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No. 1:

LOVE AND MONEY: A TALE. Down upon Merchant's Quay, in the city of but no one lives in it now. It bears rather an ary character, so that it is likely to remain uninhabited for some time, as few except strongminded people like to speculate in a haunted domicile. Yet a few years ago it was the residence of a man well known in the monetary world, and one who was, as being wealthy, looked up to by the citizens of Cork. Here, too, did he transact his daily business and build un for himself a tortune which made men proud

to know him. Let us look in upon him, at least with our mind's eye, as he sits in his gloomy office, writ-

Baldish head, with patches of black hair, down either cheek, deep chest, short arms, as a lord of the creation; but at all events he is low ore, and, of course, his sensible conduct is to be admired.

Few can tell how he has made his money, and their meaning. a less number care. It is sufficient to know that he has it. Take a glance at his offices. Inner one where he sits himself, small, particularly narrow, with not an over-supply of light or air; meagrely furnished—three chairs, a writing desk, six sales, a hat-rack, a stove; outer office con- growing more alarmed, she caught the bell pull taining the same articles, with the addition of and dragged it furiously. Mrs. Williams, the not forget her for that yellow-visaged old hag four stools and four quill-driving bumanities seated thereon, working away silently and steadily. Every thing was done in a quiet way, that it was difficult to imitate. Mr. Morton alone in the world. But I forget: you are not prided himself on his method of doing business, and indeed well he might; and he was ably seconded by his four clerks, who had served under first story of the house that we have penetrated. Let us go up the dark staircase that opens into a hall leading into the outer office.

Enter the first room you see. It is a drawing room, furnished with taste and almost luxury. | can't speak, or perhaps move.' An air of quiet is in this room too, though there and almost laxury. Can't speak, or perhaps move.

Then the poor child wept very sorrowfully anything of the kind. No; it was an utter impossibility; could not have made him give up his great duty it not, you must be aware of your ignorance.

Tes, our ne should not any one do it? What did he could not have made him give up his great duty it not, you must be aware of your ignorance. ful. You could gaze at her long, you could much humbled. look at every feature; her erched forehead so intellectual, yet womanly; ber nose so handyour mind but that of wonder that any poor it. human being should be so lonely. She seems to sleep now. She is Mrs. Morton, wife to the funeral; shut up his house for a few days until sure of their lives to receive the young Alice inflexible-looking man down stairs. He had it was over; and then again made his appearbusiness transactions with her father, and in that ance, as serene as before. way had first seen this young girl. It was very respectable enough, and as she was so handsome, He must be very unfeeling. Such a handsome ceive their consent to his marriage with their her, for he could not love anything but money.' daughter he threatened to call in the mortgage | Well, certainly he did not exhibit much affeche had upon the family estate. So they were tion for her: he treated her coldly. There the Borems. forced to accede to his proposal.

She herself never seemed for or against the union; but, when it was decided that she should fondled or caressed him, or spoke kind words to blind, fanatical worshipper, and he resolved nomarry Henry Morton, she wrote to him with her him; his longest memories were hard unfeeling thing should disturb his devotions. own hand, informing him that, if he was really desirous that she should be his wife, she offered no objection to his suit.

In a week matters were arranged, the marriage ceremony was performed, they started on a little tour, and in a fortnight they were back again to his house on Merchant's Quay.

as he wished, seeing few visitors, giving no parties, seldom moving from out of the dark house, even the very clergyman who read service upon feel pleasure at leaving her papa. An answer the quavs. A strange life for one like her, who brow. People looked in from the streets through had been reared up by an indulgent mother and the iron gateways, and in a jeering tone, said,she never said so, even to the housekeeper, Mrs. | companions were taken out to walk, little boys Williams. She expected great love from Henry passing laughed at them. Morton, but he was too busy with the general Morton, but he was too busy with the general Even when he had been sent out of the world to care much for individuals, so she had to Foundling-house to earn his bread in the capa-Alice; and then she felt great, deep, fervent joy, the stain followed him, and tew mixed with him. and she said to berself, "I have something now But he worked on nevertheless,—worked on un-to love. Yes, a little being upon whom I can ceasingly, until at last be arrived to a position spour out this spring of affection that is within my when he could in turn look down upon those who heart; a little being who will love me in return, had formery insulted him. Now, no one remem- it is a long journey, and the air is rather chilly, or some such characters, watching the approach whom I can caress and tondle, whom I can rear bered anything about his early days, -at least, if said the good woman. Now, don't cry, she of any hostile person from their cavernous

up to love me." At the time that we have they did, they did not say so; but his recollec- added, when I give you what I have in my hand hiding-place. Her nose was angry with crimwindows from railed outside. It has a good deal black-ringleted little girl. She is sitting at her the reach of the finger of scorn was extreme. of the look of a private lunatic-asylum about it, mother's side upon an ottoman drawn near the Men and women did nothing but despise him : sofa, and she is reading. Her mother has been money came to him, and soon respect and deferill some time, and doctors said it was no use to ence followed; but he thanked no one for their give her any more drugs because that her disease almost homage. He knew well that they only was beyond their healing power.

Yes, it was beyond them or their knowledge. She pined and sickened, and even then, bad her dead now? It could not have been for any busband roused himself, had he dragged himself worldly advantage or pecuniary interest, for she from his idol and given his wife a little care and attention, there might have been a chaace that debt to him. However people may wrap themshe would live. But he did not awaken to the selves up in an impenetrable mackintosh of selfearful truth that he was following a golden fishness,-however they may strive to make you phantom which should lead him from love of think them invulnerable, however they may every thing fair and bright and at last swamp seek to make it believed that they are perfectly him irretrievably. After some moments spent heartless,—still there is a spring lying hidden at her book, the child looked up to see if her somewhere which, if touched, will open the round face, small eyes, hooked nose, ossified- mother was asleep. No, she was not; for her treasure box, valuable or otherwise. looking lips, a straight line of lank black hair eyes were wide open and directed towards her daughter. Yet Alice thought there was somefinished off with large sinewy hands; not a man, thing odd in their appearance. Often had she perhaps, whom one would wish to acknowledge spent hours looking into their depths, reading I love her, and that is why I wish to marry within them as books stories of love and hope, her,' yet so it was. He did love her at first rich now, and people must pay him respect. A and something like despair too. She knew every sight; that love was confirmed by years of paman of steady perseverance, he has worked him- turn and move of them, but now they were fixed. self into the position he now holds from a very vacantly staring. What could it mean? Was that she had gone he felt very desolate. it sleep? Again Alice looked steadily into her mother's eyes, and again she failed to make out

> She started to her feet, and with her little musical voice called out- Mamma, dear mamma, are you awake? Speak to me, for I am very path which he was threading.
>
> But then his daughter. The sweet-faced

No answer was returned to her call, and housekeeper, came upstairs and looked at the form upon the sofa.

She is dead,' said the woman. 'Yes, your with no fuss in those offices, and with a system mamma is dead, Miss Alice; and now you are can train, whose growth he can foster, the flowers

alone, for you have your papa.'
Dead! said the child. 'Dead! that is never to speak or laugh, never to kiss me or call me a him for a good many years. But this is only the good girl. Mamma is dead! That is awful! a work be cannot think of setting it aside. She'll be put into a box and carried away to a lonesome place full of trees and stones. No, she will not be carried away. No, mamma, dear; you must stay with us always, though you mon. Could she stay in the house as usual?-

stillness throughout the whole place. One of the had come upstairs. He looked a little nonplussed, care what any one could do? She must go to of thinking. His thoughts took a rural turn, and Always speak the truth, for though I may not two persons in the room is lying upon a sofa, her and seemed as if he had made no allowance for some boarding-school, he decided, and without two persons in the room is lying upon a sola, her and seemed as it he had made no allowance for some positive. Though delay. Two or three newspapers were imme- he sat himself down upon a mound of velvety- if you admitted your not being mistress of this, face, one that it would be difficult to portray; his wife was in delicate health, yet he did not diately searched, and several advertisements covered sward. He was not alone then, for a the first branch of English, still I could only say, and her figure as well as it can be seen through expect the end so very soon; and, being one who were found from ladies unmarried or widowed young girl sat beside him, and she sang pretty Here is a little stupid; I must do something the light covering thrown over her, is as beauti- prided himself upon his foresight, he felt very who had academies in which two or three va-

'There's no use fretting,' said he to his housekeeper; 'no use in the world; for these things somely formed, and her mouth beyond Raphael's will occur. I was not exactly prepared for such art to picture; and yet no thought could enter an accident; but, then, there's no help now for little out of Dublin.

He made the necessary arrangements for the

People said, - What a heartless man that much against their will that her parents gave her Morton is! See, now, the death of his wife to Mr. Morton, because they did not think him has not made the slightest impression upon him. a good match was expected for her. But he woman, too, as she was, to marry an old parchwas not to be put off easily. If he did not re- ment-faced fellow like him. He could not love

were many causes for this conduct. He never had known affection himself; no one had ever ones. He remembered a large paved courtyard, where many boys used to assemble to play; but they played with little life. There was little girls like herself, she felt almost glad. The something very dull about the place, except gloomy old house had never appeared such to when a fight would be commenced, and in that her until her mother died; but then every dark every one joined with hearty good will. Every corner, every spare room, seemed to her to conone of the inmates had the same dress, and the tain something ghostly. Then a half-embodied There she lived, a young girl, lived in quiet, same dark, vicious-looking face. All the masters had the same harsh, unrelenting manner; with no other prospect before her but the ships a Sunday morning in the low-ceilinged damp coming and going, discharging and loading at room, seemed to have the same stamp upon his not care much for her, that he was engrossed idolizing tather. She felt it very lonely, but Look at the foundlings! When he and his morning of starting to meet the coach, and Mrs.

do without it, until she gave buth to a little girl, city of junior assistant in a bill-discounting office,

taken the idea of entering this house the child tion of those times was strong and lasting, and Cork, stands a tall, narrow-looking house, with Alice is ten years old: a dark, luminous eyed, his gratitude to that which raised him beyond

sacrificed before the shrine of the Golden Calf. But what caused him to marry that girl who is was fortuneless, and her father died deeply in

Now this spring bad this beautiful girl come upon without seeking for it certainly, and though Henry Morton would not have said to any one, tient, quiet companionship on her part; and now

Then he upbraided himself with his folly in forming any ties with any one, and as a relief to his unallowed sorrow he declared that he had more time for business pursuits, and that he was relieved from an impeding object that lay in the

thoughtful-looking child. Surely his affection would fall upon her. Of a certainty he could who has so often led people astray. He cannot think of money, of heaping it up, when he has such a lovely flower that he can rear, that he of which he can multiply as only a parent knows how to increase the number of flowers in the minds of his or her children. It will be such healthful joy giving work. It will be so blessed

His daughter. Ah! he was just giving her a thought. What would he do with her now ?-Difficult matter; very difficult. Nice compa-Yes, but he should look after her. Could not do one to speak to; but had the most garrulous in though a very strange one, and I am afraid not cancies had just occurred. He weighed and measured each announcement in his mind, and after some consideration resolved on communicating with the Misses Borem, of Elm Park, a

By return post those learned females informed within their scholastic dwelling; stating, too, their terms, which were satisfactory. The little girl was informed of ber papa's decision, and Mrs. Williams received directions to pack up all things necessary for her, and to have her ready as soon as possible, -as soon as possible! So it was he wished his daughter away from him, for be feared that he might relent. He thought the temptations to keep her in the house would she leaned against him, and she felt his heart attack him too strongly, and he wanted her off to

he dreaded her influence. He was an ardent,

When Alice was told that she was to go off to a boarding-school, in which she would meet with thought entered her mind, in the form of a question as to whether it was right that she should was spoken in her heart, to the effect that he did with other cares, and that then it was no wrong of her. She had to be up very early upon the Williams had her breakfast on the table as she came downstairs. The housekeeper had, from some years of servitude with Mr. Morton, got quite into his ways and manner, and never appeared excited. But this morning it was different. She could not help looking at the little | -dirty-brown, and bloodshot-looked out with girl with moistened eyes, and thinking of her good mother and strange father.

-sure, you won't. 'No,' replied the child listlessiy. She was

thinking of the future, and striving to imagine the Borems and their school. 'Well, here is a lock of your dear mamma's hair, that I got put into this little case for you. remind you of her, though it ought to be difficult

for you to forget her.? 'Thank you,' said Alice; 'you are very good to me. Yes. I can't forget her now. I wonder does she see me, Mrs. Williams? Do you think she hears me speak, and that she can be

'I can't tell, chila-it's not for me to meddle in these things. They're above me, and it would be wrong of me to say anything either way. But I know this-if she can be near you, to watch and guard you, to keep you from every harm, from any bad breath of wind, she will .-That's all I'll say.'

Just then Mr. Monckman came upstairs, and said it was time to go away to meet the coach; so Alice had to go down with him to her father, who was in his office.

As she went in she commenced to cry, but he came and put two guineas in her hand, and said : Good-bye, child, good-bye; wipe your face, and don't let any one see you weeping.

Mr. Monckman led her away until they came to where the coach stopped, and into it they stepped and took their places.

Away it ratiled over stony pavements and rugged roads, through little hamlets and stirring country towns, and across streams, by meadows and stubble fields. It rattled, lumbled, tossed, and jerked, and it jerked up the young blood into Alice's face, and she got quite interested in the cows and sheep she saw browsing in the fields, and the cooling of the weather sharpened her appetite, so she began a vigorous and well sustained attack upon a basket of provisious that had been made up by Mrs. Williams, and which were near her.

After some time spent in this way, she grew weary and fell asleep in Mr. Monckman's arms, can be kept up without obedience, and that I whilst he thought. Thinking filled up all the time not spent in Mr. Morton's office by Mr. read? Monckman, who was senior clerk.

The only passenger besides his charge was an buried her face in Miss Susan's gowo. old gentleman, who slept all day; so he had no off he went into green lanes and green fields, and have a very high opinion of your mental capacity, songs for him, or he read books to amuse her, or | for her." both spoke and laughed, grew joyous and pensive just as they were influenced by the pledges, by the sound of a bell, and in a moment a shuffondly and trustingly given, faithlessly broken, fling of feet and a clatter of ware was heard in and laid aside for ever. Alice's black curls fell upon his white shirt-front, and he thought of her; but that was no matter, he was rich.'

Alice awoke and looked into Mr. Monckman's eyes; she saw them moving about very quickly, more to the repast than any Chinese production. had always believed that he had no heart, his had sent to convey them to her academy. Mr. delay got her tea and bread and butter. Monckman left his charge with the servant and school.

On arriving at the gate, she was met by the voungest Borem, and led through the avenue till they came to the house.

Entering the ball door, she came suddenly unon a parlor, the door of which being open, allowed her to see a female sitting at one side of the fire-place, with a book in her hand. Seeing would not mind Miss Borem. Alice at the door, she stood up and gave her one piercing look, that made her stare with terror as she strove to enter the room.

Miss Borem sat down, all the features of her face perfectly rigid, holding the book at arm's length from her; and as she turned her long sinewy fingers round the volume, the idea of strangulation would immediately occur to any be friends, won't we? asked Mary. Good looker on. Her eyes, of a most peculiar color friends, and we'll always play together. a scowl of defiance from beneath heavy, massive Oh! I love you very much; you're so good. brows, and something in the uneasiness of their You must eat a great deal, Miss Alice; for movements suggested the thought of smugglers,

son upon her forbidding face, and seemed like some migh'y combatant who had taken up his position there for the purpose of separating the vicious eyes, and preventing a battle royal between them. Her mouth was scarcely noticeable, save when she was in the act of speaking, I knew it would please you to have something to for she had a habit of keeping her teeth clenched and her lips compressed, so that even when she did speak she permitted her words to escape, as we may suppose an envious jailor would allow a prisoner forth at the end of the term. Her chin projected very far, and was even more conspicuous from its more than downy appearance.-The hair of her head was not the gift of nature, three curls being sewn on at both sides of a thick black cap. Three teeth composed her entire. stock of human ivory, and she could have dispensed with those, too, for they did not add to her charms, inasmuch as they were long, nearly black, and resembling very much a pitchfork.

No wonder, then, that at sight of this lady, Alice became somewhat frightened, and preferred remaining near the door of the parlor, so as to be able to best a refreat at any moment. But Miss Borem ordered her sister Susan to bring Alice forward until she might see the phrenological appearance of her head.

But still the little girl persisted in remaining to the rear. So Miss Borem did not press the point, but asked her did she know how to read \$ To this query she made no answer, but looked very stupid indeed.

'Miss Morton,' said the manageress, . I demand an answer. Your father has not, in his communication to me, written of any defect in your speech. If you are dumb, Miss Morton, squeeze my hand, and I will take it as an affirmative answer.'

' She is not dumb, Maria,' said Miss Susan ; but she is somewhat alarmed at your—that is, I mean at her new society.'

Maria answered, 'Miss Borein, I take your interference in the light of a slur upon my abilities. You and Jane have given me the control of this establishment. Remember, no discipline

'I don't know,' sobbed the child, and she

'An answer, at all events,' said Miss Borem,

Miss Borem's discourse was broken in upon the adjoining parlor.

The manageress swept from one room into the what might have been had there been no bar. other followed by Miss Susan, who again was Mr. Morton that it would be the greatest plea- He pictured to himself a busband's love, a followed by Alice. The scene there was rather father's joy, and pride, and hope, and he said stunning to the very much stunned nerves of the aloud, I might have been happy; she might and young pupil. A large lable in the centre of the would have been mine had I money, were I rich, room, with lights shining upon a lot of white but I was cast off for another. There was china. Girls of all ages and sizes round this Morton: what a wife he got; a noble-looking same table, all looking forward with expectancy woman, and he didn't care for her; he neglected for the commencement of the evening meal, which was called 'tea,' though an Icish cow and some water from a neighboring well contributed

Every one turned to look at the youngster, bounding, and she thought it strange, for she and for nearly five minutes she was subjected to inquiring glances from all in turn. She felt a Wasn't she like his wife?' The very reason face was so placid. Again she slept, and again dizziness in her head, and objects were become he thought, but at last both were interrupted by ing indistinct to her vision, when a little fat the arrival of the coach at is destination. They dimpled arm caught her by the waist, and helped got out and a car came up, which Miss Borem her to a chair at the table, and after a little.

Alice's eyes filled with tears at the unexpected. went away, and Alice was taken to the boarding kindness; but the fat little girl beside her, told her that there was no need in being frightened, ' for, said she, ' Miss Borem isn't half as cross as you'd think.

În a few minutes they were excellent friends : these two little people and they spoke a good deal about the school. Alice expressing her fears; the other girl, promising that soon the

' But,' said Alice to her companion, ' I haven't asked you your name. I want to know it.' My name is Mary Power; not as nice a

name as yours, I suppose,' replied she. ' Much nicer, much nicer than mine,' the other broke in. 'My name is Alice Morton.'

