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(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

Freely Translated from the French of M. A. Quinton

PART FIRST. - THE INFORMER.

CHAPTER III .- (CONTINUED.)

The vestals, six in number, were chosen from among young girls between six and ten years of age, and remained during thirty years attached to the temple. During the first ten years they studied the rites and ceremonies; during the second period of ten years, they practiced, and during the third they taught.

The vestal who, surviving the trials of this long service, and hecame the most ancient, was styled the Grand-Vestal or 'Vestalia-Maxima:' she was distinguished from her five companions by greater bonors and higher prerogatives. But. ber responsibility increased with her elevation. and she had often to bear alone the cruel punishments awarded for faults committed by other vestals.

Such was the case with Cornelia; she had attained the supreme rank of Grand-Vestal, but had soon become apprized of its perils.

She had suffered the chastisement of slaves! The Sacred Fire having been extinguished through the neglect of one of the priestesses, Helvius Agrippa, Domitian's substitute in the pontificate, bad made her responsible for this fault which was considered a most unbappy omen, and the proud patrician girl was subjected, like the viest of slaves, to the tortures of flagellation.

Shame, even more than physical pain had made her seriously ill; and being authorized, according to custom, to withdraw to a private house during her sickness, she had left momentarily the 'Atrium Regium,' for the roof of her dear Aurelia who, at the age of twelve years, as fixed by the Roman law, had had to leave the temple of Vesta.

This necessary digression being ended, we shall now resume the thread of our story.

The curtain of Aurelia's apartment was drawn aside, and an old man of small stature, with a smiliog and pleasant countenance, entered, bowing to the young girl with every demonstration of respect. He wore the 'laticlave,' indicating the rank of senator. It was Vibius Crispus. Aurelia's guardian, whom she had sent for.

It was he who incurred the displeasure of Domitian by an impudent joke preserved by history. The emperor had a curious habit of transfixing fites with the point of his style. On one occasion, somebody baving asked Vibius if the emperor was alone:

'Certainly,' replied the waggish old man. there is not even a fly with him?

Domitian was furious when he heard of this. but the astute old courtier managed so well that he outlived his master's anger, and even retained his favor, since he remained the divine Aurelia's

' My august ward has sent for her old guardian,' he remarked, saluting her with micgled familiarity and respect. 'Can I have the happiness of doing anything for her?"

'Yes, my dear guardian. I wish you to accompany me to the nortico of Pompey.

But, exclaimed Vibius, who had had time to notice the sad expression of the young girl's face, there is something else, for, by Jupiter, I believe you are weeping. Come, my dear ward, what is the matter with you? Speak, I beseech you! Your unworthy guardian may, perhaps, bring back a smile on that charming

'Oh! my dear Vibius, I am indeed very unhappy! The state of my poor Cornelia saddens me; and then---'

'Then !' 'I am very guilty . . . Read this let-

And she handed to Vibius a sheet of papyrus such as was manufactured in Rome since Claudius' time, and which was as white as our best vellum.

The letter was from Flavia Domitilla (not the Flavia wite of Clemens) and written on that very morning to her young cousin, Aurelia. It ran thus:

Flavia Domitilla to Aurelia-Flavia-Domi tilla, greeting:

Dear Cousin,-We have just now learned that you have caused your bair dresser, Doris, to be put to death. Undoubtedly, the laws of Rome gave you this right; but you must be beautiful face bathed in tears, was in her guaraware that few citizens, avail themselves of it, dian's arms. unless, indeed, they are entirely pitiless, and it is

your aunt, think that it is very unfortunate that proach myself with.

the betrothed of their son could be guilty of such an abuse of power.

'According to our religion, it is a crime to take the life of a fellow-being; and our slaves, although they owe us obedience and respect, are our brothers, being the children of the same

' See, dear cousin, if such a religion is not greater and more beautiful than that which teaches the master to look upon those unfortunates as so many vile animals.

We pray to God that He may pardon and enlighten you.'

Vibius Crispus, baving read this letter, was seized with a fit of laughter. This selfish and corrupt old man, one of the representatives of a decrepid and heartless society could find only a subject for mirth in those simple and dignified remarks.

However, as this irony might be construed as a want of respect for his august ward, he apologized and asked:

Are these reproaches and singular counsels the cause of your sadness, divine Aurelia?'

'Yes, I must confess it, dear guardian, I have been deeply moved by this letter; the more so as I had already said to myself almost the same things.

So you think that a master bas not over his slaves the right you have exercised.

'No, Vibius. But the treatment was so crue! . . It is true that I had not given such orders, and it is a misfortune if my hairdresser succumbed. . . . But this mislor-tune, I am charged with it. What will my What will my cousin Vespasian think of it?

'Ah! my dear and divine ward,' said Vibius, smiling, and looking at the blushing young girl; licate fabric, and her flexible waist concealed by ah! you are afraid of appearing too barsh in the eyes of the dear betrothed, and of displeasing him! Very well! at least this is a motive. And this is why we wish to go Pompey's portico, where the young cousin walks every afternoon with his tator.

