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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 1.

LOVE AND MONEY: A TALE.

Down upon Merchant's Quay, in the city of Cork, stands a tall, narrow-looking house, with windows iron-railed outside. It has a good deal of the look of a private lunatic-asylum about it, but no one lives in it now. It bears rather an airy character, so that it is likely to remain uninhabited for some time, as few except strong-minded 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 up for himself a fortune 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, writing.

up to love me." At the time that we have taken the idea of entering this house the child Alice is ten years old: a dark, luminous-eyed, black-ringed little girl. She is sitting at her mother's side upon an ottoman drawn near the sofa, and she is reading. Her mother has been ill some time, and doctors said it was no use to give her any more drugs because that her disease was beyond their healing power. Yes, it was beyond them or their knowledge. She pined and sickened, and even then, had her husband roused himself, had he dragged himself from his bed and given his wife a little care and attention, there might have been a chance that she would live. But he did not awaken to the fearful truth that he was following a golden phantom which should lead him from love of every thing fair and bright and at last swamp him irretrievably. After some moments spent at her book, the child looked up to see if her mother was asleep. No, she was not; for her eyes were wide open and directed towards her daughter. Yet Alice thought there was something odd in their appearance. Often had she spent hours looking into their depths, reading within them as books stories of love and hope, and something like despair too. She knew every turn and move of them, but now they were fixed, vacantly staring. What could it mean? Was it sleep? Again Alice looked steadily into her mother's eyes, and again she failed to make out their meaning. 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 frightened.'

they did, they did not say so; but his recollection of those times was strong and lasting, and his gratitude to that which raised him beyond the reach of the finger of scorn was extreme. Men and women did nothing but despise him; money came to him, and soon respect and deference followed; but he thanked no one for their almost homage. He knew well that they only sacrificed before the shrine of the Golden Calf. But what caused him to marry that girl who is dead now? It could not have been for any worldly advantage or pecuniary interest, for she was fortuneless, and her father died deeply in debt to him. However people may wrap themselves up in an impenetrable mackintosh of selfishness,—however they may strive to make you think them invulnerable,—however they may seek to make it believed that they are perfectly heartless,—still there is a spring lying hidden somewhere which, if touched, will open the treasure-box, valuable or otherwise. Now this spring had this beautiful girl come upon without seeking for it certainly, and though Henry Morton would not have said to any one, 'I love her, and that is why I wish to marry her,' yet so it was. He did love her at first sight; that love was confirmed by years of patient, quiet companionship on her part; and now that she had gone he felt very desolate. 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 impending object that lay in the path which he was threading. But then his daughter. The sweet-faced thoughtful-looking child. Surely his affection would fall upon her. Of a certainty he could not forget her for that yellow-visaged old hag 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 can train, whose growth he can foster, the flowers 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 a work he cannot think of setting it aside. His daughter. Ah! he was just giving her a thought. What would he do with her now?—Difficult matter; very difficult. Nice companion. Could she stay in the house as usual?—Yes, but he should look after her. Could not do anything of the kind. No; it was an utter impossibility; could any one do it? What did he care what any one could do? She must go to some boarding-school, he decided, and without delay. Two or three newspapers were immediately searched, and several advertisements were found from ladies unmarried or widowed who had academies in which two or three vacancies 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 little out of Dublin. By return post those learned females informed Mr. Morton that it would be the greatest pleasure of their lives to receive the young Alice within their scholastic dwelling; stating, too, their terms, which were satisfactory. The little girl was informed of her 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 he feared that he might relent. He thought the temptations to keep her in the house would attack him too strongly, and he wanted her off to the Borems. 'Wasn't she like his wife?' The very reason he dreaded her influence. He was an ardent, blind, fanatical worshipper, and he resolved nothing should disturb his devotions. When Alice was told that she was to go off to a boarding-school, in which she would meet with little girls like herself, she felt almost glad. The gloomy old house had never appeared such to her until her mother died; but then every dark corner, every spare room, seemed to her to contain something ghostly. Then a half-embodied thought entered her mind, in the form of a question as to whether it was right that she should feel pleasure at leaving her papa. An answer was spoken in her heart, to the effect that he did not care much for her, that he was engrossed with other cares, and that then it was no wrong of her. She had to be up very early upon the morning of starting to meet the coach, and Mrs. 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 girl with moistened eyes, and thinking of her good mother and strange father. 'You must eat a great deal, Miss Alice; for it is a long journey, and the air is rather chilly,' said the good woman. 'Now, don't cry,' she

added, 'when I give you what I have in my hand—sure, you won't.' 'No,' replied the child listlessly. 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. I knew it would please you to have something to 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 near me?' 'I can't tell, child—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 rattled 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 provisions 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, whilst he thought. Thinking filled up all the time not spent in Mr. Morton's office by Mr. Monckman, who was senior clerk. The only passenger besides his charge was an old gentleman, who slept all day; so he had no one to speak to; but had the most garrulous individual been alongside Mr. Monckman, he could not have made him give up his great duty of thinking. His thoughts took a rural turn, and off he went into green lanes and green fields, and he sat himself down upon a mound of velvety-covered sward. He was not alone then, for a young girl sat beside him, and she sang pretty songs for him, or he read books to amuse her, or both spoke and laughed, grew joyous and pensive just as they were influenced by the pledges, fondly and trustingly given, faithfully broken, and laid aside for ever. Alice's black curls fell upon his white shirt-front, and he thought of what might have been had there been no bar. He pictured to himself a husband's love, a father's joy, and pride, and hope, and he said aloud, 'I might have been happy; she might and would have been mine had I money, were I rich, but I was cast off for another.' There was Morton: what a wife he got; a noble-looking woman, and he didn't care for her; he neglected 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, she leaned against him, and she felt his heart bounding, and she thought it strange, for she had always believed that he had no heart, his face was so placid. Again she slept, and again he thought, but at last both were interrupted by the arrival of the coach at its destination. They got out and a car came up, which Miss Borem had sent to convey them to her academy. Mr. Monckman left his charge with the servant and went away, and Alice was taken to the boarding school. On arriving at the gate, she was met by the youngest Borem, and led through the avenue till they came to the house. Entering the hall door, she came suddenly upon 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 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 looker on. Her eyes, of a most peculiar color—dirty-brown, and bloodshot—looked out with a scowl of defiance from beneath heavy, massive brows, and something in the uneasiness of their movements suggested the thought of smugglers, or some such characters, watching the approach of any hostile person from their cavernous

hiding-place. Her nose was angry with crimson upon her forbidding face, and seemed like some mighty 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, 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 jailer 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 beat a retreat at any moment. But Miss Borem ordered her sister Susan to bring Alice forward until she might see the pre-natural appearance of her head. But still the little girl persisted in remaining in 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 you—that is, I mean at her new society.' Maria answered, 'Miss Borem, 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 can be kept up without obedience, and that I require from all. Again, Miss Morton, do you read?' 'I don't know,' sobbed the child, and she buried her face in Miss Susan's gown. 'An answer, at all events,' said Miss Borem, 'though a very strange one, and I am afraid not truthful. If you are able to read you know it; it not, you must be aware of your ignorance.—Always speak the truth, for though I may not have a very high opinion of your mental capacity, if you admitted your not being mistress of this, the first branch of English, still I could only say, 'Here is a little stupid; I must do something for her.' Miss Borem's discourse was broken in upon by the sound of a bell, and in a moment a shuffling of feet and a clatter of ware was heard in the adjoining parlor. The manageress swept from one room into the other followed by Miss Susan, who again was followed by Alice. The scene there was rather stunning to the very much stunned nerves of the young pupil. A large table in the centre of the room, with lights shining upon a lot of white china. Girls of all ages and sizes round this same table, all looking forward with expectancy for the commencement of the evening meal, which was called 'tea,' though an Irish cow and some water from a neighboring well contrived more to the repast than any Chinese production. Every one turned to look at the youngster, and for nearly five minutes she was subjected to inquiring glances from all in turn. She felt a dizziness in her head, and objects were becoming indistinct to her vision, when a little fat dimpled arm caught her by the waist, and helped her to a chair at the table, and after a little delay got her tea and bread and butter. Alice's eyes filled with tears at the unexpected 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.' These two 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 she would not mind Miss Borem. '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 prett' sound it has; and we'll be friends, won't we?' asked Mary. 'Good friends, and we'll always play together.' 'Yes,' said Alice, 'for I am very fond of you. Oh! I love you very much; you're so good.' '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. Don't mind that. Bob is my brother, and he'll be yours too.

