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VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1868.

THE HALLS OF TARA.

BY RICHARD FAULKNER.

There is deep pathos, in the deep lines of Thomas Moore, as be sings, in words that burn like diamond sparks, of the Halls of Tara. To respond; at least, every one to which tradition has sent down this solemn charge to ' remember the glories of Brian the Brave.'

For it was in those very halls that the good old king, Brian Borohme, of Munster, received the homage of his bitterest enemy, Malachi, King of Meath. Within sight of Tara's loftiest hill, two fierce and passionate men had fought for supreme power. Both were brave, both ambitious; but Brian's genius and talent enlisted ardent supporters, and the contest ended in victory to him.

Under his peaceful and gentle sway, Ireland prospered as it never had prospered before .-Peace and plenty were in the land. The con- sermed. vents, that bad been nearly destroyed by the half-savage Northern men, as well as the strong bolds of the country, were acquired during his period of the tenth century.

For nearly a quarter of a century, the country was quiet beneath that gentle sway; but then there was thrown into it, the root of bitterness. Two Kings-the King of Dublin, and the King of Leinster-joined together in making an incursion into the Kingdom of Meath, for predatory purposes. This unlooked for outrage woke up the lion heart of Brian. His son, Donough Borohme, who inherited his father's brave qualities, was dispatched at once to Leinster, at the head of a large force; and there seemed no doubt that the enemy would be speedily quelled.

Indisputably, it would have resulted thus, had it not been for the traitorous conduct of some of the good old King's own followers. Sick at heart, yet still as brave and unfl nching as ever, he rode through the ranks, bearing aloft the sacred Cross, exhorting the remnant of his sol Milesian chiefs, none presents a more powerful charge of ber. and striking nicture to the imagination, than this ! Here, then, the girl passed the lonely dive in victory even now. He never flagged for an instant, until the night shadows began to close around. Then, spent and exhausted, some of left the result to the young and valiant soldiers, murdered before her agonized gaz. headed by his son. It was indeed a victory; but scarcely had the welcome shouts from Brian's own troops announced the fact, than his privacy was invaded by a straggling party, whose leader had sworn to avenge his defeat upon the good old King.

For this purpose, they pursued their way to his tent, where they found him upon his knees at rrayer. The first note of conquest had drawn his companions, and the King was left alone .-Alone, but for the presence of a boy, scarcely more than a little child, who had clung to him as to a father. Even then, the slight arms were were echod by as sweet a voice as ever came from buman line. Alas! what availed that childish class before the terrors of the savage intruders! Wounded and bleeding, Brian fell be-Brian's ponderous sword, as if to draw it upon wise. his murderers. One fell purpose filled their rethis moment of extreme pain, and grief to the trembling hand upon his shoulder.

terrible fate led you to this scene? And how She heard the sound of his footsteps tramping did you escape that savage horde?

and they were too mad with rage to notice me.' | spirit. 'O my child! what an escape you have had.

belt; his brave soldiers soon filled the tent. Liqok , he exclaimed, , look here brave saw it e light of morning upon the earth. souls I and see the price of our mictory.

bloody vestments of the dead, and swore eternal hate to the murderers. One lingered long, and gazad sadly on the calm, white face.

'They broke the noblest heart that ever beat. my comrades!' he said, as he arose from his

Solemn obsequies indeed, were those of King Brian. Not a soldier in the army that did not its sweetness and sadness, every Irish beart must | dron a tear over the glorious dead; not a heart that did not sorrow most of all, that they could see his face no more. The flower of Erm's chrylry lay there withered. The purest and grandest heart of all the Milesian chiefs was lying low, its pulses stilled forever.

But dearly as Donough Borobme had loved the father and his King bitterly as he wailed for his terrible death, there was a balm for his griefs, a consolation for all his sorrows, in the pure, unworldly love of the little page, who bad witnessed the dreadful scene of King Brian's death. He bore him to his beautiful home without any suspicion on the part of the soldiers who accompanied him, that the boy was other than he

Once safe within the wails, the page was never again seen; but a gen'le little lady, who might easily have passed as his sister, with the same reign; and Ireland had ber palmiest days in that | Moorish tint in lip and cheek, sat at Donough's board, pestled close beside him.

'Men called her angel, but he called her

Dearer by far, because the had seen the brave old warrior die; had prayed all night in his father's lonely tent; she was the only woman he ever loved.

The secret of ber birth, and the place where bey found her secreted, was only known to the good old King Brian, and his son. For many years the child had dwelt in the castle, arrayed in the dress of a page, lest by wearing the clothes of her sex, she might be spirited away by the people who had held her in bondage, and who might recognize her. When Brian and Donough went to battle, she begged, with many tears, to accompany them; and the King at last consented to her going, provided she would promise never to desert his namp; diers to strike home for the faith. Of all the where he would leave a faithful servant in

gray-haired old mun calling upon bis children to tears and prayers for those she loved. Here, sion wound through the over-shadowed nathway, fight for the religion of the Sunts. That still on bended knees, she supplicated the Gold of on its way back, one who stood near asked the stately form, the un vithered hand clasping the battles, all through that dreary night, guarded by grave-digger whom he was interring there? Crucifix, fixed the eyes of the little band, and the soldier who was never to leave ber alone for Brian almost believed that they could win the a moment, and who well fulfilled the trust. And here Brian found her, when he returned, a con-'queror, elas! for a brief moment, in which the dark eyes had hardly time to recover their look his old warriors assisted him to his tent, and he of sunny gladness, ere she saw him ruthlessly

Donnugh's friends boned that the sovereignty would be tendered to him, as his father's successor; but had he wished it, there were too many whom Malachi bad won over to his side; and almost before Brian's ashes were cold, his rival re-ascended the throne of death; while Donaugh retired to his castle among the hills of Monster, with his beautiful bride.

Brian bad named the little fondling Ivar, after one of the three famous sea-kings; and she would not now relinquish the name so endeared to her by remembrance. They were married on the very night of their return, and from this time, about his neck as he prayed, and his prayers she ceased to fear the persecution of the foes of her childgood. Absorbed in the love of her husband, life became to her as one long summer day. Simple as a cottage girl, she could be as queenly as any of the consorts of neighboring neath the furious stabs that pierced that noble ings, were statement of heart. In van the terrified boy shrieked for aid. was worthy of her high estate—worthy to be ing.

How is he now, grandpana? In vain his slight hand clasped the handle of the mother of Kings, but fate decreed other-

Malachi, King of Meath, was a brave man; vengeful breasts, and they neither saw nor heard but a King, more powerful than himself, conthe puny stripling, who dared to screen their quered him at last-the King of Terrors. He victim from their rage. The body fell to the died in 1022; and Donough should have sucground with a dull thud, that struck terror to the ceeded him to the Kingdom. But his right was child's bosom. His protector, his second father, once more oprosed. This time, Donough's was no more—the lion beart; had broken! At heart; was interested in the conquest, and he fought like a hon for his right. He was Brian boy, Donough Borohme, the conqueror, rushed Borohme's heir-' Brian terrible in battle, wise into the tent. With a wait that might almost in counsel, a man who had stood, head and have wakened the dead, be knelt beside the shoulders above every Irish King that had been bleeding body of his father, and his King. He born for centuries. It was the bitterness of saw nothing, felt nothing, but that a murderer's death to him-this defeat-for defeat came. He hand had stricken down the poble old warrior, grew morbid-almost insane under the blow.until the boy crent round and laid his cold and Sad and depressed, he walked the solitary rooms of the castle, unheeding that Ivar sat alone in 'Ivar, my darling ! are you here, too? What her chamber, awaiting the advent of his child .-the stone floors, and shuddered to find that even I was praying beside him when they came, her tenderness had no balm for his wounded could do was little."

Midnight came, but the unquiet soul kept the L'most take you away before, they return? | body restless, and still the footsteps sounded be-And sounding a silver bugle that hurg at his neath her. In that dark hour, her child's brief life ing borse close to one's head, when one is lying came and went; and its beautiful mother never almost insensible on the ground. Had it not

They knelt down, and each cone touched the happy King resigned himself to despair. He

hung wildly over the beautiful remains of the man replied, proudly. 'She comes of a brave mother and child, perfectly distracted with grief rare, and is worthy of it.' and anguish. For days, he kept them from burial, and would not be persuaded that they a riding suit of the period, threw at the other a could not be restored to life. At length, when decay touched the sweet faces with its effacing the old man from head to foot. finger, he resisted no longer.

The next day after the mournful burial be resigned his kingdom, and went out an exile from the home of his fathers, to wander away in foreign lands. The heaths of Ireland felt his springing footsteps no more. Life was hateful to one who had given up wife, child, and kingdom, in a single day. Wandering thus, he chanced to seat himself one day, near the gate of a convent. The cool, gray walls seemed to woo the sufferer reposing in their shadow. Next to death, the convent seemed to hold a place of rest for the weary; and he rang the convent bell, and was admitted. Lonely and silent-never speaking to the brothers, and holding slight communion with the head of the monastery, he lived years in blood of France. But De L'Orme is not a the performance of his duties as one of the order, name to be ashamed of, or disown; and if the vet so mechanically that one would have said there was no heart in that thin body-no central to glut their longing for more blood, the life of here ! fires in that dumb soul.

It was a day in summer; so bright, so beau tiful with the blue sky bending so loving above, | pale-'my poor child.' and the emerald grass lying so quietly beneath, that earth seemed as lovely as Heaven. A quiet gravefard it was, where the sunshine kissed the stern science. grass, and the shadow of tall trees lav over an open grave. Presently there came down the pathway from the convent, a long procession of monks, bearing a bier.

Suddenly, from the little chapel, there arose upon the summer air a chant so swee', yet so heart-breaking in its sweetness, that the very birds hushed their mid-summer carols to listen. Nearer and nearer 'charging the deep cellars mourners stopped beside the still grave. The bier was lowered, and the face of the dead cleamed up white, yet with a Heavenly serenity, that told of ineffable grace. A solemn burial said: service succeeded, and then arose a strain so grand, so joyful, so expressive of a sublime hope. and triumph beyond that low grave, that it seemed almost to be the departing spirit upon its power and might. When all was over, and the proces-

said the old mank, devoutly crossing himself.

' Did you know his name in the world?' 'What matters,' rejoined the monk. 'I only

know that there he lies. 'But I know. He was a King-almost a

demigod. He was the brave son of the Irish king, the good Brian Borohme, Father and son -both murdered. Truly may you say, God rest that tempest tossed, world tried soul.'

Another spadeful of earth, and the face of Donough Borohme was hidden from the light of day: but we know that in the Heaven'y king dom, its likeness is shining in the Archangel's face, with a light that shall not grow dim through all eternity.

JULIE DE L'ORME.

CHLPTER I-SAVED.

The old man came to the front of the humble cottage. His head was white with the snow of seventy winters. But his slender form was free from the stoop of age; and there was something peculiarly high bred and aristocratic in his bear-

The speaker, who sat on a rustic bench, under the twining rose tree beside the door, was a lovely girl, whose cheek bore the bloom of seventeen maiden years.

'He is better, my child,' the old man ans-

Perfectly restored ! said a deep voice; and a tall stern-looking man emerged from the cottage. His straight black hair was close-cut; and his dark face wore a savage expression, which was by no means lessened by the strip of plaster which covered a fresh wound, on the left side of the forehead.

'Saved!' he sad. 'Young Jady you have saved my life. One moment later, and that vicious brute would have kicked my brains out. The young girl looked up, blushed, and then

'Monsieur exaggerates his danger? she said. What I did - what a weak girl in such a case

'I am not unaccustomed to danger, mademoiselle, the dark featured man replied, 'I know what it is to have the hoofs of a frightened, plungbeen for mademoiselle's courage and ready hand, into the room. . Fully awakened by his double loss, the un- monsieur, I had locked upon my last sun.

- Julie's a brave girl, the white-haired old true.

The stranger, who, by the way, was dressed in ble his befallen vou.

rapid, enquiring glance, that seemed to measure 'May I venture,' he said, 'to ask the name

of those to whom I am so deeply indebted?'

The girl looked anxiously at her grandfather; but the latter drew himself up with dignity, as he The other pushed him to a chair; but he heeded enlied:

Our name is De L'Orme !'

HRONICLE

The stranger started, and drew back a step. De L'Orme !' he exclaimed. Citizen, that her?' s a dangerous name in these perilous times. The ring of aristocracy is in it; and many a proud head has already fallen for no other crime than boasting that aristocratic prefix to a name."

'It is true,' the old man said sadly, but without any show of fear; 'your republican rulers have shed profusely the proudest, and noblest harmes of the Convention, still unsatiated, desire an old man, grey in poverty and suffering, is not much. But-' he paused, and his cheek grew

The girl seized his hand, and nestled close to him. The stranger regarded both a moment in

'You are the the father of the Count De L'O me, said he, who was killed at -

Ave, the old man proudly interrupted. ' My France. And now none of our noble line re- bleness of age. mains, but one poor old man, and this orphan

For an instant, a gleam of compassion -a ray from the celestial countenance of the angel of his just then. Higher thoughts (represented by with all mournful chords, until the long troop of pity-lighted up the dark, stern face of the the young girl, who was the noblest type of hustranger. He paused for a moment, as if ab sorbed in deep thought. Then looking up with a smile that had the grimness of a frown in it, he he spoke:

> * Citizen, these are dangerous tures for such i as you and this lovely child. But I am not an blaspheme it. Andre, my friend, some wine. ungrateful man, and I owe you a life. If danger I feel sick ! comes to you, it may be in my power to save

He draw a tablet from his pocket, as he spoke, and wrote upon it a few hasty lines.

'Here, citizen De L'Orme,' he said. ' Keep He was brother Adrian - God rest his soul! that tablet, and should danger come to you at any time, it may be - if he who writes it still re tains his own head," he said this with a smileprove of service in your need.

He turned back into the cottage, and came out again with a whip in his hand, and a large heavy cloak on his arm.

'Maiden,' he said, taking the girl's hand, and raising it respectfully to his line, " We should be. by rank (for I am of the neonle, and you of the noblesse) and heritage (for I am ouly a proletaire, a sansculiote. if you will) enemies. But I owe you a life, no matter how small you may deem it worth, and I am grateful.' He dropped her hand, and the next moment

was gone. The old man read the lines inscribed upon the

tablet; and with an exclamation of astonishment, handed it to his grand daughter. Julie De L'Orme, as she read, grew pale. .

. He! The enemy of our race and class.' Our enemy no longer, thank Heaven.

CHAPTER II -THE APPEAL.

Days pass by; but terrible events pass faster. In a front room of a house in a narrow faubourg of Paris, a man was seated at a desk, writing rapidly. Two other men near him, to whom be dictated brief orders now and again, were writing likewise. Of and on, persons came turrying in, who whispered hasty messages in his ear, and rapidly departed.

This man who sat alone, and whose penmoved with such noisy rapidity, was dark and stern, with closely cropped bair. So cold and stern he sat, he might have been a creature turned into stone, but for that pervous motion of his fingers, and that grating sound of his pen.

The door was noiselessly opened. A man, with the silent tread of a cat, entered, and walk. up to him. On the desk of the writer, he laid a set of every tablets, and then stood by, mutely

The dark and stern looking man started at the sight of the tablets, and opening them hurriedly, read what was written inside.

Who gave you these?' he said, looking

hastily up. 'An old man, citizen, with long white hair.'

Show him up."

The man instantly varished.

In a few moments a hasty, tottering step, was heard upon the stairs; the door was thrust open, and an old man, with a wild, eager look; rushed

'Citizen De L'Orme.' said the stern-visaged man. 'what has happened? Some great trou-

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'The tablets !' exclaimed the old man, 'you have received them?

'Yes; and I know that their arrival here means that danger menaces you. I remember my promise well. Now, what is it?

The aged noble paused, and gasped for breath it not. At last he spoke -

' My grand-daughter!'

'Your grand-daughter! Heaven! What o

'She is in prison-she has been denounced by wretch, whose insolent addresses she spurged. She is condemned to death; and in an hour her neck will be beneath the guillotine, if you owe her a life, and prove false to your word.

The other started with an exclamation of

'Citiz'n Andre,' he said to one of the secretaries, 'your 1st - quick. Ah! here it is .--Heaven grant, I may not be to late. Here.

He rushed to his desk, seized a sheet of paper, wrote basuly upon it, and thrust it in the old man's

'Away, citizen!' he cried. 'Waste not a moment. If you would save your child's life burry to the Place de Greves, and resent that.'

The noble grasped it as a starving man might clutch his proffered food, and dashed from the son fell to battle, fighting against the enemies of froom, with a speed that seemed to defy the fec-

> The dark stern man sank back on his chair .--The mere cold, inhuman thought of working out what is called an 'idea'-let us hope-was not manity he had ever seen), may have occupied his mind at the moment. After a short purse

> 'Heaven grant he may be in time!' He had used the sacred name but little of late, except to

> > CHAPTER III - LOST.

A fearful scene was that, on the Place de Greves, on that bright summer day. There was the horrible scaff ild, the indeous frame, the olork, and the glittering knife. Soldiers fenced it around: and a howling mob, thirsting for blond, filled the whole square.

A fearful scene was that in the distance .-The tumbril came rolling along the rugged pavement, filled with its freight of human victims. Aged matrons, and tender maidens were there: gay ruffl og nobles-what a grim and grote-que mockery of life, was their ghastly levity, and gaity now! What a many colored picture of miserable humanity was that, with the night shade of death hanging over all! Some prayed: some moaned; some looked cold and stern: others, those once gay young pobles, smiled and playfully jested to the last. They were cool and brave, these men, worthy of the death of the soldier, not the felon.

Out of the tumbril, and up the steps of the platform they went, amid the stares and clamors of the mob. One graceful young noble, of handsome features, and lordly mien, had placed his foot side by side with one of the female victims of this horrid blood thirst, when be suddenly drew back, and, as if he were on the nerron of the palace at Versailles, he lifted his bat, and, with a gracious smile, and sweet bow said, 'place aux dames'-ladies first! He was the grand-son of an Irishman, this, of one of the heroes of the great old brigade. Even in that dark hour, he was the polished gentleman still.

The hideous butchery began. A young girl, in a robe of simple white, approached, and knell before the frame, at the feet of the Confessor. The executioner stood by, silent and grim. The howling crowd bushed its marticulate noise awhile, at sight of that girl, so lovely to ber virgin grace, and celestral heroism; and then a murmuring of something akin to pity, filled the

The white robed maiden advanced, and kissed the cross. The headsman prepared for his functions. She knelt again. A wild, weird shriek

burs' upon the air-, 'Tenez! tenez!'-' Hold!'.hold!'