"Vibius! Vibius! you are very wicked!-Yes, I want to see my cousin, but it is to explain to him . . to excuse . .?

'And what need have you of excuses? 1 was present the other day at Founia's tiolet .-Her waiting maids were around her, their shoulders bare down to the waist; and I can asof them was guilty of carelessness. Do you tbick that Fauci of a hair dresser?

And as the young girl remained thoughtful and silent, Vibrus continued:

For, having forgotten a towel. Ogulnia's bathing attendant was tortured with blades of brass brought to a red heat. Medullina. that fair and gentle girl, moderates the unbearable chattering of her chamber-maids by sticking into their arms the long pins with which she fastens her hair. Has anybody ever accused these matrons of being pitiless? As for me. I am of Pliny the-Younger's opinion-and surely, no one will accuse him of cruelty toward his slaves : speaking of the tragical end of Sargius Macedo, would perish! Rome, my dear ward, contains two hundred thousand citizens and two millions of slaves; will your cousic Flavia-Domitilla tell me how they can be kept down, unless it is by the terror of punishment?

Vibius Crispus might have multiplied indefinitely his examples, without obtaining a word from Aurelia. It was easy to perceive that remorse had entered her young beart, disposed to feelings of goodness and humanity, and that the pitiless arguments of Vibius worried her.

He understood this, and changed adroitly the conversation:

'I know somebody,' he said, 'who would pay large price for the letter you have shown me." And who is it, if you please?' interrupted

Aurelia. ' Marcus Regulus.' Marcus Regulus ! why so, guardian ?'

Flavius Clemens, his wife, and your cousin Flavia-Dometilla are Christians. 'And what would be the result?' Aurelia

Because he would find in this letter a proof

bastily inquired. The result? I don't know! But in the Emperor Nero's time, it happened more than around the interior courts shaded by plane trees once, that we strolled in his gardens, lighted by and embellished with statues and fountains .-Christians whom they burnt in the guise of torches, with tunics prepared with sulphur and rosin. Perhaps the Emperor Domitian would

like to enjoy one of these agreeable spectacles.' With one bound, the divine Aurelia, her and conversation.

Oh! my guardian, oh! my dear Vibius, Your uncle Clemens, and Favia Domitilla, Her death was just, and I have nothing to re-

Vibrus could not understand. He received immense multitude, and had sought in vain the slaves, who nevertheless here the stinging cuts his ward's caresses like one who knows not what only person she wished to see. t do. or what to think.

'My dear ward,' be said at last, 'your affection honors and touches me. But tell me, how could my words bring this change?---

'Oh ! Vibius, Doris had written to Regulus. Her letter was intercepted .... Cornelia and Metellus Celer were so indignant at this, that they ordered her punishment .... '

What were the contents of that letter? First, Doris informed Regulus that Celer visits Cornelia almost every day."

'This is a grave matter for your friend, my dear ward; I begin to understand.... And tben ?

'Then, she positively accused my relatives, Flavius Clemens and the two Flavias Domitillas of being Christians, and related their attempts to convert me.'

'It is very lucky, dear ward,' said Vibius, interrupting Aurelia, 'that Doris' letter should have been intercepted. You are right, she deserved death, for Regulus would have made a detestable use of that letter. But the emperor is absent, I am informed of the facts, and there is nothing to fear until he returns; we shall seet then, how to prevent the misfortunes tha, threaten .... Dry your tears, divine Aurelia, and let us start for Pompey's portico. Your Numidian horsemen are ready, and when I arrived they could scarcely restrain their impatient steeds. Let us go !' and Vibius clapped bis hands as a signal to the escort.

The young girl's sadness bad vanished, and ber face had resumed its wonted serenity.

When she appeared in the atrium, her graceful features veiled in a diaphanous tissue of dethe fold of her 'stole' and her wide 'palla,' every one was ready.

Sixteen slaves surrounded the rich litter with purple cushions. They were Ethiopians of the deepest black, clad in snow white tunics, and wore silver bracelets on their wrists and ankles. Near them stood the indispensable crowd of hand-maids, receiving the instructions of Aureha's nurse.

These women were provided with the numerous elegant trifles, without which a fashionable lady, in those days, could not have hazarded themselves in the streets. Parasols to protect the sure you the whip did not remain idle when any face; large fans of peacock feathers; balls of And turning to unknown: crystal or yellow amber, which were rolled in the hands to prevent their sweating; tame snakes of a peculiar small specie, and of icy coldness, which were used-living necklaces,-to keep the throat cool, were among the inventions of fashion that our lady readers would have examined with the greatest cursosity and astonishment.

Fifty Numidian borsemen, clad in brilliant lacernas' or military coats, were to precede and follow the litter, to keep the crowd off.

Aurelia baving taken her place on the soft cushions, Vibius gave the signal, and eight Ethiopians lifted the magnificent litter.