Alice, what a pretty sound it has; and we'll 'Yes,' said Alice, 'for I am very fond of you.

You'll be fonder of my brother,' said Mary. He's a fine big fellow, and I think him handsome.

You have a brother ! Oh! how pleasant it

must be to have a brother. I have none.

·To-morrow, perbaps. He's at school a mile from this, and he comes nearly every Thursday. He's a great story-teller, and when he sees you, I know he'll like you, and never tear but he'll tell you many stories.? I hope so, said Alice.

Tea was over, and all the young ladies ran to get their books, so as to rehearse their lessons for the morrow.

In a second every one was at her book, reading in a dull monotonous tone, something above their breaths.

Nothing could be heard very distinctly, but now and then something may be caught about bethought him of the old elm tree. Feeling says :- We have much pleasure in announcing that Richard of England being situated near the like one wanting a backer, he turned off in the North Pole, which was an adjective of the post- direction of that most respected, and though it tive degree having the planet Jupiter at Constantinople.

This arose from their all reading their several books at the same time, but somehow it pever sister. impeded the course of their studies. Darme this, the last scene of the night, Alice fell seleep, but she awoke just as they were all going off to would it we were slose." their dormitories, and had just time to say to Mary Power, 'I hope Bob will come to morrow, when she was tapped on the shoulder by

In spite of her strange abode Alice slept well, cross fellow; but I persuaded them you were and was only awakened in the morning by good act. Susan Borem kissing ber cheek. Shegot up and there met with her newly-made friend. Mary girls. Power. They walked up and down together until breakfast time, and then, together, did they go in and sit at the table.

Then Mary told Alice the agreeable news. that every Thursday was a half-holiday, and that this being one, they had from two o'clock until tea-time to do anything they liked.

"You see,' said Mary, 'every Thursday Fbrings me great pleasure, for Bob is sure to - come and remain with me for a couple of bours. He's at Mr. Tweazer's boarding shool, which as about a mile from this house, and it so happens that be has always a half-holiday like us every week.

Alice had a great desire to see this same Bob. - She had been kept so much apart from the world while at home, and knew so few, that naturally enough she wished now to enlarge her acquaintance. She loved Mary Power so much, that she was sure she would love her brother as well. It may appear strange to say that Alice could feel such a love for one whom she had only seen the night before. But we must remember that Catholic laity of Sydney were present, together with she was only a child of ten, very innocent too Fathers Joly, Mourier, Charler, Maurice, and the enfor her age; and children form their friendships -more through instinct than logical conclusion. They do not stop to inquire what they will gain or lose by knowing So-and-so; their heart - prompts them in their likings and dislikings; and when it is pure ; why should it not be a pretty devotion of these young lads during the ceremony. love guide? Every hour that the ancient clock of the Borem's struck, Alice felt more pleased, until the expected two, when she and Mary bounded out to the garden. Shortly afterwards we consider that in their infancy the horrors of a re-Bob came to the gate leading from the house to the grounds, and was somewhat surprised at seeing his sister talking and laughing with some one, Mary, as he thought, not having ever made such a familiar acquaintance with any other girl, she being rather quiet in manner. But he was to be more surprised, for in a moment the quiet girl ran up rather excitedly, and taking him by the arm, led him to where Alice was standing, and made him shake her hand, telling him that she was a 'new pupil, a great friend of hers, a darling girl, and a love of a little thing.' Alice looked awkward, and Bob a little taken a-back ; but Mary seized one of his arms, and made Alice lean upon him, and she went to his other side and did the same, and so they walked about for a little time.

This Bob was a tall, gawky lad of fourteen, looking as if he had grown out of every article of his dress except his shoes, that were large enough for a full-sized man; a round jacket, having by no means a graceful fall; a waistcoat that might be called a straight one from its tightness and shortness, opening a little at the top, to show a bit of tumbled shirt, and a collar tied with a black ribbon; a pair of sheppard plaid trousers, showing his ankles, and brownish white socks: such was his apparel. Nature had not been much kinder to him than his tailor, for be had a round knob of a head, covered with thick brown hair; with a pair of very large sleepy eyes, and a very fat, unmeaning nose, with a mouth evidently made for a fly-trap, it being always open, his longue lying rolled up in a little heap, quite perceptible, so as to decoy the insects with carnal prospects.

His mind was of the most 'tenebrious' cast, and he took delight in parrating tales of highway robbery, brigandage, baunted castles, weird spirits, and the like. Nothing but high tragedy for him. But though you could know by his anxiety to get you as a listener that he was really features. He has, however, through God's mercy, interested in these stories, yet in the relation of passed safely over what must be to him a trying orthem his face always continued to wear the same | deal. Besides succeeding well at his studies, in a stupid expression, no feature betraying a move- professional sense, he has mastered the French and ment, and the only sign of life was the moving of his tongue uncoiled and working. Yes, and at did work well, too, for his voice was the most that sect. As his father and uncles were in their melodious sound that one could imagine, -no dull, monotonous ting-ting, but a clear, rich, deep toued music, that was really wonderful .-If you heard Bob speak, you'd look to his face, expecting every muscle and fibre was in play; -but finding the contrary, you'd again look to his mouth, and declare positive that a great musician must be living somewhere in his throat. To the clergyman, and by birth a chieftala among his peogenerality of persons Bob would have been a bore. Tall, angular, falkative, sombre-faced mission. boys of fourteen cannot do well in men's society, New Zealand, another for New Caledonia, and two neither are they good for children's parties, for will inin the Vicariate of Monsignor Battalion. Fa-

of knowledge during the four years already spent establish a novitiate. They will also, it is expected, at Mr. Tweezer's seminary.

Now, as be walked along by the side of

Alice, his usual quiet confidence forsook him, and irresistibly his looks wandered down to his very big shoes, and he began to feel thoroughly ashamed of them. To appear at ease, he threw pebbles at Miss Borem's cat Diana, that was basking in a small patch of sunlight.

Getting fired of such frivolous amusement, he was then the month of October, umbrageous resident in Miss Borem's small demesne.

Let us go to the elm bower,' said he to his " Very well, if you wish, we can; but some

"Pulled at them and frown, so that they

must go away. "You have a knack of making them all fly, Miss Susan Borem, and desired come to her Bob, when they see you. Some girls spoke to me about you, and they said you must be a very

"What do I care for them?" saying which, he dressed berself, and ran out into the lawn and be ran to the elm bower, followed by the two

(To be Continued)

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA. (From the Sydney Freeman's Journal)

ABRIVAL OF THE FIRST NATIVE PRIEST OF THE South Sea lelands at Villa Maria, - The 'Queen of Nations," which lately arrived, brought with her several clergymen and religious sisters, destined to assist in the vast missionary undertakings of the Ma ist i & hers in the South Sea Is a ds, and amongst them our readers will be glad to learn was the Rev. Father loskimo Nata a native of Tongetaboo, who was sent 11 years ago, by his lordship. Dr. Battalion, to the College of the Prapaganda at Rome, and who now happily returns an ordained priest of God, empowered to spread still more widely the light of true faith smong his countrymen. The Very Rev Father Poupinel and the Fathers of Villa Maria determined to celebrate an event so propitious for the future of their missions, and for the exaltation of the faith in a becoming manner, and on Easter M. nday a solemn High Mass was sung by Father Nata, assisted by Fa thers Poupinel and Sage as deacon and sub deacon The Very Rev. the Vicar-General, the Venerable Archdeacon M'Enroe, the Rev. Fathers Dillion. Movier, Ambrosoli, Garavel, and several of the leading tire religious community of Villa Maria. The differ ent parts of the wass were sung in an exquisite manner by the students of Clydesdale, all of whom are natives of the South Sea Islands, and destined with God's grace, to follow in the footsteps of their newly ordained countryman. Nothing could exceed he The strongest proof of the great success with which God has been pleased to bless the ardent, untiring zeal of the Marist missioners, was the deep faith exhibited by these young neophytes, especially when volting Paganism had enveloped them. After the Gospel Father Monier, who is now so favorably known to the Catholics of Sydney, Bathurst, and elsewhere, ascended the predallo, and spoke briefly in English on the subject of the feest. He thanked those who had come from a distance to be present thereat. He then reviewed the labors of the missioners in the South Seas, their trials, their reverses, and finally their successes. Those present had now an opportunity of seeing a portion of their work-the most promising of the children of the neophytes pre paring for the ministry-missionaries like Father Sage, worn out with sickness and toil in the labor of the vineyard, a Visitor General, like Father Poupi nel, who for a long series of years had, amidst numerable inconveniences visited station after station to sustain neophyte and missioner. After being for years a missionery himself in France, he (Father Monier) had felt called by God to go to the South Sea Islands. He had been for eight years a missioner at Tonge, the country of Father Nata. While the latter was pursuing his studies at Rome he had attended his parents in their last sickness and had buried them when dead. He could tell of their anxiety for their child far away from them in that supreme bour, but could also tell of their confident hope that he would be the consolation of his people as a priest. The Rev Father then addressed the natives in the Tonga language. We could not of course understand its meaning, but the effect produced was very evident the natives shedding tears abundantly. Shortly after the conclusion of the solemn ceremony the Mariet Fathers entertained their guests most hospitably at a repast, during which Father Nata spoke bis thanks to all present in very good English, and the health of the Vicar General was proposed by Father Pousinel and suitably responded to. The company then departed.

Father Nate, we may remark, was well known to many in this city before he left for Rome. When a student at Villa Maria he used frequently to serve the Venerable Archdescon M'Enroe's Mass in the church of that establishment. Subsequently the archdeacon, while in Rome, had the satisfaction of seeing his old Villa Maria friend the foremost in an exhibition of the Propaganda, where he delivered an oration in Tongese before the Pope and the cardinals. His Holiness and his Eminence Cardinal Barrabo took the greatest interest in his studies. While in Rome he was severely tried by illness, and the small pox has left its traces very visibly on his Italian languages, and speaks English well. His native island is principally Wesleyan, the King and the principal chiefs being ministers or teachers of time great chiefs, Father Nata goes among his people with much of the popular feeling already in his favor. King George of Tonga who, though a Wesleyan, has the reputation of being a wise and liberal minded man, and a friend to his people, will, no doubt, find it his interest to have as councillor one of the education and experience of Father Nata, who, while having all the advantages of the education of a European gentleman, is moreover, an ordained We wish him every success in his glorious

Of the other clergymen one is about to leave for will join the Vicariate of Monsignor Battalion. Fathey generally eat too much, and bump most ther Charler, who filled the chair of philosophy with students highly for the proficiency they had shown. dangerous lunaties

must be to have a brother. Thave none:

(Don't mind that. Bob is my brother; and belt belt assing bloodshed to a significant to be the principal colleges of France, and continued to a significant to a significa

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

HEADFORD NEW CHURCH. - The Galway Vindicator His Grace the Archbishop of Inam, has fixed Thursday, 15th August next, for the consecration of the New Church at Headford, erected by the Rev. Father Conway. The Church is completely finished. painted, decorated, &c. We understand Father Conway has given a general invitation to every American in the country, irrespective of creed or color, to enjoy his hospitality on that occasion. The Church was mostly built by funds raised in America, and is, mirl may be there, and then we can't talk as we therefore, well entitled to be called the Lish American Church.

Killylea parish church, which is situated about four miles from the city of Armagh, has undergone a complete process of restoration, and orders have been given for a splendid organ. The elifice contains several magnificent windows of stained glass, which have cost nearly £700. One of the windows comprises the subject of a painting by Horace Vernet, and was erected by Colonel Cross, of Dartan, in memory of his grandfather who died in 1812. At the base of another window is the monumental inscription-" Sacred to the memory of Maxwell Cross, born at Dartan, 26th of July, 1790, where he died 11th of July, 1863." Tris window was also placed in the church by Col. Cross. The east window is a handsome tribute by William Jones Armstrong, Esq., to the memory of his mother. The subject of one of the windows is most happily selected. It is the go d Samaritan, and the window is a monument to the late Lord Primate,

ADDRESS TO THE LORD BISHOP OF GALWAY .- This day at one o'clock, a Catholic meeting, convened by circular from the Hon. Secretary, Pierce Joyce, Esq., of a preliminary meeting was held in the Assembly Rooms of Black's Hotel, for the purpose of consider. ing an Address to be presented to the Lord Bishop of Galway, on the occasion of his recent visit to Rome.

Amongst those present we observed .- Pierce Joyce jun, High Sheriff of the County of the Town of Galway; George Lynch Staunton, D. L., High Sheriff of the County Galway; Pierce Joyce, D. L.; Captain Wilson Lynch, D. L.; George Morris M. P.; Walter Joyce, Bernard O'Flaherty, J. P.; John M. O'Hars, Edmond. H. Donelan Nicholas Guilfoyle, Dr. oloban, Dr. Brodie, P. L. I.; Dr. Roughar, P. L. I.; Richard Carter, Thomas Kyne, John Blake, J. P.; Patrick Skerrett, Wm. Freeman, John Redington, J. P.; John Redington, jun.; Randal E. L. Atby, D. L.; Wm. G. Murray, J. P.; Michael Hengarer, Mark G. Milland, D. Rutter, Learning nessy, Mark G. M'Donnel', Dr. Butler, Jeremiah Tully, James Martyn James J. Fynn, Peter A. Fynn, Sames J. Clery, James Fahy, John Hogen, Martin F. O'Flaherty, J. P.; James D'Arcy, J. P.; Thomas Stack, Thomas Faby, John Brady, John Cronin, Dr. England, Patrick Morris Denis Duvally, Christopher C. Blake, Patrick Commins John Black, Hayes M'Coy, Mr. Goulding James Davis, Pat. Blake, J. P.; Robert Power, Francis M Namara, L. L. Ferdinand, proprietor Vindicator, &c., &c. On the motion of George Morris, M. P. seconded

by Captain Wilson Lynch, the chair was taken amid applause, by Pierce Joyce, jun., High Sheriff of the County of the Town of Galway.

The High Sheriff said they were aware that the meeting was called for the purpose of adopting an Address to the Lord Bishop of Galway, on the occasion of his recent visit to Rome. He should be glad to hear any one who had anything to propose on the subject.

Captain Wilson Lynch said that Mr. Ferdinand had, at the suggestion of a few gentlemen, kindly undertaken to prepare an Address which, with some few omissions, he believed would be adopted. Captain Wilson Lynch then read the Address as amended

Mr George Lynch Staunton, High Sheriff of the County of Galway, said he had great pleasure in pro poeing the adoption of the Address which they had heard read. He (the high sheriff) had some property in Galway, and it afforded him the greatest pleasure to take part in any movement to do honor to the Bi-shop (applause). They must all admire the Lord Bishop of Galway for his piety and learning, as well as for his great exertions on behalf of the town, and his firmness on occasions of a trying nature (applanse). The High Sheriff concluded by moving the adoption of the Address.

W. G. Murray, J. P., seconded the proposition, which, having been put from the chair, was unanimously carried,

It was then arranged that Mr. Joyce should call upon the Lord Bishop and arrange with him as to the time when it would be convenient for his Lordship to receive the Address.

It was also arranged that copies of the Address should be left for signature at the Vindicator office, and at Mr. Clayton's establishment, Eyre-Equare. On the motion of Mr. Atby, seconded by Mr. Joyce George Morris was called to the second chair.

Captain William Lynch proposed, and Robert Power seconded a vote of thanks to the High Sheriff for his dignified and proper conduct in the chair.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, when the proceedings terminated .- Galway Vinducator, July 20th.

We are glad to learn that the testimonial about being presented by the spirited parishioners of St John's to the Rev. Joseph Dunphy, late zealous and highly esteemed curate, promises to be worthy of the priest and the people. We understand that the sum already subscribed amounts to upwards of £60; and, as the list will be closed on next Sunday, July 21, it is to be hoped that those who have not yet contributed will forward their subscriptions previous to that date. The parishioners of St John's, with a great many demands on their means, have shown a spirit characteristic of Irish veneration towards the clergy of the ancient church, and few indeed are more deserving of public appreciation than Father Dunphy .- Kilkenny Journal.

In compliance with a requisition, an influential meeting of the parishioners of Thurles was held at Boyton's Hotel, at two o'clock, on Sunday, July 14, at which an address was unanimously adopted, to be presented to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leshy on his return from the fetes at Rome. The inhabitants of the town intend to illuminate on the occasion. Miss Martha Carrol. daughter of P. J. Carrol, Esq., Dundalk, received the white veil in the Con-

vent of the Sisters of Mercy, Newry. The annual examination and academical exercises of St Mary's College Dundalk, came off on Tuesday, July 17th, and proved a grand success. The Very Rev. Monsignor Woodlock, D.D., Rector of the Oatholic University, presided, and awarded the

been resumed at the ordinary assizes, which are now establish a noviliate. They will also, it is expected, establish a reformatory for girls under the new Act. In all their laboristic the glory of God they may be assured of the country. Geveral being beld in various parts of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in various particles from the country assigns the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country. Several being the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country assigns the rising in Drogheds have been resumed at independent of the country as in the rising in Drogheds have been r who was so seriously wounded on the night of the 5th of March, was condemned to a term of two years imprisonment without labor-the latter clause being added in consideration of the fact that he was still suffering from the effects of his wounds.

FENIANISM IN KILTBELY. - An investigation was to have taken place in Kilteely, yesterday by order of Government, under the presidency of two Inspectors of the National Board of education, viz., Dr. Potterton and Mr. Patterson, into charges of Fenianism and perjury made by some officials against parties connected with the national Schools at Kiltcely. The charges are so wild, so out of the way, so extraordinary, that we can do no more to day than thus briefly refer to them; but we skall have a good deal to say about them, and about the state of affairs in Kilteely generally, on Tuesday. Just as the inspectors were proceeding to Kilteely they received a message from beadquarters, telling them to adjourn the inquiry to some future day. Mr. Daniel Doyle, solicitor, appeared for the persons charged. A great number of the inhabitants of Kilteely were present and a gentleman from this office specially attended watched and warded !—Limerick Reporter.

FENIAN ARRISTS IN QUEENSTOWN. - On Friday the Warren steamer Propontis arrived in Queenstown from Liverpool, on her outward voyage to New York. The police at Queenstown received private information from Liverpool that there were three persons on board suspected of having taken a leading part in the rising in Kerry last February. Detective Sealy accordingly went on board, and, after a short search succeeded in arresting three young men, whose appearance answered exactly the description in possession of the police. The names of the prisoners are Nesl, O'Callaghan, and Costello, and they belong to Caherciveen. Ever since the rising in February last they have been on the run. Their arrest is considered important. On being brought on shore the prisoners were brought before Mr. Benmish, J.P., who remanded them for eight days .- Cork Exami-

FENIANS IN MARYBOROUM JAIL .- There are only six persons confined in jail suspected of disloyal proclivities, while some others, arrested for the same reason, were allowed to stand out on bail. All the parties amenable will, it is thought, be tried at the next assizes for either treason-felony or Whiteboyism. -Irish Times.