And the form of an aged man, whose white hairs floated on the wind, was seen in the distance, rushing forward with frantic gestures.

Onward he came. But the maiden did not seem to heed him-nor the crowd, except some on its outward tringe. Onward, waving a

Tenes! tenes!

The vory neck was bowed. The waiving hair flowed over the white brew, and pallid into the room.

I have, found you, monsieur!! Then it is cheeks. One word: the knife fell! and the dissevered head dropped into that heep of blood2 manufacture of the second of

stained sawdust ! Another angel tenanted Paradise. Onward onward the old man came, his wild

shriek echolog through the crowd. "My child! my child! A reprieve!

· Too late, old man : she is dead !? With a stare of madness, and a piercing cry of agony, he looked around him, tottered, and fell upon his face. When they lifted him up he was dead.

Lost ! lost! No! old man; you found her white robed spirit awaiting jou at the porch of Heaven.

THE IRISH PRELATES AND THE GOVERN-MENT.

"EARL OF MAYO TO THE MOST BEY ARCHBISHOP LEAHY.

"Irish Office, 30th June, 1868.

" MOST REV SIR-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst, calling my attention to the answer recently given by me to Sir John Gray's question in the House of Commons, and that given by Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords, in reference to the communications which have passed between us concerning a charter for a Roman Catholic University, and complaining that the negotiations on the subject were broken off by me in an abrupt and unexpected manuer. It becomes my duty to call your attention briefly to the events which have taken place with regard to the proposals made by the Government in this matter. On the 12th March I announced in the House of Commons that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose that a charter should be given to a Roman Catholic University. I said that up to that time we had entered into no negociations or communications with anyone, but that keeping in view the principles we thought indispensible-namely, and there should be in the institution an influential lay element, and that elective principle should be fully recognised -we were prepared to listen respectifully and carefully to all suggestions that were made to us, and to endeavour to suit the new University to the requirements of those for whose benefit it was intended. On the 14th March, therefore, I addressed to you a note referring to your letter to the Earl of Derby on the 23rd October, 1867, in which you stated that you had been deputed by the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland to enter into communication with her Majesty's Government, on the subject of a charter for the Roman Catholic University. I said that I should be happy on the part of the Government, to receive from you sny communication which you might be pleased to make on the subject. On the 19th March I received a letter, in which you put forward several objections to the proposed scheme, stating, at the same time, that you would do me the bonour of waiting upon me during the ensuing week.

"A lengthened interview took place on the 24th at the Irish Office, in which you and your right reverened colleague repeated, to a great extent, the objection put forward in your letter of the 19th. To these objections Lord Malmesbury and I listened with respectful attention; and, at the close of the interview, we requested you to place those epinions m writing at greater length and in greater detail than you had done in your first letter. A letter dated the 31st of March was subsequently received, in which, with great clearness and frankness, you set forth the alterations which you recommended should be made in the framework of the new institution, as it was described in a memorandum which I had the honour of placing in your hands. The alterations which you said that you considered necessary were principally based on the assumption athat there was not sufficent scope given in the constitution of the University and its governing oddy for the exercise by the Roman Catholic prelates of their authority in matters appertarining to faith and morals, or over the books that were to be used by the students. In order, therefore fully to provide for the exercise of that episcopal control which you appear to deem essential, you said that it was not competent for laymen or even clergymen of the second order, however learned, to judge authoritively of matters relating to faith and morality, and that the very least power that could be claimed for the bishops in the senate would be that of an absolute nagative on the use of all books that might be deemed objectionable and a power of veto on the first domination of the professers of the University, as well as an authority for their dissmissal You also made prepositions with regard to the election of the charcellor and the members of the senate, which would practically have put an end to anything like a system of free election on the part of the general body of the University. I apprised you in my letter of the 11th May, delayed, as I then inform ed you, by my unavoidable detention in Ireland, and my consequent inability to consult my colleagues. that these proposals could not be entertained; and

on the 17th I received from you a note, which was

but a simple acknowledgment of my letter.

As no intimation was afterwards given of your desire to continue the correspondence and as no notice beyond formal acknowledgment was taking of my last letter. I could come to no other couclusion than the communications were at an end. On the 29th of May, therefore, in answer to a question from Mr Murphy, I stated in the House of Commons that the correspondence which had been laid upon the table of the house had shown that the conditions which her Majesty's Government thought necessary to attach to the granting of a charter to the Roman Catholic University had been declined by the right rev prelates who were deputed to act in the matter on the part of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland, and that, therefore, we had come to the conclusion that the matter should be considered entirely at an and. The answer given by the Earl of Malmesbury in the House of Lords on the same night though somewhat different in words, was substantially to the same effect. Again on the 12th June, in reply to Sir J Gray, after referring to the dates of the communications which had taken place, I made a similar answer, and stated that it was not our intention to take any further steps in the matter. It could not have been supposed that a correspondence conducted in such a manner, extending over so considerable a period of time, and terminating in the way it did, was intended by you to have been re-opened. The questions as to which differences arose involved matters of the highest principle. Speaking on behalf of the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland, you laid down in the clearest manner the maxims on the subject of university education which you considered necessary for the safety of the faith and morals of the youth of the country. We could not have supposed that requirements sanctioned by such high authority, so repeatedly made and so clearly expressed, could have been but forward only to be withdrawn. Under these circumstances, I can only repeat the answer I have already given in the House of commons, that it is not the, intention of in the matter .- I have, &c. (Signed) " MAYO."

" The Most Rev Archbishop Leaby."

THE IRISH PRELATES AND LORD MAYO. TO THE RIGHT HOM THE BABL OF MAYO, M. P. CHIEF

SECRETARY FOR INSLAND.

Majesty's Government to take any further steps in the matter of a charter for a Catholic University. Coupled with our denial of having spoken or written a word implying a wish on our part to break off the negociation on that subject, that declaration of yours brings home to your Government and yourself the responsibility of having carried on the negociation for a time, and of having then abruptly, pit an end to it. We should be content to let the matter, drop here without adding another word were it not that, while declaring it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to take any further steps in the matter, you had fallen into the singular inconsistency of seeking at the same time to fasten upon us the responsibility of your not proceeding any further. Accustomed though we have become of late to an extraordinary boldness of assertion on the part of public men, we were not prepared for the statement, come from whom it might, that we had to answer for the abrupt termination of this business; much less could we have expected it to come from your lordship, knowing as you did all that passed between us and, moreover, disdaining, as it is believed you would disdain, to have recourse to the petty devices upon which other men live Yet, strange to say, with all this knowledge, not withstanding that openness of nature for which you get credit from opponent as well as friend, you first bazarded in your place in Parliament the insinuation that we, not you, had broken off the negociation respecting the Catholic University question; and you now repeat it with full deliberation in the face of our declaration that it is not we, and even of your own admission that it is you, who have destermined to take no further steps in the matter. (Their lordships then proceed to prove that it was Lord Mayo who had broken off the correspondence, and then say) -Having disposed of your first reason for having

concluded and announced in Parliament on the 22th

of May that we had broken off the negociation, we pass on your long history of what took place between ue as only enveloping the real question in a cloud of words, and we come to the one other reason which you say helped to land you in your conclusion. What The conflicting nature of the principles in your plan of a Catholic University, and the priniples developed in our letter of the 31st March. Now, it will be observed that whatever be the value of this argument, it cannot be put in as a plea along with the first one. Either must be abandoned, if the other be held. The one says you had concluded we had given up the correspondence from the letter of simple acknowledgement coupled with the lapse of eleven days allowed to pass over without a renewal of it. The other says, -no; it was quite another thing that made you conclude we had declared off, namely, the antagonism between your principles and ours, which, however, revealed itself fully at our personal interview, and not require your waiting for eleven days-no, nor for one day - to understand its full bearing on the question. If it was the conflicting nature of the principles involved that produced your conviction then it was not the letter of simple acknowledgment with the eleven days' si'ence; but, if it was that letter and that silence that wrought upon your mind then it was not the conflicting nature of our principles, seen at our personal interview, not requiring s day's waiting to be seen, that made you believe we had indeed declared off. Whatever the value of your two reasons taken separately, both together are inadmissible. They cannot stand together. But let us see whether this your second plea does in reality carry with it any more weight than your first -let us see whether, indeed, the conflict between your principles and ours was of such a nature than on or about the 27th of May, and not before, it brought home to you the conviction and drew from you the announcement in your place in Parliament, that by reason of the incompatibility of the principles held on both sides we had finally rejected the proposals of Government and terminated the negociation. If the conflict between our principles and yours convinced you on or about the 27th of May that there was an end of the business, surely it was equally convincing on the 11th of May when you wrote your letter of that date rejecting our auggestions; and yet you tell us that, notwithstanding the then manifest conflict of our principles, you then on the 11th of May and after, did still look forward to and were waiting for some further correspondence between us, and did not give up all hope of it till after the receipt of the letter of simple acknowledgment and the expiration of the fatal eleven days. Again, if on or about the 27th of May the conflict between our views and principles precluded all hope of our coming to a natural undermade you think we neither had not ındina, and would have anything more to say, we beg to ask you were not the principles put forward by us on both sides at our interview in London precisely the same? -did not the same divergency between them then reveal itself?-did not you then comprehend their full drift and bearing on the question before us?and yet you then asked us to commit our views to writing for further consideration. The conflicting nature of our views did not at that time in your esti mation preclude ulterior discussion nor precipitate the end of the negociation. Why should it afterwards on the 27th of May, the only difference that supervened being that the principles but forward viva voce at our personal interview were subsequently committed to writing, though they still remained the same? So much, my lord, for the reasons by which you seek to shift over from yourself upon us the mis carriage of the Catholic University scheme. In truth, the position you have taken up is altogether indefensible, and your line of detence instead of covering only serves to reveal its utter weakness And we beg to assure you we mean more of respect than the contrary for your personal character when we add, that the position you have taken up is not only weak but unworthy of one such as you. Retire from it, my lord, and leave it to some one who has no character to lose. In the fullest confidence of the truth of the averment, we repeat, my lord, what we asserted in a former letter. It is not we who rejected your plan, but it is you who rejected every one of the suggestions you had invited us to make. and which you thoroughly understood when you asked us to commit them to writing. It is not we who abruptly put an end to our negociation—it is you. It is not we who have to answer for its having ended in worse than nothing-it is you. It is not we who have sought to throw over upon others any responsibility that rested upon ourselves - it is you who have sought to shift upon us what justly attaches to yourself and your Government. Let the public judge between us - We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servants.

PATRICK LEASY, Archbishop, &. Joen Deser, Bishop. Thurles, July 11, 1868.

OUR ALLIES AND OUR CAUSE.

The present political circumstances of Ireland are unprecedented since the year of Catholic Emancipation. Ever since that time Ireland has been the victim of the two great English Factions. The Tories have shewn their ancestral intolerance and tyranny all along. Rude and open violence has been their single way of dealing with our people.-The Whigs have used us in a different fashion .her Mejesty's Government to take any further steps | They have professed benevolence in all its branches and bought the power to misgovern Ireland by bribing Irish Representatives with patronage and place. Thus, Ireland has been suffering for nearly forty years from Tory oppression and Whig corrup-Between both we have had a hard time of it. Well, when it became clear to all Irishmen thinking for their country that nothing was to be expected from the justice of the Tories, nor from the justice, or gratitude for long service and sacrifice, of the Whige, it was resolved to appeal to the only sensi-My Loan-Your letter of the 30th ult, laid before tive point in English political parties-their love of Parliament this week, demands some notice at our emoinment and power. Then it was that the policy Rillarney. The first place in the Irish College was of this extraordinary demonstration. It is believed, a quantity that the life of the child was endangered. For the lands. After a long preamble it closes with the of Independent Opposition was proclaimed through. It is believed, and was of enormous tanks. After a long preamble it closes with the life of the child was endangered, however, that there was no real foundation for such the land. The rat has been since trapped, and was of enormous accordance to the life of the child was endangered. ceclaration that 'it is not the intention for her out the land. The Independent Friel Party were very the second place in the same college was given a rumor, and that it was obsculated to oreate mis-

demoralized and broken up by decased men and debasing arts. The plan of Ireland's true friends falled-not because it was a wrong one, but because it never got a fair trial. The principle was true but there were false and foolish men who would not give it a chance. For a season Falsehood was great and prevailed. Have Whigs or Tories mended their manners since the shameful and disastrous failure of the Independent Party? The Leopard still snows his spots to the sun-the Serpent still crawls. The necessity for an Independent policy and Independent Representatives has been proved by a long and calamitous experience. We can trust no English party unless so far as their interests are necessarily bound up with ours. So far may we trust but no farther. The Independent pledge was framed on the very justifiable assumption that no English party would volunteer any good deed to Ireland-that pressure would slways be required. That idea was perfectly correct. The Whigs came forward, without pressure from Ireland or any fear of losing Irish support, to attack the Irish Church Establishment but they are not volunteers nevertheless. They are acting under a pressure that cannot be bought off. By a just retribution the Whigs, who have betrayed and misgoverned Ireland for so many years now find it impossible to get into office without coming forward as the professed redressers of an Irish wrong. No English question could be proposed which the Liberal party would receive and which the Tory Government would reject. The Reform question was taken from the Whigs by Disraeliand carried beyond the point required by them. there is no Irish question, except that of the State Oherch on which the Tory Government would not do as much as the Whig Opposition would do or ask. Therefore Mr. Gladstone proclaimed war on the Irish Establishment-and, so, the Abolition question became our first in order of time because it was the only one on which we could expect the help of the Whice We shall be glad to see them serveus, even though it be not for our own sakes -and shall cheerfully help them to do it, as sensible men ought. But they will not bein us beyond the Church question for our sakes we must not help them beyond it for theirs. When Torquilstone, the castle of Scott's Norman tyrant, could no longer be held by its deferders, the parties who had made common cause to beleaguer it separated and went each about their own business, leaving the crime-stained stronghold to settle accounts with the avenging Spirit of Fire .-And if it be our good fortune to see the foul fabric of religious Ascendency stricken to the earth, then shall we and the Whigs break up fellowship and go upon our several ways-to be as formen perhaps, but certainly not as allies, when next we meet .-That we are justified in expecting nothing from the Whigs after the asttlement of the Church question, (if it be settled), is proved by the fact that after helping us to Catholic Emancipation they have deceived and misgoverned us for forty years. If the Establishment were abolished to morrow we could not afford to leave the Irish tenantry as they are for forty years more. - Wexford People.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES DONEGAN .- Died at Maguiresbridge, on the 27th ult., of disease of the heart, the Rev. James Donegan, in the 40th year of his age and the thirteenth of his sacred ministry. The Rev. and much lamented deceased was son of the late Mr. Donegan, of Killispime, nephew of the late Very Rev. Philip Donegan, P. P. of Drumlane, in the diocese of Kilmore, and brother of the Rev. Philip Donegan, P. P. of Tempo. Amiable in his maners and of retiring disposition, he, by a life of simple unaffected piety, unwearied zeal and unostentations charity, succeeded without an effort in securing the esteem of his brethren in the ministry, and the affectionate attachment of the flock, to the promotion of whose haviness every aspiration of his life was devoted. This was evidenced by the immence multitude of people who assisted at his funeral to pay the last tribute of respect to his mortal remains, but much more by the paroxyams of unrestrained grief to which they yielded when they saw all that was mortal of him whom they so dearly leved about to be con-It is humbly hoped that signed to the 'cold clay.' those who read this brief obituary notice, but especially his collegiate companions, will offer to the Throne of Mercy a fervent prayer for the repose of his soul.

pleasure in announcing the arrival in our city from the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, the Rev. John Feehan, eldest son of our respected fellow cit-izen, John Feehan, Req., who, with the zeal of a faithful missioner of Ireland, proceeds shortly to Hobartown, to apread the faith in foreign lands, as his countrymen have done since the days of St. Columbanus. Several other young clergymen from the Propaganda will accompany our reverend friend to his distant mission, and are shortly expected by him on a visit to Kilkenny previous to the departure. Father Feehan has already reflected honor on his native city by his talents, and we have no doubt that he will reflect still more credit by his future mission in the distant region of Tasmania. Mr. Feehao's second son, the Rev. Thomas Feehan, has joined the order of Jesuits at Miltown Part. Dublin .- Kilkenny

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin delivered the closing address of the session for the members of the Historical and Literary Society of the Catholic University in the University Church, Stephen's Green, Dublin, on July 3. There was a very large and influential attendance of visitors, ladies and gentlemen.

On Sunday last, the foundation stone of the new Catholic Church at Bessbrook was blessed, in the presence of a large congregation, which could not have numbered less than three thousand persons.-The walls of the edifice are already ten feet in height, and it is expected that it will be roofed before next Christmas. It is about 90 feet by 80, cruciform in shape, and when completed it will be an exceedingly handsome building, and creditable to the esteemed pastor of the parish, the Rev. Mr. McKevitt and his people. The good work has been commenced to accommodate the workers at Mr. Richardson's great factory, around which a very handsome village has sprung up containing more than three thousand inhabitants. The Rev Mr McKevitt in a circular says :- For the past year we have been celebrating Mass every Sunday for the mill-workers of Besebrook, in a bired room, the congregation standing in the open yard. John G. Richardson, Esq., the proprietor of Bessbrook, and now also of the twelve townlands of Magherabaly, has acknowledged the necessity that exists for a Catholic Church, and Parochial House, and has accordingly granted a site for both .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE ANNUAL CONCURSUS IN KILLARSEY .- The following is a correct and explanatory detail of the annual concursus in Killsrney last we k. It was held at the Palace, and those who conducted the examination were Dr. M'Carthy, Professor May nooth College; Dean Mawe, Tralee , Rev R O'Connor, Firies. There were twenty candidates applying for eight places and vancancies—gix at Maynooth and two at the Irish College, Paris. A free place was given in Maynooth to Mr. John O'Connor, St. Brendon's Seminary, for service rendered in this seminary. The following is the result of the concursus : First place, Patrick O' Leary, Dominican Seminary, Trales; 2d, Malachy Scant ell St. Brandon's Seminary, Kilarney; 3d, Jeremiah Riordan. Dominican Seminary, Tralee; 4th David O'Leary, Dominican Seminary, Trales; 5th, Patrick Callaghan, St. Brendon's Seminary,

to Thos. Fitzgerald, Dominican Seminary, Trales. The following were selected to fill up the vacancies which may occur in both colleges : Daniel O'Donog. hue, St Brandon's Seminary, Killarney ; John Layne of Mr. Lee's school, Listowel; John Brosnan, of Mr. Collins'school, Dingle; Michael Power, St Brendon's Seminary, Killarney; and Daniel Harrington. St Brendon's Seminary, Killarney.—Tralee Chronicle.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Thos. F. Phillips, Esq., which melancholy event took place on the 6th ult., at his residence, Derryvehill, after a short iliness.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Peabody spent the day on July 10th with Mr Joseph Robinson, Corbally House, outside Limerick, where they were entertained at Breakfast and dinner, and where they met a number of gentlemen of the city and neighborhood. A portion of the day was spent fishing on the preserved waters thereabouts.