The distance from the Palatine to Pompey's portico, was quite long, and the cortege was fully an hour going over it. Arrived at the enheaten to death by his family, he remarked that trance of the portico, Aurelia stepped out of her masters should make themselves feared, else all litter, and entered, followed by Vibius, her nu se and ber female attendants.

# CHAPTER IV .- A SEAVE MARKET.

The Forum and the Campus Martius were not only the centres of the political life of the Romans, but the spots where the greatest magnificences of the capital of the world were accumulated. There were to be found its finest monuments and most sumptuous porticos; its wealthiest temples and most elegant walks; its most fashionable shops or taverns; all the enjoyments and seductions offered to the idle and purposeless existence of its most illustrious citizens.

Modern art never could imitate the wonderful splendor of some of the edifices contained in the Campus Martius. Among these marvels were the portices or covered walks supported by pillars of magnificent architecture. Pompey's portico, a vast parallelogram of 570 Roman feet in length, and a width of 350 feet, was the he has been seeking everywhere . . . that largest and most pleasant of these walks, being connected with the 'Hecatonstylon."

It was the habitual resort of the aristocratic society of Rome, which thronged daily the wide space between the three hundred pillars of red granite forming a double range of galleries The interior of these galleries were ornamented with paintings from the great Greek masters; whilst on the exterior, marble seats secured to the walls, afforded the visitors facilities for rest

When Aurelia entered Pompey's portico, the crowd gave way, with respect, and gazed upon her with curiosity mingled with interest and sorant of the high destinies which awaited ber.

'My cousin is not here,' she exclaimed with

CHRONICLE

vexation. 'It is true, august ward,' replied Vibius; 'I

But I must see Vespasion,' said Aurelia; 'I wish to speak to him by all means, and you know that my uncle and aunt do not receive me | crowd, although, from the black African to the

any longer. You can write to him, my dear ward. Besides, I shall arrange an interview. But for the present, you must seek some diversion, and think no more of things that grieve you. Do you not sale, when Aurelia's escort loomed in the dislike the sight of this portico, of the elegant society which fills it? I will call your escort if you desire, and we shall go to the Appian way?'

Oh! what fine vases and magnificent things! exclaimed the young girl, interrupting Vibius, and exclaimed, addressing his assistant. stopping before a tavern in which a man clad in a strange and fantastic tunic, stood by a table to the public gaze the least valuable slaves. covered with objects of art.

Will the niece of the Emperor Domitian, the divine Aurelia, permit me to offer ber whatever may please her in this tavern ?' said an individual who suddenly approached the young girl.

'Who are you?' asked Aurelia somewhat

'I come from the countries of Aurora,' replied the unknown, bowing respectfully; with this man and these murrhine vases, which I intend offering the Emperor Domitian. He will, doubtless, be pleased that his piece should select . .

'I accept, I accept !' cried the delighted young girl, extending her hands toward two amphoræ of admirable design.

But, she added, these vases must be worth considerable sum, and I wish to pay for them. Will you appraise them, my dear Vibius?

'A friend of mine,' said Vibius, recently bought a cup of myrrh for seventy talents! it was larger than these two vases put together, but I must say that it was not of such fine make. nor had it the three colors, so precious in the eyes of lovers of the fine arts, and which are perfect in these vases.'

Then, you will send this tavern-master one bundred and forty talents this very day, provided, my dear guardian, that you authorize this folly of your ward; but those vases are so beautiful!

'What is your name?'

'Apollonius of Thyana, madam.'

What! can you be this Apollonius, who has filled Rome with reports of his prodigies?

' Yes, madam,' replied the philosopher, bowing again with still more deference : 'and I cannot admit that the emperor's niece should pay me for the very unworthy present which I am but too happy to offer her.'

'Very well,' replied the proud young patrician girl, but the emperor's niece cannot be under obligations to Appollonius. The vases shall remain here, or they shall be paid for, in money or otherwise. What is it you wish?

An audience from the emperor, on his re-

This favor was so great that an enormous price was paid for it. It could be looked upon as a liberal compensation for the richest present. Aurelia hesitated a little.

'You shall have your audience,' she said at last; 'bowever, it is my pleasure that in ex change for these two murrhine vases, you shall accept from me two Cornthian cups, which will be sent to your tavern to-day.'

Appollonius bowed for the third time without making any reply. When he looked up, the divine Aurelia was already some steps off. Two of her hand-maids carried the murrhine vases.

When she reached the Peristyle, Aurelia found ber litter and ber attendants. 'Let us return by the way of the 'Villa nub-

lice." said she to Vibius; "I wish to see if the onyx and myrrh vases which are sold there can compare with mine. The 'Villa publica' was an immense bazzar

where Rome displayed all the treasures of her commercial wealth, and where, also, the shame of her pitiless civilization could be seen in all its said to Vibius: nakedness. Aurelia's wishes were orders for Vibius; he

commanded the escort to take the way to the Villa publica.'

When they reached Flaminius' circus, an unexpected sight attracted Aurelia's attention, and she ordered her escort to balt.