"Bob is his name?" "Yes, I call him Bob, though others call him Robert."

"Does he come to see you here?" "Of course he does."

"When will he come next, Mary?" "To-morrow, perhaps. 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 fear 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 Richard of England being situated near the North Pole, which was an adjective of the positive degree having the planet Jupiter at Constantine.

This arose from their all reading their several books at the same time, but somehow it never impeded the course of their studies. During this, the last scene of the night, Alice fell asleep, but she awoke just as they were all going off to 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 Miss Susan Borem, and desired come to her bed-room."

In spite of her strange abode Alice slept well, and was only awakened in the morning by good Susan Borem kissing her cheek. She got up and dressed herself, and ran out into the lawn, and there met with her newly-made friend, Mary 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 brings me great pleasure, for Bob is sure to come and remain with me for a couple of hours. He's at Mr. Tweezer's boarding-school, which is about a mile from this house, and it so happens that he 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 she was only a child of ten, very innocent too for 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 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 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 shepherd 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 he 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 tongue lying rolled up in a little heap, quite perceptible, so as to decoy the insects with carnal prospects.

His mind was of the most "tenebrous" cast, and he took delight in narrating tales of highway robbery, brigandage, haunted 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 interested in these stories, yet in the relation of them his face always continued to wear the same stupid expression, no feature betraying a movement, and the only sign of life was the moving of his tongue uncoiled and working. Yes, and it did work well, too, for his voice was the most melodious sound that one could imagine, — no dull, monotonous ting-ting, but a clear, rich, deep-toned 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 generality of persons Bob would have been a bore. Tall, angular, talkative, sombre-faced boys of fourteen cannot do well in men's society, neither are they good for children's parties, for they generally eat too much, and bump most

dreadfully against some one playing a "blunder-buff," causing bloodshed to a slight degree, thereby necessitating cold lotions and the application of sticking-plaster. Neither are they admired by school-teachers, for they are of too inquiring a nature, always asking questions, wanting to know the why and the wherefore of everything; not satisfied with so it is, they must know why it is so, and also if it were not so, what would be the consequences. Mary Power's brother possessed some of these peculiarities, and he had managed to scrape up a good share of knowledge during the four years already spent at Mr. Tweezer's seminary.

Now, as he 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, as he was basking in a small patch of sunlight.

Getting tired of such trifling amusement, he bethought him of the "old elm tree." Feeling like one wanting a backer, he turned off in the direction of that most respected, and though it 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 sister.

"Very well, if you wish, we can; but some girl may be there, and then we can't talk as we would if we were alone."

"I'll look at them and frown, so that they must go away."

"You have a knack of making them all fly, Bob, when they see you. Some girls spoke to me about you, and they said you must be a very cross fellow; but I persuaded them you were not."

"What do I care for them?" saying which, he ran to the elm bower, followed by the two girls.

(To be Continued)

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA.

(From the Sydney Freeman's Journal)

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST NATIVE PRIEST OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS 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 Xmas Islands in the South Sea Islands, and amongst them our readers will be glad to learn was the Rev. Father Loukimo Naga, a native of Tongataboo, who was sent 11 years ago, by his lordship, Dr. Battalion, to the College of the Propaganda at Rome, and who now happily returns an ordained priest of God, empowered to spread still more widely the light of true faith among his countrymen. The Very Rev. Father Poppinel 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 Monday a solemn High Mass was sung by Father Naga, assisted by Fathers Poppinel and Sage as deacon and sub-deacon. The Very Rev. the Vicar-General, the Venerable Archdeacon McEwen, the Rev. Fathers Dillon, Mowier, Ambrosoli, Garavel, and several of the leading Catholic laity of Sydney were present, together with Father Joly, Mourier, Oberier, Maurice, and the entire religious community of Villa Maria. The different parts of the Mass were sung in an exquisite manner by the students of Clivedale, 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 his devotion of these young lads during the ceremony. The strongest proof of the great success with which God has been pleased to bless the ardent, untiring zeal of the Marist missionaries, was the deep faith exhibited by these young neophytes, especially when we consider that in their infancy the horrors of a revolting 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 pulpit, and spoke briefly in English on the subject of the feast. He thanked those who had come from a distance to be present thereat. He then reviewed the labors of the missionaries 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 preparing for the ministry—missionaries like Father Sage, worn out with sickness and toil in the labor of the vineyard, a Visitor General, like Father Poppinel, who for a long series of years had, amidst numerous inconveniences visited station after station to sustain neophyte and missionary. After being for years a missionary 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 missionary at Tonga, the country of Father Naga. 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 hour, 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 Marist Fathers entertained their guests most hospitably at a repast, during which Father Naga spoke his thanks to all present in very good English, and the health of the Vicar-General was proposed by Father Poppinel and suitably responded to. The company then departed.

Father Naga, 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 Archdeacon McEwen'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 Tonga before the Pope and the cardinals. His holiness and his Eminence Cardinal Barbano 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 features. He has, however, through God's mercy, passed safely over what must be to him a trying ordeal. Besides succeeding well at his studies, in a professional sense, he has mastered the French and Italian languages, and speaks English well. His native island is principally Wesleyan, the King and the principal chiefs being ministers or teachers of that sect. As his father and uncles were in their time great chiefs, Father Naga goes among his people with much of the popular feeling already in his favor. King George of Tonga, 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 counsellor one of the education and experiences of Father Naga, who, while having all the advantages of the education of a European gentleman, is moreover, an ordained clergyman, and by birth a chieftain among his people. We wish him every success in his glorious mission.

Of the other clergymen one is about to leave for New Zealand, another for New Caledonia, and two will join the Vicariate of Monsignor Battalion. Father Charier, who filled the chair of philosophy with

great success in one of the principal colleges of France, was enabled to assist Father Monier in giving a mission to the people of Father Dillon, of Balmain, during the Holy Week, having studied the English tongue on his voyage to Australia. The services of one so skilled as he is in the great work of higher education would be of incalculable benefit to the Catholic community of these colonies, who, in the education of their youth have to contend with many of the obstacles so successfully encountered and surmounted against all the strength of infidelity and state support. The religious Sisters are five in number, two, including the Superiress, are, we believe, English, the others French. Of these three will remain in New South Wales, where they are about to establish a novitiate. They will also, it is expected, establish a reformatory for girls under the new Act. In all their labors for the glory of God they may be assured of the sincere sympathy of the Catholic population of the colony, who greet the arrival of such sincere, devoted, and able servants of God, who come to labor in their midst, with joy and gratitude.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

HEADFORD NEW CHURCH.—The Galway *Vindicator* says:—"We have much pleasure in announcing that His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, 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, therefore, well entitled to be called the Irish 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 edifice contains several magnificent windows of stained glass, which have cost nearly £700. One of the windows comprises the subject of a painting by Horace Verelst, 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." This 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 good 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 considering 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'Hara, Edmund H. Donelan, Nicholas Gailfoyle, Dr. O'lohan, Dr. Brodie, P. L. I.; Dr. Roughtan, P. L. I.; Richard Carter, Thomas Kynne, John Black, J. P.; Patrick Skerrett, Wm. Freeman, John Redington, J. P.; John Redington, jun.; Randal E. L. Athy, D. L.; Wm. G. Murray, J. P.; Michael Hennessy, Mark G. McDonnell, Dr. Butler, Jeremiah Tully, James Martin James J. Fynn, Peter A. Fynn, James J. Clery, James Fahy, John Hogan, Martin F. O'Flaherty, J. P.; James D'Aty, J. P.; Thomas Stack, Thomas Fahy, John Brady, John Cronin, Dr. England, Patrick Morris Denis Duvally, Christopher O. Blake, Patrick Commins John Black, Hayes McOoy, Mr. Goulding, James Davis, Pat. Black, 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 proposing 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 Bishop (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 (applause). 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, Kyrre-Square.

On the motion of Mr. Athy, 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 Vindicator*, July 30th.

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 Thurlow 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. Leahy on his return from the fete at Rome. The inhabitants of the town intend to illuminate on the occasion.

Miss Martha Carroll, daughter of P. J. Carroll, Esq., Dundalk, received the white veil in the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Newry.