General Burke received the news of his reprieve with little concern. He said he felt his life was at the most a short one, and he only wished to escape the scaffold for the sake of his aged mother, who was still slive. The Lord Lieutenant had the reprievs communicated by special messengers to Cardinal cullen and the Lord Mayor of Dublic. It. appears that from the outset, Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley were for the remission of the sentence.

On Saturday, the 13th of July, Constable A. Cos. grave, of the Killeagh station, and some of his men went out into the country to search for arms, &c. After travelling about three miles they searched the house of a man named John Donovan, and found concealed in the thatch of the house, a pike with the handle broken out of it It was a formidable looking weapon, not of the 'Old Groppy,' style, nor yet did it appear to have been lately manufactured, but might have been in existence since '48. It was 2ft. 9in. length; the clade double edged, and tapering to an point; the edges were as sharp as a knife and had the appearance of being lately sharpened. It had neither the hook or batchet of the 'Old Oroppy.'

Senitious Songs. - General Massey's doings have been 'rit' in poetry and set to music. The urchins of the city, of course, have got the song. But they must take care bow and where they sing it. For if they attempt the air within the hearing of the guardians of the peace they are sure to come to grief Yesterday some children, after rendering a variety of airs to their satisfaction, struck up the forbidden gem. A policeman, who happened to be near, heard them, quietly inflicted summary chastisement on them by ringing their ears and talking to them in that authoritative and important way peculiar to members of the force. 'General Massey' is under the ban of the constabulary, so let the genius beware. - Cork Herald.

ARMAGE Assizes .- Armage, July 22. - This morn ing the commission for the county was opened before Mr. Justice George, when the grand jury wes resworn for the discharge of the crown business. His Lordship in addressing the grand jury, said he was happy to congragulate them on the comparative absence of crime in the county. There were two cases on the calendar which remained over from the spring assizes, and only seven new cases had occurred since then.

MONAGHAN ASSIZES - MONAGHAN, July 26. - The Commission was opened at ten o'clock this morning at which hour the Right Hon. Justice O'Hagan entered the Crown Court, attended by Robert F Ellis, Eaq High-Sheriff His Lordship in addressing them congratulated them on the peaceable state of the county and said it had not been afflicted with those evils which had caused so much misery in other parts of the country. After some other remarks irom his lordship the grand jury proceeded to their room, and his letdship dated the presentments.

At the assizes for the county Leitrim, held at Car-Reynolds, James Kane, and another were indicted that they, on the night of the 30th of March, 1887, being armed with guns, did, at Tawner more, assemble to the terror of her Majesty's subjects. There were two other counts varying the offence, and alleging that by violence they did break and enter the house of one John Behan, and did unlawfully send a message to one James Behan, requiring him to marry one Bridget Reynolds within a week, or that they would let him know the day of the mouth, meaning they would inflict some injury upon him. Messrs. White and Harkin prosecuted, and Mr. Concannon, LL D., defended the prisoners. A number of witnesses were examined, after which the jury retired and after a short consultation acquitted the prisoners.

At the Clare assizes, Thomas Feunell convicted of having taken part in the attack on the Kilbabagh consignard station was sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years. The trials of John Maguire, John Burns, Richard Meale, and Rotert Quina were postponed to the next assizes. The latter two men are soldiers. At the assizes of Tiprerary, Meath, and Limerick, trials for Fenianism are in progress.

At a late Adare Petty Sessions, four snapnet fishermen were fined £5 each, at the prosecution of the Limerick Board of Conservators, for fishing during the weekly close time.

There are at present seventy-four prisorers in Armagh jail, thirteen of whom have been con mitted as

rank of Constable, and Sub constable Kesting and Watters, two very excellent members of the force have been promoted to the rank of Acting Con-Btables.

Rebles. ATTEMPTED ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AT SPIRE SEAND. - Annocourrence took place at Spike Island on Friday, the notorious Twelfth of July, which might have led to very serious consequences but for the prompt messures taken. In the evening about seven o'clock three soldiers of the 6th Regiment, now forming the garrison of the island, and one artilleryman appeared on the stand opposite the police barrack, decked out with orange lilies. Information of the fact was forwarded to the barracks by the Catholic chaplain, but the commanding officer, Major Mosse being absent, and the other officers being away at the officers' quarters, a representation on the subject was made to the senior norcommissioned officer, who very premptly despatched a strong picket to the place. The step was not taken a moment soo soon. When the picket arrived a fight had just commenced. A soldier had snatched an orange lily out of the hat of one of the four braggarts, and he met the act with a blow. There was a number of other soldiers present. The Catholics were very much excited, and they were preparing, though fewer in number to aid their comrades as the picket appeared. Two of the wearers of orange lilies were artested. This arrest in all probability saved bloodshed perhaps homicide-ard checked in its incipient state a quarrel, which would have made the 6th Regiment a very uncomfortable one. To show the animus which prevails amongst some of the soldiers one of them was proved on the invertigation to have stood at the canteen door exclaiming 'No surrender !' denouncing Papists, and using in presence of a crowd of his comrades, all the brutal and offensive Orange formula. We cannot believe it possible that the military authorities would care to suffer such manifestations to occur in an army to whose ranks of Catholics are invited, and of which they form so large a proportion. - Co k Examiner.

A correspondent writing from Tipperary on July 11, eags - A thunderstorm of the most terrific description passed over this town this evening. The day was s remarkably sultry and dark, and at about 4 o'cl ck p. m., it became much darker. The clouds began to float very low and the rain to drop heavily. A slight rumbling sound was heard for a few minuter, and then a crasting peal. The sound was fearful in the extreme, so unexpected, so loud, so concentrated ; not an empty sound which seems to be the greatest effect of the cause which produces it, but a deep, searching, crushing sound that filled every one with dismay. The effect of this was great. Horses that were standing on the side of the street ran madly away; men staggered back, and live been told that the very dogs in the houses howled piteous'y and cringed and licked their owners feet. Every one fled at once into their houses. The lightning flashed at times with only ordinary brightness, but occasionally it shone outside the windows like the flash of a large quantity of ignited gunpowder. This continued with almost incessant thunder peals until 5.30 o'clock s. m., when it stopped almost as quickly as it commenced. Within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant no storm half so dreadful has been heard. It was reported about the town by a very respectable townman who says be has seen their charred bodies, that a woman and an ass have been destroyed by lightning near Ballyvere, 16 miles from here.

During the violent thunder storm which recently swept over the locality some men in the employment of Mr. Nagle, Kildrin left the bay field, and with their scythes and other implements in their bands, sought shelter from the torrents of rain, which poured down between the peals of thunder, in a grove which stood at one side of the meadow. Three of the men were standing together under a beach tree, when it was struck by lightning, and rent as clearly through the trunk to the very roots as if split down the centre by some gigantic axe, the sundered sides parting with a gap between. One of the men who was leaning against the tree was knocked down and rendered insensible, his scythe being wrenched from his hand, the blade torn from the handle, and wrested in a most fantastic manner. He was somewhat stunned himself but soon recovered, while both his companions, save their momentary fright escaped entirely unscathed, and this, not withstanding their proximity to the tree and the danger with which they were at the moment in actual contact. Almost at the same time the lightning passed down the chimney of a cottage, the residence of a poor man named Keneally, notfar from the spot where the above incident occurred. Keneally and his wife were then at work out of doors; but there were in the house a child of nine years and her, brother. A pig which was eating its food from a trough on the kitchen floor was killed on the spot, its flesh being found afterwards deeply discolored and all the bristles of the neck signed off. Both the children eseaped unburt .-- Cork Examiner.

A correspondent of the Connaught Patriot speaking of the distress in Erris says: - Having disposed of the crops, I may here state that there are many anxious and aching hearts awaiting the relief which harvest may bring. The stock of provisions which had been ca culated on to last through the season bad to be shared with the cattle, to prevent them dying of starvation, and still numbers of them perished. The Westport traders began to supply Indian meal; they foresaw the demand was likely to exceed the supply and accordingly took advantage of the tempting prospect by largely increasing the price of meal. Had the monopoly been allowed to go on the people would be unable to procure food, but at this critical juncture when nothing short of famine prices appeared evident, Mr. Thomas J. Reilly, of Belmullet, stepped forward to the rescue, rick-on Shannon, on Wednesday, July 17th, James obtained two or three cargoes of meal from Sligo and in one week caused the price of meal to descend so low as almost to drive the Westport traders out of the market.

An estate which something of historic interest attacked to it is now in the Landed Estates Caurt. Dublin, for sale on the petition of the owner. The property is known as the 'Tintern Abbey estates,' and is situated in the county of Wexford. Tintern Abbey was founded by William Earl of Pembroke and Earl Marshal of England, in fulfilment of a promise made by him, when in distress at sea, that he would build a monastery in immediate contiguity to the place where refuge was efforded him. He found a baven in Barmow on the coast of Wexford, and build Tine tern Abbey which name he gave it after the Abbey of Tintera in Monmouthshire-for the Cistercian monks. The founder married Elizabeth de Clare. daughter of Earl Strongbow, by his second wife, the Princess Eva McMurrough, in whose right he claimed the lordship of Leinster. After the dissolution of monasteries, Tinters Abbey was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Anthony (afterwards Sir Anthony knight,) Colclough, to hold in capite, at an annual payment to the crown of 24s. 8d., English money. The Colclough family converted the chancel of the abbey church into a mansion. The rental of the property as set down in the pettion for sale is £7 337 12s. 11d.

A grand banquet is to be given in Kilkenny in honor of Sir John Gray and Mr. Bryan, the respective members in parliament for the city and county.

The Athlone correspondent of the Irish Times. writing under date of July 18, says : As the driver of the first rain from Galway, due here at 8 30, was crossing at Summerhill, he observed some large stones placed on the rails, which he at once saw menaced certain destruction to the train and passengers. Cantant application of the break and reversing the sleam lessened the speed, but did not prevent the engine guards being broken, and the train stopped with a terrific shock. Fortunately no one was hurt; and, upon examination, it was found that large blocks stone were placed is several places on the line. With some difficulty the train was taken on, and upon its arrival here Mr. O'Brien, the station-master, and some members of the constabulary force went to examine the place. It was found that to obtain the stones the coping of more than 40 feet of the bound. ary wall had been thrown down Some of those blocks weighed from one to two hundred pounds. and upon inquiry it was stated by a man working in an adjoining field that he saw a laboring man, as he took him at the time to be one of the company's workman, busily employed some hours before in knocking the wall over on the line, and that when he saw the train coming he ran across the fields in the direction of Athlone. This is the third attempt to apset a train within the last month. A few even ings since the points at the bridge were reversed, so as to throw the train into the river as it crossed. The attempt, however, we are glad to say, was unsu ccessful.

We take the following with regard to the health of Dublin from the Freeman; - In the Dublin Registra-tion District (which extends over an area of 9,745 statute acres, and had, by the census of 1861, a po-pulation of 314,409), the births registered during the week ending July 13 amounted to 160 - 80 boys and 80 girls. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 146 The deaths registered during the week were 124-62 males and 62 females. In the corresponding week of last year the number was 93. Only two deat's from fever were registered during the weeks, against an average of seven in the corresponding week of the previous three years. Measles was the cause of 20 deaths. Four deaths from scarlating, and two from whooping cough were registered during the week. Une death was ascribed to diptheria. Two deaths resulted from diarrhoes. A laborer, aged 37, died on the 6th fast., in Cork street Hosnital of 'pleare pueumosis (4 days), malignant pur-purs (5 hours).' Four deaths resulted from apoplexy, and 12 from convulsions. Bronchitis caused il deaths, and phthisis, or pulmonary consumption,

One of our exchanges has the following :- Two young lads, the one named Michael Barrett, the other Henry Rielly, enlisted in the 16th Regiment of Foot. in Limerick over sixty years ago. They served abroad together, were in the Burmese war and in several other campaigns in India, in the Peninsula, and elsewhere. They were men of good character, and excellent lives. They were discharged from their regiment on the same day, with the highest marks of esteem from their officers; they returned to their native city on the same day, where they lived on the best terms and accumulated some property; they died on the same day—viz Saturday, July 13, and they were conveyed to the grave on the same day—on Tuesday, in the new cemetery of St Laurence.

A passenger by the train leaving Newry for Portadown, at about five o'clock on Saturday evening, July 13, writes to us complaining of the conduct of a pack of Orangemen who entered a third-class carriage at Scarva station, shouting 'To h-1 with the Pope !" 'King William for ever I and waving orange flags and hankerchiefs. They had five or six drums, with a corresponding number of fifes, and on the train leaving the station they commenced playing party tunes, and continued the above mentioned amusements until the train arrived at Portadown station. - Ulster Observer.

The Galway Vindicator says :- Soldom have we had so much amusement in Galway as took place within the past three or four days. Two nights theatricals at Black's, a Ball and Supper at the Railway, and a Cricket Match between the officers of the Athlone Garrison and Galway gentlemen, made up a programme which attracted the clite of the county, and which must have been very advantageous to the traders and shopkeepers of Galway. The fact is, there is something very attractive about military officers, and wherever they are, they promote emusements, and throw life and energy into society. The readiness with which the officers of the Athlone rrison came to give a benefit for the poor of all dinominations in Galway, is most creditable to them. Aid it is not only the poor that will be assisted, but, as we already observed, the shopkeepers and traders must have been largely benefited.

Or Tuesday, July 16, Mr. Oberry, J. P , New Ross, and his man, had a narrow ercape from drowning in the New Ross river. It supears that having been at Annaghs with his family, and that of his brother. upon a pic nic excursion, and wishing to return in the evening by the New Ross and Waterford steamboat, he put off in a small boat to get on board the steamer, as she was returning to New Ross. When the little boat reached the steamer, by some mischance, it got under the paddles, and was upset, both its occupants being cast into the water. They support themselves in the water till assistance could be given them from the steamer. They were taken on board after a rather long struggle, under the circumstances, but not without having had in narrow escape of their lives.

A party of laborers in the employment of Captain Kuox. J. P., Caherleak, Callan, on Saturday, July 13, got under the shade of a large oak for protection from the pelting rain. A few moments had hardly elapsed when a stream of electric fluid descended on the tree and split it to the reots. None of the party were burt.

Mr. P. Moore, late contractor in Waterford for the Ford Works, has been appointed by the Dublin Corporation assistant city surveyor, with a view to a better care of the streets of the metropolis. There were nine candidates. Mr. Moore received 25 votes the next competitor 18. The Lord Mayor in putting the motion, paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Moore, whom, he said, he knew to be a gentleman of great energy, great experience, and great capacity.

On Thursday, July 18th, at eleven o'clock, the High Sheriff, Thomas Rothwell, Esq., entered the Orown Court, when the following gentlemen, having answered their names, were sworn on the grand jury for the courty: -St. George Pepper, foreman; Sir John Dillon, Bart; R. C. Wade, J. N. Waller, Samuel Winter, H. C. Singleton, Richard Bolton, John Tisdall H. B. Coddington, Richard Chaloner, C. A. Nicholson Samuel Garnett, Mervynn Pratt, Patrick Kearney, N. Niehelson, M. Presten, J. Rotheram, A. K. Handy

and H. Dyas Esqrs. At a late meeting of Wexford Board of Guardians. the wife of a man named Smith came before the board and asked for some clothes for her children to go out. It appears that berself and busband and children were all living in the house since they came from America. Before the late war they were sent out to America by the Carrick board at an expense of £10. Smith joined the Federal army, and at the conclusion of the war he lost his health and was discharged, getting £80 from the American government. They then set sail for Ireland. The ship in rival in appealing to the feelings of the heart, and which they were took fire, by which they lost nearly, everything they had. When they arrived in Carrick they were obliged again to enter the poor house. Applicants were natives of Piltown. On motion of Mr. Wilson they were ordered 10s, as also some use—

less house clothes. Mrs. Smith witherew thanking team of 14 years The receipts of the Wexford Harbor Commissioners for the past lear amounted to £5,560.

a few days' illness, and retaining his faculties to the last Mr. Myles Sinnot, aged 89 years. He fought in the engagements of Oulart Hill and Enniscorthy. The last of the North Cork Militia, to the number of 23, including Major Dombard and Hon. Captain De Courcy; were killed on his farm, and most of them interred there. Mr. Signot was descended from the Sinnots of Ballytrament Castle, who fought so hard aginst Cromwell, and were ruthlessly scattered by that monster as soon as as occupied the town of Wexford. May his soul rest in peace!

A Dungarvan correspondent says :- A new scheme has been jutraduced into our market of late, the purchasing of 'meskeen butter,' or butter in lump, that farmers' wives carry into market on Saturday. This has been bought up at a good price per pound, made over again, and put into firkins and shipped. All marketable matters are immediately purchased, euch as butter, eggs, straw, potatoes, clover, etc., and sold again by forestallers. I have heard commercial gentlemen and others state that through the towns in Ireland they travel, they do not meet so dear a town as Dungarvan.

One of one Irish exchanges, dated July 16th, says: -The good results of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are strikingly exhibited in the return of deaths registered in the Dublin district during the past quarter. The estimated population is 314 409, and the total number of deaths registered during the quarter was 2,173, yet not one of these was from emalipoz.

At the close of the first meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, Mr. J. Rigby, of Dublin, was declared the winner of the 'Abercorn Cup,' a handsome piece of plate, value £50, presented to the association by the Lord Lieutenant. The second prize was won by Mr. Mahaffy, one of the Junior Fellows of Trinity College,

An enormous salmon 47lbs weight, was receptly caught by a rod and line, by Mr H. N. Seymour in the Spannon. It had to be borne on the shoulders of two men to be weighed! The fish buffled the exertions of several tried anglers before Mr. Seymour took it.

THE CELTIC TONGUE - The subjoined extract from the Trulee Chronicle, will be read by every Irishman with feelings of pleasure and pain, pleasure at the beauties of the writer, pain to think that the old Celtic tongue will be forgotten -

'Tis fading, oh, 'tis fading! like leaves upon the trees!

In murmuring tones 'as dying, like the wail upon the Tis swiftly disappearing, as footprints on the shore,

Where the Barrow, and the Erne, and Loch Swilly's Waters mar. Where the parting sunbeam kisses Loch Corrib in the west,

And ocean, like a mother, clasps the Shannon to her breast. The language of old Erin, of her history and name-

Of her monarchs and her heroes - her glory and her The secred shrine where rested, thro' sunshine and

thre' gloom, The spirit of her martyrs, as the bodies in the tomb. The time-wrought shell, where murmur'd, 'mid cen-

turies of wrong,
The sacred voice of freedom in apnal and in song-Is slowly, surely sinking into silent death at last, To live but in the memories of those who love the past.