A conservative gentleman, Alderman Mackey, was nominated to the Lord Mayorality of Dublin for 1869. The Majority of the Liberal party in the

council supported the proposal. THE MAYORALTY FOR 1869. - The Liberal party in Ireland have been surprised if not scandalised at the conduct of some of the Dublin Corporation in at tempting to foist upon the metropolis a Tory Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, the year of all others which is destined to mark a new era in our history, and when every effort ought to be made to strenghten the hands of those who have placed foremost on their banner the glorious motto of religious equality. What do the Dublin Liberals mean by such conduct at this juncture? We have no objection to a Protestant Lord Mayor, if the connoil wish to elect him at the proper time; but surely no one who desires justice to Ireland can say that this is a fitting time to adopt such a course, when every effort is used by the secondancy faction to keep the masses of the people still under the yoke of Orangeism. What will Mr. Disrreli say to the Commons and people of England-what can that wily adventurer say? Will he not point to this election as a proof of how little the metropolis of Ireland cares about a settlement of the church question, or indeed any other question which affects the interests of Ireland-Kilkenny Journal. THE TWELFTH OF JULY -From Newry to Belfast.

and from Monaghan to Derry, the Orange spirit,

made more rampant by the intensely hot weather,

was wild and furious at the late anniversary. Meet-

ings, marchings, music, banners and all the other

accompaniments of the saturnalia of the 'brethren'

were visible on every side. Insult to the brave and high-spirited Catholics of Ulster was the object of all this insene and brutal conduct, which is ac ruffianly and savage that it could not be matched outside of Ireland. There were meetings in Lurgan. Waringstown. Derrymacash, Newtownards, and other places in defiance of the law, the rebellious and disloyal rufflans who attended them, having carried banners, and played the usual party tunes. It is only right to say that owing to the good and peaceful conduct of the Catholics, conflicts did not take place in many districts. Had they gone out to meet the processions, and carried arms with them and used them, blood would have flowed in torrents un less the Grangemen took to their heels, as they are in the habit of doing, when they observe the slightest danger. But the day, we regret to state did not pass over without bloodshed. At Monaghan, a Catholic town, there was a sanguinary conflict, in which one Catholic is reported to have been shot dead, and several wounded. The Crange ruffians assembled in the early part of the day about two miles from Monaghan, and at five e'clock in the evening, heated by drink, they marched into town, playing party tunes, which so exasperated the Catholics that the latter rushed upon them, and scattered the cowards like chaff before the wind. Ouffed, kicked, and beaten, the Orangemen fled and sought refuge in their lodges, from which they fired on the Catholics and the result has been, several persons wounded, and one shot dead. What atrocious characters these Orangemen must be, to enter a Catholic town in this manner, and insult its peaceable people. What were the authorities doing? Did they not learn that the Orangemen were only a couple of miles distant and might they not have surmised that they might have ventured into the town? Were the police not informed of the approach of the 'brethren,' and if they were, could they not have guessed what would take place if they came in playing their party tunes? They should have known the feelings of the Monaghan Orangemen, which are the most malignant in all Ulster - the 'brethren' of that county A KILKENNY PRIEST FROM ROME.-We have much being the most bitter and waspish in the entire country. But strocious as the conduct of the Monaghan Orangemen has been, it has been surpassed at Magherafelt, where a party lay in ambush, and opened a murderous fire on a few peaceable Catholies, who, after acting as sentinels at their chapel during the previous night, were proceeding quietly to their homes. These cowardly ruffians were intent on murder, and it is more than probable that their fiendish desires will be gratified, for one of their victims is not expected to live. We must do the Government of Lord Abercorn the justice to state that it took great pains to preserve the peace, by sending large forces of the army and police into Ulater. But the peace cannot be preserved whilst there are men amongst the Ulster magistracy who like to see Orange banners waving, and to hear party tunes. We firmly believe that the low soum of Orangedom would not be half so noisy or ruffishly only for the winks they receive from those who pull the wires, and set the rabble in motion. We do not say that any Ulster magistrates do this, but there are men of wealth - ferocious partisans - who move the Orangemen when they think it will serve ' the Protestant interest.' But the time has gone by when Protestantism could be served by such wicked derices. The days of ascendancy are gone, and when the monster Church Establishment receives the last blow, and is prostrate, it will have vanished for ever. We have frequently told the Catholics that they should never some into collision with Orangemen, without baving firearms in their hands, not for the purpose of attack, but to defend their lives .-Let them be careful in the future not to meet such a murderous party, unless they are properly prepared, and then they may rely upon it that the 'brethren' will commit no outrage, but with their sharacteris tic pluck they will run away, and show the 'white feather.' - Dundalk Democrat.

CLONES, July 13 .- While I write this town is in a most excited state—drums beating the 'Protestant Boys,' &c., and parties marching through the town in little groups, all wearing orange scarfs. The law is so openly violated that if numerous prosecutions do not follow the administration must give up all claim to be considered impartial. - Dundalk Demos crat.

LONDONDERRY, July 12. - A very serious conflict between the Catholics and Orangemen took place at Dessertmartin, near Magherafelt, county Darry on the Twelfth, when unhappily two men of the Catholic party were dangerously wounded by the Orange party, who, as usual, were armed to the testh, and blazed away with their wonted venom and recklessness of life. The names of the injured men are Hugo Cullen and Francis Cassidy, and the immediate sause of this disastrous affray was the erection of au orange arch at a point to necessitate the Catholics going to and coming from mass passing under it, which, of course, greatly exasperated them.

ABBRYLEIX, July 13:-In Abbeyleix, before daybreak on Sunday morning, a large body of men from the surrounding country entered the town armed with sticks, and took up a position in front of the convent and chapel. A rumour being affoat that it was intended to hoist orange flags in the vicinity of both and on the market-house was the explanation

chief. The police turned out and soon dispersed the crowd some of them who were armed with sticks giving them up quietly to the police.

LONGFORD, July 13. - A foolish rumour having gained credence here that the Oorangemen intended to displace the statue of the Most Rev Dr Kilding which is opposite the college of St Meil, a number of men paraded the town at the early hour of one o'clock on Sanday morning, and I regret to say that the windows of some of the Protestants of the town, who I suppose were suspected to be of the party who it is alleged contemplated the act referred to, were smashed. Several of the parties who took part in this reprehensible affair have been arrested by the police and committed for a further examination of the entire circumstances.

Public Works in IRELAND. - A minute has very recently been passed by the Treasury which is certain to have an important, influence upon the pregress of works of public importance in this country. Previously to the year 1853 the Government adseveral counties in Ireland, for the construction of roads, bridges, harbors, etc., the condition being repayment of the loan at a certain veried. But in 1853, the act 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 136, was passed. authorizing grand juries to procure money from private bodies, and the Treasury aid then ceased altogether. That act, however, has failed to fulfil the purposes for which it was intended, and the Government have now determined to return to the former system. We believe the immediate cause of the change was to meet the case of an application made by the Rev P Conway, P P, for a grant in-aid for the construction of a bridge over the ferry of Knock, Lough Corrib. The Rev Mr Conway has for many years advocated with great carnestness the importance of this work as a means of affording greater facilities of communication between the districts lying on each side of the lake, and the present Gove erament have evinced the utmost anxiety to assist in carrying out his suggestions. It is probable that the question will be again brought before the presentment sessions at Tuam and Onterard, and it is to be hoped that the magistrates and cesspayers will consent to give the necessary guarantee for the repayment of the small sum which will be required .-The work is one of very considerable importance, and ought to have the support of all who desire the improvement of the country.—Ballinsslos Western

On July 6th, between the bours of seven and eight o'clock A.M., the dead body of a man named Philip Tierney was found at Linduff, near Rathdowney, in a wood the property of the Right Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick. He was stretched on his back, and had a gunshot wound in the head, but by whom inflicted is at present shrouded in mystery.

There is no doubt but Mr.Collum, the eminent solicitor, will offer himself at the general election for Enniskillen. The Hon. John Lowery Cole will have to look to it. as Mr. Collum is very popular, has recently purchased much property in the borough and his friends will be largely augmented by the operation of " the more than four pound" franchise

A report reached Castlebar on July 2, that on the day before, about 2 o'clock, two men were making hay in the employment of Mr Bland of Wesport, suddenly dropped dead in the field, within about one mile of the town. Their death is attributed to sunstroke. The weather is intensely warm in Castlebar for the last twelve or fourteen days; the thermometer has gone as high as 83 degrees. No cases of sickness reported.

The Deep-sea and Coast Fishery Commissioners for Ireland in their report for the year 1867, state that the fisheries in general have not been attended with the same measure of success during the past as in the previous and several preceding years.

The Summer Assizes for the County Louth presented one grand feature noticed by every one, and that was the absence of crime amongst our orderly and peaceable people. They commenced on July 4 by the swearing of the Grand Jury. The business before that body was of the ordinary characterrepairs of roads and other matters. The sum et £1 500 was voted towards the erection of the Bridge at Oldbridge, over ' The Boyne's ill-fated river,' It is to be boped that the structure will be completed in a solid and substantial manner, so that a repetition of a similar application for funds may not be required for some generations to come. - Dundalk Democrat.

THE INISH R Hither to the less wealthy condition of the Irish people, the franchise in this country was based upon lower figures than it was in England. At present the Irish franchise is absolutely higher than the English, both in boronghs and in counties. In the English boroughs, all who are rated to the relief of the pock have the franchise; in the Irish boroughs, none can have it who are not rated at more than £4. before the passing of the Reform Act of this year the county franchise in England was bassed on a £50 rental and the Irish on a £12 rating, that being considered a fair proportion, having regard to the circumstances of the two countries. Now, the English Reform Bill bases the English country franchise on a £12 rental, a reduction of mere than three-fourths from its previous figure. Were the Irish county franchise to be proportionately reduced its figure should be fixed at £8. What reduction does the Irish Reform Bill make in it? None at all ! The Irish county franchise is left untouched. And inasmuch as that franchise is based, not on the rental as in England, but on the rating, which is lower tnan the rental, it follows that the pecuniary qualification for the franchise is now England. This arrangement is simply atrocious. It is a gross and flagrant injustice. Many Irishmen may hold, as we do, that an extention of the franchise in Ireland. while the tenantry are unprotected by leases or the ballot from the coercion of their landlords, would be an extension of torture and terrorism amongst the people. But it was not upon this cansideration the Tory Government acted. It was not to spare the Irish tenantry annoyance they thus restricted their electorial power. The fact is, whatever might be the risks or the responsibilities incident to the ereroise of the franchise in Ireland, its extention was a right of the people, and the refusal of such an extention under existing circumstances; is an act of downright injustice - Nation.

A fire of a most alarming and destructive character took place in Limerick, on the night of July 3, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and raged with great fury until one, resulting in the total destruction of the extensive hoop and timber concerns of Michael O'Neill, Esq., situate at the new docks, and two valuable business concerns adjoining the premises, the estimated lass to the proprietor being £4 000 while he was only insured for £500 in the Globe office.

A gentleman has recently travelled from Dublin to Bongford in a ship ever dry land. The hero of this singular voyage is Major Dopping Hepenstall-who had a beautiful yacht built for him by Messrs, Walpole, or Dablin, for use on Lough Gowns. The yacht, which weighs 16 tons, and is a beautiful specimen of the shipbuilder's craft, was mounted on an iron truck, drawn by twelve horses, and in ber Major Hepenstall, with his wife and retinue, travelled to his seat, Derrycassin Castle, and, it is said, greatly enjoyed the journey, which occupied four or fivedays. The yaoht was launched the other day on Lough Gowna.

A short zime ago, at Moonveen, in the county Kilkenny, a rat attacked a child, three weeks old, belonging to a working-man named Hogan, whilst in bed with its parents, making an incision in the head, over the forehead, from which blood flowed in such

Ms. Beiger is Limesion .- Mr. Bright was presented with an address by the people of Limerick, on Tuesday to which he delivered a very able reply. He alluded to the misgovernment of the country in the past, to the state of the public mind and the suspension of the constitution at the present, and pointed out rail. gious equality, the settlement of the land question and a generous policy on the part of the government as the penaceas to secure a peaceful and prosperous There can be no doubt that a just land code and the disestablishment of the alien church would do vast service to Ireland. They would give the farmers a grip of the land, and make them secure against landlord tyranny. They would put an end to the sectorian strife which has done so much injury by keeping Ireland divided into two camps, assailing each other, England laughs at both, and continues to rain our commerce and plander the country. They would bring Catholics and Protestants together, as they meet in Hungary, Prussia, and other continental nations and unite them for the achievement of national improvement. But still all this would not enable Ireland to win property. Nothing short of a domestic parliament would enable her to achieve such a blessing. When the country had an independent legislature it prospered in a wonderful manner and when it van shed the prosperity of the people vanished with it. Nothing but the assembling of the Irish Lords and Commons in Dablin can restore our trade, make our manufactures flourish, or give fairplay to the genius, skill and energy of our gifted population. People wonder why we do not get on better and become more wealthy. But how can we acquire riches, when all our earnings are carried off to Lordon at the rate £20,000,000 a year, or £1 360 = 000 000 since the disastrous year of the Union? The way to enrich a city or town is to bring money into it; create employment, and expend the profits amongst its professional men and traders. The surest way to empoverish a town or nation is to take its earnings and send them off to another country to be spent there. And this is the case with Iroland. From the lat of October next to the lat of may following, the rent offices will be open, and most of the money received will be despatched to absencess. The excise and customs offices will also be open to collect and transmit taxes to England. And all our woolen drapers and dealers in hardware and other goods manufactured in England will be getting in new stock and transmitting money to employ English artisans whilst our own people are going about idle. It is in this way that Ireland is empoverished, and neither the settlement of the land question nor that of the church will prevent the government from carrying from us £20,000,000 a year. It is only an Irish parliament that will put an end to the plunder, by iz ducing the landlords to reside in Ireland, and spend their incomes here; and improving trade and Eanu-factores by paternal legislation, and increasing em-Mr. B.ight says he has no objection to ployment. Repeal, if all other measures should fail. But whether he sanctions it or not, the Irish nation will demand native rule. Nothing else can terminate our misery and degradation, and if Catholics and Protestants cordially unite, and confide in each other, England has not the strength to prevent the assembling of our parliament in College Green .- Dundalk Demo-

Conk, July 20 .-- A gunemith's shop was broken into last night and plundered of its contents by six armed men. The police are actively engaged in a search for the perpetrators, but no arrests have yet been made.

GREAT BRITAIN.

During the last few days three items of social in_ telligence have created quite a panic amongst certain persons of the ultra-Protestant persussion in Londou. The first is that at the dinner table of a certs' _ Catholic nobleman the deservedly popular Princess of Teck met, and spoke to, no less a person than the Archbishop of Westminster; and, moreover—that horror of horrors - the said prelate said grace in the presence of a Princess of the Royal Family of England! But the second sneedote is worse than the first. Monsignor the Hon. George Talbot, private chamberlain to his Holiness, called the other day at Marlborough House and paid a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, having known the former in Rome. And there is, perhaps, a more dreadful tendency to Poper in high places. On Sanday last, the heir to the Throne of England with his wife and his broiker, paid an afternoon visit to a Catholic peeress near London, and remained nearly two hours wandering about the gardens of the house. What will Messra Newders to and Whalley say to all this? -London Weekly Register, July 11.

- In the House of Lords on the 10th inst., on an appeal of the Fenian Mullaney, a decision was rendered confirming his sentence.

London, July 20 .- Lord Napler of Magdala for himself and for the officers and men of the Abvasinian Expedition, has made grateful acknowledgments to both Houses of Parliamet for their recent vote of thanks.

In the House of Commons on the night of the 11th instant, a pension to Gen. Napier was voted. He has been made a peer, under the title of Lord Napier of Magdals.

Sir Alexander Grant was appointed Principal of the Edicburgh University on the 6th inst. The two candidates who next to him received most votes were Sir James Simpson, and Dr. Dawson of Mont. resi

. The Daily News says Kr Disraeli is entitled to prevention of Corrupt Practices at Elections in spite of criticism, which can only be described as un-wearing and thresome, and which would give him an excellent opportunity of allowing the measure to be talked out of existence.

Such a dry hot season se the present has not been known in the south of England for the last seventy years There is not the slightest trace of dew at night. This excessive dryness is owing to the prevailing polar currents.

LONDON, July 19.-On Thursday last Admiral Farragnt received, through the Prince of Wales, who was visiting the American fleet off Cowes, an invitation to visit the Queen. The next day the Admiral and principal officers of the fleet proceeded to Osborne House, and were received in the most cordial manner by Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke Edinburg, and the members of the Royal Court.