On a high platform erected in the centre of a tavern already known to us, stood a number of half naked wretches, men and women, boys and dred thousand sestertii. My lord, do you angirls, all wearing a label or ticket tied to their thorize the nurchase? neck, and a white woolen cap or a crown of foliage on their heads. It was a slave market.

mate conversation with Marcus Regulus, without objection and called for the bibripensia sad that a young girl of your age should be put sound girl, what good your words licitude. Every one knew this young girl as the paraded in front of the platform, addressing the have done me! Doris was an infamous wretch! emperor's nearest relation; and no one was igno- crowd and praising his human merchandize. The immediately. This was the distripens, the indicate of the platform, addressing the have done me! Doris was an infamous wretch! With a single glance, Aurelia had scanned the time to time to the shoulders of the trembling trons.

for the second will be a sound

of the lash without even a groan of pain.

Look at that! How docile they are !' cried Parmenon triumphantly. 'A master can chastise them at his pleasure. No revolt, no fatiguhad forgotten that his tutor has recently lost his zens, buy, buy! The 'libripens' is not far, and eight thousand sestertu are no great sum.

But no nurchases came out of the compact fair young daughter of Gaul, there was there an assortment of colors, ages and sexes, to suit the most fastidious.

Parmenon was despairing of effecting a single tance. He concluded that some wealthy citizen was approaching, and his face became radiant with hope.

Bring out the slaves from the interior!' he

The custom with slave traders, was to expose whilst those of greater value, whom the perfection of their form or the talents they possessed fitted for the higher duties of body servants, were cared for in an interior apartment, and only brought out on great occasions.

At Parmenon's command a new lot of slaves ascended the platform. A thrill of admiration went through the crowd. Here was a splendid collection.

One young girl, particularly, attracted the ad. miring gaze of all. Her graceful form was protected by a few strips of coarse cloth, and her beautiful hair fell loose over her shoulders, covering her to the waist.

Like her companions, she wore the ticket of sale, but with this difference: it set forth that she was of free condition, and could never be affranchised. Her misfortune was then to be

Nevertheless, her face turned up towards heaven, expressed a divine feeling of resignation. Silent tears which did not belie her courage, rolled slowly over her delicate and blushing cheeke.

This young girl was Cecilia-the victim of Marcus Regulus.

When she appeared on the platform, three cries were heard:

First, a cry of despair from her father, almost convulsed with grief.

Secondly, a cry of rage, resembling a threat, proffered by a young man, Cecilia's betrothed who struggled to reach the platform, but was held back by his friends.

The third cry was a sublime exclamation, a supreme invitation to fortitude and hone:

Courage! Cecilia, said this voice, courage! Think of God for whom thou sufferest persecution, think of Christ, His Son, who will be the reward!

She who spoke these strange words-heard for the first time in Rome and in a slave market -was an old woman almost an octogenarian, who crouched at the foot of the platform. She had cried 'courage,' and yet she wept. The resignation of the soul cannot control the tortures of the heart.

Cecilia had heard the three cries, her eyes searched the crowd, and she found a smile for the three persons who watched over her.

She also remarked a man who, springing for. ward from his place of concealment behind a pillar, whence he had observed with anxiety the proceedings we have described, hastened to speak to Parmenon. It was Marcus Regulus.

'Take care !' he said burriedly to the slave trader; 'they want to get Cecilia away from you! Here is the divine Aurelia, the niece of the emperor, coming with her escort. You must induce her to stop and to buy the girl. A hundred thousand sestertii will not frighten her !

Parmenon's eyes closed as if dazzled by the mere thought of so much gold. Then he drew himself up proudly and stepped forward. The wretch was intoxicated with avaricious 107 and

It was at this moment Aurelia bade her escort stop. She saw Cecilia, read the label, and

Guardian, I like the looks of this young girl. I wish to purchase her, ask that man what price

he holds her at. She will replace Doris.' Parmenon had heard her words. With one

bound he was near Vibius. 'From any other purchaser, I would want two hundred thousand sestertis, but to the divine Aureli, the august niece of our master, the Empsror Domitian. I shall sell this slave for one hun-

Vibrus was the model of guardians : he looked at his ward, and interpreting rightly her winning Parmenon, whom we have seen in such inti- smile, as a prayer, the worthy senator violded

wretch held a long whip, which he applied from dispensable accessory, to all sales and mancipa-

Aurelia stepped-out-of ber litter, and Cecilia was ordered to come down from the platform.

The haughty mistress and her future slave exchanged one look; that of the noble lady was full of pride, that of the humble girl of humble anbmissiveness.

Aurelia held in her hand a brass coin, symbol of the mancipation. With a firm step she advanced towards Cecilia; and covering the girl's head with her hand, pronounced the consecrated formula: 'I say this young girl is mine by the law of the Quirites, and that I have bought her with this money and these scales.'

At the same time, she touched the scales of banded to Parmenon as the fictitious price of Cecilia's mancipation

The fellow who did not appreciate fictions. even when they were a legal form, asked the senator when he could get the real amount.