It often strikes us how sternly applicable are the glowing words of the sweet and gifted poet who penned the above. When we look around this wonder-teeming land of ours and see the chilling cloud We congratulate you, beloved sons, that you show gloom of apathy that has fastened itself like a curse yourselves true offspring of saints. Proof of this is on the children of our race, who look on passively and, without any apparent effectual effort silently allow the musical, soul-stirring tongue of their fathers to die out day after day, like a wail upon the creased; proof, too, of that holy transport with breeze! Is this creditable to us as a people? Can which you commemorate the constacty of your breeze! Is this creditable to us as a people? Can this be a matter of congratulation to us, Irish, who fathers and their sufferiogs for the Catholic faith; boest of preserving ourselves a separate and distinct proof, again, of that unquestioning obedience to this nationality even under seven centuries of the stranger's rule? Will we always look idly on and make you assert, whose doctrine you declare that you vene. no effort to save that beautiful tongue of the Gael, rate and embrace with your whole heart, whose whose thrilling cadences so oft evoked the echoes of civil rights you hold sacred and necessary unto the kingly halt baronial tower, and tented field, in those old days when Ireland was a nation. The Celtic tonguel-the mellifluent language of ages, wooed a perfect and perpetual adherence. And, indeed, and courted, and cultivated by Brehon and hard, by you could put forth nothing more excellent than warrior and saint! Beautiful old tongue of our race, teeming with wit, and lore, and imagery when faith, and nothing to Us more agreeable, to whom by those sparkling mine that it contains. Grand old lan nothing more than that all should have one soul, guage, whose fitting aptitude for lyric poetry has and one heart, all being one thing in Christ. United been so often observed, and which has been turned to | with this Holy See your fathers fought and suffering such useful account by bards of our nation. Of what avail is all this? In another generation or two our O'Currys, and Petries, and O'Donovans will they had received whole and entire and scaled with bave entirely disappeared. Who will then be found their blood. And you, closely treading in these competent to unravel the mysterious symbols of the noble footsteps up to this time have sustained to-Celtic characters? Who then, will be found to foster and keep alive the last faint spark of the Celtic tongue? Alas, alas l

The olden tongue is sinking like a patriarch to rest, Whose youth beheld the Tyrian on our Irish coasts a guest;

Ere the Roman or the Saxon, the Norman or the Dane. Had first set foot in Britain, o'er trampled heaps of

rock.

Zernebock;

And for generations witnessed all the glories of the Gael,

Since our Celtic sires sang war sougs round the sacted fires of Boal:

The tongues that saw its infancy are ranked among the dead, And from their graves have risen those now epoken

in their stead. The glories of old Erin, with her liberty have gone, Yet their halo lingered round her while the Gaelic speech lived on :

For mid the desert of her woe a monument more Vast

Than all her pillar towers, it stood-that old Tongue of the Past!

Yes indeed. The complete conquest of this rich and lovely land can never be said to be thoroughly effected, despite the merging of our nationality, so aware of this. On this account that patriot encourto such men as the immertal patriot prelate of Tuam, Archbishop MacHale, who; with vast labor, translated the Holy Scriptures, Moore's Melodies, &c , into the olden larguage of our race. If such praisewor-thy examples were more widely imitated we would never have occasion to write our present little sketch. But so long as the matter is not taken up on a well developed, largely organized scale, we fear very much for its ultimate success. The national journals are doing much good service in preserving our yearning for freedom Some of them are doing the ulmost to make the study of the olden tongue as popular as possible. Any one who has ever observed the superiority of the Celtic tongue over its Saxon evoked therefrom a passionate response, must lament that it is, at last, doomed. We have often taken notice, for instance, that one sermon delivered in the Irish language to a congregation who are equally conversant with the English tongue, moves them more readily, and drains forth more passionate sympathy of soul than one hundred eloquent discourses.

Died, on the 5th of July, at Ballyboy, Oulart, after immediate action in implanting the Celtic tongue as firmly as possible on the soil of holy Ireland. We could spin out our sketch to a greater length, and thunder-words of the poet be a reproach to us? -

'Tis leaving, and for ever, the soil that gave it birth. Soon-very soon, it's moving tone shall ne'er be heard on earth,

O'er the island dimly fading, as a circle o'er the wave. Receding as its people lisp the language of the

And with it too seem fading, as subset into night, The scattered rays of liberty that lingered in its jight;

For ah! though long, with filial love, it clung to mother land, And Irishmen were Irish still, in language, beart,

and band; To instal its Saxon rival, proscribed it soon became,

And Irishmen are Irishmen in nothing but in name. At! magic Tongue, that round us wore its spells so

soft and dear; Ahl pleasant Tougue, whose murmurs were as music in the ear;
Ah! glorious Tongue, whose accents could each Cel-

tic heart enthral; Ahl rushing Tongue, that sounded like the swollen torrent's fall !

The Tengue that in the Senate was lightning flaming bright-Whose echo in the battle was the thunder in its might;

That tongue which once in chieftain's hall poured loud the mmstrel lay. As chieftain, serf, or minstrel old, is silent there today.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPLY OF POPE PIUS THE NINTH TO THE ADDRESS SENT TO HIS HOLINESS BY THE CATHOLIC LAITY OF ENGLAND AND SCOT. LAND.

Subjoined is the Holy Father's reply to the address recently sent him by the Catholic lairy of Great Britain. As an answer from the Successor of St. Peter to all true and loyal Catholics-to all men who are Catholics in heart and in deed, and not in name only—this document will prove a source of joy, as being a fresh indication of the place we hold in the heart of one who, even by his enemies, is looked upon as o living Saint in addition to the office he holds of Christ's Vicar on Earth. To other men other thoughts. The Protestant, will, no doubt, sneer; the Garibaldian infidel blaspheme; the Ra tionalistic reason 'that there is nothing in it;' the Anglican Ritualist endeavour to make out that it comes not from what in his idea is the head of the Universal Church; and carping, minimising Catholics will, no doubt, try to find fault with this answer. But to those whose glory it is to pay that unquestioning obedience to the Holy See which has always been the true test of a real son of the Church, to those whose Catholic instincts are not obliterated nor even tarnished by their daily contact with men of other creeds-this decument will be what that was which has called it forth, a fresh tie between those who profess the old faith in this land and the head of the Church on Earth:

Beloved sons, health and apostolic benediction. that grateful remembrance with which you foster the blessing of the faith once carried from this Roman Chair to your island, and of late restored and in-Holy See, whose primacy of honor and jurisdiction free government of the Church, to which, in fine, you acknowledge jourselves most devoted, and promise these duties, which are the signal approval of rour rive the greatest delight. because with fortitude the loss of goods, imprisonment, tor-tures and death, handed down to you the faith which gether with Us a more perilous, though it may not be so ferocious, form of conflict. But it was with the assurance that so long as you were fixed on this Rock, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail, victory must be with you. Proceed together with Us to contend by the arms of justice against the haters of religion and truth; endeavour jet more studiously to propitiate God by your zeal and works of morcy, in which He takes most delight; persevere in prayer, and, acquitting yourselves as men, wait Whose manbood saw the Druid rite at forest tree and for the Lord, who, at length prevailed upon by rock. And savage tribes of Britain round the shrines of disturbances, and without doubt restore the reign of justice and of peace. We augur for you the joy of this result, and to the abundance of all heavenly graces, in token whereof, and in witness, likewise of our paternal good will and kindly affection. We most lovingly impart to all of you and to the whole of England our apostolical benediction. Given at Rome at St. Peter's, on the 10th day of July, 1867, of Our Pontificate the 22nd year.

Pigs P.P. 1X. THE TRIBUTE OF LOYALTY TO HIS HOLINESS .- The amount of this subscription was on Wednesday last made over to the Archbishop by the proprietor of the WEEKLY REGISTER for transmission to Rome. His Grace expressed bimself very much gratified at the result of this appeal, and promised to send the amount at once to the Holy Father. The net proceeds of the contributions amount to £503 17, and, as we said on a former occasion, considering the great number of calls upon the Catholics of England just now, long as the olden tongue is not entirely eradicated. together with the fact of other subscriptions for the Such a man as the late lamented Smith O'Brien was same purpose being set on foot at the same time this aware of this. On this account that patriot encour- amount must be considered very satisfactory. Nor aged the cultivation of the Irish language with much is this the less so when we reflect that hardly any success in his own locality. Much credit, too, is due assistance whatever has been afforded us, either clerical or lay, and that the money has been altogether collected by the staff of the Weekly Register and the personal friends of the gentlemen connected with the office. Those who know the unremitting labour entailed upon all such as are connected with etther the literary or the business departments of a newspaper, will understand how difficult it is to carry out extra work of this nature .- Weekly Regis-

> A private letter from Rome states that the Holy Father has consented to re-establish the hierarchy in Scotland, and that our co-religionists in the north will, therefore, cease to belong to a missionary Church. The same communication states that there will be one archbishop and six suffragan bishops named, the former to Glasgow, the latter to Edinburgh; Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, Stirling, and Kilmarnock. If the report is true we shall soon beable to congratulate our Scotch friends upon regaining what they have lost for the last three hundred years .- Weekly Register.

> In the House of Lords 8th inst., the bill to abolish

the latest the control of the contro

We announced last week the decision of the Middlesex magistrates, who by a majority of 60 to 51 have rescinded their resolution of last May, adduce any amount of argument in favor of the more immediate portion of our subject, but we teel we have adopted the recommendation of the Visiting Justices immediate portion of our subject, but we teel we have adopted the recomendation of the Visiting Justices said enough. Wiser and older heads than ours can that the Catholic priest should be allowed to nesemdevise means of making the study of our Celtic language a popular success, if they are really interested
in checking its utter decay. How long will the a long and obstinate conflict. We congratulate the Middlesex magistrates on baving at length redeemed their character from the stigms which the bigotry of a minority had brought upon it. We thank the noblemen and gentlemen who attended to see justice done, and we invite our Catholic readers to recognise their obligations to Mr Swift, who was exerted himself for years against opposition and discouragement -first, to bring the law into harmony with to put the law into execution .- Tublet.

THE INCONSOLABLE WIDOWED QUEEN AND HER Gueste.-The London Review condemns the conduct of the Ministry, in permitting the Queen to lower her dignity, by entertaining the most uncheste Prince in Europe; and it draws a parallel between the Sultan and Brigham Young, the Mormon Headcentre, not by any means, so disparaging to the latter.

THE SULTAN'S VISIT-LETTER TO THE PRINCE OF WALES. A telegram was received at Marlborough house from his Imperial Mejesty the Saltan, on Tuesday afternoon, acknowledging in graceful terms the cordial reception he met with in this country. Translated from the Fren h, it is as follows:Calais, July 23, 1867.—To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales London. At the moment of quitting the Royal yacht, and, in porting from the British flag, I feel a desire to thank once more her Mojesty the Queen for the kindness which she has shown to me; and her people, for the reception which they have accorded me. I am equally grateful to your Royal Highness for all your attentions. I pray you to be so good as to transmit the expression of my sentiments to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and to make known at the same time to the valiant army of the Queen, by the voice of its illustrious chief, how much I am touched by the sympathies which they have shown to me, and how much I am its admirer I beg your Royal Highness also to convey my thanks to the brave and brilliant royal navy, which has given me so noble a spectacle of its power and of its magnificence. - ABDUL AZIZ KHAN, (on board the Royal yacht Osborne.)'

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.-The French Impe rial steam yacht Reine Horsense, with her Majesty the Empress of the French on board, arrived off Portamonth early on Monday morning the 22nd ult., week. from Havre, after a pleasant passage of eight hours, and anchored until the afternoon in the vicinity of the Spit Booy. A party of ladies and gentlemen from the yacht, including it was supposed the Empress, landed at South sea in the morning, and spent some time on the Esplanade and Common, and partook of luncheon at the Pier Hotel. Shortly before two p.m. the Reine Horlenso again weighed her anchor, and steamed slowly past the fleet at Spithead for Osborne, where the Empress arrived on a visit to her Majesty the Queen soon after 3 p.m. As the Empress travelled incognite the yacht hoisted no colors. After spending two days at Osborne, the to be severe and cutting— The Secretary acknow-Empress returned to France.

GUARDS INSTITUTE. - An institute or club for the resort and recreation of soldiers when out of barracks, has been opened in London with great countries. A Growing Cause of Injanity.—The superintents by his Royal Highness the commander-in-Chief. The subscription is within the means of the soldiers, a dent of the Maclean Insane Asylum, in Beston, makes the following deplorable statement:—The amusements, refreshments at low rates, the use of a ibrary and news-room, accommodation, for writing &c. No fewer than 920 subscribers have already eptered, and the scheme-bids far to be a successful defenders.

Mysterious Discovery of Gunpowder. - On one and a-half pound, were found in the Post Office handcart, which was standing in the Arcade Newcastle. The parcels were wrapped in brown paper, and there were appearances about them which led to the belief that an attempt had been made to set them Chare .-- Newcastle Chronicle.

ROUPELL, THE FORGER.-Mr. Roupell, formerly M.P. for Lambeth, England, and better the extensive forgeries he perpetrated, which at one time made such a stir in England is said not likely to bear up much longer against the hardships and encroachments of prison life. He is said to have for years indulged in the hope of being liberated ; but latterly his spirits have sunk, and an early death will probably terminate the punishment he so richly de-

Two Men Burned Alive near Bolton .- A shocking accident occured on Tuesday at Blackrod, near Bolton, by which two men named Thomas Darbiand William Lee, lost their lives. The abira deceased were employed at the brickyard of Mesers. Smethurst & Co. coal proprietors, and it seems they had erected a cabin on the ground in which to sleep. The roof was constructed of sods, covered with thick layer of earth of between two and three tons weight, and on Thursday night, owing to the heavy rains, the material became loosened, and fell in upor the unfortunate men while they were asleep. Another man, named Ralph Pelers was in the cabin at the time and escaped uninjured but he was unable to render assistance; and the deceased, when extricated, were found to be quite dead, having been literally buried elive. Darbisbire was married, and leaves a widow and live children. Lee was single, and aged 20.

SINGULAR COLLISION ON THE NORTH LONDON RAIL-WAY.-Loss OF LIFE.-A very fearful collision, involving loss of life, and a serious destruction of property, took place on the North London Railway near the new station of Old Ford, Bow. On the west side of the line, the contractors for the Midland Railway have very large works for brickmaking. There is a siding from the main line into the brickfield where the trucks are loaded, and it appears that the points were not properly closed, for a heavy goods train from Haydon Square moving at about twenty miles an hour, left the main line and dashed into the siding, coming in fearful collision with some trucks which were loaded. The crash was awful. The trucks were hurled on one side and almost shivered to atoms or piled one upon the other. The goods engine left the rails, but kept an upright position. Several of the goods waggons were amashed, and there was a serious loss of property. A search was made, which resulted in the discovery of the mangled remains of a labourer named Thomas Meade, who had been engaged in loading one of the trucks. Another workingman, named Frost, was also found to have sustained serious injuries, and was removed to London Hospital, where he lies in a precarious

THE CORE ROWING CLUB ON THE THAMES. - The crew of the Cork Harbor Rowing Club, which competed at the metropolitan regatta on the Thomes on Friday and Saturday, have well and honourably maintained the reputation of the oarsmen of the Lee. On Friday, in a race for junior fours for a cup worth 100 guiness, they defeated with ease two London crews of considerable power; and on Saturday, in the deciding heat of the same race, they distanced the crew of the Ariel Club, whose opponents in the tie of the previous day had retired from the contest rather, than compete with such formidable anta- a cost of \$13,000.

gonists. Thirty persons were killed ourlight by the mil-

SHEFFIELD INDUSTRY. - At a meeting held in-Sheffield on Monday evening, a resolution was passed in favour of establishing a Chamber of Industry for that town. The great object of the contemplated chamber is declared to be to look to the interests of both capital and labour, in order to b ing them into closer union, to give advice in cases of dispute between the employers and employed, the study of the principles of political economy, and to examine the laws relating to capital and labour.

UNITED STATES.

It has been estimated that the number of Catholica in the United States in 1830 was 450,000, in 1840 in 1840 it was 960,000, and 4 400,000 in 1860. Accordjustice and secondly to prevail upon his colleagues ber every ton years, and in nearly one-lifth of the ing to these estimates the Catholics double in numwhole population. Seventy-five 'years ago the United States did not have a single Catholic Bishop. The first Bishopric was established at Baltimore in 1799 and now they have 7 Archbishops 39 Bishops 61 Archpriests 3,833 Priests 72 Seminaries, 4 400 Schools, 3,090 Churches, besides other institutions and property estimated at \$37,000,000.

The Rey. J. B. Hutchins, of Kentucky, Diocese of Louisville reached New York, on the morning of Sunnay, the 21st instant., on his return from Rome. He is the first priest that has arrived on these shores after attending the festival at Rome. Father Hutchios left Rome on the morning of July 1st. His remininiscences of the grand celebration are very interesting. Acting as chaplain to the Rt. Rev. Dr Lynch, Bishop of Charleston his position on the great day was very near the Holy Father. Besides this, on one or two occasions, notwithstanding the crowds of ecclesiastics at Rome, Father Butchins had the pleasure of being close by the person of the Pope -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Letters have been received from Rome in which it is stated that Bishop Rosecrans, of Cincinnati is to be the sucessor of the late Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. Rochester with the counties of Livingstone, Steuben. Ontario, and Mouroe, will be created a separate dioceso, with the Very Rev. William Gleason as the first Biahop.

The Rev L. A. Cambert, Catholic Pastor assisted by the Rev Patrick Brady, have just commenced the erection of a new Catholic church at Cairo, Illinois. It will be brick, and built in the Gothicstyle of archiecture. When erected it will be quitean imposing structure.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic Churchwas laid in Kent, Portage county Kinnesota, last

Six new Outholic churches have dedicated in Witconsin within the last two weeks.

A daughter of Horace Greeley is attending the convent at Fordbem, N. Y., and is said to be very much attached to the Catholic faith.

Naw York, Aug 7 .- The Herald's special says :-The Secretary of War has refused the President's polite invitation to retire from office. The President's note is very brief, only four lines in length, and simply states that grave public considerations constrain him to request Mr. Stanton's resignation. ledges the receipt of the President's note requesting his resignation, and answers that grave public considerations constrain him to continue in the position

brought insanity upon many persons during the last year. This indulgence seems to be increasing very greatly, and its consequences are indeed alarming. More persons, and chiefly soung men, either posiattempt to improve the social condition of our brave | tively instrue or who have been seriously damaged mentally and physically by this cause, have come under our professional observation, or have applied Tuesday week, three parcels of gunpowder, weighing here for advice and relief during the last year, than we can remember before in the same length of time."

