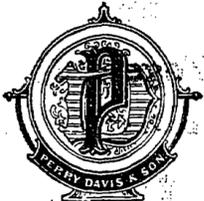
AN AROMATIC PERFUME. — Bulwer Lytton, the great English romancer, says that a gentleman is known by the perfume he uses. The delicacy, an insinuating and luxurious softness, in the aroma of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, which is delightful to persons of taste and refinement. — Hence it is as acceptable to the true gentleman as to the lady of fine sensibilities. More than this: every gentleman knows, or should know, that when sufficiently diluted with water it is a wonderful emollient — the best that can possibly be used after shaving. Its refreshing odor is an exquisite contrast to the sickly scent of the heavy French extracts.

Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. 538

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

TROPICAL SKIN DISEASES. — In hot climates the skin is stimulated to excessive action, and an almost infinite variety of cutaneous and dermal disorders are the result. Prurigo, or constant external itching, without much apparent inflammation, spotted acne, caused by sluggishness of the skin, scaly eruptions, pustulous pimples, pemphigus, or water pimples, Rosolia or false measles, crusted tetter, and rashes of almost every shade, from light pink to the deepest crimson, may be mentioned among the number. These, with all other external eruptions caused by heat, are safely and speedily removed by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the most wholesome of all vegetable detergents. In all skin diseases, the bowels should be kept laxative by using BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS at same time as the Sarsaparilla. 512

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



PAIN KILLER! IT IS A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

We ask the attention of the public to this long tested and unrivaled

FAMILY MEDICINE.

It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy.

Taken internally, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea and Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painters' colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, SORE THROAT, SUDDEN COLDS, COUGHS, &c.

Taken externally it cures Boils, Cuts, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Felons, &c.

The PAIN KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, and while it is a most efficient Remedy for Pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine even in the most unskillful hands. Beware of Counterfeits. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Prices 15 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents per bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors. 378 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. July 19, 1866.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: — "We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good — particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our family it has proved a blessing indeed; by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and his parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as 'bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. July, 1866.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

'For Throat Troubles they are a specific.'

N. P. WILLIS.

'Contain no opium, nor anything injurious.'

DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

'An elegant combination for Coughs.'

DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

'Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.'

REV. S. SIGSFIELD, Morristown, Ohio.

'Very beneficial when suffering from colds.'

REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labour of breathing peculiar to asthma.'

DR. A. C. EGGESTON, New York.

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

T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. July 1866.

SOMETHING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SHOULD KNOW. The traveller, furnished with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse, they soothe and heal. — There is an emollient principle in them that prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise create. None of the sharp, cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral cathartics, are ever experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contingent, and leave every organ they influence in a healthy state. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other known medicine can supply their place.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 428

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

CONVENT OF VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE, (NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).

This Institution contains in its plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness, in a word every thing that constitutes a good education.

This House is situated in the splendid property of the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Caughnawaga. — The means of communication to Upper Canada and United States are of easy access.

A magnificent Garden, and very pleasant Playground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of Young Ladies.

The Course of instruction is in both languages, French and English.

There is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health.

The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Poetic Literature, Geography, Domestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing, Music — Piano, Harp.

The Superior Course comprises: Philosophy, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., &c.

TERMS. (PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE). Board, per annum.....\$80.00 Washing..... 10.00 Music — Piano..... 20.00 " Harp..... 40.00 Drawing..... 10.00 Bedstead, Desk..... 1.00 Bed and Bedding..... 5.00

The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months. No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible reasons.

UNIFORM. In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. In Winter, Dark " " " " July 5, 1866. 12m

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA. — The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet; sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. — They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X." and then got the old grumpy legislators to pass a law "preventing disgracing the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. POSTER, 420 Broad St., Philadelphia.

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

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

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Hair-oil. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxurious beauty. It is sold everywhere.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT? — A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, fussed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagar's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Helmetstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Helmetstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Hair Dressing. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sold by all dealers.

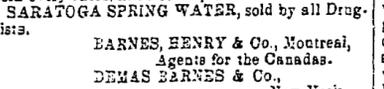
SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

LYONS' EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER — for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for calicary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas. DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

PROF. VELPAN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. GIVE IT A TRIAL. It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in Perfect Solution, and produce the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved.



USE IT IN SEASON. Although your hair may be apparently in a healthy condition, the seeds of disorder and decay are there, and the timely use of the Hair Restorative will prevent the mortification of grey hairs and bald heads.

READ THE CERTIFICATES. Every one of which is genuine, and the originals of which are always in our office at Montreal.

JOHNSON, BRIGGS & Co., Proprietors. BARNES, HENRY & Co., AGENTS, Montreal, C. E.

H. MCGILL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS. YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, Nos. 86 and 88 McGill Street, and Nos. 99 and 101 Grey Nun Street, MONTREAL.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE FOR GOODS IN BOND OR FREE. REFERENCES: Messrs. E. L. Routh & Co., Messrs. Mulholland & Hon. L. Bolton, Baker, Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, J. Donnelly, Esq. MONTREAL. June 22, 1866. 12m.