"Immediately," said Vibius, " send to my ward's steward."

But, as the young patrician, taking possession of her new slave was about re-entering in her litter, a strange scene oceurred.

Another cortege, coming from the Ratumena gate and going to the temple of Juno-Regina, near Flaminius' Circus, had surrounded Aurelia's escort during the formalities of the mancipation.

The noisy instruments which preceded it had stopped suddenly upon recognizing the Emperor's niece.

A young girl descended from a chariot drawn by two heifers with gilt horns. She wore the mysterious dress of the priestesses of Isis; a band of Corybantes and priests of Cybele, wearing the Phrygian tiara on their heads, accompanied ber, making strange gestures and abouting so loud as to drown at times the noisy music.

The priestess of Isis was radiant with beauty ; her eyes, more brilliant than the golden stars which encircled her head, were resplendent with the fire of inspiration.

It was Ganna, the prophetess, who, like Vel leda, bad come from Gaul to prophecy the future. She had been received with great honors at Rome, where she already replaced the divinities in whom the people no longer believed.

Daughter of Titus,' she cried, when Aurelia's slave to your home, she will bring you death!' But the octogenarian whom we have seen en-

couraging Cecilia rose at these words; her eyes also shining with sublime enthusiasm. Daughter of the Carars,' said she in solemn

accents, addressing the divine Aurelia, ' take this young girl home, she will give you life !?

The aged woman who spoke thus, was Petronilla, the daughter of Peter, chief of the apostles.

The crowd contemplated with silent surprise, these two woman, so different in every respect. Petronilla and Ganna, both speaking to the niece of the emperor, in the same authoritative tone.

One foretelling death; the other promising

life. Both spoke the truth!

One, notwithstanding her youth, represented termsthe past; the other, notwithstanding her old age, represented the future.

Double and living image of Rome! of the old Rome dying with her brow crowned with flow ers; of the young Rome entering lite amid suf fering and desolation!

Aurelia, the careless child, saw in all this only the charming slave she had purchased and she wished to keep.

Vibius Crispus, the skeptic old man, abrugged

his shoulders impatiently. 'Let us go!' said he to his ward.

The cortege moved, and soon, with Cecilia, Christianity was entering in Cicero's ancient

# CHAPTER V .- FIRST LIGHTS.

It was a day forever memorable in the history of nations, that on which St. Paul, at Casares. a captive and accused by the Jews, delivered before Porcius Festus, the governor of Judea, and King Agrippa, that magnificent discourse preserved in the 'Acts of the Apostles,' and which he ended with this supreme invocation: 'I appeal to Casar!

Paul appealing to Cæsar, must be sent to Rome. King Agrippa convinced of the sublimity of Paul's doctrine, and feeling himself almost a Christian, would have liked to set him free, for he did not believe he deserved the death penalty claimed by his accurers, nor the imprisonment in which he had already been kept two years; but it was impossible to neglect this appeal to Cæsar. Porcius Festus had r plied: Thou appealest to Cæsar, thou shalt go to Cæsar!"

This Casar was the Emperor Nero. Could Paul hope to make him tremble with the same words which had moved the hearts of his judges, Felix, Porcius Festus, and King Agrippa?

Did the Apostle intend speaking to Nero of justice, of chastity and of the judgment to come? And Rome? how would she listen to Paul announcing penitence, preaching conversion to an only God, and works of mercy worthy of that

penitence? Truly, Paul must have lost his senses, and

Festus had justly exclaimed: 'Thou art mad, Paul. Thy science has dis-turbed thy understanding.'

Albeit, Paul shall go to Rome. Peter has already been there sometime; he has founded there the seat of the Church of comprised in the following article, which we take Jesus Christ; it is important that Paul should from a recent number of the London Daily News:— Jesus Christ; it is important that Paul should join him.

Who knows? Jesus Christ has already some rights in the capital of the world: the Canars have authorized him to be a God, and Tiberius are not taken from the upper or middle classes of the has caused his bust to be placed in the senate until His Faith shall reign in Rome.

Paul's arrival was announced, and the faithful went to meet him at Applus' Forum: He stopped at a modest un, and the Roman police authorized him to remain there, and placed a soldier at his door to watch over him. He was free, however, to go about the city, and to see

whom he pleased. There were two classes of Jews in Rome at that time. Some, wealthy and powerful, had priests are in every respect as well educated and as taken their residence there as they have done either the Protestant or Roman Catholic communi- by the state- Such ac's as this make the people following morning (Tuesday) Office and Mass de re-

flock, had followed St. Peter, and congregated around him, leading a life of praver and labor, unknown to all except to the unfortunates whom they assisted as brothers, the fiscal agents who ground them by their exactions, and the philosophers who commenced to look upon their doctrines with uneasiness

Not far from the Capena gate; to the left as one came out by the Appian way, was a small funerals.

Formerly, on this same spot, there had stood a temple dedicated to the nymph Egeria, and some At the same time, and countries of the same time, and conceptions of an Irlah servant. People the there experience with the stage conceptions of an Irlah servant. People Muses. Nothing remained of these structures but ruins covering the soil.