Three bundred and twenty sachts ranging from ten to six hundred tons each, are advertised for sale in English journals; nearly all of them the property of private gentlemen, with a few here and there tried, and were built for Confederate blockade run-

ning. DEATH OF LOYD DUNFERMLINE. - An amiable, sound-headed, and high principled man had been lost to his friends, to the public, and to more than one good cause by the death of the second Lord Dunfermine, at Colinton house on Sunday evening Lord Dunfermline, long known as the Hon. Ralph Abereromby, was the only child of our honored James Abercromby, the first peer who represented Edin borgh in Parliament, and was Speaker of the House of Commens. He was born in 1803, and succeeded to the title in 1858. From the age of little more than 30, most of his life was spent in diplomatic service abroad.; From 1835 to 1839, he was British Residentat Florence, then the capital of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; from the beginning of 1839 to the middle of 1840 he was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation; and he filled the important and difficult office of Minister at Turin from 1840 to 1851 - a period when the Italian question was taking shape and life, and when Turin was the

The Hague, where he remained till 1858, when he finally quitted official though not public life, having. wherever placed, won the affection and esteem of the During his residence at Turin be was, as became his lineage and the country he represented, the warm and trusted friend of Italian liberation and his services to that cause-quiet, earnest, and wise-were highly appreciated by those having the best knowledge and deepest interest in Italian affairs at that period. In all other respects he inherited his honoured father's political opinions, along with his integrity, firmness and faithfulness. Especially, like him, and like the older school of Whigs, he retained a firm hold of the principle of religious liberty in all its applications, and though void of ambition and shunning display, his help and presence were always sure whenever that principle seemed endan. gered or might be promoted. His abilities were excellent, and from youth to the end were directed by a kind, unselfish heart and strong, generous impulses For several years Lord Dunfermline had been in feeble health and had been sinking gradually for some weeks before his death. He leaves a widow, Lady Mary Elliot, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Minto, and an only child, the Hon. Mary Abercrom-

THE ENGLISH PROPLE AND THE CHURCH -The sen iment of the masses of the people, the middle class traders, and the superior artizans on the Church question, may be gathered from the concluding words of the leading riccle in Lloyd's Sunday Paper, which has a circulation of about 200,000 copies :-The Irish Church has no belief in her own innate strength. She dreads a contest on equal terms .-The Duke of Argyle's rebuke, that in the debate the bishops spoke as ecclesiastics and not as sta'esmen, was merited The bone of contention lies between the possessors of a rich ecclesiastical inheritance, who mean to fight for every onnce of meat upon it and the impartial advocates of justice, who would abelish the scandal of a wealthy alien ecclesistical establishment planted in the midst of an impoverished hostile people. The church of the few supported by the many is as repugnant to every cultivated and impartial mind as a part of the few legislating for and taxing the many. The church of the few found 192 friends in the House of Lords last Monday, and only 97 opponents; but the injustice and oppression which the Irah Establishment embodies will not live long under the protection of 192 peers. The Tory triumchs in the Lords will only add strength to Mr. Gladstone, and give a sterner aspect and fiercer voice to the people,'

LONDON, July 29 -The main points of the Act for the protection of American citizens abroad which was passed just before the adjournment of the United States Congaess were telegraphed to London, and are published in the morning Journals. The bill is sharply and unfavorably criticised by the English press though its passage does not appear to excite either surprise or anger. Journals of all shades of opinion consider the bill a partisan measure required by the exigencies of the November elections; but they think this action of Congress will not tend to promote the success of American negotiations with foreign Powers to secure by treaty the establishment of the principles of nationality on which the bill is based.

THE SON OF KING THEODOBE. -PLYHOUTH. -July 14 - The Urgent, last from Malta on the 5th of July, arrived here to-day, with Prince Dejetch Alamayou (I have seen the world), the son of King Theodore, in charge of Captain Speely, and attended by an Abresinian man servant, Shellika Kassa. The Prince and Captain Speedy landed and breakfasted with the Port Admiral, Sir W. F. Martin, visited General Spencer, the military commender-in-chief, and then went over the dockyard. Thence they proceeded up the Tamar in the steam tog Carron to view the Royal Albert bridge returning to the dockyard, lunching with Admiral Superintendent Drummond, and diving with the Post Admiral in the evening. The Urgent bas received orders to go into harbour to-morrow and discharge. No directions had been received up to a late hour as to the Prince's immediate movements. He is an interesting little lad, tall or his age (seven years last April), and already much delighted with England, exclaiming, Oh, this beautiful country; I shall never go back,' The servant, who is a very intelligent man, on going over the arsenal observed with regret, 'Theodore should have seen !' A little Abyssinian slave girl. a protegee of Sir Robert Napler, was also brought by the Urgent.

ARREST OF MURPHY .- During the past week considerable excitment has been caused at Bolton in consequence of Murphy having taken land to erect his tent and deliver his lectures. The land taken is a yard situate at the corner of Bridge-street and St.George's-street, and Mr. Eckersley, the person from whom he rents it, occupies the house adjoining. According to the arnouncement, Murphy was to deliver his first lecture last night, his subject Freedom,' and as the time approached for Murphy's appeareance the excitement increased, and extraordinary precaution was therefore taken by the authorities to meet any emergancy that might arise. Yesterday, 158 constables of the county constabilary from the divisions of Manchester, Bury, Chorley, and Rouchdale, arrived in the town, part of them being stationed in Bridge-street schoolroom, near where Murphy's tent is erected, and the other portion in a schoolroom adjacent to the Borough Polices office. The whole of the borouga police force, 70 in number, were also kept in readiness, also the fire brigade, and upwards of 600 special constables were stationed in various parts of the borough, furnished with staves. Many of the police also wore cutless. much credit for his efforts to pass the Bill for the es. In the afternoon a special meeting of the magistrates was beld, when Mr. Luke M'Hale, draper; Mr. Ellis Boadman, contracter; Mr. William Bromily, boot and shomsker; and Mr. John Warr, publican, gave information, that, if Murphy were allowed to lecture, such was the state of party feeling in the town that a breach of the peace would in their opinion, insue .. The result was the issuing of the following proclamation :- " Borough of Bolton.-The mayor and magistrates, considering the peace of the town of the greatest importance, have resolved to prohibit Mr. Murphy's lecture, and they earnestly request all persons to abstain from con-gregating in the public streets. JAMES BARLOW. Handbills were also plentiful distributed Mayor." to the following effect :- Borough Court Tuesday. -The mayor and magistrates: suggest the propriety of the works in the town receiving additional watch-fulness during the excitment attending Mr. Murphy's visit" Several of the placards were posted on the paling surrounding Murphy's tent, when one of Murphy's assistants immediately came out of the house and, is a spirit of bravado, tore them down and threw them to the ground, smid the yells of the people who were assembled around. A warrant had been issued for the apprehension of Murphy, and at a quarter to 6 o'clock a cab drove up to his lodgings, containing Supertendant Beech, of the borough police force, Superintendant Scott of the Bolton division of the county, and Superintendant Milne, of the Bury division, and they proceeded into the house, se cured Murphy, and drove him off to the borough police-office, amid the yells and hooting of the crowd. The apprehension was effected with the greatest secrecy. A large body of police were within call, but their services were not required. On arriving at the police station, where the magistrates were sitting, Murphy was ushered into the office of Superintendent Beech, and the magistrates delibesated for upwards of an hour what course they should further adopt. At length they agreed to liberate Murphy on bail, himself in 5001, and two sureties in 250l, each for his appearance on Friday morning to answer the charge preferred against him, Murphy undertaking in the meantime not to lecture.

Mr. Eckersley, with whom Murphy is lodging, and

was in town during the proceedings. On Murphy being liberated he was driven in a cab to his lodg ings, accompanied by Superintendent Beech and Inspector Holgate, and it having become generally known by that time that he had been arrested the streets on the route were crowded. Murphy's reception by them was far from being complimentary. - Mancheesier Examiner, 15th July.

CRANGE PROCEEDINGS IN LANGASHIRE - SERIOUS DIS-TURBANCE AT BLACKBURN.

Saturday last witnessed unusual excitement at Blackburn, on the occasion of the op ning of the Public Baths and Fire Engine Station, which was followed by an Orange demonstration and a counter demonstration of Liberals and Reformers, both of which gatherings had been announced for some time previously, and had created some apprehension of a disturbance of the peace. The day was kept as a holiday, and crowds poured into the town from an early hour, the crowds perambulating the streets in an excited state. After the opening of the new build. ings by the mayor aldermen, and town council they proceeded to luncheon, when the Mayor in reply to the toast of his health, referred to the demonstrations that were to take place that afternoon, and corfeesed that in anticipation of them he had not slept ast night; but whatever might happen he would try his best to be as honest between all parties as man could be. In regard to meetings of Town Council be hoped they would be more orderly than they had been; every town councillor should remember that be attended these meetings as a ratepayer, and in the interests of ratepayers, and that it was his business to see the town's affairs promptly and efficiently attended to. If any wanted to bully or fight, let them fight to another room (laughter and applause).

Shortly afterwards the Orange procession made its appearance-the first ever held in Blackburn-but it was, in reality, a large disorganised crowd of men women, and children, wearing Orange coloured ribbons and ti s accompanied by many Orange ban-

The numbers were estimated at 5,000 persons. The Reformers bell a great open air meeting on Blakeley Moor, which was intended as a counter demonstration to the Orangemen, and the numbers present were computed at 70,000. The composition was highly respectable, and its conduct throughout was orderly. Many wore pretty colours, ribbons of green and blue, the former being very prominent. Resolutions was unanimously passed as follows :-

'That this meeting heartily approves the policy of Mr Gladstone and the Liberal party, and pledges itself to assist him in performing an act of justice to Ireland by the disestablishment and disendowment of he Irish Church

· That this meeting pludges itself to use every exertion to secure the return to Parliament of Mr. J Gerald Potter and Mr. Montague Fielder, he Liberal candidates for the represent tion of the borough.

These resolutions were unanimansly adopted at each platform.

Before the meeting separated cheers were given for Mr. Gladetone and Mr Bright.

After the Liberals had concluded their proceedings collision between them and the Orangemen took. place, A large number of the Liberal party, he ded by a hand of music were proceeding from the Moor to the Reform Club, along Church street and when at a street crossing, opposite to the Bull Hotel, they met the Orangemen. The latter at once c mmenced the attack, and the Liberal band was broken up, and after a good deal of provocation and display of party colours by the Orangemen a general scrimmage ensued. Formidable truncheons and other weapons, with which both parties were armed, were brought into requisition and most freely used, and a general melee took place, both sides fighting hand to hand most desperately. The affair soon began to assume a serious appearance, when the police made their appearance in large numbers, charging the excited crowds with their batons, and somewhat quelled the disturbance, but not until serious casulties had happened. Large numbers were wounded on both sides but the Orangemen had certainly the worst of the fighting. The police made several captures, and lodged them in the police station, and the wounded had medical attendance. The excitement continued auring the evening, several collisions taking place at various parts of the town, but we have not heard that any of the casualties have resulted fatally .-Cor of Dublin Irithman

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AT DROYLEDEN. LANCA-HIRD.-On Sunday afternoon last this village was frightened from its propriety by a procession of congement of the district. The day was beautiful all over the West. The Adams Express Company fully fine. Shortly before two o'clock John Lodge, has repeatedly been robbed by these men, the District Master for Ashton-under-Lyne, and Isaac Sparks. Moore and Jerrem, who were Callison, D. M., began to marsha! their men into order, but the numbers did not exceed 300. There were no flags, hanners, or music, but the menbers merely wore Orange scarfs and Orange favours. The procession moved up the village and back again down Market street. Fairfield Road, Moor-lane, Ashton Old Road, to St. Barnabas' Church, Openshaw, where a fermon was preached by the Rev. J. P. Airey, M. A, rector. He took for his text the 9th verse of the 11th chap, of St Metthew, and after reading from the pulpit the qualifications of an Orangeman, expressed a hope that all would attend their house of prayer and show to the world that while they professed allegiance to the Church, Queen and Constitution, they owed an allegiance to their heavenly king. The brethren then reformed in propession and marched beck to the Church in line, where they separated. We may add that Mr. Supeintendent Ludlam, of Ashton, and Mr Bent, of Old Safford, had an ample force of constabulary at band ready to not at a moment's noice, but happily their services were not required.

UNITED STATES

The corner stone of the new French Catholic Church in Troy was laid last Sunday afternoon, 26th ult., by Bishop Conroy, assisted by the Rev. Father Wadhams, of this city. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Bishop addressed the assemblage speaking in commendatory terms of the enterprise. This edifice will seat about 800 worshippers, and will be in the Gothic style of architecture.

We understand that Rev. Siles Obstard, D.D., a native of our city, the son of one of our most eseemed and eminent physicians (Dr. Ferdinand Chatard) has succeeded the Right Rev Dr. McClostey, who is now Bishop of Louisville, as Rector of the American College at Rome. For more than four years the Rev. Dr. Chatard discharged the office of vice-rector of the institution. The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Chatard cannot fail to give entire satisfaction on this side of the water. - Catholic Mirror.

THE CHURCH IN MASSACHUSETTS .- Four years ago there were only 58 parishes in the diocese of Boston supplied with resident pastors, now there are 82 -Then there were only 84 clergymen in the diocese now there are 146. The number of ecclesiastical students at present maintained by the Pentecost collection in the same diocese is 60.

Rev. Peter Kroes, S. J., Mary's Church, Alexandria, Virginia, has recently purchased the splen-did and commodious building belonging to Mr Hallowell, and formerly used as a Young Ladies' Academy by that gentleman. This fine property is situated on Fairfax street, two doors north of Cameron street, Alexandria, and is admirably adapted for a first-class literary instituition. We learn that it is the intention of the energetic and worthy Father above referred to, to establish a colony of Sisters of Charity in this large building as soon as practicable. These noble women will do much good in old Alexandria, and justify the most sanguine expectations that may be indulged in for the success of the move-ment. The building is a four story brick and conmagnificent view of the waters of the famed Potomac, | agree that they shall have the some privileges as as well as a wide expanse of territory of both the States of Virgina and Maryland. We congratulate our esteemed friend, Father Kroes, on his valuable purchase .- Baltimore Mirror.

BALTIMORS, July 24.—Early this morning rain commenced falling, and after a slight intermission, it began about 9 o'clock to pour in torrents, and up to this hour (2 P. M.) has continued to fall incesantly. That portion of the city adjacent to Jones' Falls is inacdates, and travel is entirely suspended in that vicinity. Frederick and Harrison streets are complately flooded, as also the cattle market space. Maryland institute is surronded by a sheet of rushing, foaming water, that is carrying everything like hogeneads, barrels, bales of bey, &c., with it. The first floors of the stores on the streets named are under water, and the merchants have been compelled to remove their gonds to the upper stories. The loss will be very heavy, but cannot now be estimated. No loss of life has yet teen reported.

BALTIMORE, July 24. - The flood to-day subsided as suddenly as it aros. Shortly after 4 P. M. the water was carried off within the banks of Jones' Falls. At this time the damage cannot be approxi mately estimated, but none of the estimates place it below \$3,000,000. Hundleds of at res we'e sub merged and many hogsheads of molasses on the wharves and sugar in the warehouses were entirely destroyed. A number of building: and stores were undermined and damaged.

Baltimone July 26 .- The number of persons missing and drowned at Ellicott city, as received at the offices of the city papers to-night, reaches 37-in Baltimore city 6 The long bridge over the patapaco, from the front of Light street to the Anne Arandel shore, is blocked with debris of the flood. The river surface for several acres is jammed with the wrecks of thirteen houses and all kinds of moveable matter. Nearly 200 bales of cotton were taken out of the

The loss of life by the great flood at Baltimore will it is estimated, reach 100 souls.

Many of the Caradian Frenchmen who made their annual visit to Addison County, Vermont during the haying season, were disgusted with the climate and returned to Canada last wook.

HEROISM OF A BOY .- An instance of remarkable bravery and presence of mind occurred at Hall, on Thursday. A little daughter of a boa:der at the Oregon House was walking out with her nurse, when she sudderly disappeared into a well on the road, which is usually covered with a plank. A boy, about twelve years of age, named Washington James, saw her fall in, and calling for help leaped into the well after her. The well is about fifteen feet deep and contained at the time about four feet of water. This brave boy seized the child, then wholly submerged, and held her above the water until a rope was produced and the girl drawn out. The boarders at the hotel presented the brave boy with a purse of \$50 for this noble act .- Boston Herald, July 17,

While a party of seven girls were bathing in the East River, New York, one of them got into deep water, and dragged three of the others along with A boy 14 years of age hearing their screams ran to the rescue, and saved the latter three who were sisters, but their companion was drowned. This boy has saved three other persons in the same locality during the past twelve months.

New York, July 29 - The Board of Health yesterday adopted rules and regulations providing for the prompt disinfection in cases of reported cholers, similar in effect to those in force last year. Dr Harold's weekly report shows that the death rate in this city has fallen off to an extent fully equal to the absence of fatal effacts of the heat week before last. The suicide mania continues unabated.

Three men, named Phillip Clifton, Charles Rose berry, and Val. Elliot, arrested for the attempted robbery of Adams & Co.'s Express, at B.ownstown, Ind., on the night of the 10th inst, left Oincinnati under a strong goard, to be placed in the Brownstown jail. When the train reached a point near Seymour it was stopped by a mob from Seymour and vicinity. The lynching was a premeditated affair, and was occasioned by a determination of the citizens of Jackson and adjoining counties to rid themselves of as desperate a gang of robbers and marder-ers as has ever been known. A family named Reno, living at Rockford, 20 miles from Seymour are the

Sparks, Moore and Jerrem, who were arrested at Malton, Coles county, Illinois, on Friday, arrived at Seymour, Indiana, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and soon after left in a waggon with a guard for Brownlow, to be delivered to the Sheriff of Jackson county. When they arrived near the vicinity where Chilton, Elliott and Roseberry were hung, the waggon was suddenly surrounded by about 150 armed men, all of whom were marked. The guard was overpowered and the prisoners taken from the waggon and hung. At last accounts their bodies were still hanging on the same tree where the others had been hung. The prisoners were questioned as to namerous robberles which had been perpetrated in Jackson county, but with the exception of the acknowledgment of some small depredations, nothing was elicited from them.

A fatal distemper, or dry murrain, is prevailing among the cattle throughout Georgia. The disease is on the increase and in almost every instance proves fatal.

An Omeha dispatch says Brigham Young's agent is there making arrangements for the transportation of several thousand emigrants to the end of the Pacific Railway, where all able-bodied man can be employed in grading and track laying. About two thousand are expected next week.

The Vermont Transcript learns that it is contemplated to establish, this season, a lumber yard, such factory, planing mill and soap factory at Rouge's Point. Mr. Bull of Ottawa Canada, is directly connected with the lumber yard and planing mill, and has already purchased land to the amount of \$8,000 for the purpose of erecting buildings to earry on the business. A very large raft of timber has already arrived.

A women went to the station in Portland, Me, and said that she desired to be taken into custody. as she had just put out her husband's eyes by throw ing vitriol into his face. An investigation showed that the parties had quarreled frequently, and at the dinner table high words passed between them. when the wife, who had prepared her weapon, threw quantity of vitriol in his face. The man's face was badly burned, but the physicians are not yet able to ascertain whether his sight has been destroyed.

The police detectives of New York say they never knew that city to swarm with thieves and pick pockets as at present.