On Monday, July 15th, the Christian Brothers' schools were opened in Tramore, with 140 children, and on Thursday, July 18th, they had increased to 160. This is by far the largest attendance ever known in any educational establishment in Tramore. The school-house, heretofore occupied by a school known as the National School. They are admirably fitted up, with all the furniture and appliances of a first class school. They are under the management of Rev. Brother J. S. Flanagan, and two other members of the invaluable Institution of Christian Brothers, which have done so much for the education of the youth of Ireland.

DUBLIN July 20.—The trial of Fenian prisoners has been resumed at the ordinary assizes, which are now being held in various parts of the country. Several persons connected with the rising in Drogheda have been tried, found guilty, and sentenced. Lawrence P. O'Malley and his brother Luke, convicted of treason, were sentenced each to five years penal servitude. The same sentence was passed on Robert May and Patrick Wall. Christopher Byrne who was 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 KILTEELY.—An investigation was to have taken place in Kiltelly, yesterday by order of Government, under the presidency of two Inspectors of the National Board of education, viz., Dr. Patterton and Mr. Patterson, into charges of Fenianism and perjury made by some officials against parties connected with the national schools at Kiltelly. 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 shall have a good deal to say about them, and about the state of affairs in Kiltelly generally, on Tuesday. Just as the inspectors were proceeding to Kiltelly they received a message from headquarters, 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 Kiltelly were present and a gentleman from this office specially attended to report the proceedings. Verily Kiltelly must be watched and guarded.—*Limerick Reporter*.

FENIAN ARRESTS IN QUEENSTOWN.—On Friday the Warren steamer *Proponitis* 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 Neal, O'Callaghan, and Costello, and they belong to Caheriveen. 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. Beamish, J.P., who remanded them for eight days.—*Cork Examiner*.

FENIANS IN MARYBOROUGH JAIL.—There are only six persons confined in jail suspected of disloyal proclivities, while some other, 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 alive. The Lord Lieutenant had the reprieve communicated by special messengers to Cardinal Lullen and the Lord Mayor of Dublin. 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. Cosgrave, of the Killesgh 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 Croppy' 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 blade double edged, and tapering to a point; the edges were as sharp as a knife, and had the appearance of being lately sharpened. It had neither the hook or hatchet of the 'Old Croppy.'

SEDUCTIVIOUS 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 how 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 rigging their ears and talking to them in that authoritative and important way peculiar to members of the force. General Massey's is under the ban of the constabulary, so let the genius beware.—*Cork Herald*.

ARMAGH ASSIZES.—ARMAGH, July 22.—This morning the commission for the county was opened before Mr. Justice George, when the grand jury was returned for the discharge of the crown business. His Lordship in addressing the grand jury, said he was happy to congratulate 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 one o'clock this morning at which hour the Right Hon. Justice O'Hagan entered the Crown Court, attended by Robert F. Ellis, Esq. 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 from his lordship the grand jury proceeded to their room, and his lordship dated the presentments.

At the assizes for the county Leitrim, held at Carrick-on-Shannon, on Wednesday, July 17th, James Reynolds, James Kane, and another were indicted that they, on the night of the 30th of March, 1867, being armed with guns, did, at Tawney 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 Bernoldis within a week, or that they would let him know the day of the month, meaning they would inflict some injury upon him. Messrs. White and Haykin prosecuted, and Mr. O'Connell, 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 Glare assizes, Thomas Feunell convicted of having taken part in the attack on the Kiltabagh coast-guard station was sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years. The trials of John Maguire, John Burns, Richard Meade, and Robert Quinn were postponed to the next assizes. The latter two men are soldiers. At the assizes of Tipperary, Meath, and Limerick, trials for Fenianism are in progress.

At a late Adare Petty Sessions, four snapper fishermen were fined 25s each, at the prosecution of the Limerick Board of Conservators, for fishing during the weekly close time.

There are at present seventy-four prisoners in Armagh jail, thirteen of whom have been committed as dangerous lunatics.

On Monday, Constable J. Mahony, arrested at Queenstown, was charged with James Robinson, on a charge of desertion, and attempting to leave the country. He belonged to the 6th Regiment, at present stationed at Fermoy, and the constable seeing him going out in the "Lion" of the outward-bound steamer, and asked him if he had a pass, and on his being unable to produce one, the constable arrested him. On being searched, a passage ticket for New York was found on him.

THE CONSTABULARY.—Acting Constable Fitzgerald, one of the most efficient members of the Dundalk constabulary, has been deservedly promoted to the rank of Constable, and Sub-constable Keating and Walters, two very excellent members of the force, have been promoted to the rank of Acting Constables.

ATTENDED ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AT SPIKE ISLAND.—An occurrence took place at Spike Island, on Friday, the notorious Twelfth of July, which might have led to very serious consequences but for the prompt measures 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 Moses being absent, and the other officers being away at the officers' quarters, a representation on the subject was made to the senior non-commissioned officer, who very promptly despatched a strong picket to the place. The step was not taken a moment too 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 brigades, 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 arrested. This arrest in all probability saved bloodshed, perhaps homicide—and 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 investigation 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.—*Cork Examiner*.

A correspondent writing from Tipperary on July 11, says:—"A thunderstorm of the most terrific description passed over this town this evening. The day was a remarkably sultry and dark, and at about 4 o'clock 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 minutes, and then a crashing 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, searing, scorching 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 piteously and cringed and fled 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 a most incessant thunder peals until 5.30 o'clock a.m. when it stopped almost as quickly as it commenced. Within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant a storm half so colossal has been heard. It was reported about the town by a very respectable townman who says he 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, Kiltirra left the bay field, and with their scythes and other implements in their hands, 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 beech 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 wrenched 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, notwithstanding 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, not far 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 escaped unharmed.—*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 calculated on to last through the season had to be shared with the cattle, to prevent their 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. Thornon J. Reilly, of Belmullet, stepped forward to the rescue, 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 attached to it is now in the Landed Estates Court, 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 afforded him. He found a haven in Barmore on the coast of Wexford, and built Tintern Abbey which name he gave it after the Abbey of Tintern in Monmouthshire—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 Leitrim. After the dissolution of monasteries, Tintern Abbey was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Anthony (afterwards Sir Anthony Knight), Oolough, to hold in capite, at an annual payment to the crown of 24s. 8d. English money. The Oolough family converted the church of the abbey into a mansion. The rental of the property as set down in the petition for sale is £737. 12s. 11d.

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

The Athlone correspondent of the Irish Times, writing under date of July 13, says:—As the driver of the first train 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 caused certain destruction to the train and passenger.

We take the following with regard to the health of Dublin from the Freeman:—In the Dublin Registration District (which extends over an area of 9,745 statute acres, and had, by the census of 1861, a population of 314,409), the births registered during the week ending July 13 amounted to 160—80 boys and 80 girls.

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.

The Galway Vindictor says:—Seldom 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.

On Tuesday, July 16, Mr. Cherry, J. P., New Ross, and his man, had a narrow escape from drowning in the New Ross river. It appears that having been at Anagh with his family, and that of his brother, upon a picnic excursion, and wishing to return in the evening by the New Ross and Waterford steamer.

A party of laborers in the employment of Captain Knox, J. P., Caherlesk, 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 roots.

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.

On Thursday, July 13th, at eleven o'clock, the High Sheriff, Thomas Rothwell, Esq., entered the Crown Court, when the following gentlemen, having answered their names, were sworn on the grand jury for the county:—St. George Pepper, foreman; Sir John Dillon, Bart; R. C. Wade, J. N. Waller, Samuel Winter, H. O. Singleton, Richard Bolton, John Tisdall H. B. O'Donoghue, Richard Chaloner, C. A. Nicholson Samuel Garnett, Mervyn Pratt, Patrick Kearney, N. Nicholson, M. Preston, J. Roherham, A. K. Haney and H. Dyan Esqrs.

The receipts of the Westford Harbor Commissioners for the past year amounted to £2,560.

Died, on the 5th of July, at Ballyboy, Oulart, after a few days' illness, and retaining his faculties to the last Mr. Myles Sinoat, aged 89 years. He fought in the engagements of Oulart Hill and Ennisceorthy. The last of the North Cork Militia, to the number of 23, including Major Donard and Hon. Captain De Courcy, were killed on his farm, and most of them interred there.