Such was at Rome the humble and obscure cradle of Christianity, of the worship of the God made man and born in a stable.

The early Christians, driven away from the city, had sought an asylum amid these ruins transformed into miserable huts, for which they had had to pay an exorbitant price. They were compelled, besides, to pay a heavy tax which was enforced by the harshest means.

The wits of Rome found in these poor people fit subjects for their most cutting epigrams. And yet, these despised Jews had brought to Rome two dogmas which her wise men had only suspected: the unity of God and the immortality | justice. of the soul.

(To be Continued.)

HOW THE CATHOLICS RECEIVED THE FALL OF THE PROTE-TANT CHURCH.

From the Dundalk Democrat.

Ireland we are glad to state, has shown the good scuse and kindly neture of its people, by their almost universal determination to make no display of re-joicing over the downfall of the Church Establishment They suffered sorely from its svil effects, but, always generous and forgiving, they looked on the dismantling of the fortress of ascendency without any display of triumpb.

Only in a few places were any ebullitions of feeling witnessed, and the country has done itself honour, by showing that it could observe a great wrong removed without raising a shout of victory. In Limerick there was some display, but that is not to be wondered at, when we recollect how the wohand touched Cecilia's head; 'do not take that men of that city of other days fought for religious freedom, and that Limerick is the city of the violat ed treaty. In Olifden, too, there was a manitestation of joy; but we can well understand why such a display took place. It is the scene of the souper nuisance, where the foul emissaries of Exeter Hall have for years reviled the national creed, and insulted the people by their blasphemies. The people of Olifden have auffered more than many are aware of from these vile enemies, and we cannot feel surprised that they turned out and lighted bonfires, and called on the shopkeepers of the town to illuminate their houses. Indeed it could not astonish any one if a fire blazed on every hill in the country to rejoice over the extinction of a great grisvance, but we are better pleased that the fires were so few.

In the County Cavan there was some rejoicing, but thanks to the good sense of the Catholics of Ulster, it was the only event of the kind, we believe, in that province. A correspondent has sent an account of the proceedings to a Dublin journal, and he has had the bad taste to write in the following

"As the people in England and Scot'and might wish to bear what pleasure the spoliation of the Irish Uhu-ch has given to the members of the Church of Rome in Ireland, it may be well to inform them that the night before last, in those parts of this county inhabited by Roman Catholics (near the towns of Virginia and Ballyjamesduff), many bonfires were lit and there were constant firing of shots and other signs of rejoicing up to the middle of the night, to the great annoyance af the Protestants.

Is not that brantiful, coming, perhaps, from one who has been for years foremost amongst the Cavan Orangemen in insulting the Oatholic people? The hand that wrote it has, very likely, carried an Orange banner, on the 12th of July, to rejoice over the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. But although be can rejoice on the anniversaries of those long vanished events, which should have faded into oblivion long ago, he will not pemit the Uatholics to exultnot over protestants - but at the downfell of an Establishment which found no parallel in the world People who act the part of violent partizans, should not feel so sore, when fortune turns against them-selves. They should endeavour occasionally to practice forbearance, and remember how they themselves rejoiced, not over an act of justice, but one of grievious wrong.

These exhibitions, however, were very few, and we thing the Protestants of Ireland have no reason to complain of their Catholie countrymen. Our advice to both is to give up every rancourous feeling. every difference of the past-everything that led to contention and strife-and labour to live for the future in peace and amity. Be assured it is the wisest course, and we hope that no counsel but that of wisdom will be followed in the future. England has played a pretty game in the country, but we trust she will not be able to play it any longer. She has been the gainer, and we have suffered enormous loss We went on sparring and fighting, and whilst we were thus engaged, she took care to carry off the

We call upon men of all creeds to shape out a new course for the future, and let all strive to bring peace to the country. An united Ireland will be able to win any measure that it may desire for its welfare We don't want separation from England, but we will not be content with less than equality with her. That she must conceds, for she will not be able to refuse it if all Irishmen unite, and willingy work for their country. There is a grand future before us, if we not wisely and well; and surely it is time that we should abandon the follies of the past, and strive to become a compact and united

# THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

It is something to find an English Protestant paper vindicating the character and social position of the Irish priesthoud. Such a phenomenon, however, is