The Boston Advertiser gives the following summary of the Treaty just made by the Chinese Ambassadors with the United States Government - The Emperor of China in the treaty declines to cede the right of eminent domain in any of his lands or waters to citizens of foreign countries, but gives them the privilege of residing in the land and trading in cerain waters, and will protect the citizens of the United States living in his empire from attack by powers hostile to our country. We are not to at tack the citizens of any other country living in his dominions, but may defend ourselves if assailed. The Emperor reserves the right of jurisdiction over the persons and property of American oltizens resident in china unless it is expressly ceded by the treaty. He also reserves the right to make regulations as to the trade on his rivers and in his cities, but stipulates was taking shape and ille, and when Turin was the Mr. Eckersley, with whom aurus is longing, and the interest of property. It is as destructive as though taken which the movement was inspired and A. Willis, of Ashton, joiner and builder, were his taken the interest of property. It is as destructive as though guided. In the end of 1851 he went as Minister to bail. Colonel Bruce, of the county constabulary, tolerable large grounds attached and commands a him the right to appoint consults to our ports, and we had an annual battle of imposing magnitude.

thore of European nations. The widest religious toleration is guaranteed to the cit zens of either country while residing in the other. The right of the persons to change their homes and citizenship is warmly recognized, and free migration will be encouraged. We are to pass a law making it high penalty to take Chinese subjects away from Chins without voluntary consent, and are to give all the protection of our laws to such as come here to live. The citizens of either country migrating to the other are to be put on the most favorable footing with respect to privileges and immunities. We are to join hands with the Emperor in bringing about a Uniforca money standard. R ciprocal privileges and advantages in the schools of each country are pledged, and no religious or political tests are to be applied. We are to allow the Emperor to employ engineers and skilled mechanics in this country when he gets ready to build railroads and telegraphs, and he indicates generally that that the policy of exclusion from his empire is at an end, and that he will soon set on foot an extensive system of internal improvements,

SUNSTROKE IN VERMONT. — The Bellows Falls Times makes the following comments: "We have looked through our Vermont exchanges of last week and find 83 cases of sunstroke reported, of which 29 were fatal. A mortality unprecendented from this cause in Vermont. Among the deaths not included in the above were two little girls in Stanstead, Canada, who went berrying one of these bot days, and both were found dead in the field. In some of the northern towns the theremometer ranged from 105 to 108. and in one instance is reported at one 109.

The United States Court House ot Windsor Vt. was recently struck by lightning, which, after illuminating the interior as if with flames and charring some boards, scattered on the roof in the form of brilliant fire balls. A single board was torn from the capola and safely deposited on the ground with every pail drawn.

Twenty-five new churches will be commenced or completed in Chicago this year, at a cost of over a millon of dollars. From all accounts they are sorely needed.

New York, July 27. - The Evening Post :- Notwithstanding all the precautions thus far taken, saveral cases of cholers have occured in this city, although not numerous enough to cause fears of an epidemic.

Reports so fa: of the crops of the present year, especially of breadstuffs, in the United States are very encouraging, East. West, North and South. There is a fair prospect that our surplus product of the soil, in the agregate, in wheat, corn and cotton, will create a margin to our credit in foreign exchanges which will materially contribute to reduce the premium on gold and the prices of living. The seasons so far have been anspicious and the promise of bounteons rewards to our farmers and planters is good and indeed it is to a great extent already fulfilled.

A few days ago a gentleman visited Wooster, Ohio, looking for a site on which to build a paper mili. As soon as his errand was known, the business men of the place, instead of raising their rents and the price of lots, at once proposed to furnish him, free of cost, a suitable site and a steam engine to run his machinery. He accepted the proposition, and will erect a mill that will cost, about \$35,000. That's the way they do things out West, where the true secret of growth and prosperity is recognized in the attracting of labour and capital to a town instead of driving it away.

New York, July 27 .- On the line of the New York and New Haven Railroad, all the treams were swollen into rivers by the storm of Friday night, and road beds were torn up, cellars and gardens icundated, and much property destroyed. fields of corn were prostrated, many of them being overflowed; while the cate and uncut wheat were badly thrown; hay cocks were carried away by the flood and fences and trees prostrated by the gale and storm combined ; while the poultry in the yard, and in some instances cattle, were killed.

A large elevator in the Oxford Refinery fell through to the cellar last night, 27th ult., killing three

THE CONDITION OF LOUISIANA. - We are permitted to take the following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman of this city. The writer resides in Plaquemine, Louisiana, and is a gentleman of high character and position : - To us the future is dark and portenious of evil. ()ur Blaves of vester day are to day our political masters, and unless the people of the North succeed in driving from power the vile creatures who are now trampling upon us. there is no telling to what depth of degradation we may not be sunk. Our parochial offices are mostly filled by negroes (the original free) and carpet baggers. Our Sheriff and Recorder are negroes; two thirds of our police jury members are the same. Our representatives are one negro, a renegade creole, and a carpet-bagger, none of whom pay one cent, of tax besides their poll tax. A worse condition of affairs cannot be imagined, and such a Government can only be sustained by the bayonet. The whole thing is so monstrous and unnatural that there is a hope of . its breaking down under the weight of its monstrosity.

Let us hope that the Democratic party in the pending contest, will succeed in dislodging from power a set of human vampires who have need it but to gorge themselves and degrade their fellow-citizens. Bultimore Gazelte:

HAVABI, July 21 .- The revolutionists have captured the city of Caracas. They carried the out works by storm on the 23rd of June, but did not then gain the entire possession of the city, the public buildings and churches having been strongly fortified by the besieged. The place, however, was finally surrendered on the 25th, and General Monagas, at the head of his army, made a triumphant entry into the city. General Brazausi, the commander of the Government forces, made his escape by flight. Porto Cabill still remained true to the Government; it is well tortified, garrisoned by a thousand men, and protected by three war steamers. It was believed that Gen. Brazenal had gone to Porto Cobello, and Gen. Monagasthed started with 2000 men in pursuit. On taking possession of Caracas, the revolutionists immediately established a Government with Gen. Monagas at their head. All the foreign Ministers were notified of the change, and were recognised by the new Government. A Ministry ass been formed by Gen. Monagas from among the best men in his city.

One of the newest dodges practiced by the thieving fraternity of Buffalo is for one of them to suddenly fall down on the pavement as if sun struck, and a crowd being thus immediately collected, his associates make a raid upon the pockets of the sympathizing bystanders.

NEW York, July 22 - Despatches from Venezuela state that Monagas, the new President, had sent to St. Thomas to purchase vessels and war materials

to defend the new Government. The United States Minister had quitted Caracas on account of his life not being very safe there.

In capturing Caracas, Monagas had a severe battle with Brasenal. 311 men killed and 74 were wounded on both sides.

The foreign ministers have recognized the Gov ernme it of Monagas

Despatches from Hayti says say the British Minis. ter has demanded payment for damage dene to a British vessel during the Cato revolution.

A New York paper says its has no doubt that the proceedings of the Fourth this year have resulted in a thousand people being killed or wounded, besides

True Witness.

CCATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A No. 696, Craig Street by I. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: to all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the

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

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We beg to remind our Correspondent that n etters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unles 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 Sub-SOUR PROM THAT DATE.

TRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1868. MONTREAL ...

BOOLESIASTICAL CAL TNDAR. AUGUST - 1868.

Friday 7-St. Cajetan, C. Saturday 8-Vig SS. Cyriacus and Comp. MM. Sunday 9-Tenth after Pentecost. Monday 10—St. Lawrence, M. Tuesday 11—Of the Octave. Wednesday 13—St. Clare, V. Thursday 13—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Session of the English Parliament was prorogued on the 31st July. The Queen not being present in person, her speech was made by the Royal Commission, and read, as usual, by the Lord High Chancellor. In it we are assured that the foreign relations of Great Britain are most friendly and satisfactory, nor is there any reason to fear hostilities in Europe. No mention is made of England's relations with the United States, whilst the Abyssmian expedition is pointed to as vindicating the honor of the crown. The Queen is grateful to the Commons for the supplies voted for the Government, and congrafulates the members upon the passage of the Irish and Scotch Reform Bill. The cessation of attempts at rebellion in Ireland is alluded to as rendering the further use of the exceptional of man's worship. powers granted by the two Houses needless .-The speech also announces the speedy dissolution of Parliament in order that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended system of sepresentation recently provided.

The session has been of more than ordinary length and importance, nor will the next be of less moment to the kingdom. Justice to Irehand is the great question of the day, and we have some hope that then at least we will see a commercement of its solution. England must be coavinced of two things: that the pacification of Ireland is of vital importance to her, and that the Brisb people will not be satisfied without being allowed to enjoy every right accorded to their English neighbors.

By telegram from Rome at is reported that public peace. me the Consistory to be held by the Pope next month, Monsigneurs Morode, Cnigi, Talbot, Rondi, Farrani and Segrette will be appointed Cardinals. In Paris an Imperial decree has been issued authorizing a new loan.

In Ontario the coming election for West York excites considerable attention. Amos Wright,an ex.M.P.P., and John Bell,a Toronto lawyer, have been nominated, and the friends of each candidate are making the most strenuous Morts to secure his return. We are happy to Bearn that notwithstanding the recent drought, the different crops will not be below the average.

By telegram from London on Wednesday afternoon, the 3rd instant, we learn that the cable of 1866 had ceased to work on that day. Test showed fault to be at the Newfoundland The cable has propably been damaged by 30 sceberg.

HAVE WE THE INQUISITION IN UPPER CANADA?-The inquisition, as understood and denounced by Protestants was a tribunal for incairing into, and punishing offences against God and revealed religion, irrespective of the material especquences of those crimes, or their effects mon others. Now as understood in this sense we certainly have in Ontario a tribunal arrogatmag to itself, and exercising the functions of an Bequisition:- That is to say a tribunal visiting with civil penalties act which if crimes at all, are purely spiritual crimes. Hence we find in a hate saue of the Montreal Witness:-

"Two boys have been fined in London 'for pro-Apply cursing and swearing' in the public streets, under the provisions of an act passed in 1746."

To which our religious liberty loving contemporary appends the editorial comment. * A few similar 'cautions' in Montreal would be

panductive of good." Again in another paper we find the following Dans of news:-

Beventy men and boys were arrested in Toronto the Sahing on Sunday last." We, as Catholics, have not, cannot have a

profane swearers, and blasphemers; but how Protestants who generally lay down as a rule that mere not fall within the cognisance of the civil magisby the secular arm, cries out against tyranny and persecution, and raves, poor creature, of fire and faggots-can applaud the action of the Oatario magistrates, and recommend its adoption in L. Canada does indeed pass our comprehension .and its friends.

That no one has the right to speak scornfully of, or to treat with preverence things which they hold THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots | holy; but every one should be left at liberty to deride, to hold up to mockery the superstitions of mere Papists. Cone, confess good Witness is not this the principle which underlies both your approbation of the blasphemy punishing magisblasphemy punishing magistrates of Spain!

> And if the Witness admit that the secular arm may rightfully take cognisance of mere spiritual offences, such as blasphemy, where does he intend to draw the line, limiting the functions of the civil magistrate? To promulgate false docfrine is as much an offence against God, and more injurious to man than is cursing and swearing, and taking His holy name in vain. Why then should the law undertake to deal with one offence more than with the other? why should it be lawful to promulgate religious error, and thereby to lead others into error; and right to punish with fine and imprisonment the minor offence of cursing and swearing? we say minor offence deliberately. because whilst it is not more injurious to God's honor than is the denial or perversion of His revealed truth, it is far less injurious to man, since it does not lead others into error. The Witness will perhaps reply that the one offence, blasphemy, is certain; but that no man can know with certainty what doctrmes are false, or contrary to God's revealed word. But this is even a greater insult to God's wiedom and goodness than any amount of blasphemy could possibly be: since if God have made a revelation to man, and if we cannot ascertain with certainty wherein that revelation coasists, God is deficient either in goodness or in wisdom, and not worthy therefore

But if we have not a word to say against the propriety of visiting with civil punishment the spiritual offence of blaspbemy, we cannot but the action of the Toronto authorities for merely fishing on Sunday. "Seventy men and boys" so we read were arrested and thrown into prison for this purely conventional offence. It is not pretended that they were by their fishing inflicting any injury on others; that they were either disturbing or molesting any one in the discharge of days any more than fishing on Tuesdays, the boys as felons, as if they were disturbers of the and, as the Regoit p. 10 observes :-

This may be according to law, for we know that where Protestantism is in the ascendancy there are no limits to the extravagences of our puritanical Dogberries. Yet, if law, it is a law which no one is bound to observe, and which men with the spirit of freemen would scorn to submit to. Talk of the tyranny of Italy, of Spain, of Papal countries indeed after this! and yet the men who do these things, who applaud them, would lift up their hands with norror, if they were to hear of the arrest of a single person in Madrid for eating roast-beef on Friday, or giving a ball in Lent. And yet-we say it advisedly—that it is, to say the least, as repugnant to God's law to do either of these things. as it is to fish on Sundays, so long as the fisher does not encroach upon the property of others, or disturb the devotions of his fellow-citizens.

Catholics have no cause to defend or apologise for the Spanish Inquisition; for it was a tribunal almost always in opposition to Rome, and for the most part, a mere political engine in the hands of the King. That many cruel acts were perpetrated in its name, and by its authority, we can readily believe, nay, we must believe, if we hold with the Popes, who were constantly trying to limit its action, and to modify its course of procedure. But of the Spanish Inquisition at its worst, we know nothing worse, or more in violation of the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, than the arbitrary proceedings of the civic authorities of Toronto-than this hauling to prison, and casting into jail of seventy men and boys for fishing on Sunday-a thing which generally had the fullest right to do if it so pleased them.

Month's Mind .- A solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Church of St. Michael, Huntley, on the 15th July last, for the repose of the soul of Mary, widow of the late Mr. Patrick Vaughan. The deceased was sister of the Rev. Thomas McCaffrey, of Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland, and mother of Rev. E. Vaughan, P.P. of Huntley, at whose residence she died, on the was to say against the propriety of punishing 16th June last .- R. I.P.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONT-REAL SANITARY ASSOCIATION. - The apathy religious error, that offences purely spiritual, do of the citizens, as well as of the authorities, on the question of sanitary reform is a phenomena PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY trates: but how the Montreal Wieness, who, if for which it is not easy to account. We can in Spain a foul-mouthed blasphemer of the only note the fact-that, though the mortality of Blessed Mother of God, be arrested and punished | Montreal during the summer months is, in spite of its excellent site, and other natural advantages, greater than that of any City in the civilized world of which we have reliable statistics, scarce the first step has been as yet taken towards cleansing and purifying it, though the cost of Unless indeed this be the logic of the Witness | such reforms would not be very great, and though the profits in the shape of human lives saved would be large and immediate. Of the people of Montreal a large number seem to delight in filth, and to take an actual pleasure in stinks : they resist all efforts made to deodorize this most stinking of all stinking places, as an outrage upon vested rights. And so it comes to pass that through our love of dirt, and aversion to clean trates of Ontario, and your fervid abuse of the liness the average July mortality of Monireal is three times as great as is that of Boston, andwe quote the words of the Report "the proportionate deaths, both of infants and young children (in Boston) was little more than half our own during the entire year."

The cause of this excess of mortality over that of the Cities of the United States is not owing to any unfavorable pecularities in our cli matic conditions: for that excess extends only to our urban population. Its cause must then be looked for in something peculiar in the condition of our City, and may be found at once in its ex ceptionally beastly and stinking conditioncondition so beastly that not in the filthiest and most stinking cities of the Old World, not in the dirtiest corners of Constantinople, not in Lisbon is there to be found anything approaching to it. Indeed to walk through certain quarters of Montreal is almost to invite an attack of typhus fever, or small pox. Until a man has lived a short time in Montreal, he does not know what filth is; he has not realized the power to which beastliness can actually be raised by means of ignorance, and negligence of the first laws of

The Report before us touches upon some of the provoking causes of Montreal's bideous mortality. In its opening paragraphs it alludes, very gently, to the cemetery during the hottest months of last summer; to the shovelling out of the remains of the dead in a half putrid condition, and the sale of the wooden coffins, impregnated with putrid animal matter, for firewood. But one of denounce as an invasion of the rights of freemen the most fruitful causes of disease and death is the defective system of drainage—a system so cunningly derived to ensure the exhalation of stinks, and the generation of zymotic disease, that it would be better almost to have no drainage at all. And yet people still continue their filthy, and worse than useless wooden drains.-These soon become rotten, and poison the houses what he deemed his religious obligations. And yet, | beneath which they are laid, rendering them mere although no law of God probibits fishing on Sun- fever nests-and utterly unfit as habitations for anything but swine, and things that delight natumagistrates at once treat these seventy men and rally in ordere. The public drains are no better

> "The appalling nature of the stench which often bursts from the street gulleys, even through the deep snow drifts of winter, into the upper portions of the City is a sample of what is always, and especially in summer, liable to enter our dwellings .-Probably 9 out of every 10 of our house drains, even in the best localities are either made of wood which at once absorbs poisonous matter, and soon rots, or else are connected with pipes unprovided with stench

Here too is a picture which is a fair repre-

sentation of a great part of Montreal:-"At the bottom of Lusignan Street, the only path across the swamp is a rotten box drain, filled with borrible pollutions, partly boarded over, partly open, slong the edges of which women may be seen picking their dangerous way. On each side of this rotten gutter the land might be thought bard; for in dry weather a film of solidity gathers over the surface but it proves to be a mass of putrid pulp, some feet in depth, extending for sore after acre, and even in the unusual cold of this month—May—diffusing a most sickening atench. Yet over this are propped not only a mass of rotting old wooden outhousee, inhabited by squalid people and pigs but a new wooden house has just been erected and immediately tenanted. We find that the rents charged for liberty to sicken and die in these wretched bovels are often as high as in decent habitations."-p. 11.

It turns one's stomach to read even of these abominations which abound everywhere in Montreal-what then must be the effect of personal experience of them? And yet there are men. yea men in authority, so dall of sense, so inured to filth, so hardened against stenches, as to see in this mass of putridity nothing to call for active interference. Thus at p. 8 we read the following story :-

On one occasion two of the members, courageoasly invited the officers of the Sanitary Association to conduct them to some of the worst districts. One hour's breathing of the stenches among which the poor citizens are compelled to struggle for life sufficed to send one of the gentlemen home, sick. The other, standing over the grave while a putrid coffin was being knocked open, and the most loathsome and putrid mass within was pouring unutterably nauseous fumes around, declared that he could perceive nothing in the operation detrimental to health."

Such being the apathy of the rulers of the City the Sanitary Association has hard up-hill work before it. Still nothing daunted it continues to prosecute its useful labors, from which however as yet no great results have been obtained. We must have patience however, and trust to the eloquence of our weekly Bills of Mortality, which must at last overcome the stolid apathy of

stupidity that the Sanitary Society has to fight against. But it is in vain to blame the authorities unless individuals exert themselves, every one according to his ability to remove from Montreal the odium and disgrace of being the most beastly, the most dirty, the most stinking, owners are foolish enough, or wicked enough to continue putting up dwelling houses over those useless or worse than useless wooden drains, it is in vain to look for any important diminution of our fearful annual death rate: and if nothing else can arrest the evil, law should be invoked to put a stop to a filthy and dangerous practicewhich as much at least as any other-contributes to the mortality of this City, which with proper precautions might be the healthiest in America.