A Dugarva correspondent says:—A new scheme has been introduced into our market of late, the purchasing of 'meekane butter' or butter in lump, that farmers' wives carry into market on Saturday.

One of our 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 Celtic Tongue.—The subjoined extract from the Gaelic tongue 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.

In murmuring tones 'tis dying, like the wail upon the breeze! 'Tis swiftly disappearing, as footprints on the shore, Where the Barrow, and the Erne, and Loch Swilly's waters roar;

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-tinged land of ours and see the chilling cloud of gloom of apathy that has fastened itself like a curse on the children of our race, who look on passively and without any apparent effectual effort.

And from their graves have risen those now spoken in their stead. The glories of old Erin, with her liberty bare gone, Yet their halo lingered round her while the Gaelic speech lived on;

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 himself very much gratified at the result of this appeal, and promised to send the amount at once to the Holy Father.

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 address any amount of argument in favor of the more immediate portion of our subject, but we feel we have said enough.

O'er the island dimly facing, as a circle o'er the wave, Receding as its people lay the language of the slave; And with it, too, seem fading, as sunset into night, The scattered rays of liberty that lingered in its light;

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

Subjoined is the Holy Father's reply to the address recently sent him by the Catholic laity 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 our God, even by his enemies, is looked upon as a living Saint in addition to the office he holds of Christ's Vicar on Earth.

Beloved sons, health and apostolic benediction. We congratulate you, beloved sons, that you show yourselves true offspring of saints. Proof of this is 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 increased; proof, too, of that holy transport with which you commemorate the constancy of your fathers and their sufferings for the Catholic faith;

Two MEN BURIED ALIVE NEAR BOLTON.—A shocking accident occurred on Tuesday at Blackrod, near Bolton, by which two men named Thomas Darbshire and William Lee, lost their lives. The deceased were employed at the brickyard of Messrs. Smeethurst & 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 a thick layer of earth between two and three tons weight, and on Thursday night, owing to the heavy rains, the material became loosened, and fell in upon the unfortunate men while they were asleep.

SINGULAR COLLISION ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—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 TOWN 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 himself very much gratified at the result of this appeal, and promised to send the amount at once to the Holy Father.

THE OOK ROWING CLUB ON THE THAMES.—The crew of the Oork Harbor Rowing Club, which competed at the metropolitan regatta on the Thames 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 guinees, 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 antagonists.

We announced last week the decision of the Middlesex magistrates, who by a majority of 69 to 51 have rescinded their resolution of last May, which was carried by 31 to 20 votes, and have adopted the recommendation of the Visiting Justices that the Catholic priest should be allowed to assemble and to celebrate Mass within the prison. So ends a long and obstinate conflict.

THE UNCONSCIOUS WIDOWED QUEEN AND HER GUESTS.—The London Review condemns the conduct of the Ministry, in permitting the Queen to lower her dignity, by entertaining the most uncaste Prince in Europe; and it draws a parallel between the Sultan and Brigham Young, the Mormon Head-centre, 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 Majesty the Sultan, on Tuesday afternoon, acknowledging in graceful terms the cordial reception he met with in this country. Translated from the French, it is as follows:—O Cairo, July 23, 1867.—To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales London.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—The French Imperial steam yacht Reine Hortense, with her Majesty the Empress of the French on board, arrived off Portsmouth early on Monday morning, the 22nd ult., from Havre after a pleasant passage of eight hours, and anchored until the afternoon in the vicinity of the Spit Road. 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.

GUARDS INSTITUTES.—An institute or club for the resort and recreation of soldiers when out of barracks, has been opened in London with great eclat by his Royal Highness the commander-in-Chief. The subscription is within the means of the soldier, a sergeant paying 6s., a corporal 5s., and a private 4d. per month, for which they obtain all kinds of indoor amusements, refreshments at low rates, the use of a library and news-room, accommodation for writing, &c. No fewer than 920 subscribers have already entered, and the scheme bids fair to be a successful attempt to improve the social condition of our brave defenders.

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY OF GUNPOWDER.—On Tuesday week, three parcels of gunpowder, weighing one and a-half pound, were found in the Post Office building, 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 on fire. On the previous evening, two packets of the same explosive material were dropped into the Broad Chare.—Newcastle Chronicle.

ROTFELL, THE FORGER.—Mr. Roupell, formerly M.P. for Lambeth, England, and better known by 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 enforcements of prison life. He is said to have for years indulged in the hope of being liberated; but lately his spirits have sunk, and an early death will probably terminate the punishment he so richly deserves.

SINGULAR COLLISION ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—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 OOK ROWING CLUB ON THE THAMES.—The crew of the Oork Harbor Rowing Club, which competed at the metropolitan regatta on the Thames 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 guinees, 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 antagonists.

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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 bring 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 Catholics in the United States in 1830 was 450,000, in 1840 it was 960,000, and 4,400,000 in 1860. According to these estimates the Catholics double in number every ten years, and in nearly one-fifth of the whole population. Seventy-five years ago the United States did not have a single Catholic Bishop. The first Bishorphic was established at Baltimore in 1789 and now they have 7 Archbishops 59 Bishops 61 Archpriests 3,833 Priests, 72 Seminaries, 4,400 Schools, 3,090 Churches, besides other institutions and property estimated at \$27,000,000.

The Rev. J. B. Hutchins, of Kentucky, Diocese of Louisville reached New York, on the morning of Sunday, 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 Hutchins left Rome on the morning of July 1st. His reminiscences 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 Hutchins 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 Roccerani, of Cincinnati is to be the successor of the late Bishop Timon, of Buffalo. Rochester with the counties of Livingston, Seneca, Ontario, and Monroe, will be created a separate diocese, with the Very Rev. William Gleason as the first Bishop.

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 Gothic style of architecture. When erected it will be quite an imposing structure.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic Church was laid in Kent, Portage county Minnesota, last week.

Six new Catholic churches have dedicated in Wisconsin within the last two weeks.

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

NEW 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. Mr. Stanton's answer is also very brief, and it intended to be severe and cutting.—The Secretary acknowledges the receipt of the President's note requesting his resignation, and answers that grave public considerations constrain him to conyius in the position of Secretary of War until the next election.

A GROWING CASE OF INSANITY.—The superintendent of the Maclean Asylum in Boston, makes the following deplorable statement:—The excessive drinking of wines and ardent spirits has 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 young men, either punitively insane or who have been seriously damaged mentally and physically by this cause, have come under our professional observation, or have applied 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 Cesar Zabrickie, at a picnic in Bergen County, N.J., on the 5th of July last, has taken to the mountains in the western part of the county, and so escaped through Orange County 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 offered for his capture.

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

A witness in court at Lynn, given his testimony 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 better lawyer than shoemaker, I know.'

A Kentucky peach grower has sold his entire crop as it hangs on the trees to a louse 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 congregations of less than sixty persons yesterday morning.—N. Y. World, July 23.

Mr. Tilton, President of the Toledo (Wash., 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 worse he shall publish notices of births under the head of 'disasters.'

Julesburg, a town of three months growth on the Pacific Railroad, has 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 cracked, but a sort of bash 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 H. Reagan, formerly Confederate Postmaster General, spoke to 2,500 freedmen in Palestine, Texas, July 4th.

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

Der 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 a cost of \$18,000.

The centre of the United States has been fixed at Columbia, Nebraska, fifty-six miles west of Omaha.

The True Witness.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1867.
Friday, 16—St. Roch C.
Saturday, 17—Fast, Octave of St. Lawrence.
Sunday, 18—Fifth after Pentecost. St. Joachim C.
Monday, 19—St. Hyacinthe C.
Tuesday, 20—St. Bernard Ab. D.
Wednesday, 21—St. Jeanne F. de Chantal, V.
Thursday, 22—Octave of the Assumption.

TO OUR READERS.