The writer of a letter in the Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the 'social status of the Irish Priests,' quotes Lord Houghton as having said in the Upper House that 'the Roman Catholic clargy of Ireland country, but almost entirely from the peasantry;' while Dr. Ball asserted in the Commons that he had never met an Irish scholar priest in good society. the latter statement is a strange one coming from a resident of Dublin, where the priests are often entertwined by the judges, who might even be good society enough for Dr. Ball. Lord Houghton's notion is more excusably incorrect; it might have been partially true thirty or furty years ago; it is not true at all now. The shopkeepers, well to do yeomer, farmers, and the Roman Catholic gentry keep up the supply of recruits at Maynooth College, and as a body the well bred as the laymen, doctors, or solicitors of

to obtain the recognition of a gradually narrowing ment in adding him to carry out bis unjust acts. It section of itishmen who are either bigots or unre is not words but acts on which they reason. Mr. flecting enthusiasts; but although Dr. Ball never met Bright's promises and Mr. Gladstone's declarations a pricet in good society, as a matter of fact in the are shadowy things in the eyes of the Trish former cities there is a liberal enlightenment amongst Pro testants on this score which will be undoubtedly increased bytthe action of the measure which Dr Ball opposed with so brilliant a display of futile logicor Ball's social vision is ovidently limited sizes he abandoned a few Liberal convictions which he wore very gracefully for a time; it may be improved when wood, consecrated to Libitina, the goddess of a decent interval elapses, which may enable him to dulity of an advocate which made him fight with such vigor for the maintenance of ascendancy. There is a somewhat caricature notion of the Irish priest forget that a generation has almost risen up since the first appearance of the Father Time of Mr. Lever or the same type as copied by Mr. Boncicault Dr. Ball might find hundreds of priests who drink as much Rhine or French wine as whiskey punch, and neither to excess; who read the newest books, reviews and mapazines; who travel nearly every year on the Continent; and use every opportunity of culture that comes in their way. The modern priest differs in the cities in no wide respect from his Protestant Brethren of the cloth, allowing of course for the distinctions in manner effected by the celibate theory of life. The idea of diseasablishment has already done far more than Lord Houghton or Dr. Ball seems to be aware of; when the idea becomes an energetic fact the priest will no doubt be found equal to the new sphere or the new status to which they are supposed to be elevated by an act of political

# THE TRUTH ABOUT IRELAND.

From the Irishman.

We have had frequently to comment on the perversity or prejudice exhibited by English periodicals when Ireland was their theme. Much of the venom has, doubtless, been infused into them by Trishmen who had a 'vested interest' in keeping up a cry against our country. Their fish is to be caught in troubled waters. Their interest seem to require that the Irish millions shall be described as murderers. and that they can only be ruled by that high minded, self-sacrificing class called the Ascendancy-class. composed of evicting agents, landlords and the like. These men are in close contact with a similar or a better class in England, and are thus enabled to tell their tale, in their own peculiar fashion, through English periodicals.

Yet, enough of good-will has been exhibited by individual Englishmen to divest the cause of justice to Ireland of the asperities of a war of races. It is because that a combat for principles is so much more high and ennobling that we rejoice at such indications Be ween the people of Ireland and the people of England there is no question at issue: of late years the latter have on more than one occusion formally spoken in favour of Ireland It is, therefore with gratification that we observe that the true case of Ireland has been stated, so far as it has been stated, with candour and impartial bonour, in a periodical of such high repute as the North British Review

The prevalent raptures, unfeigned or forced, about the church, do not even appear to be quite shared by the writer. This we remark as a good sign. There has been a considerable amount of rhetoric expended on the conduct of Irish Catholics in not triumphing about this bill - part of the reason is that they do not see much to triumph about. They would not exult invidiously were it otherwise, it is true; but they are too shrewd to exult about trifles. Unless equality be complete, there is no equality; and equality is not comp'ete 'The total value of the public endow ments of the Establishment,' as the Review states, is estimated at £15 000,000.' Of this large sum. eight or nine millions goes back to the Oburch body. The remaining £7,000 000 the Commissioners will administer,' and the Irish Times informs us that their secretary is to be Dr. Neilson Handcock, the purveyor of Castle Statistics, who insists that Ireland cannot, and therefore, ought not to grow wheat or flex ! The occupying tenants are to be allowed the nothing and ten acres of land at ten years' purchase; placed on a level with them before the face of the tion of their seats in the House of Lords. The two for nothing also the churches and burial-grounds empire. Let us hope that the Catholic and Protes. bing also the churches and attached to them. Ruins to the Board of Works.

Of the money in the Commissioners' hands \$235 000 s-year out of the annual £311 000, is to be applied mainly to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, in institutions which were existing, are maintained chiefly out of the county cass. Lunatics, idiots, the deaf, dumb, and blind will be the recipients. The remainder of the money is destined to aid county infirmaries, or reformatories, and to provide skilled nurses for the poor.

Such is a sketch of the act, which does not surely rovide equality, and which as certainly does not rispose of the surplus in the best possible waywhich, besides, takes from Ireland over £70,000 anqually, in the stopped grants for Regium Donum and Maynooth. 'There can be no doubt that the ecclesisstical body and the communion it represents has been treated with great, perhaps over-great, tenderness in respect of the churches and burial-grounds, he Review frankly confesses, adding: 'that it should keep the greatest part of the churches is reasonable But there are some, like the cathedrals of Dublin and Limerick, and the Abbey Church at Galway, which the next generation will see with discontent in the hands of a minority which is not of the religion of the founders of these churches.' The sacrifice may not be much to the present generation, but it is 'like leaving the flags of Ascendancy still flying in the high places of the land.' Again, after the first gush of satisfaction will the majority be satisfied that their cometeries, still in great part, are left in the custody of the minority?' That will depend

greatly on the conduct of the minority.