The N. Y. Freeman is still sanguine that the Union may yet be restored, meaning apparently. the Constitution, or form of civil polity that ob tained before the war betwixt the Northern and Southern States :--

"Democrats will not accept the war as a success -for it has destroyed, not restored the Union of our fathers. That Union will be restored—after further sufferings, and humiliations."

Never: for in politics there are no restora tions, but only further innovations, when once innovation has commenced. "Restorations," as in England, as in France, have been tried, and have invariably failed, in virtue of the inexorable law that in the political order everything is possible except the past that everything may be, except the thing that has been. As well expect to see the man become a boy again, the boy a child, the tree a sapling, or to see the rivers run upwards and backwards to their mountain sources as to expect in the political order, after violent civil and social convalsions, a return to the status in mo.

Does the Freeman believe that it is possible, even were men willing, to restore in England the Constitution of the Stuarts, or of the four Georges? does he believe that in France the siecle of Louis XIV. and of Louis XV. can be brought back? No! he would laugh to scorn the dreamer who should in his presence venture to talk of such "restorations" as within the limits of the possible: yet as easy would it be to reproduce the ancien regime in France, or the pre-reform Bill oligarchy of England, as to bring back to the United States the political and social order that obtained eight years ago.

This is not a thing for any man to exult over, but it is nevertheless true. Constitutional monarchy is possible in the United States: Cæsarism is probable: military despotism seems almost inevitable; but a voluntary Union of several free and independent States, delegating each a well defined portion of their sovereignty for the management of foreign affairs, to a central Government—is which the old Constitution essentially consisted-can never be again. Even were the Southern States admitted to representation in Congress to-morrow, and unconditionally, the restoration of the Union "as it was" would be as far off as ever. Recall the spoken word, make to-day yesterday, and then but not before will it be possible to restore that Union.

Through what phases the Revolution may yet pass, ere wearied, languid, and exhausted, the people of the United States take refuge from anarchy in well organised despotism no one can pretend to say . but as it is probable that the great laws revealed in history are in force in America as they were and are in Europe we can form a guess from observing the strength and direction of the revolutionary current at the present moment. One thing there certainly is, in the U. States, to modify the working of the law-and that is its peculiar physical conditions—the extent and fertility of its unappropriated soil, and its almost boundless material resources. These will to a certain extent guarantee the country against the dangers which have their origin in an empty belly, and of which rags are the outward visible sign. There will be no bread riots, no besieging of the doors of an august Congress by hands of starving women, and breechless workingmen as in France: nevertheless the Southern States may yet furnish a La Vendee, and the Noyades of the Loire may yet find their counterpart in the waters of the Potomac or the Mississippi. The foul spirit of democracy—we use the word in its European not in its American sense—at work now in the United States is identical with that which presided over the September massacres of '92: and there are men in the Congress on whom we may well believe that the mantles of Robespierre and of Marat have filly fallen. Why then should not the U. States have their "Reign of Terror," to be followed no doubt by a 9th Thermidor? But the Freeman will remember that even Thermidor did not restore either the feudal monarchy of Louis XIV. or the constitutional monarchy of Lafayette.-The French Revolution ran, and is still running its inevitable course. <u>and the state of </u> I at a Maria with a

A REAL CASE OF POPISH TYRANNY .- Our friends have at last got hold of a genuine case of

for the more than forty aldermanic power of making the most of though that most is not much. The facts as gleaned from the United States Protestant papers are these:

A Mr. Smith; a Catholic, and a widower, resident in the State of New York, found that his daughter, a young girl of 16 years of age was going to the bad. She had left her father's and in consequence the most deadly City on the house, and got in with some young men with whom face of the earth. So long as private property according to the father's evidence "she had been guilty of most unbecoming acts." Under these circumstances, the father who had discovered the retreat of his child, exercised his parental authority over her, and sent her to a convent to be kept out of harm's way, to be educated, and if possible, reformed to her morals.

But the child, who we must suppose had been put up to the dodge, bereupon declared herself a convert to the Methodist sect of Protestants. and thus enlisted on her side the sympathies of the great Protestant public, who raised against the Popish father a cry of persecution, and moved for a writ of habeas corpus in order to obtain the liberation of the girl from the institution in which her father had seen fit to place her. The case was accordingly argued before a Protestant Judge, Judge Sutherland, who after a lengthy hearing of counsel found himself by the facts of the case, and the law of the land, com. pelled to order the restoration of the child to the custody of her father; much no doubt to the disgust of her newly found Methodist friends, and the " young men" of her acquaintance.

From this ruling of a Protestant Judge in a Protestant community like that of the United States, amongst whom a Catholic at best stands but a poor chance of getting justice, we may be sure that the case in his favor must have been very strong indeed. What then is it that Protestants cry out about, as tyranny and persecution? This: - That by the law of the United States a parent, even though a Catholic, has still the legal right to send his children to the school, college, or convent that he pleases: and that Protestants cannot tear the child from the parent, the daughter from the father, to be educated and brought up as they please. Had Protestants their will in the matter, they would—so it seems from their absurd complaints in this Mary Aune Smith case -tear our children from us to be brought up in heresy and immorality. And yet these same canting bypocrites have the impertinence to groan over the franny of the Papal government in the so-called Mortara case. Catholic parents, have no rights over their children which Protestants are bound to respect.

Of all the amusing absurdities to which newspapers ever gave circulation, the most absurdly amusing is one now going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Sovereign Pontiff has invited the respectable gentlemen who by courtesy are called Anglican Bishops to assist at the coming General Council. We suppose that this cock and buil story must have originated with come of the members of the Anglican sect who ndulge in the silly delusion that the ministers and office holders of their sects are really priests and bishops as well as state dignitaries; but as these gentlemen however learned or amiable they may be, are but laymen, there is no more chance of their being invited to assist at the forthcoming General Council—than there is of a similar invitation being extended to other emine at persons in England, such for instance as the Commander in Chief, the First Lord of the Admiralty, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who are all of them as much qualified to take part in an eccle. statical synod as is the so-called Archbishon of Canterbury.

CHILD MURDER IN TORONTO .- The Globe hinks that the statement made by Dr. Workman that a thousand cases of this horrid crime take place yearly in Toronto is exaggerated: but it admits that the crime is fearfully prevalent amongst all classes of the community, and a letter in its columns, over the signature of A Physician confirms this opinion. The writer referred to in the Globe, complains " of the great moral obtuseness? on a certain subject "which seems to be growing among us" in Toronto:

"The offence is, I fear, much more prevalent amongst us then is generally imagined; and it is only those whose position, and avocations enable them to form an estimate of its extent that can speak reliably on this subject."

We have but to cast our eyes over the advertising columns of the Protestant journals of U. Canada, and we shall see how very lucrative, and extensive must be the business of destroying infant life in that section of the Dominion, where no less than seventy persons were: cast into prison for the horrid crime of fishing on Sunday.-A little less Sabbatarianism, and a good deal more Christianity is much to be desired for Protestant U. Canada.

We take much pleasure, in inserting the following report of an Exhibition and distribution of prizes taken from the Sarnia British Canadian of the 8th July:-

This popular Convent held the first Annual Commencement on Thursday, as; in the R. C. Church, which was kindly greated for the conston by His the Corporation, and prove more than a match Romish cruelty, and illegality, which they are Lordship the Bishop of Fangwich ... Invitations, were extended by circular to the principal citizens of the Town, and to several people of Port Huron, so that

the Church was well filled by a very select audience.
The building w s beautifully and tastefully decorated by the Sisters, and everything about the stage seemed to present an air of refinement and cultivation which it would be difficult to excel even in imagination. The Exercises were chiefly of an operatic character, and the manner in which the young ladies performed their parts must have been gratifying to the Sistere, whose patience and assiduity were displayed in the training necessary to produce such perfection in the execution of so many difficult roles. We are prepared to speak in the highest terms of approval of the articulation and delivery of every piece. The affair richly merited, and we may add, received the praise of all present, who were capab's of appreciating it. The style in which many of the smaller pupils performed at the piano, was very highly applanded, and proved that in the institution, the object aimed at was thoroughness in every branch Another important feature in the programme, was the fluency and ease with which some of the scholars recited in French. We might also mention the high state of perfection to which vocal music is brought in the school, many of the voices showing a purity and cultivation which are rare irdeed, among such amateur perfirmers. At the conclusion of the exercises, the Rav. E. B. Kilroy proceeded to distribute the prizes, a very important part of the cere-monies to many of the little ones, if we might judge of their feelings by the light of their countenances. The rev. gentleman stated fully the nature and objects of the institution, claiming for it not only the thoroughness above mentioned, but full liber lity in regard to religious training. No pupil's religious preference was tampered with in the slightest degree. The In-stitution was Catholic, and the Catholic children were instructed in their own faith after the others were dismissed.

No Protestant was interferred with in this matter. They were permitted to read their Protestant Bibles, and Worship in their own way. He thanked the audience, in behalf of the Sisters, for their presence and attention, and concluded by saying that he hoped next year, to be able to offer them something even better than this. The proceedings were then brought to a close, by singing God save the Queen, and the audience dispersed, well pleased with the day's en-tertainment: Many then repaired to the Convent, where the fancy work, drawings, paintings, etc. particularize any names, but there are a few, of whom it is no more than justice to make honourable mention. For instance, we might notice in drawing and painting Misses M. Dawson and M. Crawford; in Instrumental Music, Miss A. King, and in Vocal Music Misses N. Harkness and Florence Hazleton; and in Fancy-work Misses E. Donnelly and N Lamb. Miss F. Moffat was also much admired for her acting in the part of the Gypsy, in the role of the Festal Crown.

We understand that this splendid institution is under the able management of Sister Mary Gabriel of the Convent of Hochelaga, daughter of G. J. Nagle Esq., of St. Hyacinthe and sister to S. B. Nagle Esq., Advocate of this City. From want of space we are reluctantly obliged to omit the prize list.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM PICNIC AND GAMES .- The annual pic-nic and games of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, in aid of the lunds of the charity, took place on Wednesday.29 ult, in Guilbault's Garden, and must have been a very gratilying success to the energetic managers to judge from the immense number of persons present. The weather always the most impor. tant feature on any occasion, was fine the clouds preventing the hot sun from shining with the ferocity peculiar to his Solar Majesty at this season of the year. The ladies were out in large numbers, resplendent in white muslin starched jackets, and large feathers now usurping the place of the few straws dubbed the hat of the season. The managers attracted large numbers. and the juveniles seemed to take a special delight in arritating the monkeys to a frenzy, and seemed to be incited on to the cruel amusement rather than checked by the older juveniles, who had charge of them. The Canadian ion, Wallace, was a grand source of attraction, and returned the admiring glances of the spectators with that magnanimous indifference said to be characteristic of the king of beasts. The bears were the terror of todling children, who cried when they saw them, and would not be comforted untill a sight of the friendly cow, with a numerous progeny of legs, was obtained. The wonderful bull was said to be still more wonderful by a very enthusiastic individual upon whom the task of ex hibiting it devolved, and who took advantage of the presence of so numerous an audience to declare the bull "did give mik," and forthwith proceeded to show it did to the delectation of not a few, and the astonishment of as many more. The animal is certainly extraordinary, and well worth seeing. The museum had also its share of visitors, wi ile the swings afforded a good opportunity for lazy lovers to make themselves useful with the satisfaction that they were adding to the happines of the objects so dear to them. Thus the interval between the assembling of the audience and the commencement of the games whiled away, and the sound of the bell gave notice of the beginning of the races Burn's Poetical Works .- New York: D. and other sports. These took place on the usual ground and course. The first was a flat race, 1 mile. Four started. Charles Jones. A. Moffatt, J. H. Brindly and John Durkyn After a very pretty and closely contested race, Durkyn came in first, followed by Brindly second Mossat third, and Jones fourth. No entries were made for the running long leap, or race over hurdles, which as a consequence did not come off.

Tilting at the Ring brought several of the 13th Hussars into the ring, and of course the bandsome and dashing fellows were at once the sub-Jects of admiration from the fair sex, who were loud in their exclamations of "Oh, don't they look handsome!" "How can they sit on those wild horses!" Many a gallant was driven to desperation in hearing such remarks from the fair one whom he had taken to the pic-nic, and in order to do so, had been put to no little inconvenience, besides arraying himself: in his very best tweed, duck or broadcloth. Plain looking husbands with young wives felt uncomfortable as

5. Mounted Practice Sword Exercise—This gave the Hussars an opportunity of displaying some very fine horsemanship, and the good training of their horses. The men went into the exercises with spirit and some wicked cuts were Baronme street station, and Mr. Mills conveyed to eiven the sharp cracks of which, as the sticks the General Hospital. The affair has caused the matic spectator to ejaculate his horror in a loud ah ! and mutter his thankfulness that it was not on him the blows descended. The winners were. first prize, Private Gardner; second, Private Sedgwick.

No. 6. Dismounted Foils and Sticks, Single-The bussars proved in this that they were as expert on foot as on borseback. The contests were spirited. First prize, Private Sedgwick; second, Private Gar.

No. 7. Gun and Bayonet versus Sword-First prize, Private Young ; second, Private Tynen. A sack race for boys concluded the programme. During the games, for those who felt inclined to trip the light fantastic toe .- to use a very vener. able phrase,-a quadrille band had been posted in the skating rink, and it would have made a cripple hop to have seen the merry way in which galops and polkas, both British and Danish, schottishes and redowns were danced to the lively strains of a familiar air. At last the picnic came to a close, and every one departed, well pleased with the afternoon's enjoyments. The committee must be congratulated on the success of their arrangements. It must not be forgotten to state that the pic nic was conducted on strictly temperance principles .- Gazette.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-A Monthly Magazine of General Literature and Science. August. 1868. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. The following are the contents:-

- 1. A New Face on an Old Question. 2. Nellie Netterville: or. One of the Transplanted. Chapters XII., XIII., XIV.
- 3. Newman's Poems.
- 4. Sonnet.
- 5. The Second Plenary Council of Baltimore.
- 6. An Italian Girl of Our Day.
- 7. Memoirs of Count Segur.
- 8. Notre Dame de Garaison. 9. Count Ladislas Zamoyskı.
- 10. The Catholic Church and the Bible.
- 11. Sketches drawn from the Abbe Lagrange's
- Life of St. Paula. 12. Glimpses of Tuscany: II. The Boboli Gardens.
- 13. Anecdotical Memoir of Emperor Nicholas
- 14. Household Duties. 15. A Sister's Story.
- 16. Breton Legend of St. Christopher.
- 17. The Sanitary and Moral Condition of New
- York City.
- 18. New Publications-Problems of the Age ; Newmen's Parochial and Plain Sermons; Appleton's Short Trip to France; Rhymes of the Poets; De Costa's Lake George; Gillett's Democracy in the United States; Histoire de France; O'Shea's Juvenile Library; The Catholic Crusoe; The Queen's Daughter; Campbell's Works; House Painting; Sanctuaries of the Madonna, etc., etc.

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We have received from the Messrs. Dawson Bros., of this city, the following newly published works:-

THE HISTORY OF A MOUTHFUL OF BREAD, and its Effects on the organisation of Men and Animals. Translated from the French of M. Jean Mace, by Mrs. Alfred Gatty. New York: Hurper Bros.

THE SERVANTS OF THE STOMACH - by the same author, also translated from the French.

These two works are, it may be said, on the same subject, the second being an appropriate sequel to the first. The object of the writer is to show in simple and concise form, the functions of the stomach, and those of the other members of the human body. Both works contain much useful information, agreeably imparted.

DEAD SEA FRUIT-A Novel by M. E. Braddon. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is another novel from the ever teeming pen of Miss Braddon, a writer of great power, but whose works are not always of a character to be put into the hands of young persons. She belongs to the "sensational school," and her knowledge of slang is perfectly marvellous in a woman. "Dead Sea Fruit" appears less objectionable than many of her other productions.

Appleton & Co.

This is a very neat edition of the complete works of Scotland's peasant poet, to which is prefixed a Life of the Author. It it well printed. and is sold for fifty cents by Messra. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

FATHER CLEVELAND OR THE JESUIT, by the Authoress of Life in the Cloister. Boston: P. Donahoe.

An interesting little tale, founded on fact, and of which the aim is to show by example how foul a thing is the sin of slander.

SHOOTING AFFRAY .- About half-past one this morning, a Mr. Nolan went to his brother's residence Mr. George Nilan, printer, who keeps a boarding house at 570 Laganchtiere street, between Blaury and Anderson streets. Arriving there, the visitor Nolan, who was tipsy, got into a dispute with his brother, and made such an uproar in the house that the boarders were awake and kept from sleeping. So long did the noise continue that one of the boarthey heard the undisguised admiration of their ders, Mr. Mills, a young man, well-known in the better halves for the cavalry boys, and felt very days to restore or restored in the cavalry boys, and felt very days to restore or restored in the cavalry boys, and felt very much as if they would like to go home, especially uproarious Nolan who showed no inclination to as they had been holding the baby for the last hour or so. But, happy to relate, nothing tempts by gentle means; Mr. Mills with the assistance of the first prize for taking the cause the noise he was making. Falling in his attempts by gentle means; Mr. Mills with the assistance of Mr. George Nolan, then tried to put the noisy visitor out by force. While attempting this the diction, even when the Habess Corpus is suspended, when there is any defect in the warrast or mode of to Private Gardner.

fore finger and thumb of the right band, and striking Mr. Mills in the lower jaw completely shattering it and lodging in a part of the throat or chest, where the doctors could not discover it last night. 'Nolan' was immediately taken prisoner to the St. Charles struck the chests of the riders, made the rheu- most painful excitement the victim being an amiable and respectable young man, enjoying the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances, among whom the greatest indignation is evinced at the cowardly conduct of the prisoner Nolan. Another account says that the shot was fired while the parties were on the street. It seems a fact that after the shot was fired, a struggle was continued for a short time before Mr. Mills went for assistance. The sergeant from the central station proceeded to Mr. George Nolan's residence about four o'clock this morning and procured the pistol, a six shooter. Mr. Mills lies in a very precarious state at the hospital. At latest account the ball had not been extracted, and it would likely be found an impossibility to do so. On visiting Mr. Mills at the General Hospital this morning, he could with difficulty speak and complained of great pain when he attempted to swallow. The ball entered the chin, just below the teeth, and does not appear to have broken the jaw as was at first supposed. Where the ball is lodged the wounded man has no idea as no pain is felt excent in the swollen part of the lower jaw . - Evening Telegraph, July 30.