To-day we give to our readers the first number 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 could 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 disciples of law and order, malcontents have not as yet been able to thwart the intentions of the good. In British North America there are many Catholics who agree in all the essential dogmas of our Church; there are thousands also who differ as much in politics as they agree in faith. They are scattered miles apart over the vast Continent of America, and number amongst their thousands a majority from the British Isles. God has favored them on a foreign soil with peace, plenty, and pleasure, with an excellent Government, and with all the accessories to their happiness in a future life. Bad literature imported from foreign countries and from the States, has been sown broadcast amongst them; and alas! but too frequently have the eloquent absurdities of our religious combatants led the unwary Catholic to doubt perhaps of matters to him of vital importance. It was to obviate the dire results which follow under such circumstances that the managers of this journal determined to found the paper, whose columns, as our readers are aware, have since its foundation, been exclusively devoted to the interests of the Catholic Church. Its end and aim are decidedly Catholic. From political squabbles and theickerings of office-seekers, it keeps apart.—There are other periodicals which exist by the purse and patronage of place-seekers—these let them use as tools befitting their work. However, although we strongly have opposed the attacks of the champions of the Reformation, no self-feeling or bitterness exist on our part. In conclusion, we may say that the TRUE WITNESS of 1867 is a fitting descendant of that of 1850. Its 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 paid in their subscriptions before hand, and hope that those who, through forgetfulness, have as yet deferred to do so, will ere long fulfil their obligation. We congratulate ourselves upon the position the TRUE WITNESS has maintained even amongst the opposition of many foes. We shall conclude our observations by hoping that our journal will ever maintain its popularity as a thorough Catholic newspaper, and hope that its claims to future support may be amply responded to.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Prussian Government appear to take deep interest in the welfare of Baron Von Magnus, Minister resident of Prussia in the City of Mexico. It has been ascertained that Von Magnus endeavored to save the life of Maximilian and by his so doing that the Mexican leaders vowed vengeance against him. Be this as it may, Prussian journals assert that since the death of Maximilian the Prussian government have received no dispatches from the Baron.
Kossuth has declined to take a seat in the

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 Theodoros.
It is officially stated that the contracts for carrying the British mails to New York at the expiration of the Cunard contract are open to all bidders, but that British vessels will get the preference.
Lengthy reports of the Wimbledon shooting match for the Duke of Cambridge's prize have appeared in all our English exchanges. An idea of the excellent claims of the breech loader as an arm of war may be had when we consider that 75 shots were discharged from one gun in three 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 Cincinnati 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 brakeman murdered. There is another report that three railway officials at a station on the line were killed.
The proclamation announcing 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 done to eradicate from the popular breast the ancient and widespread prejudice with respect to the importance and direct influence of forms of secular governments and political institutions upon the material well-being and domestic comforts of the people subject to them. At the present day, perhaps more than even now, when the powers of government have been most strictly defined, and its functions have been most limited, is government interference incessantly and clamorously invoked to devise and apply a remedy to every ill which afflicts the sons of Adam. The effects of soil, of climate, of geographical position, and geographical conditions, which are after all the chief agents in determining the material condition of the human race, are all tacitly ignored, or treated as of very slight account; and everywhere the tendency is to attribute all differences perceptible betwixt the respective material conditions of nations, or political communities, to differences of political institutions, and of forms of secular government. These erroneous theories, or rather grossly exaggerated theories, 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 inevitably tend to beget and foster a taste or predilection for revolution; and inspire a wicked as well as foolish disaffection towards their particular government amongst a people which, contrasting its material 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 enjoys.

We would not of course absolutely deny that the material well-being of a people may be affected by its political institutions; we will admit that there have been, there may be again, secular governments so exceptionally, so atrociously bad, or rather badly administered, as perceptibly 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, that the happiness of their several subjects in so far as happiness is in any manner connected with material progress, and domestic comforts, is altogether independent of their political institutions, or mere forms of secular governments. From this we deduce as a corollary, that a people that proposes to better its material condition by means of organic political changes, or in other words by political revolution, has imagined a vain thing, and doomed itself to continual disappointment.

Let us take a case or two in point. The resident of the British Islands, the laboring man, especially, contrasting his material condition with that of the laboring man in the United States of North America, will probably be struck by the

fact that the latter has, in many respects an advantage; that he has higher wages; that he is— with 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 to that of a capitalist or holder of property. Seeing these things; seeing also that there is a perceptible difference betwixt the political institutions of the U. States and those of Great Britain; and being at the same time but a bungler in the use of the inductive, or Baconian system of philosophy, he will very probably, indeed be generally do next to the absurd and illogical conclusion 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 pernicious delusion he will unfortunately 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 cereals, 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 wisecracks 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 insist 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 people infamously governed, that people was the Irish during the one hundred and forty years that elapsed from the conquest of Ireland by the 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 Ireland steadily and rapidly increased, so that at the last named period it had 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 lie to the vulgar impression respecting the omnipotent and direct influence of political institutions and forms of government upon the happiness or material well-being of the people. We have on the one hand the most abominable political institutions—and a constantly increasing population: on the other hand, political institutions greatly ameliorated accompanied with a rapid depopulation.

These phenomena, irreconcilable with the generally received theories, nay, utterly subversive of them—are susceptible of an easy solution by those who reject those theories—and believe with the poet that little, that but very little, of what men suffer or enjoy is attributable to forms of government or to political institutions. The rapid increase of Ireland's population during a period of most infamous government was due to the morality and chastity of the Irish, and this

morality was the work of their peculiar religion, which taught them to hold impurity, and these artificial checks on the increase of population known unhappily but too well on this Continent, in 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; and 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 a country in which the area of unoccupied arable land, stands in the ratio to population, that it stands in the U. States.

So also in these same vananted States we see a continual stream of emigration flowing from the Eastern, or sea-board States to the newly created States and Territories of the West. Shall we 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 be 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 changes—which of course imply 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 their 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 other 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 clap-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 *Winnipeg 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 "worse-half" a few years she was divorced 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 seeming waywardness, she sought out and again married 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, nature now remains to remind her of the past estrangement save the memory of husband's Nos. 2 and 3.
[The facility of divorce above indicated is the scandal and disgrace, not only of Indiana, 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, here can be but small inducement to have a family. This is probably one of the causes of that singular unproductiveness of New England marriages which is now attracting the serious attention of New England divines and physicians.—Ed. *Witness*.]
But the "facility of divorce" is the direct and necessary consequence of the "possibility" of divorce: for that which is possible and agreeable, will soon, in the nature of things, become facile, and of frequent recurrence.
The Catholic principle of marriage "one with

one, and for ever," which tolerates no divorce *a vinculo*, under any conceivable circumstances, is intelligible, and, as we see by the facts around us in existing Catholic communities, can be reduced to practice.

So also is the extreme Protestant principle advocated by the school of which the *Westminster 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 discretion 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 behavior, just as it may suit their convenience, or their passions. This is the only Protestant theory of marriage, or sexual cohabitation, logically tenable; and according to it in the interference of the civil magistrate with the contracting parties, so long as neither breaks faith with the other, or does wrong to any third party, is a simple piece of impertinence. The civil accidents which accrue from the contract—and 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 left His creatures free to determine those conditions for themselves—it has been attempted to interpolate a third theory of marriage, to wit—that the State or civil magistrate has the right to determine the terms or conditions of the subject's sexual unions: 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 tyrannical—that 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 holy, chaste, and pure, which without 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 withhold 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 cohabitation 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 issue 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 has 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 having 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 bust the still small voice of conscience reproaching them with their irregular amours.—"There is only a legal difference, after all, betwixt 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 choose other companions, but after all, how can there be any more sin in one doing so *proprio motu*, or by mutual consent, than in doing the same thing by authority of the divorce court? A legal difference, there may be; but not a moral one." We defy any one who denies that God Himself has determined the conditions of our

sexual 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 be 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 connexions our boys have formed?" Have we not, by denying the indissolubility of marriage making of it a mere civil contract, and by tolerating divorce, placed marriage and concubinage on a moral level, and thus taught our own sons that in the latter, there is nothing that need disturb their conscience?