SUTTON, THE MURDERER.-It is supposed that Samuel Sutton, who murdered Casar Zabriskie, at a picnic in Berger County, N.J., on the 5th of July last, has taken to the mountains in the western part on fire. On the previous evening, two packets of the of the county and so escaped through Orange Counsame explosive material were dropped into the Broad | ty into New York or through to the Peninsula. He is a large, stout, yellow man, with round full face, like a Chinaman, and apparently of a dull, sluggish temperament. A reward of \$150 has been for his capture.

William Taylor, who was born in 1757, and is consequently 110 years of age, and resides near Spencerville, Allen county, Obio, claims a place on the roll of the survivors of the revolution.

A witness in court at Lynn, given his festimony in a very quick and excited manner, was stopped by Judge Newhall, when he replied, 'It's the fault of my tongue. I should have made a botter lawyer than shoemaker, I know.'

A Kentucky peach grower has sold his entire crop as it hangs on the trees to a house in Cincinnati for \$14 000, or about \$2.75 per tree.

Twenty thousand Swiss women earn a comfortable living by watchmaking.

Many clergymen in this city addressed congresations of less than sixty persons yesterday morning .-N. Y. World, July 29.

Mr. Tilton, President of the Toledo Wabash, and

Great Western railroad, is living at Springfield in the house of the late lamented Lincoln, which is infested with patriotic pilgrims. A despondent editor remarks that if the country

grows much weree he shall publish notices of births under the head of 'disasters.' Julesburg, a town of three months growth on the

Pacific Railroad, bus elected a Mayor and City Government throughout. None of the members have been residents longer than ten days. A 'boarding house bureau' is the latest institution

in New York. It is not an institution with drawers that stick and a glass that is crucked, but a sort of hash intelligence office. A traveller describes New England as the greatest

watering place in the country. He couldn't get any thing but water.

They have patriots in Cincinnati. One gentleman offers to take the office of Mayor and not draw a cent of salary.

There are 50,000 working girls in New York and about twice as many who won't work for any consideration. The late fair in New York for the Girls' Protectory

has already realized over \$100,000. Many of the accounts are still open.

The Atlantic cable is the only telegraph that charges for dates of despatches. Every date over that line costs forty dollars in gold.

John II. Resgen, formerly Confederate Postmaster General, spoke to 2,500 freedmen in Palestine, Texas. July 4th.

Several oil reficeries have been seized in Brooklyn, N.Y., for violation of the internal revenue law.

Dan Rice the other evening in his circus, said that he was not going to defile the fair record of thirty-seven years as a respectable showman by becoming a member of Congress.

A \$50,000 libel suit is pending between the rival piano agents in Chicago. Two cable telegrams in cipher were sent from New

Orleans to Napoleon on Sunday morning, July 8, at

The centre of the United States has been fixed at., party of sources of the state language. Clergymen are aware of this. In the House of Lords 8th fast, the bill to abolish. Thirty persons were killed outright by the rail. Columbus, Nebreeks, nimety-six miles west of the important fact; be it their business, then, to take church-rates was rejected by a large majority.

Thirty persons were killed outright by the rail. Columbus, Nebreeks, nimety-six miles west of the church-rates was rejected by a large majority.

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The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY It No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

Q. E. CLERK, Editor.

TREMS XXARLY IN ADVANCE: So 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 Sorms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

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 be Three Dellars.

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

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST-1867.

Friday, 16 Et. Roch C. Saturday, 17- Fast, Octave of St. Lawrence. Sunday 18-Fifth after Pentecoat. St. Joachim C Monday, 19-St Hyscnithe C. Tuesday, 20-St. Bernard Ab. D. Wednesday, 21-St. Jeanne F. F. de Chantal, V. Thursday, 22 - Octave of the Assumption.

TO OUR READERS.

To-day we give to our readers the first numher of the Eighteenth volume of the TRUE WITNESS, and in doing so we deem it incumbent to say something for ourselves. In every age --- since the introduction of printing, every country and clime blessed with civilization, and its concomitant blessings-religion and morality,-has been favored with journals of different shades of politics and peculiar literary or religious views. Canada has not, perhaps been peculiarly favored with a newspaper press as well conducted as done to eradicate from the popular breast the would have been wished for. It is true the seeds of bigotry, intolerance, and irreligion have. on frequent occasions, been disseminated, but, "Thanks to the vigorous literary attainments of the the material well-being and domestic comforts of resciples of law and order, malcontents have not the people subject to them. At the present was yet been able to thwart the intentions of the exceed. In British North America there are ers of government have been most strictly demany Catholics who agree in all the essential fined, and its functions have been most limited, is dogmas of our Church; there are thousands also government interference incessantly and clamorwho differ as much in politics as they agree in ously invoked to devise and apply a remedy to Faith. They are scattered miles apart over the every ill which afflicts the sons of Adam. The wast Continent of America, and number amongst effects of soil, of climate, of geographical posiwhen thousands a majority from the British Isles. | tion, and geographical conditions, which are after • God has favored them on a foreign soil with all the chief agents in determining the material meace, pleaty, and pleasure, with an excellent condition of the human race, are all tacitly ig-"Government, and with all the accessories to their nored, or treated as of very slight account; and Suppmess in a future life. Bad literature im- everywhere the tendency is to attribute all difsosurdities of our religious combatants led the dire results which follow under such circumstances that the managers of this journal deteromined to found the paper, whose columns, as our creaders are aware, have since its foundation, beget and foster a taste or predilection for revo-Seen exclusively devoted to the interests of the "Catholic Church. Its end and aim are decidedly disaffection towards their particular government Catholic. From political squabbles and the Chickerings of office-seekers, it keeps apart .-There are other poriodicals which exist by the voorse and patronage of place-seekers-these let Them use as tools befitting their work. Howwever, although we strongly have opposed the atsacks of the champions of the Retormation, no will-feeling or bitterness exist on our part. In. woonclusion, we may say that the TRUE WITNESS ref 1867 is a fitting descendant of that of 1850. Ats position and its prospects are mainly to be attributed to the kindness and consideration which we have experienced from our supporters. We sincerely accord our thanks to all who have and in their subscridtions before hand, and hope That those who, through forgetfulness, have as get deferred to do so, will ere long fulfil their obligation. We congratulate ourselves upon The position the TRUE WITNESS has main Mained even amongst the opposition of many foes. We shall conclude our observations by hoping " Chat our journal will ever maintain its popularity as a thorough Catholic newspaper, and hope that ts claims to future support may be amply re-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

esponded to.

The Prussian Government appear to take deep relaterest in the welfare of Baron Von Magnus, this we deduce as a corollary, that a people that Minister resident of Prussia in the City of proposes to better its material condition by means Mexico. It has been ascertained that Von of organic political changes, or in other words by sive of them—are susceptible of an easy solution Magnus endeavored to save the life of Maximi-" Zian and by his so doing that the Mexican leaders wowed vengeance against him. Be this as it may. Prussian journals assert that since the death of Maximilian the Prussian government have rereceived no dispatches from the Baron.

Hungarian Department to which it is alleged he had been elected unanimously.

The Reform Bill has obtained a third reading in the House of Lords.

Advices from Abyssinia report that the British captives in that country are no longer in the hands of King Theodorus.

It is officially stated that the contracts for expiration of the Cupard contract are open to

Lengthy reports of the Wimbledon shooting appeared in all our English exchanges. An idea continue sending the paper, the subscription shall of the excellent claims of the breech loader as an arm of war may be had when we consider that minutes!

> Secretary Stanton and President Johnston have disagreed, as the latter wishes the former to tender his resignation. Mr. Stanton refuses to do so until the termination of the next election. This is only one of the beautiful bickerings of the Democracy.

> An exchange paper from Cincincati states that the weather is so warm as to be unfavorable to the growth of cereals.

The Indians have upset a freight train on the Union Pacific Railroad. The goods were consumed by flames, and the engineer, fireman and brakesman murdered. There is another report that three railway officials at a station on the line were killed.

The proclamation appouncing the issue of the writs for the General Elections was published on the 7th. The writs are dated 7th August, and are returnable on the 24th September, with the exception of those for the counties of Gaspe. Bonaventure, Chicoutimi, and Saguenay, which are returnable on the 24th October.

With all our boasted intellectual progress, in spite of our much vaunted spread of knowledge, and consequent dissipation of prejudices, we cannot see that as yet much, if anything, has been ancient and widespread prejudice with respect to the importance and direct influence of forms of secular governments and political institutions upon day, perhaps more than even now, when the powported from foreign countries and from the ferences perceptible betwixt the respective mate-States, has been sown broadcast amongst them ; real conditions of nations, or political communiand alas! but too frequently have the elegant ties, to differences of political institutions, and of forms of secular government. These erroneous unwary Catholic to doubt perhaps of matters to theories, or rather grossly exaggerated theories, him of vital importance. It was to obviate the as to the importance and the effects of political institutions and form of government are more than unphilosophical, they are actively and practically mischievous since they mevitably tend to lution; and inspire a wicked as well as foolish amongst a people which, contrasting its materia, condition with that of some of its neighbors. sees, or fancies that it sees, a greater amount of material prosperity amongst the latter, than itself | ple infamously governed, that people was the enjoys.

> affected by its political institutions; we will admit that there bave been, there may be again, crously bad, or rather badly administered, as percentibly to check or retard the material progress of a people possessing within themselves all the elements or factors of material prosperity, and capable of appreciating and making a due use of them. But such extreme cases are rare; and perhaps with the exception of Russia and Poland, not even in Central Africa or Asia is a living example of them to be found at the present day. But speaking of the ordinary forms of secular government under which the races of Indo-Germanic origin, for the most part live, it may safely be laid down as a general theorem, far as happiness is in any manner connected with material progress, and domestic comforts, is altoor mere forms of secular governments. From political revolution, has imagined a vain thing, and doomed itself to continual disappointment. Let us take a case or two in point. The resi-

especially, contrasting his material condition with that of the laboring man in the United States of

fact that the latter has, in many respects an advantage; that he has higher wages; that he iswith the exception of the lowest of the urban proletaires whose material condition already closely approximates to that of the same classes in London and Paris, - better fed, better clothed better lodged than the English laborer, and that he has far greater facilities for raising himself carrying the British mails to New York at the from the condition of a recipient of wages, to that of a capitalist or holder of property. Seeall bidders, but that British vessels will get the ing these things; seeing also that there is a perceptible difference betwixt the political institutions of the U. States and those of Great Britain : match for the Dake of Cambridge's prize have and being at the same time but a hungler in the use of the inductive, or Baconian system of philosophy, he will very probably, indeed he generally does next to the absurd and illogical conclusion 75 shots were discharged from one gun in three | that, somehow or other the higher material status of the working classes in the U. States is due to some superiority in the political institutions, or form of government in the latter; to the absence of those monarchical and aristocratical elements which obtain in the British form of government. In this most pernicinos delusion he will unfortugately be encouraged by many an unprincipled demagogue, and fautor of revolutions.

For the latter will carefully refrain from pointing out the fact, that every material advantage that the mechanics, laborers and cultivators of the soil in the U. States enjoy over the same classes in the British Isles is due wholly and solely to the material and geographical conditions of the said States; to their climate, to their soil; and above all to the fact that they in proportion to their population they possess, as compared with Great Britain, an incalculably larger area of good land fitted for the cultivation of the ce reals, and of which a great part is still the property of the government and not of individuals, and of which therefore the government has the right to dispose on such terms as it pleases. To these things, and to its coal fields, in area equal to thirty seven times the area of all the coal fields of Great Britain, is all the material prosperity of the U. States exclusively due.

So too we shall sometimes hear Canadians grumbling, and shall read in the Rouges organs high spiced eulogies of Annexation to the U. States as a remedy for all the defects which they find or pretend to find in the material condition of Her Majesty's subjects in this part of the world. And so too no doubt, were there still further to the North, and on the very verge of the Arctic Circle, another political community with institutions and forms of government differing from those of Canada, there would not be wanting, amongst them wiseacres to attribute their poverty and disadvantageous physical circumstances to political causes, and to suggest a union with their Southern neighbors as the cure for all the consequences of their rigorous climate. In such a proposition there would be just as much good sense as there is in the proposition that political Annexation to the U. States would ameliorate the physical circumstances of Canadians.

But perhaps a more striking instance of the error which we must upon is to be found in the history of Ireland. It is always assumed as incontrovertible, that there is no better test of the material condition of a people than that afforded by the statistics of population: that a steadily increasing population is an infallible sign of a well-to-do people, and therefore of good government: and that a decreasing population on the other hand is a certain sign of a suffering and therefore of a badly governed people. How do facts bear out these propositions?

Certainly if ever there was in Europe a peo-Irish during the one hundred and forty years We would not of course absolutely deny that that elapsed from the conquest of Ireland by the the material well-being of a people may be Anglo Dutch, to the repeal of the Penal Laws in the reign of George the fourth : and yet during the whole of that time, the population of Iresecular governments so exceptionally, so atro- land steadily and rapidly increased, so that at the last named period it bad reached the dimensions of about eight millions. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that since the passing of Catholic Emancipation, the political institutions of Ireland, though very far from being perfect, are far superior to her political institutions during the eighteenth century: and yet of late years the population of Ireland has steadily and rapidly decreased. Thus we have before us two phenomena, which directly give the he to the vulgar impression respecting the omnipotent and direct influence of political institutions and forms of government upon the happiness or material wellthat the happiness of their several subjects in so being of the people. We have on the one hand the most abominable political institutions -and a and 3. constantly increasing population: on the other gether independent of their political institutions, hand, political institutions greatly ameliorated accompanied with a rapid depopulation.

These phenomena, irreconcilable with the generally received theories, nay, utterly subverby those who reject those theories-and believe with the poet that little, that but very little, of dent of the British Islands, the laboring man, of government or to political institutions. The divorce: for that which is possible and agreeable period of most infamous government was due to and of frequent recurrence. Kossuth has declined to take a seat in the North America, will probably he struck by the the morality and chastity of the Irish, and this The Catholic principle of marriage "one with Himself has determined the conditions of cur

which taught them to hold impurity, and these artificial checks on the increase of population intelligible, and, as we see by the facts around known unhappily but too well on this Continent, us in existing Catholic communities, can be rein deepest abhorrence. The depopulation of Ireland now going on, is due, not to any change for the worse in its political institutions or form of government-for these in so far as they have been changed, have been improved-but to the greater facilities now afforded for emigration; to the cheapness and rapidity of the trans-Atlantic voyage; to the powerful attraction of the rich corn-growing lands of the Western Hemisphere: in part, to the failure of the potato crop, which entered so largely into the diet of the Irish peasant; but above all to the demand for labor, skilled and unskilled, that necessarily obtains in stands in the U. States.

So also in these same vannted States we see a Eastern, or sea-board States to the newly created thence conclude to the superior political institutions and forms of government of the latter? Assuredly we must do so, if the theories laid down by some shallow politico-economists of the democratic school he based upon truth.

Given a good climate suited for the growth of the vine and the cereals; given, in proportion to the population, abundance of good land; given above all coal-for coal is the prime factor in all civilisation considered as a fact in the material order-and in so far as the physical well-being and domestic comforts of the people of a country so circumstanced are concerned, it matters but little, very little, what their political institutions, what their form of government. On the other hand, in spite of the best institutions, in spite of the best form of government that the wit of man ever desired, the land wanting in any of these important conditions; that has a capricious climate unsuited to the growth of wheat; where the area of good arable land in proportion to the population is small; and that has not an abundance of coal, can never be anything but a poor country, from which the people, in a chronic state of suffering, will by an inevitable law of nature, as constant as that which regulates the flow of rivers, continually emigrate in search of the three essential prerequisites of material prosperity, that is to say, climate, soil, and coal.

It is perhaps not inexpedient to insist upon these truisms, or axioms of political economy at the present day, when organic political changeswhich of course upply revolution—are by designing and unprincipled agitators constantly held up to the ignorant and unwary as the certain cure for all the ills of humanity. Men are always too prone to believe that ther sufferings, their poverty, their physical condition if unfortunate, are the fault of others, especially of their rulers; and thus are prone to disaffection against their government—for who is there who cannot find something or o'ker in his material surroundings to complain of? Yet would a dispassionate review and careful enumeration of all surroundings convince them, in most cases, that after all their form of government, and the political institutions under which they lived, had little to do with their happiness or their unhappiness, in so far as these depend upon material circumstances: and would. we have no doubt, if carried on without prejudice, tend to render them more contented with those forms and institutions, and less prone to be seduced by the sophistries of the demagogue, and the clau-trap of the political adventurer,

DIVORCE, AND LEGALIZED CONCUBINAGE. -In a late issue of the Montreal Witness we find the following extract from a Yankee journal, which we reproduce, together with the comments thereupon of an evangelical contemporary : "Marriage and Divorce in Indiana. — The ease with which divorces can be obtained in Indiana may be gathered from the following from the Winimac Democrat :- 'There is a married couple living in this country whose matrimonial history is rather unusual, the woman having been married four times, and yet is living with her first husband.
After sharing the couch of her "worser-balf" a few years the wife got a divorce from husband No. 1, and was married to husband No. 2. In a little while she applied for and obtained a divorce from husband No 2.to husband No 3. In the course of time she became weary of her bonds, and was divorced from husband No. 3 Then her first love resumed its sway in her heart, and, to make amends for her aseming way wardness, she sought out and again met husband No. 1, when they were the second time indissolubly bound up in the tender cords of wedlock, and are now living happily and peacefully together, with the company of two children by their first marriage. She was not blessed with any offspring by either her second or third husband, so after years of separation from her first object of happiness, naught now remains to remind her of the past "There is only a legal difference, after all, heestrangement save the memory of hasbands Nos. 2

[The facility of divorce above indicated is the scandal and disgrace, not only of Indians, but of many other States of the Union. The fruits of this unscriptural and disastrous system are neither more nor less legalized concubinage; and, where it prevails, there con be but small inducement to have a family This is probably one of the causes of that singular unprolificness of New England marriages which is now attracting the serious attention of New England divines and physicians.—ED. Witness.

morality was the work of their peculiar religion, one, and for ever," which tolerates no divorce of vinculo, under any conceivable circumstances, is duced to practice.

So also is the extreme Protestant principle advocated by the school of which the Westman. ster Review is the organ or exponent : To wit -that marriage, or the cohabitation of the sexes is a mere civil contract, to be left therefore, in so far as its terms are concerned, to the discre. tion of the contracting parties: who should be at liberty to contract to cohabit, for life, for a term of years, or during mutual pleasure, or good nehavior, just as it may suit their convenience, or their passions. This is the only Protestant theory of marriage, or sexual cohabitation, logia country in which the area of unoccupied arable | cally tenable; and according to it in the interland, stands in the ratio to population, that it ference of the civil magistrate with the contracting parties, so long as neither preaks faith with the other, or does wrong to any third party. continual stream of emigration flowing from the is a simple piece of impertinence. The civil accidents which accrue from the contract-and States and Territories of the West. Shall we nothing more, belongs to the domain of the civil magistrate.