Accidentally Killed .- Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock a man named Magloire Lauzon, superintending the demolition of a house in Little St James Street belonging to Mr. Joseph, was accidentally caught between the legs by a piece of timoer and thrown up in the air some twelve or fifteen feet He fell in the rear of the building a height of about 35 feet on some stones, fracturing several of his ribs, his skull, and jaw bone and receiving other injuries. He was immediately removed to the Montreal Ganeral Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Jones, and the jury after hearing the evidence rendered a verdict of Accidental Death.' The decased Lauzon leaves a wife and six young children, the youngest being but two days old .- Herald 31.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT STILL .- Last night about 8 o'clock ar illcit still in full operation was seized at the corner of Laganchetiere and Cathcart streets, by Mr. Bellemere, customs officer The still was a very large one and the apparatus was very complete. Information had been given by a party formerly one of the illicit distillers .- Evening Telegraph.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER GOLD AND SILVER MINE. -On the seventh range of the lots, in Rawdon, Co. Montcalm, has been found a large vein of quartz yielding guld and silver to the value of twenty-one dollars to the ton, at the depth of one and a half feet from the surface The quartz has, we are Informed. been assayed by Dr. Grdwood, and found of great richness. It is alleged to be far more valuable than that discovery at St. Alphonse, and can be worked with more facility, as a large stream of water passes at the base of the rock, which can be used in crushing operations. It is also stated that the mine contains veins of plumbage of more or less value - Dai'y News.

THE MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT CACOURA -Miss Mathieson, eldest daugnter of the Rey. Dr. Mathieson of Montreal, was drowned at 11 o'clock, on Wednesmorning while out bathing in company with Miss Campbell The two young ladies ventured in the wrong direction from a rock where they had been resting, at some distance from the abore, and soon got beyond their depth. Miss Campbell was resecued by a lad who was attracted by her shricking, but unfortunately Miss Mathieson was beyond the lad's depth. The residents were on the spot en masse soon after hearing the melancholy news, and a deep feeling pervaded the crowd. Expressions of sympathy for the venerable father of the unfortunate lady, and regret for the loss of one so amiable, were freely uttered. Miss Mathieson was induced, against her own desire, by many kind friends to accompany them to Cacouna.

FIRE IN TEMPLETON -We regret to learn that in the township of Templeton the fires in the bush are doing serious injuries to the farmers, having, in some cases destroyed the bay crop and other growing produce. In some localities parties have been out night and day of late battling with fire ; and we learn from parties in the city who have friends there, that they are daily in expectation of hearing that they have lost all their property .- Ottawa Citizen

Two Man Samously wounded .- This morning, at 2 o'clock, a man named Nolan, a clerk, while in a state of intoxication is a boarding house at the corner of Anderson and Lagauchetiere streets, fired at another boarder, and so far as could be learned, shot him in the month, and in the scuffis which ensued. shot bimself in the wrist. Both men were ultimately taken to Dr. Campbell's, Craig street The man who fired the pistol is under arrest .- Gazette 30th

Two Brothers Drowned .- We are sorty to leare that a melancholy accident occured on Sunday last, adjacent to the village of Havelock, in the County of Pontiac, by which two brothers named O'Rourk, were drowned. It appears that the younger of the two went to bathe, and going beyond his debth, had not sufficient presence of mind to tufo back, and make for the extremity of the sand but from which he started. His elder brother, who was about eighteen years of age, went to his succor; but alas! the current being too strong, he could not succeed in rescuing him, and in his endeavors to save his rounger brother, he became himself completely exhausted. and, sad to relate, both went to the bottom in the presence of their father and mother, who had not the means at hand of saving for so untimely an end their sole future dependence. This is another warning to parents to keep a strict watch over their children, narticulary during the summer months. -Renfrew Union.

DISEASE IN THE POTATOE - The Kingston News says this disease has already developed its presence in Kingston and vicinity, and fears are entertained of great loss through its influence. Another rather unusual, but not unprecedented, circumstances connected with the notatoe this season, caused by the excessive beat of the soil, is to be observed in many patches of the most forward and thrifty varietys that of the new tuber throwing out shoots for a fresh plant, while the old stocks gradually and premeturely die off giving place to the new ones. This action of the plant tends to rapidly exhaust the potatos, and render it unfit for food. A large and splendid field of potatoes owned by Mr Tomkins, Barrie Street, is effected in this way to such an extent the the conceives his only remedy to be digging them at once before they become totally worthless, perhaps the best plan for all to adopt who are similarly situated. There can be little doubt but that the full crop will be seriously curtailed by these untoward circumstan-

Two young men belonging to London, Donald McIntosh and Henery Boullie, were killed on Wednesday evening last, as the return excursion train was nearing Thamesville, a station about fifty miles west of London. The young men had got on the top of cars, and failing to notice the covered bridge about one mile west of the above station, come in contact with the timbers, their heads being so fearfully crushed by the collision that death was almost Immediate. The remains of the unfortunate young men were brought to London for interment.

Patrick Boyle, of the Irish Canadian, was released

On Thursday morning, at an early hour, a servant of Mr. Andrew Murphy, grocer, Toronto, named Susan Brown had some angry words with Mrs-Murphy the evening previous, and had left the house which was locked, and occupants retired for the night. About one o'clock the girl returned and demanded admittance, which was refused. She then threatened to "burn down" the house; but her words passed unbeeded. She proceeded, however, to carry her threat into effect, by collecting inflammable material at the side of the house. Mr. Murphy became alarmed, got up, and arrested her before she had time to ignite the stuff. He handed her over to the police.

THE BRIDAL OF DEATH - Peter Seck, of St. Clemens county of Waterloo, went to Mornington a few days ago, to bring home his intended bride. He was sunstruck on the way, and on the day arranged for his bridal, he was clothed in the garments of death.

The St. Catharines Journal says : 1 The protracted frought is producing the same effect this year as last year. The water has become so scarce that the superintendent has been compelled to dany water to the mills and factories along the causi, and now those which are without steam are stopped. Indeed, the water is so low that the vessels have difficulty in getting along and many of them, with one-third less load than usual, ground in the channel and on the mitre sills. It would take at least a month's rain to place the canal in a proper state of naviguation

One of the most remerkable features attending the physical Phenomens of the present season is the prevalence of fog along our coast. We are informed by persons residing along our shores that from the midile of June up to the present time our coast has not for twenty-four hours at one time, been free from a dense fog. During the day the heat of the sun will dispel it for a few miles from the coast line, but as the ann declines it comes in again upon the land, and remains until driven off by old Sol on the next day. That mythical individual, the oldest inhabitant fails to remember any such occurrence during his life time. Another peculiarity noticed by those who ' go down to sea in ships,' is the continued calmness that pre vails at sea .- Captains of vessels arriving here lately from the West Indies tell us that for weeks and weeks during recent voyages the water had surrounded them like a sea of glass, unruffled by the faintest breath. This is corrobarated by the length of time occupied by vessels in making passages to our port. We recently reported the arrival of a vessel from Bermuda which occupied some twenty days in making the voyage; and about the same time another arrived from Barbadoes, after a passage of forty days. These phenomena, with the extreme heat experienced throughout Quebec, Ontario and the United States, as well as throughout Europe are among the specialties of the year .- Halifax Colonist.

WHAT ARE THE STMPTOMS OF WORMS? - In children they are indicated by itching of the nose had breath, grinding of the teeth and starting in sleep, naleness and emaciation, one cheek flushed and upper lip swelled, irritable, captious temper, &c. Remove the worms and all these symptoms are removed, but how to do this is the question, purges weaken the strength without removing the evil, calomel produces disease more fatal than the worms, the ordinary Vermifuges are so disgusting as often to cause spasms in administering, fortunately scientific discovery comes to our relief and in "Davins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles" we have a remedy at once safe, speedy and reliable, as delicious as the best Confectionery and as eagerly taken as the ficest Sugar Plumb. Sole Manufacturers, Devius & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

M Mooney, Narrows \$2; Bev Mr Desnoyers, St Pie \$1; A McCullum, Norton Creek \$1; Rev C Wardy,

Obio \$2 Per J Magnire, Cobourg -T Wiseman \$2; F Mc-Kenny \$2. Per Rev D O'Connell - J Crowley, South Douro,

Per Rev K A Cimpbell-P Mangan, Mara \$1.

Died.

At Ottawa, on the 24th ult, Lewis Stansfeld Dillon, youngest child of Thomas D. Tims, Biq , aged eight months and six days

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug. 3, 1868 Flour-Pollards, \$4,80 to \$5 00; Middlings \$5 30 \$5,50; Fine, \$5,60 to \$5,75 Super., No. 2 \$6,60 to \$5,10; Superfine \$7,00 \$7,40; Fancy \$6,60 to

\$6.85; Extra, \$6,85 to \$7,00; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,00 to \$0,00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeel per brl. of 200 lbs. -\$5,50 to \$6,20. Wheel per bush. of 60 lb. - U. C. Spring, \$1,55

to \$0.00. Peas per 60 Ibs-\$1

Uais per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot of for delivery - Dull at 44c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -worth about

\$0 00 to \$0 00.

Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.80 to \$5.90
Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4,90; Thirds, \$4,40 to 0,00.— First Pearls, \$5 55. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, \$25,00 to \$00,00;-Prime Mest \$17,00 ; Prime, \$16 35 to \$00 00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Aug. 3, 1869. s. d. 's. d.

Flour, country, per quintal,		19	0	to	18	6
Cathiest, do		14	0	to	15	0
Indian Mesi, do	•••••	9	6	to	10	0
Barley, do		Q	0	to	0	0
Peas, do.		6	0	to	6	3
Data do		2	6	to	3	· 9
Butter, fresh, per 1b.		1	0	to	1	3
Do, salt do		0	9	to	0	10
Potatoes per bag		.6,	0	to	. 6	3
Onions, per minot,	*,* * *	7.	6	ta	10	. 0
Lard, per lb		0	7	to	0	, 8
Beef, per lb		΄(Ο	4	to	0	, 3
Pork, do	• • • •	0	7	to	0	8
Mutton do		. 0	6	to	0	: 7
Lamb, per quarter		2	6	to	5	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		Û	3	to	0	10
Hay, per 100 bundles,		\$8,	00	to	31	0
Straw		\$5,	00	to	\$7	QC

MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will' be no op portunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 pm. Private lessons at half-past four each evening.

TERMS MODERATE.

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

JOSEPH CARTIER, Petra sire.

Borel, July 8th, 1868.

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

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

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

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

HENRY BARTHE. Sorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m - 52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, individually as well

THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and on S. tu day, the Third Day of October next, he will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and tor the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of it.

FREDERICK ST. LOUIS. Sorel, 23rd June, 1868. 2m-52

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1936. NOTICE is hereby given that Elmire Gailloux, of the city and District of Montreal, wife of Bruneau Houle, Shoe Maker, heretofore of Montreal, and actually absent from the Province of Quebec, duly authorized, has the eleventh of July instant, instituted before the Superior Court in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

F. CORBEILLE. Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal 20th July, 1868. 1m-50.

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for 1868 (open to com. petitors from all parts of the Dominion of Canada) will be held at the CITY OF MONTREAL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRI-DAY, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Sept. next, in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, ST CATHERINE STREET, and upon the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM, fronting on Guy and St. Catherine Streets.

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

The Prize Lief and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be ob-tained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 CHAIG STREET, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies.

The Prize Lists, &c., and Form of Entry of the Industrial Department, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, MECHANICE HALL, Great St. James street Montreal. Entries of Stock must be made on or before SATURDAY the 22nd of August, at the Office of the

Secretary, No. 615 Craig Street Montreal. Entries of the Agricultural Products and Implements must be made at the same place, on or before SATURDAY the 5th of September.

Entries in the Industrial Department must be made orevious to the 15th of September, at the Office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

Each exhibitor will please pay a fee of One Dollar for membership, and will be entitled to a ticket giving him free entrance to the Exhibition.

Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from the Exhibition, free of charge.

Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, display their products but cannot compete for an

For further information application should be made to the undersigned, Joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association.

A. A. STEVENSON. Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. G. LECLERE,

Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for L. C. Montreal, July 17, 1868.

KEARNEY & BRO..

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &C.,

675 CRAIG STREET, Two doors West of Bleury,

MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENUED TO.

WANTED,

A SCHOOL TRACHER, with First Class Certificate, in section No. 10, 7 con., Leucaster, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Apply to Trustees,

A. B. M DONALD. J. R. M'DONALD. D. J. M LAGHLAN.

Glennevis July 25, 1868.

and the great

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Roman Catholic Separate SOHOOL of Belleville, a FIRST OLASS Male Teacher - a Normal School Teacher preferred.

Application, stating references &c., to be made up

to the 1st proximo to the undersigned.

P. P. LYNCH.

Sec. Board of R. O. S. S.

Trusta Trusta Belleville, Ont., June 11th, 1868.

STREET DIALOGUE. - Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. B.) . Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment?

Mr. E.-I am happy to say that the place was of-

fered to me and that I have accepted it.

Mr. D — How did you manage it? Mr. E.-I p eviously colled on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O. W., 1 2 20 day

Low to be decreased T.R.R.M.Br. S. completence Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston Provide this man had been nowelf the france

Recra aire. Fe triy in Advance.)

8 50 Use of Library during stay, \$2.

FRANCE.

. PARIS July 11.-The Moniteur publishes an official decree, dated the 9th inst, authorising the importation and exportation of corn and flour by the Austrians from Venice. throughout all the custom houses in the Em-

for a member of the Legislative body, M Mony, red since the defeat of Mentana, crossed the the Government candidate, had been returned Tiber into the Pontifical States, and entered the rumours of the conclusion of a customs and blood, and then took their departure. millitary convention between France, Belgium, and Holland, the Patrie of this evening puban advantage such a convention would be to Belgium.

PARIS July 14.—The Patrico of this evening denies rumours current here of the journey of the Emperor to Germany and Algeria. Prince a revolutionary movement in Naples. The Italian Napoleon has made no stay at Athens, leaving immediately for the Adriatic.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE—A terrible catasstrophe has occured in the French department of the Nievre, where a whole village, the village of Arman has been destroyed by fire. As many as 130 houses were utterly consumed, and with them all the furniture, linen, and provisions, and the corn, hay, and straw, in the homesteads ad-Prefect of the Nievre have sent a thousand francs each towards the relief of the distitute families, and a public subscription is opened.

THE EFFECTS OF ASSASSINATION.—A letter from Fentainebleau, in the Nord, relates a cur-'ious incident :- Some persons having, in presence of the Emperor of the French, expressed a fear that the assessination of the Prince of Servia and the resolutions in favor of assassination passed by the French relugees at London, might lead to a new attempt on the Emperor's life, His Majesty declared that he was not of that opinion. and then proceeded to say : - In the position I occupy life has only one attraction—to be useful to the prosperity and grandeur of France. As 'long as I live I shall not pursue any other object. and Providence, which has visibly supported me, will not abandon me. Besides, my life is in God's bands. He will decide whether my life or my death can best serve the interests of the country. In presence of so many parties, animated by rival ambitions and subversive passions, there is no salvation for France except in remaining intimately united with my dynasty, which is the symbol of order and of progress. Now, it may be that my violent death would contribute prolongation of my days. See in effect what judge and executioner, always produces a different effect to that which he desires—that is, the punishment of his crime, and it is inevitable. proof of this. The conspirators hoped, by killing they have strengthened for a long time the Obrenowitch family. In France, if any one of the numerous attempts to murder King Louis Philuppe had succeeded it is almost certain that the House of Orleans would still be reigning in France. If I were to fall to-day or to morrow under the perial family were to disappear they would, as in ated. Servia, seek some heir of my name, some Milano to raise the flag of the empire, to avenge the Government has addressed a second despatch to murder, and to sanction once more this truth that the party which steeps its hands in blood never profits by its crime. Accordingly I can egard the future without fear. Whether I live or whether I die, my life or my death will be . equally useful to France, for the mission that has been imposed on me will be accomplished, either -by myself or some member of my family.'

AUSTRIA.

The official Gazette publishes the text of the mayigation treaty recently concluded between Austria and Great Britain, and the law for organizing the Chambers of Commerce and In-dustry. The Emperor of Austria is about to leave for Ischl. The Grand Duchess Alexandra proceeds the day after to morrow on her journey for Athens. Baron Von Beuet leaves here on Monday for Garsten to drink the waters.

VIENNA, July 15 .- The Emperor has returned from Ischl, and presided to day at a Cabinet Council. The subjects under consideration were the changes in the law relating to the military system proposed by the Military Committee of the Hungarian Diet, and the definitive settlement of the style and title of the Soverign in documents relating to Hungary.

PRUSSIA.

STUTTGART, June 14 - It is stated that the negotiations between the South German States in reference to a military commission have been placed upon the tollowing basis: - Each State will appoint one member of the commission, which is to meet at Munich, the Bavarian commissioner presiding. The votes of the majority are to decide the resolutions proposed. The chief object to be kept in view is the establishment of a South German defensive system, harmonising with that of the Northern Confederation. The Southern fortresses are to be placed under the charge of the commission, which will consult with the authorities upon all military questions. The meeting of the commission is fixed for the 15th inst.

ELORENCE, July 14. — The police have arrested twenty-five Mazzinians from the Romagna. Advices from Rome state that the patriots have been strengthened in that city and its environs. Cardinal Antonelli is suffering greatly from sickness. The camp will be continued at Rocca Del Papa, notwithstanding the prevalence of sickness and discontent among the troops. General Zappa has fallen from his horse, and has broken a rib, and now hes at Marino.

FLORENCE, JULY 16 .- Two Spaniards have Portugal.

been arrested at Porto Marizio, accused of enrolling men in aid of the Spanish insurrection, Granja. and also of circulating insurrectionary proclamations.

A convention was signed yesterday for the restitution to Italy of the Manuscripts removed

Assination of a Priest.-A party of Garibaldians, armed to the teeth, and clad in the PARIS, July 13.-At the election at Moulins | black shirt, which they have substituted for the by 18,245 out of 19,059. In reference to some house of the parish priest, assinated him in cold -L'Univere.