IRISH CLAIMS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Statesmen, political economists, and philanthropists vie with each other in paying a just tribute to the press. Its cheapness and its ubiquity are marvellous—a copy of the same publication finds its way daily into the hands of the mechanic and the monarch; for, we believe no special edition with gilt edge and elaborate ornamentation is ever struck off for the latter. Yet notwithstanding the ability with which it is conducted, and the fearlessness, when fortified by conviction and truth with which it keeps in the van of public opinion until that opinion acquires consistency and shape,—it is a little disheartening sometimes to meet with men, remarkable otherwise for intelligence 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 government 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 Irish 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 manufacturing enterprise in Ireland? and why if the Irish at home want harbors improved, or havens 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 organized 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 imposition of overwhelming fines—the marked change in the tactics of the older English companies, calling for the first time at the Irish ports, &c., &c. The object of the successive governments for the past half century was, by suppressing manufactures, 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 taxation,—for the sudden destruction of Irish industry, based upon national faith, propped up by protection and fostered 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 mendacity, 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 participation 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 evaporation has not already calined, is it mendacity to point out the partiality? Only a few 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 crochets. 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 number of ships of war, the people of Ireland who have ever been her right arm in time of need are 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 a fleet would not be ill spent in staying a wasting

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 when it prattles of the inactivity of the Irish whilst under the same laws as the people of the sister isles. The solution of the question "How is 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 the people of other nationalities?" may be easily ascertained if we institute a comparison between 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 pleasure in being informed that not only on its frontier, but also in the very centre of Glengarry, is the important cause of Catholic Education making decided progress. Here in Alexandria, the oldest village in the County of Glengarry, we Catholics have the happiness of possessing a Separate School, in two departments male and female, in successful operation for more than ten years past. But since the month of January last, there has been a marked improvement in both branches of our school in point of numbers, in consequence of our adopting, at that period, the free school system, and thereby placing the priceless boon of education within the reach of all—the poor equally as the rich.

Your Correspondent deferred sending you a report of the Examination and Distribution of Prizes in the female department, which is efficiently presided over by Sisters of the Holy Cross, from St. Laurent, near Montreal, which event occurred on the 6th ult., until he should have the satisfaction, which he now enjoys, of being able to say a word regarding a similar event at the Brick school, male department, which is under the competent surveillance of Mr. Angus J. Campbell, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., whereat several prizes were distributed amongst the most deserving pupils in the respective branches taught in the school.

It is no exaggeration on my part to say that in both branches of the school, the pupils acquitted themselves most creditably. In support of my position I may further state that at the Examination of the male department, all who assisted thereat, but especially the Revd. Mr. Cameron of Lochiel, Local Superintendent of Schools, and Principal Houghton of the Alexandria Grammar School, frequently expressed 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 examined, and exhorted them to renewed activity on the reopening of the School, after the mid-summer vacations. Indeed the last named gentleman insisted very forcibly on the superiority, in a religious point of view, of Separate Schools, (or Church Schools, as he preferred to term them,) over any other denomination of Schools, for the proper educational training of the rising generation; and very naturally, his excellent address was heartily applauded by an appreciative audience.

Going back now to the 30th ult. the period of the examination at the Nuu's School, your humble scribe has the authority of the above named reverend clergy, and of the Reverend Father McDonnell, P.P., Lochiel, for averring that never before in the history of this school, did so large 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 handsome number of prizes, which afforded a subject (I think) of legitimate pride to both parents and pupils.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of our beloved Bishop, Dr. Horan of Kingston, who was prevented by the inclemency of the weather, from keeping his engagement previously 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 hand. But in order to make up as far as possible for his inability to preside upon that occasion, his Lordship has since, with characteristic generosity, forwarded to Father O'Connor four valuable books, to be given in his name, to the four most deserving pupils in this school,—from these facts, Mr. Editor, and others which I might adduce did space permit, I feel confident that your readers will readily acknowledge that the Catholics of this Parish have just reasons to feel proud, as I am aware they do, of having so flourishing a Separate School in their midst—the daily average attendance of which, for the past seven or eight months, has been a fraction over one hundred and ten pupils; shewing an increase of more than twice the average attendance of former years.

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 same occasion, the Rev. Joseph Gaudet of the same diocese, was promoted to Subdeaconship. The interesting ceremony took place in the presence of many of our citizens and of the friends and relatives of the ordained who had come to witness it.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM PIC-NIC.—Yesterday Irishmen met at Guilbault's Gardens in the sacred cause of charity, under the soothing influences of that spirit which the Apostle James describes as pure and undefiled—to visit the fatherless in their affliction. Thousands were present, the utmost unanimity prevailed, and when father O'Brien escorted upon the ground those children for which the disciples of St. Patrick have banded themselves together to protect, the better feelings of their nature predominated, and the orphans subdued all bitterness and 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 their moral and intellectual culture. When they arrive to the estate of manhood, and read the annals of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, they will doubtless offer up a prayer for the Rev. Father O'Brien, who has so diligently laboured for their welfare. The exhortation to the public to support, by their presence, the noble objects of charity connected with those, who under the providence of God, have been robbed of the endearing terms father and mother upon earth, and who have been taught to pray to their Father in Heaven, was responded to. From an early hour the street cars were filled with people, and in the line of streets from the city was crowded with pedestrians. The programme was good, and commenced with the Military sports, which were confined to the 13th Hussars—"Tilting at the Ring." Fifteen competitors entered, Private G. Derkin won the first prize, and Private R. Tyrer the second. Then followed "Sword Practice." The agility and skill of the competitors and the wonderful management of their horses, elicited loud applause. Private F. Casey made eleven points, and received first prize; Private Derkin made 9 points and received the second prize. Next came a Bout of Foils, the opponents were wary, though not so successful as the stage play in the "Corsican Brothers," they contested as though their lives depended upon the event. Private R. Sedgwick was awarded the first prize. Private R. Gough the second, "Sword verses Bayonet." This was a rare sight, the horsemanship was of a very superior order, and Private Casey skillfully repelled the bayonet attacks, and was declared the winner of the first prize. Private Crinion, who made an 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 Byron 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 Hussars.

Irish Jigs, Sailor's Hornpipes and Highland Flings concluded the amusements; and then were danced in the shades of evening.

Peculiarly the pic nic was a success. About three thousand people were present, the utmost good humour prevailed and every one seemed 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 considered as out of place. Going back only to 1854, there was then but one steamer each week and one steamer additional every alternate week in each direction, making a total of seventy-eight passages per annum from Europe to the United States of America and seventy-eight passages from the United States to Europe. In the columns of the Times for the 7th of January, 1867, may be seen the advertisements of steamers at the rate of four hundred and eighty-one per annum from Europe to North America; and so immensely do the trade and traffic between Europe and America increase that more vessels have commenced running since the beginning of May last. Yet the sea passage is what it was in the beginning and must ever be three thousand one hundred miles from New York to Liverpool, more to Bremen and Hamburg, somewhat less from Boston 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 fearful as ever; the dangers of its navigation are undiminished. The only change 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 years ago; yet the stream—the torrent of traffic ever goes on increasing, and every indication points to further development, instead of to diminution.

SEVERAL PERSONS DROWNED.—On Sunday a resident of St. John Suburb, Quebec, Joseph Orseau, while attempting to swim across Lake Cerriman, was drowned, a short distance from shore. He had gone, with several acquaintances, to the Lake, on a fishing excursion. Two men, belonging to St. Roch, were drowned in Lake St. Charles on Sunday. On the forenoon of the same day, Pierre Roy, of St. Sulpice, was drowned while attempting to swim across the River St. Charles for the second time.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The brigade of horse artillery which stopped at Point Levi, some weeks ago, on its way from New Brunswick to a western destination, was under orders to leave for Montreal last night. The brigade had its quarters at the camp, its halt having been made principally to allow of men and horses being properly refreshed after their journey.—Quebec Chronicle, Thursday.

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 year.

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 fearful tornado passed over the township of East Zorra, in the county of Oxford, a few days ago falling trees, killing cattle and sheep, and harrying the farmers, some of whom are heavy losers. The rowing match between the Ward Bros and St. John's crew, for the championship of the world has been arranged and will come off on the Connetquot river on the 11th of September. The distance to be rowed is six miles. The stakes are \$2000 or \$1000 a side.

The Halifax British Colonist says: For some weeks Sanford Fleming, Esq., with a competent staff 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 alignment 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 shall be commenced as early as a day as possible, and our portion put under contract immediately.

Died.

At 52 Upper St. Urban 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, Esq., Lumber Merchant.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Daniel Farrell, second son of Mr. Daniel Farrell, City Assessor, aged 23 years.

MONTRÉAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug 13, 1867.
Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.00; Middlings, \$5.50 \$5.80; Fine, \$6.45 to \$6.80; Super., No. 2 \$6.00 to \$7.00; Superior nominal \$7.50; Fancy \$7.75 to \$8.00; Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.50; Superior Extra \$9 to \$10.00; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to \$5.95.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—U. C. Spring, \$1.55 to \$1.60.
Peas per bush. 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 65c to 60c.
Rye per 56 lbs.—85c
Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.72 to \$0.75.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Potts \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4.50 to 0.00.—First Pearls, \$7.45 to \$8.00.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18.75 to \$19;—Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$15. to \$20.00

MONTRÉAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Aug 13, 1867.
Flour, country, per quintal, ... 20 0 to 20 6
Oatmeal, do ... 0 0 to 0 0
Indian Meal, do ... 11 0 to 00 0
Wheat, per min., do ... 0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do, ... 0 0 to 0 0
Peas, do, ... 5 0 to 5 6
Oats, do, ... 2 3 to 2 6
Butter, fresh, per lb. ... 1 0 to 1 3
Do, salt do ... 0 6 to 0 7
Beans, small white, per min ... 0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes per bag ... 3 0 to 4 0
Onions, per minot, ... 0 0 to 0 0
Lard, per lb ... 8 0 to 8 9
Beef, per lb ... 0 5 to 0 9
Pork, do ... 0 5 to 0 9
Mutton do ... 0 6 to 0 7
Lamb, per quarter ... 4 0 to 5 3
Eggs, fresh, per dozen ... 0 6 to 0 6
H.T., per 100 bundles, ... \$8.00 to \$10.50
Straw ... \$3.00 to \$4.50
Beef, per 100 lbs, ... \$7.00 to \$9.00
Pork, fresh, do ... \$7.50 to \$9.00

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.
THE FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC 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. Children half price. JOHN O'BRIEN, Secretary.

MASSON COLLEGE.
HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, THEORETICAL 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 programme:—
FIRST SECTION.
1ST AND 2ND YEARS.—GRAMMAR CLASSES.
Their subjects:—
1st. Accented and Declamatory Reading.
2nd. Elements and Syntax of the French and English Languages.
3rd. Arithmetic in all its branches, and Mental Calculation.
4th. Different writings.
5th. The reading of Manuscripts.
6th. Rudiments of Book-keeping.
7th. Compendium of Universal History.
SECOND SECTION.
3RD YEAR.—CLASSES OF BUSINESS.
Its subjects:—
1st. Book-keeping in all its divisions.
2nd. Commercial Arithmetic.
3rd. Commercial Correspondence.
4th. Calligraphy.
5th. Treatise on Commercial Law.
6th. Telegraphic.
7th. Banking Exchange, Discount, Customs and Commissions.
8th. Insurance.
9th. Stenography.
10th. History of Canada (for those only who follow the entire course).
THIRD SECTION.
4TH YEAR.—CLASSES OF LETTERS.
Its subjects:—
1st. Belles Lettres—Rhetoric.
2nd. Contemporaneous History.
3rd. Commercial and Historic Geography.
4th. Natural History.
5th. Horticulture (Flowers, Trees and Bees)
6th. Architecture.
7th. Treatise on Domestic and Political Economy.
5TH YEAR.—CLASS OF SCIENCES.
Its subjects:—
1st. Course of Moral Philosophy.
2nd. Civil Law.
3rd. Study of the Civil and Political Constitution of Canada.
4th. Experimental Physics.
5th. Applied Chemistry.
6th. Practical Geometry.
LIBERAL ARTS.
Academic and Linear Drawing—Vocal and Instrumental Geometry.
Board and tuition: \$100.00.
N. B.—All persons wishing to be supplied with detailed information and a demonstrative exposition of the new programme may obtain gratis, from the Directors, an English or French prospectus containing all required notices.
Aug. 16.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS
KINGSTON O.W.,
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.
THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.
TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

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 exercises.

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 rates.

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 hours' 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.
1st August, 1867.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } CIRCUIT COURT.
District of Three Rivers.
The Seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

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

LOUIS EMER GÉRAVAIS, of the City of Three Rivers, Esquire, Merchant,
vs.
LEONIDE LANDRY, of the said City, Laborer and Shoe Maker,
Defendant.

ON the motion of Messieurs Hart and Desilets, Advocates, Attorneys of the Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Jean Baptiste Gaillois, 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 Rivières, published in the City of Three Rivers 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.

Certified,
N. A. DUBERGER,
Dep. C.O.C.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } CIRCUIT COURT,
District of Three Rivers.
The Seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

PRESENT:
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ANDREW STUART.
No. 423.

MOSES E. HART, of the parish of St. Zephirin de Coarval, Esquire, Notary,
vs.
PATRICK LYNOH, of the parish of Ste. Brigitte, Yeoman,
Defendant.

ON the motion of Messrs Hart and Desilets Advocates, Attorneys 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 Rivières, published in the City of Three Rivers 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.

Certified,
N. A. DUBERGER,
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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Monitor 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.

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.

The Japanese in Paris have taught the cooks at the Grand Hotel how to 'bake' ice creams. Freeze yours ice as hard as possible, wrap it quickly in a very thin crust of pastry and put it in the oven.

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.

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 South of France, and the result does not appear to be a 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 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, Foad Pasha, in his Majesty's name, handed to the Prefect of the Seine a sum of 60,000 francs 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 Rattazzi 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 contemplated, 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 a small screw steamer, about fifty feet from stem to stern, driven by an engine of four-horse power, drawing but three feet of water, and worked by only two men. It belongs to the Swedish commission; there 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 d'armee of 100,000 men each, and making preparations which point to an active campaign.

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

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 pains to examine the forty-eight houses which the Emperor Napoleon designed, erected, and has just presented to a co-operative 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 ever been devised.

The Pope always rises at five o'clock. He goes to his prayers. At six, a valet de chambre is in attendance to shave him, after which he is visited by 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 council of Ministers; that duty is left to Cardinal 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.

GERMANY. 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 'Murim de foame' (we are dying of hunger). An even more significant demonstration of public feeling was made 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 Ujraz publishes a letter from Kossuth denying the truth of a statement made by the Roumanian Deputy, 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.' Kossuth declares that he never pronounced such a menace.

The magnificent dress worn by the Empress Elizabeth at the coronation has been presented to the Yezsprimer Church in Pesth. This is not the first time that such presentation has taken place, for 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 of Erlau, Bartakovic, during the last grand ceremony.

A couple of conscripts belonging to the Imperial army lately attempted to escape. They succeeded in reaching an American vessel at Bremerhaven, which was just on the point of setting sail. The Prussian authorities threatened to open their batteries on the ship if the commander refused to give up the conscripts. After a short parley, the men were surrendered.

There is much caution shown by capitalists in London, the feeling having become general that war between France and Prussia is imminent. A private dispatch from Berlin makes mention of the general opinion there that war is certain, and adds that Prussia is actively urging forward her preparations for such an event.

BRUNN, July 23.—The deliberations of the Hanoverian nobles who are coming to Berlin to consult with the Prussian Government on the future administration of Hanover are expected to commence next week.

Count Von Bismarck 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 insignia of the Order of the Garter to the Czar.

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

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 accompanied 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 splendor. The author of this delicate attention was a Lepere filz, whose pere has been decorated for his roses instead of his laurels. Lepere filz passed six months each year in Prussia, superintending the royal gardens.—Paris Correspondent of the Daily 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 paying a visit necessary for the settlement of matters of transcendent importance. The curious notice in the Constitutionnel last week that on a certain day the Emperor would be going to the Chalon Camp, and afterwards to the Pyrenees, and that all and sundry 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 Cairo, on the street-railway train, exploded on the 29th as the train was in the act of leaving the dirt pit 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 injuries as render his recovery doubtful. 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 flesh fairly cooked. Hayward was a man of family, Wilson 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 flew in every direction striking in their peripheries the side walls of the building, and almost totally demolishing it. Mr. John Chadwick, who was at the store 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 heard 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 Ravenna, Ohio.—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 scalp, 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 strength—for 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 unwittingly 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 bystanders.

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 report, and it afterwards appeared that no gun had been fired at that time on the place. News came, however, that her brother, residing a hundred miles away was at that very hour fatally shot by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece while hunting in a grove near his house.

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 other backwards. The winning, and, of course, the strongest tug, dragged the other off captive.

Joseph Kaigley, a convict in the Illinois Penitentiary, was suffocated to death, last week, under a sink in the basement of the warden's house, where he had secreted himself in the hope of finding an opportunity to escape.

The Journeymen Plumbers in Chicago struck for 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-established the ten hour plan.