> But between these two logical theories of marriage, the Catholic theory and the extreme Protestant theory-of which the first is based upon the assumption that, under the Christian dispensation God Himself has determined the conditions under which the sexual unions of His creatures should be contracted: and the second, or Protestant theory, is, that God has laid down no positive law on the subject, and has therefore lest His creatures free to determine those conditions for themselves—it has been attempted to interpolate a third theory of marriage, to witthat the State or civil magistrate has the right to determine the terms or conditions of the sub. ject's sexual poious: that unions contracted in compliance with these terms alone are to be considered marriages: and that all other sexual unions are simply concubinage. This theory is so supremely ridiculous-not to say tyrannicalthat it will not bear the most delicate handling: for how can a civil magistrate impose a moral obligation in the matter of the intercourse of the sexes: how can he by any act of his make that cohabitation boly, chaste, and pure, which with. out his intervention would be unchaste, impure? He can impose legal obligations of course; he can attach advantageous legal consequences in the matter of succeeding to, or inheriting property, to unions contracted in accordance with his requirements, and withold those legal consequences from unions in which these requirements have not been complied with. But what he cannot do, what no one but God Himself can do, is to make that sexual cobabitation moral, which, without his sanction would be immoral-or that immoral which his sanction to it refused, would be moral. Prudential considerations, regard for the proprietary rights of usue of such unions. with of course prompt men and women to comply with the law in so far as that law interferes not with their conscientious convictions: but no one, not a born fool, will in so far as the morality of the proceeding is concerned, ever bother his head, whether his cohabitation with a person of the other sex is, or is not in conformity, with the regulations of the civil magistrate. Morality depends not upon what the civil magistrate says but upon what God bas said.

Therefore is it that, outside of the Catholic Church, and of that section of the Protestant world-daily we fear becoming smaller-which holds that, God Himself has prescribed the terms of His creature's marriages: that marriage is, therefore something more than a mere civil contract: that its terms, as baving been determined by God Himself are as far beyond the reach of the civil magistrate, as God is above man; that in consequence, a civil magistrate can neither bind with nor loose from the marriage tie,-can no more dissolve a marriage, than he can impose a marriage upon two persons reluctant to contract one with its obligations, therefore in it, we say that we can never obtain an answer to the question-" What is the moral (not legal) but moral difference betwixt marriage and legalised concubinage? Put this question to any Protestant who recognises the power of the State to grant a divorce, and you will find that, if he answer at all, he can assign no difference whatsoever except a mere legal difference betwixt the two.

What is the practical consequence? Very many Protestants argue in this wise, and by this logic hush the still small voice of conscience reproaching them with their irregular amours .twixt marriage and concubinage, both are merely civil contracts, differing in this only-that one is a sexual union contracted in accordance with the conventional laws of the State, and the other is a union contracted without regard to those laws. It is true that we discard the person with whom we cohabit every six months or so, and chose other companions, but after all, how can there But the "facility of divorce" is the direct and be any more sin in one doing so propria motu, what men suffer or enjoy is attributacle to forms necessary consequence of the "possibility" of or by mutual consent, than in doing the same thing by authority of the divorce court A rapid increase of Ireland's population during a will soon, in the nature of thicgs, become facile, legal difference, there may be, but not a moral one." We defy any one who denies that God

exual unions: who assert marriage to be but a civil contract, and denies that it is not indissoluble-to detect a flaw in this reasoning: or to show that there is anything more contrary to God's law in these temporary liaisons which, amongst too many young men and women are voluntarily contracted, and by mutual consent quickly severed, than there is in the more legal unions contracted by their parents, and liable to he severed by a finding of a divorce court.

Protestant parents often profess to wonder at: to mourn over, the immorality of their own sons in this matter of sexual intercourse. Do they ever ask themselves the question-" How far are we responsible for this, and for these unhappy making of it a mere civil contract, and by tolethat in the latter, there is nothing that need disturb their conscience?

TRISH CLAIMS AT HOME AND ABROAD .marvellous -a copy of the same publication finds all-the poor equally as the rich. ts way daily into the hands of the mechanic and with gilt edge and elaborate ornamentation is ever struck off for the latter. Yet notwithstanding the ability with which it is conducted. telligence and enterprise, adhering with tenacity to theories to which the press, with few exceptions have agreed should be definitely abandoned.

The majority of the journals of Canada, the States and Britain now admit that the past go vernment of Ireland has been marked by ignorance and incapacity. Evils for which common sense in vain suggested remedies, have been allowed to grow to colossal dimensions. The Trish at home are gravely asked by one of our latest English exchanges, " the London Times" why with equal laws is there such an absence of vens of refuge constructed for the tiny craft in which the hardy Irish fishermen ply their precarious and dangerous avocation, do they "knock at the treasury doors?" In a word, says the leading organ " why don't you do as we do"? The merest tyro in Irish history can supply the fact that legal enactments were at one time resorted to in order to crush manufacturing enterprise in Ireland; and, although these enactments are now a dead letter, the spirit survives, and every effort in this direction has to encounter an unseen but organised combination. In matters of simple enterprise who is so likely to forget the last Galway Packet station—the bribery which planned the consummated evil casualty—the invariable "screw loose?"-every voyage causing detention, and subjecting the company to the imposimanufactures, to coerce the people of Ireland to engage wholly in agricultural pursuits; and when this object was attained free trade was introduced without a thought on the part of the English legislature of affording compensation-except it be the rather equivocal one of increased taxas tion .- for the sudden destruction of Irish industry, based upon national faith, propped up by protection and tostered into an abnormal growth by the systematic suppression of manufacturing enterprise. Well, we say, what about the charge preferred against us by the London Times for "knocking at the door of the Treasury?" Has the widow indeed who cast in her mite-" all that she had "-become a suppliant for relief? We deny it. Justice, not mendicancy, knocks at the Treasury gates, with securities in one hand, and pointing to the coffers which, as has been lately demonstrated in the British House of Commons, she has contributed more than an equitable share in creating, asks for a little par

ticipation in the benefits of its expenditure. If the sluices of the national reservoirs are to admit of copious and fertilizing streams to one portion of the empire, while but a few drops which might be counted reach the parched land which it is surprising that an everlasting evaporarion has not already calcined, is it mendicancy to point out the partiality? Only a lew days ago England with pardonable pride marshalled a fleet not alone for the special gratification of the Sultan, but that the world might gaze upon it

and tremble. Justice with her fingers still tapping at the Treasury doors might be excused for gently asking where were the untold millions spent in the construction of those colossal ironclads? What harbors have been improved for their reception? or how many of them ever found their way into Irish ports?

It is idle thus to combat individual crotchets. Ireland contends at fearful odds with free trade; it is wasted by absenteeism, impoverished by an inequitable taxation, and while the masses with an instinct that never errs, are flying to our shores in Canada and to the States, we hold that it is the bounden duty of a government, particularly under the artificial and exceptional circumstances of poor old Ireland, to deal directly with the impediments to its progress, to initiate, to aid, and to foster Irish enterprise. There is a strange anomaly in the fact that while England is increasing, beyond all precedent, the have ever been her right arm in time of need are same diocese, was promoted to Subdeaconship. flying in thousands from her shores. Political economy may smile when we assert that a tithe of the sum necessary for the construction of such friends and relatives of the ordained who had a fleet would not be ill spent in staying a wasting come to witness it.

exodus, and establishing prosperity amongst a loyal and industrious people.

Irishmen can well afford to treat with scorn the attack of journals like the London Times soothing influences of that spirit which the when it prattles of the inactivity of the Irish Apostle James describes as pure and undefiledwhilst under the same laws as the people of the sister isles. The solution of the question "How sands were present, the utmost unanimity preis it that Irish talent, Irish enterprise, Irish industry, Irish faith and devotion to the cause of faith and fatherland is on a par in America with of St. Patrick have banded themselves together the people of other nationalities" may be easily ascertained if we institute a comparison between | dominated, and the orphans subdued all bitterness the equal and the unequal facilities afforded for the Irishmen at home and abroad.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,-Your readers will, I am sure, find pleaconnexions our boys have formed?" Have we sure in being informed that not only on its fron- their moral and intellectual culture. When Esq., Lumber Merchant. not, by denying the indissolubility of marriage tier, but also in the very centre of Glengarry, is the important cause of Catholic Education the annals of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, making decided progress. Here in Alexandria, they will doubtless offer up a prayer for the Rev. rating divorce, placed marriage and concubinage the oldest village in the County of Glengarry, Father O'Brien, who has so deligently laboured on a moral level, and thus taught our own sons we Catholics have the happiness of possessing a for their welfare. The extortation to the public Separate School, in two departments male and to support, by their presence, the noble objects female, in successful operation for more than of charity connected with those, who under the ten years past. But since the month of January providence of God, have been robbed of the last, there has been a marked improvement in endearing terms father and mother upon earth, both branches of our school in point of numbers, Statesmen, political economists, and philanthro- in consequence of our adopting, at that period, Father in Heaven, was responded to. From an phists vie with each other in paying a just tribute the free school system, and thereby placing the early hour the street cars were filled with people, to the press. Its cheapness and its ubiquity are priceless boon of education within the reach of and in the line of streets from the city was

the monarch; for, we believe no special edition report of the Examination and Distribution of which were confined to the 13th Hussars-Prizes in the female department, which is effi. Tilting at the Ring.' Fifteen competitors enciently presided over by Sisters of the Holy tered, Private G. Derkin won the first prize, and Cross, from St. Laurent, near Montreal, which Private R. Tyrer the second. Then followed and the fearlessness, when fortified by conviction event occurred on the 6th uit., until he should and truth with which it keeps in the van of pub- have the satisfaction, which he now enjoys, of competitors and the wonderful management of lic opinion until that opinion acquires consistency being able to say a word regarding a similar their horses, elicited loud applause. Private F. and shape, -it is a little disheartening sometimes event at the Brick school, male department, which | Casey made eleven points, and received first to meet with men, remarkable otherwise for in is under the competent surveillance of Mr. prize; Private Derkin made 9 points and received Angus J. Campbell, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., the second prize. Next came a Bout of Foils, whereat several prizes were distributed amongst | the opponents were wary, though not so sucthe most deserving pupils in the respective cessful as the stage play in the Corsican Brothers, branches taught in the school.

in both branches of the school, the pupils ac- awarded the first prize. Private R. Gough the quitted themselves most creditably. In support second, 'Sword verses Bayonet.' This was a rare of my position I may further state that at the sight, the horsemanship was of a very superior Examination of the male department, all who order, and Private Casey skilfully repelled the assisted thereat, but especially the Revd. Mr. | bayonet attacks, and was declared the winner of Cameron of Lochiel, Local Superintendent of the first prize. Private Crinion, who made an Schools, and Principal Houghton of the Alexmanufacturing enterprise in Ireland? and why it andria Grammar School, frequently expressed the Irish at home want harbors improved, or had their satisfaction with the manner in which the pupils in the different classes responded to the searching ordeal of questions to which they were subjected by the Examiners, among whom I recognized the Revd. Father Masterson, P.P., St. Raphaels; Revd. Charles H. Gauthier, Professor in Regiopolis College, Kingston, and our own Parish Priest, besides the deservedly popular Teacher of the School.

At the close of the exercises, upon being invited to do so by Father O'Connor, P.P., both the Revd. Local Superintendent of Schools, and Principal Houghton of the Grammar School, addressed the pupils in a few eloquent remarks on the proficiency which they evinced in the different branches upon which they had been good, humour prevailed and every one seemed examined, and exhorted them to renewed activity on the reopening of the School, after the midtion of overwhelming fines-the marked change summer vacations. Indeed the last named genin the tactics of the older English companies, tleman insisted very forcibly on the superiority, calling for the first time at the Irish ports, &c., in a religious point of view, of Separate Schools, &c. The object of the successive governments (or Church Schools, as he preferred to term considered as out of place. Going back only to 1854, for the past half century was, by suppressing them,) over any other denomination of Schools, for the proper educational training of the rising direction, making a total of seventy-sight passages generation; and very naturally, his excellent | per annum from Europe to the United States of Amer-

the examination at the Nun's School, your hum- one per annum from Europe to North America; and ble scribe has the authority of the above named so immensely do the trade and traffic between Europe reverend clergy, and of the Reverend Father and America increase that more vessels have com-McDonell, P.P., Lochiel, for averring that never before in the history of this school, did so large and must ever be three thousand one hundred an amount of success attend any of its examinations as on the present occasion—proof that the school is steadily progressing in efficiency. In this branch of our Separate School, as in the other, the successful competitors were rewarded with a bandsome number of prizes, which afforded a subject (1 think) of legitimate pride to both parents and pupils.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of made to Father O'Connor of assisting at the Distribution of Prizes, we were obliged to forego the pleasure of witnessing his Lordship give away these prizes with his own band. But in away these prizes with his own hand. But in was drowned, a short distance from shore. He had order to make up as far as possible for his ingone, with several acquaintances, to the Lake, on a ability to preside upon that occasion, his Lord. ship has since, with characteristic generosity, forwarded to Father O'Connor four valuable books, to be given in his name, to the four most across the River St. Charles for the second deserving pupils in this school,-from these facts, time. Mr. Editor, and others which I might adduce did space permit, I feel confident that your readers | artillery which stopped at Point Levi, some weeks will readily acknowledge that the Catholics of ago, on its way from New Brunswick to a western this Parish have just reasons to feel proud, as I last night. The brigade had its quarters at the camp, am aware they do, of having so flourishing a its halt having been made principally to allow of men Separate School in their midst—the daily aver. and horses being properly refreshed after their jourage attendance of which, for the past seven or ney .- Quebec Chronicle, Thursday eight months, has been a fraction over one hundred and ten pupils; shewing an increase of more than twice the average attendance of former

LOCHIEL. Alexandria, Glengarry, ? August 5th 1867.

ORDINATIONS .- On Sunday morning last, 11th inst., the Revds. Messrs. H. Langlois and Aug. Chevalier, of this Diocese, were promoted to the holy order of the Priesthood, by His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal. On the felling trees, killing cattle and sheep, and harrying. humber of ships of war, the people of Ireland who same occasion, the Rev. Joseph Gaudet of the the farmers, some of whom are heavy losers.

The interesting ceremony took place in the St. John's crew for the championship of the world presence of many of our citizens and of the has been arranged and will come off on the Connection new programme may obtain gratis, from the french and selections of the ordered who had

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM PIC-NIC. to visit the fatherless in their affliction. Thouvailed, and when father O'Brien escorted upon to protect, the better feelings of their nature preand animosity. No one could have looked upon them without emotion. No one could look at their ruddy faces, have had any doubt that their bodily comforts were cared for. No one could have gazed into their eyes, beaming with intelligence, and had any misgivings about they arrive to the estate of manhood, and read and who have been taught to pray to their crowded with pedestrians. The programme was Your Correspondent deferred sending you a good, and commenced with the Military sports, 'Sword Practice.' The agility and skill of the they contested as though their lives depended It is no exaggeration on my part to say that | upon the event. Private R. Sedgwick was admirable defence with the bayonet, received the second prize.

The military sports ended-then followed a Sack Race' in heats, which requires no description; it had its usual awkwardness and tumbles, and after great exertion, James Bycon wins the 1st and 3rd, and William Wark the 2nd.

The next race was for one mile, with this result, A. Moffatt, 1st; John Cullen, 2nd.

Then followed a half mile race, which was won by Private Derkin, of the 13th Hossars. Irish Jigs, Sailor's Hornpipes and Highland

Flings concluded the amusements, and then were danced in the shades of evenicg.

Pecuniarlily the pic nic was a success. About three thousand people were present, the utmost heartily to enter into the sports.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAFFIC .- The London Canadian News says: A reference to what has taken place on the Atlantic during the last few years may not be there was then but one steamer each week and one alternate week in each address was heartily applauded by an appreciative ica and seventy-eight passages from the United States to Europe. In the column of the Times for the Going back now to the 30th ult. the period of of steamers at the rate of four hundred and eighty-7th of January, 1867, may be seen the advertisements menced running since the beginning of May last. Yet the sea passage is what it was in the beginning miles from New York to Liverpool, more to Bremen and Hamburg, some what less from Beston to Liverpool, Bremen and Hamburg, than from New York. and from four hundred to five hundred less from Quebec to the European ports than from New York or Boston. The storms by the Atlantic are as fear ful as ever; the dangers of its navigation are undiminished. The only charge in favor of the passage is that many of the more recently built steamers are of larger tonnage and of somewhat higher speed than those launched twelve or fifteen our beloved Bishop, Dr. Horan of Kingston, years ago; yet the stream - the torrent of traffic who was prevented by the inclemency of the ever goes on increasing, and every indication weather, from keeping his engagement previously points to further development, instead of to diminu-

SEVERAL PERSONS DROWNED .-- On Sunday a resident of St. John Subarb, Quebec, Joseph Croteau, while attempting to swim across Lake Cerriman, fishing excursion. Two men, belonging to St. Roch, were drowned it Lake St. Charles on Sunday. On the forenoon of the same day, Pierre Roy, of St.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS, - The brigade of horse

Nearly a hundred and sixty soldiers have re-enlisted in the regiments at Quebec. The increase of pay is exercising a beneficial influence.

MORTALITY OF TORONTO,-The returns for the month of July show the number of deaths to have been 114, against 115 in the same month last

The contract for the additions to the new fort at Toronto has been awarded, and the work will be pushed forward without delay. The additions will assist in securing better accommodation for the men of the artillery batteries now in garrison, and are expected to be completed this fall.

A feasful tornado passed over the township of East Zorra, in the county of Uoford, a few days ago

The rowing match between the Ward Bros and to be rowed is six miles. The stakes are \$2000 or ing all required notices. \$1000 a side. Aug. 16.

The Halifax Brilish Colonist says: For some -Yesterday Irishmen met at Guilbault's Gar. weeks Sanford Fieming, Esq., with a competent dens in the sacred cause of charity, under the state of Engineers, has been engaged conducting necessary arrangements for an early commencement of the great work, at our end of the line, -making surveys for a final selection of the route, and a permanent allignment of the road where they decide it must inevitably go. All this is done under the special direction of the General Government who we know are most anxious and fully determined that the work the ground those children for which the disciples shall be commenced at as early a day as posssible, and our portion put under contract immediately.

Died.

At 52 Upper St. Urbain Street, Bernard Augustine, son of B. Devlin, Esq., advocate, aged nine years and four months. May his soul rest in peace. In this city, on the morning of the 7th, Mr. Henry

Ryan, aged 28 years. In this city, on the 10th instant, Mary Ellen Finlay, aged 26 years, beloved wife of P. Jordan.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Daniel Farrell second son of Mr. Daniel Farrell, City Assessor, aged

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug 13, 1867.