THE RUNORED GARIBALDIAN RAID -- The lishes a long letter from Brussels, showing what | Liberte confirms its previous statement respecting the enrolment of troops by Menotti Garibaldi. It has received trust worthy intelligence that the Bourbon and reactionary party are in high spirits, confidently relying on the result of government no longer effects to ignore the state of affairs. Orders have been given for a rigid surveillance of the coasts of the southern provinces, as well as the Pontifical frontier. The same paper believe that the French government has intimated to the cabinet of Florence the dangers which may arise from this separatist movement. The Journal de Bruxelle thinks the present danger to the Vatican hes not in a Garibaldian Joining. The Minister of the Interior and the raid, but in a republican movement throught the whole of Italy. The Papal States will thus be the second object of attack, monarchical institutions the first.

> The Liberte announces that the opposition at the Vatican to an understanding with Italy had become modified since the quarrel with Austria. It is even asserted that the sale of the ecclesiastcal property would receive sanction if the Pope's consent were directly asked, as at Madrid. It will be remembered that the Pope refused to acknowledge the bishops presented for his sanction by the Emperor Maxmillian, and that a quarrel between the spiritual and the temporal potentates was the result. His Holiness had now accepted six bishops from Juarez, on the simple request of

ITALY AND PRUSSIA-In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, July 10, General Lamarmora expressed a wish to question the Ministry relative to an official report of the Prussian General Staff respecting the conduct of the Italian army in 1866. He said he should feel bound to enter at great length into the subject. The Prussian report attacked the Italian army and its conduct as an ally, and therefore neither his honor nor the interests of the country allowed him to remain more to the consolidation of my dynasty than the silent. The defence must be ample and the facts established. General Menabrea said that he happens. The man who inspires or commits a had not yet read the report, but would reply in political assassination, who makes himself both two three days. The Chamber passed the vote of 3,000,000 lire for the armament of the ironclad fleet and the conversion of the marine rifles stowed upon them with a profusion which no other into breach loaders. During the debate the country affords an example of. In Spain conspiracy What has just happened in Servia is an evident | Minister of Marine stated that the Italian ironclad fleet was in perfect order, and left nothing Prince Michael, to get another dynasty, but to be desired. The Government had determined to arm the fleet with Armstrong guns.

WARSAW, July 13. - The Empress of Russia arrived here this evening, and was enthusiastically received by a large crowd at the railway blows of assassins, the people with one voice station. Her Majesty has taken up her residwould proclaim my son; and even if all the Im- ence at the Belvidere. The town is illumin-

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14 - The Russian the Powers in reference to the non employment of explosive missiles. In this despatch the different Cabinents are urged to settle the question by the signature of a protocol on the subject by their representatives at St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 12-A great military review was held to-dey. Marshal Pezulla addressed the troops, pointing out the folly of any military demonstration. To-morrow the ministers will proceed to La Granja to the Queen. Tranquility prevails throughout the Peninsula.

The following paragraph, written evidently by a friend of the Duke de Montpensier, appears in the Temps:-The measures taken by the Spanish Government, while failing to give any explanation, have surprised everybody. The sentiment expressed in our letters is astonishment mingled with consternation. The banishment of the Duke de Montpensier is the most unaccountable thing of all. This prince has, ever since his sojourn in Spain, been remarkably reserved, and has kept aloof from all political parties. He generally remained either in Seville or the environs. He had not been in Madrid since 1861 until the month of May last, and then be went there in obedience to a pressing invitation from the Queen to be present at the marriage of the Infanta Isabella. But since that time many people about the court have been earwigging the Queen, and urging her to send the Duke de Montpensier and her sister out of the country. Narvaez would never listen to these suggestions. It is now therefore thought that the Queen must have fancied the danger to her dynasty very great, or must have acted under immense pressure, when she consented to banish her own sister, with her husband, the Duke de Montpensier.

MADRID, July 15. - Previous to their exile to the relief of the ignorant and needy. the Duke and Duchess de Montpensir had refused to comply with the orders of the Spanish Government, on the ground that an Infanta of which had been placed in the lemon, exploded, tore Spain could only receive orders direct from the Sovereign. Queen Isabella thereupon signed the decree exiling them from Spain. After this sten had been taken, the Generals belonging to rubber boat, bas just gone to New York for the pur-

The police continue to take measures both in Madrid and the provinces for the expulsion of that the descent will be made in about four minutes. all superior officers suspected of adherence to -A Kentucky woman the other Sunday, after several the Liberal Union or the Progressist party.

July 16-The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have resolved to remain at Cintra, in had to loaded guns in his possession. The court

The Ministers have returned here from La

THE PLOT AGAINST THE QUEEN. - The latest accounts from Madrid do little more than confirm in great part what has been already stated. The Generals arrested were of course, at once sent away from the captial, and some of them hurried off to Cadiz, and put on board ship for the Canary Islands. Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Norre, and Gen. Dominguez, his cousin, are to have their residence in Orotava, one of the towns of the largest of the Canaries; Gen. Dulce, who has still to wait for his marshal's baton, in, I believe, Laguna; and Gen, Serrano, a relative of the Marshal, in Palmas, all towns of the same island. General Zabala is sent to Lugo. in Gallicia; Gen Cordova to Soria, in old Castile. Brig General Letorre takes up his quarters in the same province, and Generals Echague and Caballeros de Roda are shipped off to the Belearic Islands. Echa ue, it appears, was arrested in San Sebastian, of which town he is a native. Most if not all those persons who names are mentioned, belonged to the party known as the "Union Liberale," the head of which was the late Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetnan. I have reason to believe that O'Dounell would have seen with pleasure the Duchess of Montpensier in the Queen's place, either as Regent during the minority of the Prince of the Austrias, or as constitutional Queen of Spain and it is not to much to infer from the request made to the Duke of Montpensier to absent himself from Spain that the object of those who cherish the O'Donnell traditions was the same. Several leading men of the old Progressist party are said to have come to an understanding with the Liberal Union, some of whom, indeed were, in other times, of the same political party. We are told, too, of an interview between General Dulce and the former Uarlist chief, Caprera. -Such a thing is certainly not impossible; but I hesitate to believe it. Cabrera's deeds in the provinces where he commanded for Don Carlos during the civil war, are not yet forgotten, and they were of a kind not likely to gain strength to the cause which the Liberal Union has proclaimed, Indeed, Cabrera's name would add nothing to any except numitigated Carlism; and I doubt that there is a spot in Spain in which this flourishes. Moreover Caprera has long since become habituated to civilized life, and in his circumstances would hardly care to resume a career which he quitted eight and twenty years ago. The papers that mention the interview between Dulce and Cabrera do not say where it occurred. I have already mentioned that the first intimation of the plot, which was to take effect from the middle of the present month, came from the French Government, who were informed by their agents on the frontier and elsewhere of what was going on. No doubt this Government acted like a good neighbor but its zeal was a good deal quickened by the tact of a Prince of the Orleans family being looked up to by those who were at the head of it—I do not say with his consent -as the fature sovereign of Spain. Notwithstanding the numerous airists that have been made, and the banishment, without judgment or trial of any kind. I much doubt whether the Government has the clue of the conspiracy in their hands. It has more ramifications in the army than it is possibly aware of; and it has extended among the more influential of the middle class of civilians. There is, however, one observation to be made respecting certain of the military leaders. Whatever may be said of Queen Isabella, personally or politically, it is certain that some of the men who are described as planning her overthrow are precisely those who have been loaded with favors by her far beyond their merits. The highest military rank, honors, titles of nobility, all have, up to almost the very last moment been beand conspirator have long lost the odious significance which elsewhere attaches to teem. Those marshals, and generals, and grandees, and grand crosses, no doubt believe they are acting for the good of their country in what they propree, but they should begin by resigning into the hands that gave them so recently what were long the objects of their ambition, and if there be any persons who have a right to compire against the Queen, they are not the dukes, and marquises and marshals, and Golden Fleeces of ancient creation. - Cor. of Times. BAYARIA.

Munica, July 14:- The Convention in reference to the future garrison of Ulm has been ratified both by

tary Commissioners of the South German Governments will be continued, slthough some obstacles have arigen.

At the next sitting of the Bavarian Chamber it is proposed to bring in a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

PORTUGAL.

Lisson, July 14.-The Dake de Louie has been summoned by the King to form a new Ministry, but has not yet succeeded. The present crisis was caused by the unanimeus refusal of the Conneil of State 'to agree to the Ministerial proposal to close the Chambers until November.

DENMARK.

COPENRAGEN, July 16. - The Crown Prince of Denmark and the Princess Louise of Sweden were betrothed yesterday at the Castle of Beckaskog. The King of Denmark left: to-day for the camp at Hold:

GREAT RIOT IN MILLIOAN TEXAS. - Galveston, July 17. -On the evening of the 15th inst., a serious row occurred at Millican, on the Central Bailroad. A mob of about 25 negroes, led by a white schoolteacher and a negro preacher named Brooks, attempted to hang one Willam Halliday, but the white citizens interfered to prevent the execution, and headed by the Sheriff and the Agent of the Freedman's Bureau, attempted to suppress the mob. The result was the death of ten or twelve negroes. On the 16th inst, the number increased on both sides and skirmishing occurred during the day, the estimated number of casualties being 25. A small body of troops arrived late last night, and dispered the rioters after killing three negroes. The latter numbering between 300 and 500 persons, had fortified themselves three miles from Millican, and refused to lay down their arms until the troops dispersed them. The entire entire loss was between 50 and 69 persons The collision is said to have been brought about by a suspicion that a negro member of the Loyal League had been hanged, but who has since been found.

The amount contributed during the past year to to local charities, in the city of New York reached the sum of three millions of dollars. The Tribune says: "Bad as our city is there must be great good in it, when so much of our substance is freely given

In Oswego, a little girl picked up half a lemon on the street and undertook to eat it. A torpedo out her teeth, burnt her tongue, lips and fingers, and injured her face

Charles Ockford, the man who is so foolish as to think of going over the Niagara Falls in an india the Liberal Union party were also exiled without pose of obtaining the apparatus required. The boat is to be conical shape, 9 feet high and 7 feet in diameter. It is to be filled with a sufficient quantity of air to sustain life for 13 minutes. It is expected hours of beating and treatening death for herself and ber children from her drunken husband, killed bim with an exe, two prevent his shooting them, as he justified her conduct.

"CHEAP PAINT - One of our neighbours has painted his out houses, fances, &c., with a paint made as follows, and found it nearly as good as ordinary oil paint, and vastly cheaper. In fact the cost is scarcely anything except the labor: - Take half a bushel of nice unslacked lime : Black it with hoiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; halt a pound of clean glue which has been previously dissolved by first scaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on right hot: for this purpose, it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, blick or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or out side walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like. Spanish-brown stirred in will make red or pink more or less deep, according to the quanity. A delicate tiege of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish-brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Lamp-black in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the ontside of buildings. Lamp black and Spanishbrown mixed together produce reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash; bu chrome goes farther, makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring used. It is difficult to make a rule. because tastes are very different-it would be best to try experiment on a shingle, and let it dry. We have been told that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash, which makes it crack and peel...

When walls have been hadly smoked, and when you wish to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water used, before it is stirred in the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportions should be observed.

Our friend says that thirty cents' worth of color-ing matter will be enough for the half bushel of lime. Spanish-brown, yellow ochre, cost three cents a pound. Lamp black and Princess-brown five cents a pound. The latter gives a handsome lilac shade . - Genesee Farmer .

I AM Going Home .- What a world of meaning is those words! What music to a wanderer's ear! How it quickensour pulses, send memory back, bringing on its return over the rocks and quicksands of time the recollection of the happy days of yore Home, dearest spot on earth, around which c'uster and centre our best thoughts and wishes, for there dwell the dear ones! I am going home,' says the sailor on the wide ocean, as he paces to and fro upon the deck of his homeward-bound vessel. The waves dash high against the slices of the ship, and breaking, scatter their tiny drops around him; he beeds them not, is unconscious that the wind is screeching through the masts and threatening to hurl him beneath the rolling waves. His thoughts are far away; and lifting his hand to screen his eyes from the giaring sunlight, gazes with an entreating look for some familiar token in the distance to indicate that he is nearing home. In thought, the intervening miles have already been travelled, and he stands in the presence of his family. The captain's voice awakens him from hes reverie, and he endeavours to place his mind upon daty . yet it is in vain, for he is approaching his native land. 'I am going home,' says the wounded soldier, comrades gather around the scatted and war worn veteran, for one moment envying him the pleasure and home care he so much needs. His eyes sparkle, and his flushed cheeks tell of an inward excitement which thoughts of the future occasion Though disease press upon him, not a happier man can be found in the camp, for those musical words resound in his ears. 'I am going home, says the dying Obristian, while her body is tacked with pain. No sign, no complaint not even a murmur, escapes those lips: only these words, with a heavenly smile avaria and Wurtemberg. breaking over those features, Ali is peace: I tm The negotiations relative to the assembling of Mili- going home. We are all going home we are journeying swiftly down the rugged path of life to our better home —a home unadorned with earthly objects which perish : not where our earthly friends with bid us welcome, but where our heavenly friends, having been sanctified and made fit subjects for such a lovely place, will receive us with songs of praise. A beautiful home, where there is no night or darkness; where any benefit. tematations never come !

CIRCULAR.

MONTERAL, 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 patrous and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 448 Commissioners Street, opposite St, Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market. comprising in part of Flour, Oatmal, Cornmall, Butter, Chere, Pork, Hams, Lard, Berrings, Dried FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street,

opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

A Public Brnerit. - Nothing can be of more. importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpress to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuius Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word Devine," all others are useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists Montreal.

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Ohemistry confers more practical benefits on man kind, than any other science, yet from no other source. could more he so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficiant influence. He freely con-fesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools. — [Wrightsville, Pa., Star. | the first bottle. — Weekly Times. leges and schools. - [Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD.

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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

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

OBTAIN only 'Brown's Brownist Tecches,' and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

August, 1868.

TRIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD

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

Be sure and call for

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

TO THINKING INVALIDS!

A few plain, earnest words, with such of you as suffer from Indigestion, and its usual accompaniment Habitual Costiveners. The means of obtaining re. ief, of accomplishing a cure, is tendered to you in BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, the only cathartic and alterative in existence which reopens the obstructed passages of the bowels without a pain, and restores to the stomach and liver the vigor stolen from them by disease. This genial aperient never enfeebles any organ, or reduces the general strength. On the contrary, it infallibly renews the natural health of the digestive and secretive functions .-Rarely will it be necessary to call in a physician, where this family medicine is kept in the house. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

ALMOST A MIRACLE!

Hamilton, C.W., March 6th, 1865. Dear Sire,-That others may be benefited, as my boy has been, I beg to send you the following parti-

culars of his cure, by the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Three years ago next May, be got a severe fall. which bruised his arms and left leg. I called in

medical aid, supposing it to be a simple burt, from which he would soon recover; but in this I was dis. appointed, for after having had thirteen different physicians at him, he was at last given 'up by them as incurable. He used many kinds of medicines and other Sarsaparillas by the dozen bottles, but without any benefit. At last he began to use your BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA; and, during the time of using it a bone 92 inches long was taken away from his log, and a piece 8 inches long from his arm. He used about eighty bottles in all, and after being confined to his bed two years and seven months, he is now well enough to go around and take care of himselt. I consider that if it had not been for your Bristol's Sarsaparilla he would not have lived. Mr. Bickle, the Druggist, is familiar with the case, and wouch for the truth of my statements. You are also at liberty to refer any person to me, when they can see the boy.

WILLIAM BURNS, Wellington Street, near Rebecca.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplongh & 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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S PLORIDA WATER. - Tastes are as various in relation to perfumes as to wines. All gourmets, however admire the Cliquo! Champagne; and ladies of taste and refined perceptions admit that the fragrance of Murray and Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral essence. In South America it is the only perfume in use, and although recently introduced into this market it is in equal favor, with our fair countrywomen. It is prepared from fresh flowers, but as the aromatic vegetation of Florida is more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above trade-mark) has decidedly a richer odor than any European extract.

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

Agents for Montreal Devine & Bolton , Lamp. ough & Campbell . Davidson & Co K Campbell& Oo, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealer in Medicine.

While science has labored for the benefit of the human race, it is but a poor return to have imitators start up and claim merits for their articles which never existed except in appearance. Since Hall'e Vegetable Sloilian Hair Renewer has been introduced and the remedial effects of this valuable preparation have been so plain, a legion have commenced manu. facturing their nostrums. In point of merit there is no comparison, no more than the counterfeit resembles the genuine bank bill. One has a value for which the holder receives its value, while the other is worthless and is palmed off upon the nuwary.— The effects of Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer upon the bead is to renew the growth of the hair, restore it to its natural color when it has become gray, and cures

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C.E.

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the shove Hotel.

Conveyances, with or without drivers, furnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

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Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER.

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

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

The Steamer OHAMBLY, Capt. Francois La-

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy, for Terrebonne and L'Assomption, every MONDAY,

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at THREE o'clock P.M. Passage Tickets for Quebec will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking Tickets at this Office only.

This Company will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. B. LAKERE, General Manager. OFFICE OF THE RIDERLIEU Co. 203 Commissioner street.

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Spartan, Passport do Sinclair Kingston, Farrell d٥ Grecian, Kelly ďσ Simpson Magnet,

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present advantages to travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and the beautiful Scenery of the Lake

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The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats. Through rates over the Great Western Railway

Through Tickets with any information may be obtained from D. McLean, at the Hotels. Robert Mc-Ewen, at the Freight Office Canal Basin; and at the office, 73 Great St. James street.

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Bell Metal (Copper and Tin,) bung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR,

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In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE

NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT

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The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS!

Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6 50 Pea Jackets at \$3

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CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH. READY-MADE or to MEASURE

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BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every slyle

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BOYS' KNICKERBOOKER SUITS, from \$4

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Cosh paid for Raw Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the

Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tes, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, them. effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 200 per lb. Our Tess are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea .-We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisreturned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavoured New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Colong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75a; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c,

GREEN TEA. Twankay. 50c., 55c. 65.; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c.,

65c., 70. ; Fine do 75. Very Fine 85c.; Superfine and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gurpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do.; \$1. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap

Tea only sold by this Company.

The excellent Mixed Mes could be sent for 60c. and 70c.; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following :-

A YEAR'S TRIAL. Montreal, 1868.

The Montreal Tea Company : GENTS - It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in very case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very tiruly,

Montreal Tea Co: CENTLEMEN -The Tes I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from beartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer.

Yours respectfully. FRANCIS T. GREENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868.-To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent out through a mistake.

G. CHENEY. Manager Canadian Express Company

House of Senate, Ottawa.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMAN .- The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S SKINNER.

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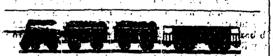
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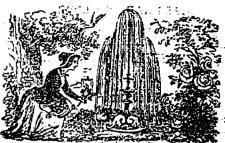
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