While Samuel Gregory a Delaware County (Pa.) farmer was mending a fence the other day, his old cow was chewing \$400 of his greenbacks, which were in the pocket of his vest hanging on a bush near by. The latter job was effectually and hopelessly done.

A New Orleans newspaper has information that President Johnson, Marshall O. Roberts, and Santa Anna, have formed a co-partnership to oust Juarez, take possession of Mexico, and distribute all the railroad 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 steamboat and train is loaded with them, very eagerly carrying their teams, horses, cows, 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 1 ship, 4 barks, 6 brigs, and 9 schooners—total, 20. Of these 7 were wrecked, 3 burnt, 3 foundered, 1 run down, and 5 are missing.

Mr. Pierpont 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 has arrived at St. Louis, after a journey 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 Indian nation amount only to 13,156—a falling 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 23 votes.

The richest man in New England is Augustus Hemenway, of Boston, whose estate is valued at \$5,000,000. He is confined in an insane 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.—THOMAS 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 threatening 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!' replied 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 he 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 opposite side. Mr. Brady was seeking for an opportunity for covering his retreat from his unenviable position, and on some ruling of the Judge highly favorable to his opponent, he blantly inquired: '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 damo of the household, who was making frantic lunges with the broomstick at some object under the bed? 'Troublesome cat? No, sir; it's that sneaking husband of mine, and I'll break every bone in his body!' 'You will, eh?' said a faint voice under the bed. 'No, Susy; you may rive and pound and pound and rave, but I'll be dogged if I come out from under this bed while I've got the spirit of a man about me.'

Mr. Toot coming home late one night, was met at the door by his wife. Pretty time of night, Mr. Toot, for you to come home—three o'clock in the morning you a respectable man and father of a family.' 'Tisn't three—it's only one.' 'My word, Mr. Toot, 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 a schoolmaster.—'He wanted to know, if you take ten from seventeen, how many will remain; I took ten of his apples to show him, and now he wants me to give 'em back.'—'Well, why don't you do it?—'Cos, sir, he would forget how many are left.'

Women's Grief.—a stilly husband. Her crowning glory—her bonnet. Misery loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady. Slanders issuing from beautiful lips are like spiders 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 excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING 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 for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. August, 1867. 2m

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. WHOOPING-COUGH CURED. Cayuga, Hinds County, Miss. T. ALLCOCK & Co.—Gentlemen: Please send me another six dozen of your Porous Plasters. They are in great demand here for Whooping-cough.—They act like a charm. I could have sold two dozen this week if I had had them. Send as soon as possible, and oblige, yours respectfully, JOHN I. WILLIAMS, P.M. ASTHMA CURED. Mr. Wm. May, of 245 Spring Street, New York, writes, Jan. 1, 1866: '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 Allcock'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. MURRAY & 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 ex' who have tender skins will also find it a real luxury after shaving. 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—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine. 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. Phelps, the well-known machinist of Pittsburgh, Ohio, writes: 'The physicians considered me a hopeless case when I commenced taking Bristol's invaluable Antibilious and Alterative Pills. They called my complaint degeneration of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the pills has made me a well man, 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 fever for more than three months.' These authentic statements the sick should consider as addressed directly to themselves, and act accordingly. 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, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 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 SARSAPARILLA, and from the moment he began taking remedy a rapid 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 LACHANCE. St. Roch de Québec, 8th Aug., 1863. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 472 A friend who has travelled in Germany, reports the following incident, for which he vouchers: During the summer, Dr. J. C. Ayrer spent some weeks at Dresden, in conference with the chemists of Central Europe, where he was heralded 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 attraction and received the marked attention of the people, who were even more demonstrative in their courtesies to him than to the King himself whom they see so constantly. King John, himself whom wrapped his military cloak around him and reclined upon his seat, while our great American medicine man did the honors for the royal retinue, graciously bowing, hat in hand, on every side, until wearied by his excessive condescension to this old monarch's people.

CIRCULAR.

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

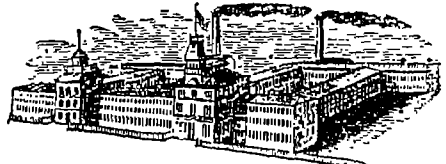
He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m 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 disease, recourse 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. August, 1867. 2m



A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company 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 toilsome 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 highest grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Acres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers — which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, by 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 ordered — whether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M. I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep very good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE. The American Waltham 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 stones, 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 machinery 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 watchmaker would adjust to its position.

The Company respectfully exhibit 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 chronometer 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 warranty is good at all times against the Company or 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, a layman and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada. Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better — by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

Querezo, 20th August, 1865.

Mr. J. BERGE, Sir, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. 'Velpain's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair. Yours truly, THOMAS McCAFFRY. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & CO., Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

P. MOYNAUGH & CO.

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, MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage. From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years), in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Barges & 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 punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET, AT McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867. 3m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, none so generally adopted, none so universally beloved, none so universally relied upon for 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 efficient remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always — that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, we 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 opium or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating 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 obstructions 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 Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Little-ness, Lassitude and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately at the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Constipation, Colic and Bilious Fever, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Intermittent Fever, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a diuretic purge. For Catarrhes a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one 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 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.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colic, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any remedy won so widely and so decidedly 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 Croup, 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 incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed almost hopeless, 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 long-continued them, under the Cherry Pectoral, they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known, that it is unnecessary to multiply the certificates of those here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER, 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets MONTREAL.

WANTED, BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as principal or assistant in an English Commercial and Mathematical School. Address, A. K. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that beautiful Farm, situate at St. Hyacinthe, two miles from the Station, containing 180 acres in superficies (130 arable, and 50 in bush), with a dwelling house, barn, stables, and outbuildings thereon erected. Terms liberal. For full particulars, apply to WAGNER & BROGAN, Notaries, 58 St. Francois Xavier Street.

A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867. 12m.

PREMIUMS!! PREMIUMS!!

SEND for D. & J. SADLER & CO.'S NEW PREMIUM LIST for 1867. It contains the names of all Books suitable for Prizes, with price and discount allowed to Colleges, Convents, Institutions, Libraries, &c. Sent free by mail. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Publishers, Montreal.

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

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

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. . . . The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada." This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast. Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Katharion. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

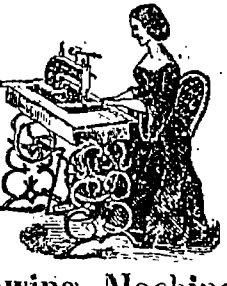
WHAT DID IT!—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 21, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

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

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Montreal, Agents for the Canadas. DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her toilet table. It will be found for Sale at the following Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co., Piquant & Sons, R S Latham, T D Reed, &c., and at the Pharmacy of the Proprietor. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers just received.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1859.)



Sewing Machines. BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class Sewing Machines in the city. N.B.—These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Eliza Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machine, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and O; the genuine Howe Machines; Singer's Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noiseless Family Machines; the Franklin Double-Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common-sense Family Machine, price \$12. All machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street. 12m.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY.—J. D. LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegaing Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Outting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Colonic Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CHOLERA. DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Condy's Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE.—This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c. J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen— I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results. Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M. D.

I regret to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING, Shalapore, India.

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

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Dear Sirs—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:— At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bath freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B. Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL, C. E.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS, CATHEDRAL BLOCK, NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

ATTENTION! THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS, CONSISTING OF: PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S 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 assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments. Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed, for \$10, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dresses. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10; Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate Ports. On and after MONDAY the 15th of May, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday a Seven P. M. precisely, calling going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batican. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge. The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batican. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will 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 Lanoraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforee, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia as above. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Ohas. Daveluy, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Three P. M., calling, going and returning, at Repentigny, Lavaltrie, St. Sulpice, Lanoraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P. M. The steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Three P. M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Onge, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloeil, St. Eloi, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Two P. M., and Wednesday a Twelve noon, for Montreal. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sundays excepted), at Three P. M., for L'Assomption, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bout de L'Isle, St. Paul d'Hermite, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bout de L'Isle and Lachensie. Will leave L'Assomption every Monday at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock, and Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonne on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursdays at 7, and Saturdays at 8 A. M.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuable Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. Further information may be had at the Freight Office on the Wharf, or at the Office, 29 Commissioner Street. J. B. LAMERE, Manager. Office Richelieu Company, 15th July, 1867.