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$5,00; Middlings, \$5.50 \$5,80; Fine, \$6,45 to \$6,60; Super., No. 2 \$0,00 to \$7,00; Superfine nominal \$7,50; Fancy \$7,75 to \$0,0; Extra, \$8,00 to \$8,50; Superior Extra \$9 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,50 to \$3,721 per100 lbs. Ostmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. -\$5,75 to \$5.95.

Wheat per bush of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1,55

Peas per 60 lbs-77c: Oats per bush of 32 lbs .- No sales on the spot or

for delivery - Dull at 40c to 41c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about

Rye per 56 lbs.-85c Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex-store at \$0.72

to \$0 75. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$5,10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00.-First Pearls, \$7.45 to \$0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$18,75 to \$19;-

Prime Mess, \$15,50; Prime, \$15. to \$00.00

1	MONTREAL RETAIL	MARK	ET PRICES.					
:			A	ug	13,	186	7	
'			8.	d.		8.	Ċ.	
	Flour, country, per quintal,		20	0	to	20	6	
	Oatmeal, do	,	0	0	to	0	0	
1	Indian Meal, do		11	0	to	00	0	
١	Wheat, per min.,		0	0	to	0	0	
۱	Barley, do,		G	0	to	. 0	0	
·	Peas, do.		5	0	to	5	6	
ı	Oats, do.		2	3	to	2	6	
ł	Butter, fresh, per lb.		1	0	to	1	3	
i	Do, salt do		0	61	to	0	7	
1	Beans, small white, per min		0	Ō	to	0		
1	Potatoes per bag		3	0	to	4	0	
1	Onions, per minot,		0	0	to	0	0	
1	Lard, per lb		0	8	to	0	9	
	Beef, per 1b		0	5	i to	0	9	
]	Pork, do		0	5	to	0		
Į	Mutton do		0	6	to	0	7	
1	Lamb, per quarter		4	0	to	б	3	
	Eggs, fresh, per dozen		0	6	to	0	6	
	Hav, per 100 bundles,	••••	\$8,0	00	to S	310	,50	
	Straw		\$3	.00	to	\$4	50	
	Beef, per 100 lbs,		\$	7,00) to	\$9	,00	



.... \$7,50 to \$8,00

CATROLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

THE FIRST ANNUAL PIONIO of the above Society will take place in GUILBAULT'S GARDENS, On WEDNESDAY, the 28th AUGUST.

Programme to be published in a few days. Admission, 25 cents. Ohildren half price. JOHN OBRIEN.

MASSON COLLEGE.

Pork, fresh, do

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, THEORETI-OAL AND PRACTICAL

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

FIRST SECTION.

18T AND 2ND YEARS. - GRAMMAR CLASSES. Their andjects:-

1st. Accentuated and Declamatory Reading. 2nd. Elements and Syntax of the French and

English Lauguages. 3rd. Arithmetic in all its branches, and Mental Calculation.

Different writings. 5th. The reading of Manuscripts.

Radiments of Bock-keeping 7th. Compendium of Universal History. SECOND SECTION.

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

1st. Book-keeping in all its divisions. Commercial Arithmetic. Commercial Correspondence.

Calligraphy.
Treatise on Commercial Law.

Insurance.

Telegraphing.
Banking Exchange, Discount, Customs and Commissions.

9th. Stenography 10th, History of Canada (for those only who follow the entire course.)

THIRD SECTION.

4TH YEAR, - CLASS OF LETTERS.

Its subjects:-Belles Lettres - Rhetoric. Contemporaneous History.

Commercial and Historic Geography.

Natural History. Horticulture (Flowers, Trees and Bees)

Architecture. Treatise on Domestic and Political Economy.

> 5TH YEAR .-- CLASS OF ECIENCES. Its subjects: -

1st. Course of Moral Philosophy.

2nd. Civil Law. Study of the Civil and Political Constitution 3rd.

of Canada.

Experimental Physics.

Applied Obemistry. 6th. Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS. Academic and Lineal Drawing - Vecal and Instru- French and English languages.

mental Geometry. Board and tnition: \$100.00.

N. B.—All persons wishing to be supplied with de-tailed information and a demonstrative exposition of the new programme may obtain gratis, from the

CONVENT OF LA PRAIRIE.

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

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

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

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

Seeing the extreme facility of communication by the Steamer, three times a day in Summer, and by Coach once a day in winter, La Prairie is only a few

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

The entrance of the pupils, this year, takes place on Monday, the 2nd September next. lst August, 1867.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, CIRCUIT COURT.

The Seventh day of June, one thousand eight hun dred and sixty seven.

PRESENT: The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ANDREW STUART. No. 551.

LOUIS EMERI GERVAIS, of the City of Three Rivers, Esquire, Merchant,

Plaintiff:

LEONIDE LANDRY, of the said City, Laborer and Shoe Maker,

Defendant.

ON the motion of Messieurs Hart and Desilets, Advocates, Attornies of the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Jean Baptiste Gaillong, one of the sworn Bailiffs in the District of Three Rivers of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, to the Writ of Summons issued in this cause, that the said Defendant cannot be found in the District of Three Rivers, and that he has left his domicile in the said District, it is by the Court ordered that the said Defendant be notified by an advertisement to be published twice in the French language in the Journal des Trois Rivieres, published in the City of Three River and twice in the English language in the TRUE WITNE'S, published in the City of Montreal, to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the delay of two months from the last insertion of the said advertisement, and that un his neglect or refusal to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the said delay, it be permitted to the the said Plaintiff to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default. Certified,
N. A. DUBERGER,

Dep. C.C.C.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, GIRCUIT COURT,

The Seventh day of June, one thousand eight hun dred and sixty-seven.

PRESENT :

The Hoe. Mr. JULTICE ANDREW STUART. No. 423,

MOSES E. HART, of the parish of St. Zephirin de Courval, Esquire, Notary,

Plaintiff; PATRICK LYNOH, of the parish of Ste. Brigitte,

ON the motion of Messrs Bart and Desilets Advocates, Attornies of the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Magloire Martin one of the sworn Bailiffs in the District of Three Rivers of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, to the Writ of Summons issued in the cause, that the said Defendant cannot be found in the District of Three Rivers, and that he has left his domicile in the said District it is by the Court ordered that the said Defendant be notified by an advertisement to be published twice in the French language in the Journal des Trois Rivieres, published in the City of Three Bivers, and twice in the English language in the TRUE WITNESS published in the City of Montreal, to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the delay of two months from the last insertion of the said advertisement, and that on his neglect or refusal to appear and answer to the action in this cause within the said delay, it be permitted to the said Plaintiff to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

> N. A. DUBERGER, Dep. 0.0.0

WANTED,

Certified.

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

TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mes agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completelyorganized. Able Teachers have been previded 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 wi include a complete Classical and Commercia Education. Particular attention will be given to;

A large and well selected Library will be OPER 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 Sepember, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

FÖREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of July 29 declares that the rumors of war which now prevail on the Continent are without foundation. It says that the existing relations of France with all the European powers are eminently peaceful. It denies that the formation of new military camps is contemplated, and says the reserves of artillery and cavalry horses are to be sold to the farmers in the department.

In the competitive trial of mowing and reaping

machines, which took place on July 30, on the Imperial farm at Vincennes, the distribution of prizes made by the jury shows that the American inventions excelled all others. O. H. McCormick receives the highest prize for his Resper and Mower, and gold medals are awarded to Messrs. Wood and Parry.

The Japanese in Paris have taught the cooks at the Grand Hotel how to 'bake' ice creams. Freeze your ice as hard as possible, wrap it quickly in a wery thin crust of pastry, and put it in the oven. The pastry will be baked before the ice melts (for pastry is a good non-conductor of heat), serve hot and you may enjoy the pleasure of eating hot pastry and ice cream at the same time.

Some excitement has been caused in Paris by the announcement that a pamphlet, said to be inspired by Count Bismarck, and treating of the best manner of fighting the French, has been issued at Berlin, and distributed to the army. The statement, of course, requires confirmation.

It is mentioned, as an example of the march of religious toleration, that the Mussulman who accompanies the Sultan as chaplain, and who is the second ecclesiastical dignitary in the religion of Turkey, paid visits on the 6th July to the Pope's Nuncio (a prelate), and to the Archbishop of Paris.

The harvest has made considerable progress in the Bonth of France, and the result does not appear to be s very brilliant one. In the Centre and East of France the state of affairs, without being so bad, does not give complete satisfaction to agriculturists. The same may be said of the North-East and West of France. In the northern district, however, with the exception of the Ardennez, the crop is very good.

The police force of Paris consists of 8,700 men. and the cost of maintaining the department is thirteen millions of francs, or one-twelfth of the revenue of the capital.

Before the Sultan left Paris, Fuad Pasha, in his Majesty's name, handed to the Prefect of the Seine a sum of 60,000 france for the poor of Paris.

It is reported in Paris that M. Louis Blanc is preparing a collection of the private papers of the Emperor Maximilian.

Signor Ratazzi is expected to visit Paris at the end of the present month to arrange for £24 000,000 on the church properties, which, it is believed, is to be raised by redeemable bonds, and not, as at first con-

templated, in the form of rentes.

A Paris correspondent says: "I went down the river recently to the island of Billancourt, where the chief agricultural show is to be found. The boat is ing but three feet of water, and worked by only two men. It belongs to the Swedish commission; there | bearing whatever. are hundreds of them in Sweden. It costs from £300 to £400."

FRANCE PREPARING FOR WAR .- The Paris correspondent of the London Herald states that Napoleon is forming three corps durmee of 100,000 men each, and making preparations which point to an active

By telegram last night from Paris it is denied that an interview will take place between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussis.

NAPOLEON'S HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES .-We heard some time ago that a very rich merchant of this city proposed to give one two, three or more millions for the erection of model houses as residences for working men. Whether Mr. A. T. Stewart, who is now in Paris, has taken the paras to exemine the forty-eight houses which the Emperor Napoleon designed, erected, and has just presented to a cooperative society of working men for the erection of cheap dwellings, we do not know; but from what we have heard of the houses and the conditions of the gift, we are inclined to think that nothing better has wher been devised. Each house contains three stories and cellars, and each floor is composed of two rooms and a small kitchen. The buildings themselves cost altogether \$64,000, or somewhat over \$1,300 each; but on adding the purchase of the ground and the expense of levelling, the whole sum spent must have been about \$100,000 (gold). We suppose that in this city the labour, material and ground would cost about twice as much as in Paris, but even then a million of dollars ought to erect some 240 houses upon the Napoleonic model. We cannot conceive a better thing for a rich man to do than to employ a million or two in this way.—N. Y. Times

To view the Paris Exhibition it is necessary; to

devote on an average five minutes to the glass case of each exhibitor. These number, it is stated, 45,000; it would therefore, tale 225,000 minutes, making 4,750 hours, or 156 days 6 hours; that is, 5 months 6 days, and 6 hours, reckoning 24 hours for each But as the interior of the palace can only be visited from 10 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening, there are only 8 hours at the visitor's disposil instead of 24. One would, therefore, be occu-pied in the inspection 15 months, 20 days, 2 hours. supposing that he entered the building every day at 10 o'clock and did not leave till 6. From this calculation it will be obvious that it is by no means possible to examine the whole of the Exhibition during the period of its duration.

The arrival of the Sultan in Paris has given rise to many anecdotes in the papers. Among them is one to this effect: M Leopold de Meyer, the planist. was called on to play before Abdul Aziz. In order no injury might be done to the beautiful mosaic floor the piano was placed on the backs of five Turks; then when M. de Meyer desired to sit down he was told that no one was permitted to be sented in the presence of the Sultan. Finally this difficulty was got over, and the professor was accommodated with a chair. The Sultan expressed himself highly delighted with the performance, and then asked the planist to

ITALY.

The Italie of July 25th says Signor Rattazzi was present at the last sitting of the committee on the bill for the suppression of the forced paper currency. He declared that the government would be enabled to withdraw the forced Currency if the Chamber would grant them the 600,000,000 lire they had demanded, and which they proposed should be raised in the form of an extraordinary tax on the ecclesiastical property. The committee is disposed to propose an additional clause to the bill stipulating that the withdrawl of the forced currency shall be effected on the first of july, 1868. The government will, however be allowed a few months' latitude in order to facilitate the operation, and to provide by other

means for the wants of the Treasury.

GABIBALDI AND ROME.—The Paris Temps says:— Letters from Florence continue to accredit the party of action with grave designs against Rome. The Riforma has just published a long letter from Garibaldi a sort of manifesto of a very violent kind against Kossuth declares that he never pronounced such a the Convention of the 15th September, with an ar- menace. dent appeal to the Roman insurrection. Reproaching the Government for throwing into prison with thieves the volunters engaged in the recent affair at Terni, Garibaldi exclaims- My friends and my sons will have the honour of fighting for the sublime cause of

Rome' THE POPE'S REIGN .- In a lette 1 from Rome in the prolonged occupation of the pontifical throne by Pope mony.

Pus IX:— The longevity of the Mastai-Farretti fa. A couple of conscripts belonging to the Imperial done.

pontifical throne so long as did St. Peter, who was Bishop of Rome for 23 years. This belief that no rendered. Pope can reach the time, of St Peter is almost uniwill attain that age, which 256 Popes have failed to do. His pontificate is one of the longest in the papal history. Pius VII, died a few months before reaching St. Peter's length of time. When a Pope is installed tions for such an event. the cardinals approach the throne and say, We wish your Holiness to live to the age of St. Peter, which you cannot exceed ' That is not an article of faith, replied Benedict XIV., who was still young and in perfect health. Nevertheless he reigned only 18

years.' The Pope has signified his intention of passing a few days on the borders of the Lake of Albano, in the Roman Campagna, to repose himself from his

recent fatigues. From twenty to thirty thousand peasants from the Pontifical provinces now annexed to Italy went to Rome on foot on St. Peter's Day. They walked day and night, and all the roads leaning to the Eternal Oity were crowded with them. All this multitude has not ceased to besiege the Vatican, and every time the Pope appeared they saluted him with pro-longed acclamations, which left no floubt as to their signification, and which were addressed as much to the respected Sovereign as to the Pontiff.

Letters from Florence report Garibaldi in a lively state of indignation. It appears the 'party of ac-tion' inclines to too rapid action. Garibaldi's Roman programme was that the Romans should commence a movement for the freedom of their city and then receive outside assistance from the red-shirt brigade. With this view be and Mazzini sent arms and contributed money. But some of the enthusiastic Garibaldians were too fast, and hence the absurd and unsuccessful attempt to cross the frontier which moved their leader to warth.

General Garibaldi arrived at Pistoja at half-past 11 on the morning of July 15. A large concourse of persons of all classes of society were waiting for him at the station, and two bands of music accompanied him to his hotel. In the evening the General made a speech from a balcony, and inveighed against the priests, saying, among other things, . Mark well my words- without Rome there is no Italy.' baldi was to leave Pistoja on the following day.

The Italian coupons are paid in Italy in paper, and in Paris in gold. The numerous precautions taken to prevent coupons being transferred from Italy and presented at Rothschild's have not been successful, and Ohevalier Nigra is said to have received a sharp despatch from Florence, complaining that the coupons were being bought up in Italy, and by some means were getting paid in Paris. Ohevalier Nigra immediately went to Rothschild's and remonatrated.

It is stated that the seventern questions which are to be the basis of debate in the ocumenical Council a small screw steamer, about fifty feet from stem to at Rome and which have been communicated to the stern, driven by an engine of four-horse power, draw. Bishops on returning to their dioceses relate exclusively to ecclesiastical subjects, and have no political

> FLORENCE-Several motions were brought forward. including one to pass to the order of the day. This proposal was opposed by Signor Rattazzi, who said that were it to be agreed to no opinion would be elicited from the majority upon the weighty questions which had been raised.

> Baron Ricasoli, the President of the la'e Ministry, justified the policy he had pursued, the aim of which he declared was to prove to Europe that the Italian Government, desiring to go to Rome by moral means, had given the Pope guarantees for the absolute independence of the Church.

The motion to pass to this simple order of the day was lost by 231 against 116 votes, ten members refraining from voting.

Signor Mancini then maved the following order of the day :- 'That the Chamber, recording the declara tions of the Government, that without a special law nothing can be initiated to the prejudice of the rights and prerogatives of the civil power in ecclesisstical matters, and taking note that the Ministry will preserve intact the rights of the State and the dignity of the nation, pass to the order of the day.'

This motion was agreed to by Signor Rattazzi who. however, deprecated the interpretation attached to tained say censure upon the conduct of Baron Ricasoli. The first portion of Signor Mancini's proposed order of the day was adopted unanimously, and the second portion by 192 against 93 votes, 21

members abstaining from voting.

The Pope always rises at five o'clock. Heat once goes to his prayers. At six, a valet de chambre is in attendance to shave him, after which he is visited oy the doctor. At seven he says mass. He rarely breakfasts before eleven, on account of the offices of the Sistine Chapel, and also because he receives his Ministers in the morning. Pius IX very seldom presides at the counsel of Ministers; that duty is left to Carninal Antonelli who gives an account to the Pope the same day of the resolutions that may be adopted, and who submits for his decision matters of importance. The temperate habits of the Pope

are well known in Rome.

The cholera seems to be raging in the South of Europe. During the first half of the present year 43 communes, of Southern Italy, had been visited and 5,518 cases out of 9,763 had proved fatal .-In Sicily the same old superstition survives which has proved so troublesome on former occasions. It is believed that the pestilence arises from malice of poisoners, and this belief has given rise to bloody riots. At Naples the disease has not yet made its appearance; very fortunately, inasmuch as the city is so crowded with visitors who have come in from Rome, that it is necessary to lay mattresses on the floors of the hotel for lack of proper sleeping accommodation.

Prince Charles of Roumania, who, during the first few months of his reign, was so popular with his subjects, must have been rather disagreeably surprised at his reception in Moldavia during his late tour in that part of his dominions. At Jassy the boyars declined to offer him a suitable residence, so that he was obliged to put up with very plebeian lodgings in the house of the prefect, and as he passed through the villages the only cry that greeted him was that of 'Murin de foame' (we are dying of hunger). An even more significant demonstration of public feeling was m'de at Reszi, where a memorial signed by 6.000 Moldavians was presented to the Prince, begging that the union at present existing between the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia might be dissolved.

The Magyar Ujrag publishes a letter from Kossuth denying the truth of a statement made by the Roumain Daputy, Sigismund Papp, that in a proclamation formerly addressed to the people of Roumania he had said, 'If you, Wallachians, do not obey and give up your arms within a week. I will. as true as God is in heaven drive you from the face of the earth, as the tempest sweeps away the chaff."