WANTED, FOR the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, C.E., a MALE TEACHER, capable of Teaching the French and English Languages, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. He must be a married man. Address, THOMAS WALSH, Sec. School Commissioners, Lacolle. June 27, 1866.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1866. 12m.

DWIGHT'S CHOLERA MIXTURE. NO Family should go to the country without a supply of this celebrated remedy. For the early stages of Asiatic Cholera, it has stood the test of time and experience, being composed of the same ingredients as recommended by the learned missionary, Dr. Hamlin, whose experience in the late fearful visitation at Co. stantimople was published in the Evening Telegraph of Thursday, the 26th ult. In ordinary Canadian Cholera (Cholera du Pays) a few doses will invariably effect a cure. Price 50c., 25c., and 12c. per bottle.

FRESH AND DRY CHLORIDE OF LIME! And Best English CAMPHOR! HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1859.)

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CHOLERA. DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt.

DISINFECTANTS. — The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale: — Chloride of Lime, Coppers, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Condy's Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE. — This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water.

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c. J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE MART. THE important Sale of DRY GOODS at this Establishment has commenced. It will be continued for three or four weeks. Decided inducements will be given to the public, and a large rush of customers must be expected at 31 St. Lawrence Main street.

There are several boxes of damaged Blankets; 2 or 300 thousand sets of Hoop skirts; several extensive lots of Winter Dress Goods; all reduced — some piles of Flannels, a little touched in the color; very cheap. The Springfield Winter ready made Clothing will be cleared off at a sacrifice. In the Tailoring Department, Gents' Suits will be made up from \$3 to \$6 under the old prices. Gents Full Suits will be completed within 24 hours; Youths within ten. A considerable reduction will be made on all orders from the gentlemen of the Press, or from those connected with the printing departments. Free Tickets will be given to customers going by the City Cars. Parcel deliveries four times each day. During this Cheap sale, some valuable articles will be papered in tre with each suit, such as Undershirts, Pants, Gloves, Mitts, and the like. Those holding RAFTER'S alarm telegraph cards, will please refer to his price list, reverse side, before calling. THE MART, Main street, (J. A. Rafter) 10th store from Craig on the right.

SEE THE RUSH TO RAFTER'S LARGE SALE, Gentlemen can have fashionable Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d.

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865. 12m.

LEWELLYN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS 131 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Cash Advances made upon Consignments to our friends in the United States. Special attention given to the organizing of Petroleum and Mining Companies, and everything connected with the Oil and Mining business. Dec. 14, 1865.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorates, strengthens and lengthens the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress. Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

SADLIER & CO'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS

New and Splendid Books for the Young People. BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL. HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young. — With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York Suitable for all Sodalities, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 75c. ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo cloth, 75 cents.

THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.35. A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources and adapted to all states and conditions in life. — Elegantly illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt \$1.50; imit., full gilt, \$1.75; clasped, \$2.

THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts.

The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published. THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aid to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. D. Cummins, Music by Signor Sperezza and M. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound 38 cts cloth, 50 cts.

MARIAN ELWOOD: or, How Girls Live. Tse by Miss Sarah M. Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1.35.

A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE ON THE ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also True Devotion to her. By J. M. Hearty, a Priest of the Order of St. Dominic. — 18mo, cloth, price only 38 cents.

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK.

A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 18mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cents; \$1. SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1866. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, 19 cts. A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. F. X. Weninger, D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1.25. NOW READY.

Chatoubrland's Celebrated Work. THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Viscount de Chatoubrland. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1.25.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth, \$2.50; half calf or morocco, 3.50.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE. By St. Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo, cloth, \$1.50. The Cottage and Parlor Library.

1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1.00.

2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1.00.

3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America. — By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt 1.00.

The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1.00.

Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; with a Portrait 16mo, cloth, 1.00; gilt edges, 1.30.

Catholic Youth's Library. 1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts.

2. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Tales. From the French; by Mrs. Sadlier; 18mo, cloth 75c.

3. The Vendetta, and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

4. Father Sheehy. A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; 16mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts.

5. The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the Reign of James the First. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. — 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper 21c.

6. Agnes of Brannsbury and Wilhelm; or, Christian Forgiveness. Translated from the French, by Mrs. Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt 50c.

MARSHAL'S great Work on the Contrast between Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results. By T. W. Marshall. 2 vols., 8vo., of 600 pages each. Cloth, \$5; half morocco, \$7c.

FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Home and its Rulers.' 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.25. NEW BOOKS NOW READY.

CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; or, The Catechism in Examples. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Vol. 1 contains Examples on the Apostles' Creed, 75 cents.

THE OLD HOUSE BY THE BOYNE; or, Recollections of an Irish Borough. An Original Story. — By Mrs. Sadlier. Cloth, \$1. THE YEAR OF MARY; or, The True Servant of the Blessed Virgin. Translated from the French and Edited by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo, of nearly 800 pages, \$1.50.