The magnificent dress worn by the Empress Elizabeth at the coronation has been presented to the Yevsprimer Church in Pesth. This is not the first time that such presentation has taken place, for plan. Maria Theresa gave her coronation cross to the then bishop of Erlau, who had it cut up into some priestly robes, which were worn by the present Bishop Liberte, the following remarks are made upon the of Erlau, Bartakovics, during the last grand cere-

conscripts. After a short parley the men were sur-

There is much caution shown by capitalists versal. Pius IX is now in the 22nd year of his in London, the feeling having become general portificate, and everything leads to the belief that he that war between France and Prussis is imminent. A private dispatch from Berlin makes mention of the general oppinion there that war is certain, and adds that Prussia is actively urging forward her prepara-

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 23 .- The deliberations of the Hanoverian notables who are coming to Berlin to consult with the Prussian Government on the future administration of Hanover are expected to commence next

Count Von Bismark is not expected to return to Berlin until the early part of August, but probably he will previously meet the King.

Lord Vane and his family have arrived here on their journey to St. Petersburg. His Lordship is the bearer of the insigns of the Order of the Garter to the

The Ex-Queen Marie of Hanover leaves Marien. burg to-morrow for Vienna. Her Majesty will travel via Cassel and Raircuth.

The Prussian Government has just commissioned General de Moltke the chief organizer of the late campaign in Germany, to study the strategical plan of a new railway in Silesia. The general is accompained by a considerable number of officers.

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA AND THE EMPRESS. -The Queen of Prussia has taken her departure perfectly enchanted with the manner in which she has been treated by the Empress. Their Majesties have promised to write to each other, and it will not be their fault if any breach of the peace occurs between this country and Prussia. On the table of the Prussian Embassy, when the Queen of Prussia took her last repast in Paris, she found, on sitting down to breakfast; a splendid bouquet composed of 150 varieties of roses in all their splendour. The author of this delicate attention was at Lepere file, whose pere has been decorated for his roses instead of his laurels. Lepre fils passed six months each year in Prussia, superintending the royal gardens. - Paris Correspondent of the Daity Telegraph.

AUSTRIA.

WILL THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA COME TO PARIS. The Paris correspondent of the Express says : - 'There are very great doubts whether the Emperor Napoleon will succeed in his project of having the Emperor of Austria to Paris. It was given out as quite settled a few days ago that Francis Joseph would come before the end of August. His natural grief for the sad end of his brother Maximilian would not it was said, prevent the patriotic monarch from pay. ing a visit necessary for the settlement of matters of transcendent importance. The carious notice in the Constitutionel last week that on a certain day the Emperor would be going to the Chalona Camp, and afterwards to the Pyrenees, and that all and saudry the sovereigns who desired to see him must make haste and come, was in reality nothing but a symptom of irritation at the hesitation of the Court of Vienna.

UNITED STATES.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE -The old locomotive used at times by Messrs. Fox, Howard & Co., in Cuiro, on the etreet-filling train, exploded on the 29th as the train was in the act of leaving the dirt pet just beyond the Mississippi levee. Mr. Hayward, chief engineer was on the engine temporarily, to ascertain, if possible, the defects, in order to remedy them. Immediately after letting on a full head of steam the explosion took place, killing Mr. Hayward and throwing Mr. John Wilson, the fireman, a distance of fifty feet or more, and inflicting upon him such injures as rendar his recovery donbtful. Indeed, it is believed by many, that his wounds are mortal and that he cannot live over one day; He as well as Mr. Hayward was shockingly scalded. his clothes being blown from his person and his firsh fairly cooked. Hayward was a man of family, Wil-son was unmarried. The explosion is attributed to defects in the boiler.

BURSTING OF A GRINDSTONE-On Tuesday afternoon a large grindstone in the Atlas Works, Pittsburg, burst from centrifugal force, and the massive pieces it by the members of the Left. Several Deputies flew in every direction striking in their peripherics also announced that it met with their approval in the side walls of the building, and almost totally the form proposed, as they did not consider it condemnation of the building, and almost totally demolishing it. Mr. John Chadwick, who was at the stone at the time of the accident, was quite severely injured by the portions of the flying mass striking him. The stone exploded with a detonation which was beard to a considerable distance, and with no small degree of alarm by those who chanced to be in the vicinity.

The following singular occurrence took place a days since at Ravenns, Obio: - While a lady of that place was working in her flower garden near her house, an owl suddenly darted down and alighted on her head, inserting its claws into her scaip, causing the blood to flow freely over her person. The lady, of course, being badly frightened, screamed at the top of her voice, and her son running to her assistance, found her struggling to detach the claws from her head, which she finally succeeded in doing by an effort that exhausted her strengthfor she remained, after assistance came, for some time in a state of unconsciousness, before she recovered her wonted presence of mind.

A sporting bet was recently made by a person residing at Andover that he would carry a man on his back a quarter of a mile in a couple of minutes, and some little interest was created by the match. The carrier and the man ready to be carried appeared at the starting point, when the former professed himself quite ready to carry the man, but not his clothes, and as the person who had up wittingly laid the wager declined to be carried through the streets without his habiliments, the stakes were claimed and handed over, much to this chagrin, and the entertainment of the bystauders.

A lady in Reading, Mass., while conversing with some visitors, suddenly turned pale, and sinking into a chair exclaimed 'Did you hear that gun? It effected me strangely;' and wept inconsolably. Her visitors had heard no repor', and it afterwards appeared that no gun had been fired at that time on the place. News came, however, that her prother, residing a hundred miles away was at that very bour fatally shot by the accidental discharge of his fowling-peice while bunting in a grove near his Louse.

A curious trial of strength occurred in Buffalo, July 18. There was a dispute as to the relative strength of two tug boats, and it was decided by attaching a strong hawser from the stern of one to the other. and at a given signal each endeavored to pull the sneaking husband of mine, and I'll oreak every bone other backwards. The winning, and, of course the strongest tug, dragged the other off captive.

Joseph Knigsley, a convict in the Illinois Penisink in the basement of the warden's house, where about me.' be had secreted himself in the hops of finding an opportunity to escape.

eight hours a day in May, and the employers were compelled to yield, on account of pressure of work. Having got through their burry, the bosses' now strike back,' and have re-astablished the ten hour

While Samuel Gregory a Delaware County (Pa.)

mily is proverblad in Sinigaglia. I knew a member armylately attempted to escape. They succeeded of it who 85 years of age, ostonished every one by in reaching an American vessel at Bremerhaver, his vivacity and agility. Among the common people which was just en the point of setting sail. The Anna, have formed a co-partnership to oust Juarez, at Rome, Pius IX, it is said, has got only two years prossing authorities threatened to open their batteries take possession of Mexico, and distribute all the more to live, because no Pope has ever occupied the commander refused to give up, the railread and canal franchises that may be by that time remaining, in that distracted country.

> An American paper says the rush of immigrants to Minnesota this year is unprecedented. Every in London, the feeling having become general steamboat and train is loaded with them, very generally carrying their teams, horses, cowe, sheep, &c., with them. Two thousand have passed over one track alone, bound for the Sauk Valley, since the Opening of navigation.
>
> There were 13 American mercantile sea-going

craft and '7 foreigners (bound to or from United ports) reported during the month of July as either totally lost or missing. They comprise I ship, 4 barks: 6 brigs, and 9 schooners-total, 20. Of these 7 were wracked, 3 burnt, 3 foundered, 1 run down, and 5 are missing.

Mr. Pierrepont closed his argument in the Surratt case on Tuesday. In the course of it he stated that the recommendation in the case of Mrs. Surratt was attached to the proceedings of the military commission which tried her, and was laid with the proceedings before the President when he approved of the sentence. At the conclusion Judge Fisher ordered a recess until Wednesday morning.

The August statement of the public debt shows the total debt at present to be \$2,886,685,896, a decrease of \$83 730,710 since a corresponding date last year. The amount of coin and currency in the Treasury is \$175,379,470 at present, which is an increase during the last twelve months of \$38,062,138.

It is probable that Tennessee, Virginia, and most of the other Southern States, will give Republican majorities at their next voting. The whites are taking less interest in public affairs, and a large majority of the votes cast will be by blacks.

General Sickles recently issued an order placing in arrest some of his subordinate officers in North Carolina, because they had interfered with political affairs in that State.

The little life-saving raft Nonpareil, which sailed from New York on the 4th of June with a crew of three men, arrived safe at Southampton, England, July 26th.

A New York City preacher announced last week that his place of worship was the 'coolest hall in the City.'

The Chicago courts have decided that the Board of Trade has power to expel members for insolvency.

A girl of fifteen bas arrived at St. Lovis. after a ourney on foot of 200 miles from an interior town She had started to find her parents but was robbed

on the road and came to St. Louis for assistance. Governor Throckmorton, they say, in view of the uncertainty of human affairs under military government directed a communication to 'His Excellency, or any other man, Governor of Louisiana.'

A man in New Hampshire attempted to enforce his argument on religion with a hoe handle, and nearly beat-out the brains of his antagonist.

The case of Gerritt Smith vs. the Chicago Tribune, for libel in connecting Mr. Smith with the John Brown raid into Virginia, has been continued to the next term of court.

The census of the Cherokee Ind ian nation amount only to 13,156-a failing off of 20,000 since the last enumeration.

A bill abolishing capital punishment was defeated in the Connecticut House of Representatives on Friday by a majority of 22 votes. The richest man in New England is Augustus

Homenway, of Boston, whose estate is valued at \$5,000,000. He is confined in an insense asylum. There are six Japanese students in the Academy

at Monson, Mass. They are highly spoken of for their general bearing and intelligence. Several deaths have recently occurred in Chicago from hydrophobia, which impels the Times to call

for the wholesale slaughter of the canine species. We learn from reliable information that the crops in Arkansas are more abundant than they have been

for the last six years. The Mayor of Jackson, Mississippi, has vetoed an ordinance passed by the City Council prohibiting hogs from running at large, on the ground that it was unconstitutional!

STORIES OF THE BENCH AND BAR - THOMIS CORWIN. --It will be remembered that Corwin, in the Senate, in 1845 or 1846, arguing seriously against the morality of the projected war against Mexico, permitted his appreciation of broad humour to lead him into the extravagant expression: 'If I were a Mexican, as I am an American, I would welcome you with bloody hands to hospitable graves.' A few years after when his expression had been quoted by newspapers until it had become familiar as 'household words,' Mr. Corwin was retained as counsel for a man charged with murder, and who, he claimed, acted in self-defence. In his closing speech to the jury. Corwin pictured the condition of his client as endeavoring to avoid the difficulty, portrayed the murdered man as forcing it upon him, dogging his steps, denouncing him as a coward, and at last threat-

ened to strike him. What, he exclaimed, would you have done in such an emergency? What, sir, turning to the prosecuting attorney, could you have done?

'Done I' raplied the attorney, with great gravity - done! I would have welcomed him with bloody hands to a hospitable grave.' The jury was convulsed with laughter and Corwin

lost his case.

JAMES T BRADY .- On one occasion James T. Brady had a case so very lame that he gave his client to understand that it could not be gained. The client insisted on trying it, and Mr. Brady devoted his best talents to making the best show be could. The case was ably put on the other side, and it was plain that the Judge, who had made up his mind, rather indicated it by several rulings entirely favorable to the oppposite side. Mr. Brady was seeking for an opportunity for covering his retrest from his untenable position, and on some ruling of the Judge highly favorable to his opponent, he blandly in-

' May it please your honor, who's engaged on the other side of this case besides the Judge?

A MANLY HUSBAND .- A reporter was round hunting a house for a friend, and called to see a family who were preparing to vacate a cosy dwelling. As the door stood open, the reporter walked in without knocking, and his eye straightway lighted on the dame of the household, who was making frantic lunges with the broomstick at some object under the ced?' Troublesome cat? No. sir; it's that in his body?" 'You will, eh?' said a faint voice under the bed. No, Susy; you may rave and pound and pound and rave, but l'II be dogged if I come out entitary, was sufficiated to death, last week' under a from under this bed while I've got the spirit of a man

Mr Toot coming home late one night, was met at the door by his wife. Prenty time of night, Mr. Toot, The Journeymen plumbers in Chicago struck for for you to come home -three o'clock in the morning you a respeciable man and father of a family. Tisu't three -it's only one.' 1 'My word, Mr. Toot, traction and received the marked attention of the you're drunk. It's three in the morning.' 'I say, Mrs. Toot, I heard it strike one as I came round the corner, two or three times.'

Peter, what are you doing to that boy?'-asked were in the pocket of his vest hanging on a bush ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants menes by. The latter job was effectually and hopelessly to give 'em back.'— Well, why don't you do it?'— done. Strain of the first of the second

Woman's Grief-a stingy husband. Her crowning glory-her bonnet.

Misery loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady,

Slanders issuing from beautiful lips are like spide:s crawling from the blushing heart of a rose,

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTH. ING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure and call fer

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

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

WHOOPING COUGH CURED.

Caynga, Hinds County, Mise.

T. Allcock & Co. - Gentlemen: Please send me another six dozen of your Porous Plasters. They are in great demand here for Whooping-cough. They ant like a charm. I could have sold two dozen this week if I had had them. Send as soon as posssible, and oblige, yours respectfully,

JOHN I. WILLIAMS, P.M. ASTEMA OURED.

Mr. Wm. May, of 245 Spring Street, New York, writes, Jan. 1, 1856 : I have been afflicted with asthma for upwards of ten years, receiving no benefit from medical men. I was advised by a friend to try one of Alicock's Porous Plasters. I said, I had tried several kinds of plasters without any benefit, and supposed they were all alike. My friend gave me one of Allcock's, and urged me to use it. I did so, and have now worn them steadily for nine months, and find myself better than I have been for many years. Agency, Brandreth House, New York, Sold by Druggists.

MUBRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Throughout Spanish America, from Northern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most exquisite of all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perfume, but habitually, in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. By the way, we would hint to gentlemen, that when used in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the bearded sex' who have tender skins will also find it

a real luxury after shaving. 198
13 Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

THE CURED TO THE SUFFERING, LIVER COMPLAINT. -Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparalleled efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS in Liver complaints have recently come to light. Adoniram Sedgwick, Esq., of Hartford, announces that they cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days.' Richard M. Phelpe, the well-known machinist of Pittsburgh Ohic, writes: 'The physicians considered me a hopeless case when I commenced taking Bristol', invalvable Antibilious and Alterative Pills. They called my complaint degeneracy of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the pills has made me a well mar, and I recommend them to all who suffer from similar complaints.' Miss Sarah Jane Deming, of Jersey City, concludes a letter to Dr. Bristol, thus: To your medicine (BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS) alone, I owe the re-establishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fover for more than three months.' These authentic statements the sick should consider as addressed directly to themselves, and act accord-

ingly.

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

should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & 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, J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

HOME EVIDENCE!

R. Dugal, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec:

Sir -I send you the following certificate, attesting the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA: RESULT OF A SLOW FEVER. - I certify, that in the month of March, 1860, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness. I employed the best doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last Spring I commenced to give BRISTOL'S SARSA-RILLA, and from the moment he began taking that remedy a rap d improvement took place, and at present he can walk with facility. I therefore advise all persons suffering with similar maladies to try-BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

JEAN LACEAUCE. St. Roch de Quebec, 8th Aug., 1863. Agents for Montreal Devins & Bolton, Lamp-lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault, & Son, J Goulden, R. S. Letham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A friend who has travelled in Germany, reports the following incident, for which he vouches: During the summer. Dr. J. C. Aver spent some weeks at Dresden, in conference with the chemists of Central Enrope, where he was berulded as the inventor of the world renowned medicines that bear his name, and considered one of the American celebrities, -While riding, one day, his open carriage fell in with the cortege of the King of Saxony, on a drive from the review. The Doctor soon became the chief atpeople, who were even more demonstrative in their courtesies to him than to the King himself whom they see so constantly. King John, observing this,. wrapped his military cloak around him and reclined farmer was mending a fence the other day, his old a schoolmaster.—' He wanted to know, if you take upon his seat, while our great American medicine cow was chewing \$4.700 of his greenbacks, which ten from seventeen, how many will remain; I took man did the honors for the royal reviews, graciously bowing, bat in hand, on every side, until wearied by his excessive condescension to this old monarch's people.

Carry Harris & Carry Jan

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, of Mesers. A. & D. Bhannon, wrocers, or this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, patrons and the patric, that he has opened the Store, ho. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, general Budga of Front Garman, Commean, Commean, comprising in part of Flour, Oatmean, Commean, Butter, Oherse, Poek, Hams, Laed, Hebrings, Dried BUTTER, CHARLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

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

COUGHS AND COLDS

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the dicease, revourse should be at once had to Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a DIRECT influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine,



at 25 cents a box.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Jompany beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world.

They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and tollsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that, except watches of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepins and so-called Patent, Levers - which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be orderedwhether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M.I. many a man who thinks he has a genthic mix. Tobics, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep ver; good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.
HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MACE.

The American Waitham Watch is made by no such uncertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials-the brass the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious atomes, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate me chinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine-that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he would receive the desired article, which any watch-

maker would adjust to its position.

The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system .-They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronome-ter for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home, Watch Company, Boston," ALL

WATCHES made by them
ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good at all times against or Company the its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents.

ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada: COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER. a layman and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accust mod to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advanta-geous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada.

Superior of the College.

QUEBRO, 20th August, 1865.

MR. J. BRIGGS,

SIR, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. 'Velpani's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.

Yours truly,
THOMAS MCCAFFRY. Zold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 Sr. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC1

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.

From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING EUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be purctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET.

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Med-



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more erectual remedy than any

tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar conting preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructious of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dysepensia or Indigestion, Listlessmess, Languor and Loss of Apperize, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headacke, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Bysentery or Diarrheea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Theumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Elecart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to

Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they

For Bropsy and Bronsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, takeone or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ. public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,

such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Cough, Brokenius, Asimus, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Crorp*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incanable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* in the subside and disappear.

Singers and *Public Speakers* find great protection from it.

**Asthma* is always relieved and often wholly gored by it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

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A CERTAIN OURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

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Yours truly,
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This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c, and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.

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Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assored that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.
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them to the steamers without extra charge.

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The Steamer CULUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, wil leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Landraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain.

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15th July, 1867.

Manager.

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8

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3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

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February 1, 1866.

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of excellence the arome of flovers, in
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April 1865.

we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of houquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. , It should always be reduced with pure water, be-fore applying, except for Pimples.—
As a means of imparting rosiness and lent, neutralizing arministration matter arministration and making arministration clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of nums, and making the latter hard, and course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray &

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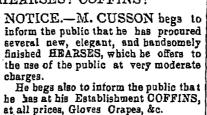
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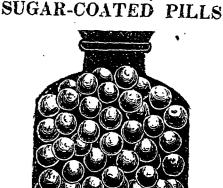
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