The Review speaks the truth about Ireland with equal openness upon the vital importance of the landquestion. Some writers seem to think that if they can succeed in dissorting the points at issue, in pretending that the Irish people do not think they have any grievances, they have settled the matter. Instead of calming, they irritate the nation. The North British Review goes up in a different tack: it tells the truth, and places the blame where it should be set. It does not run a muck upon the subject of the ac-called 'agrarian outrages,' but proves that it can discriminate. It correctly points out that of the murders set down as 'agrarian' by many writers, some of the most startling were not agrarian at all. It is conceivable that when a man is not of strict moral character, other reasons for shooting him may exist besides the Land-question. By way of corroboration, we may observe that the last number of the Carlow College Magazine has some strong remarks on this very topic. The reader of Carleton's admirable novel, entitled 'Valentine M'Olutchy, or the Irish Agent" will have reason to judge how great an icgredient immorality may be in such dramas, and how fierce the passions it gives rise to. Besides, the Review adds, 'The station master who was shot, against whose moral character no imputations are made, was in no way connected with land. Not long since, the stationmaster at Dover was murdered by a vindictive boy. We have no right to wander at a similar deed in Ireland It is shocked at Scully's 'monatrous lease,' and

shows that bl. me for much that has since occurred lies on it. Yet not this so much as the law's sanction of it, and the support given its unjust exactions since in all the great centres of population. The ties. The 'social status' of the priest is another despair - not the acts of the bad landlord, but the quiem were colebrated for his happy repose

others, poor and obscure, faithful and chosen matter altogether. It is not quite in his own power, acis of the law-courts and of the executive governthe substantial facts are Mr. Soully's lease the police, the placards, and the police-tax. ... Roglish statesmen must not forget that the first fe-ling they have to conduct is the universal, deep rooted, and reasonable disbelief in political promises, which is permanent in Ireland. How could it be otherwise? Just now there is an honest intention to rede m a promise. But for twenty years, year after year, the people have been promised tenant right of some kind, and none have been given them. Delay exasperator. The people are no longer so nations as when O'Connell was preaching to them to hope in 'moral

Whether its words, like Cassandra's, shall fall on desf cars or not, this bonourable period cal will have its reward in the consciousness of having borne witness to the very truth.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Ten Jesuits in Golden .- On list Sunday the central parish of Golden in the county Tipperary presented a scene truly magnificent. Three Jesuit Fathers, able and zealous, bad laboured for three weeks in that parish and they were now about to leave it. The old and the young, the blind and the lame, men from every tank and class and from every corner of the wide-spreading county of Tipperary, all flocked into Golden to witness the close of the great 'mission.' After the twelve o'clock Mass the Rev. F. Banim, S.J., delivered his last and parting sermon. His words were fatherly, touching, melting. He exhorted each and every one of his spiritual children assembled there around him that last evening never to give way to'drunkingess or impurity, to detraction or revenge. Let that be the fruit of the mission; let that be the golden word ringing in their ear and for The baptismal vows were then renewed. The 1979 candles were scarcely ordered to be lighted when ten thousand tapors illuminated the chapel, and the chapelyard too, for even the large chapel of Golden could contain but a por tion of the vast congregation. A second bene- at Ballymore, the property of Andrew Irwin, Riq diction was then given and thus terminated the mis- near this town, when at a depth of about eight feet Who could take his stand on the Bridge of Golden that evening and look without emotion on the faces of the home-returning multitude? On the faces of all that pass by may clearly be read 'we have solid nide, stitched up that part which protrudes beleft the standard of Satan; we are now following the standard of Jesus. He is our captain and His great eye is ever uron us during our abort little day of hattle here below.' Three Jesuits were in Goldenhow long shall their teachings be followed? how long will their soldiers be loyal? The answer remains with the people of Golden. — Correspondent of Nation.

Father Cosgrove, Guardian of the Franciscan Convent, Wexford, recently acknowledged the recerpt of £52 7s 31 from the executors of the late Richard Walsh, Esq., his munificent bequest for the Franciscan Oburch of that city.

On Sunday, 26th ult., a mission was opened at Rhode, King's Usuaty, by the Very Rev. Father Alphoneus, Rev. Fathers Edmund and Vincent, Passionists Throughout the mission the attendance was very large so large that it was found necessary to erect a spacious awning in the church grounds, where the congregation assembled daily for instructions, meditations, and sermons given by the fathers.

THE BISHOP OF LIMERICE ON THE UNION OF ORANGE AND GREEN -- The Bishop of Limerick was presented with an address on Sunday last, by the Corporation of Limerick, expressive of the astisfaction felt at his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, referring to corrupt practices at elections His honour replied in a most elequent address, from which we quote the following paragraph :- We must all rejoice, priest and people, at the triumph of right over wrong of justice over injustice but our triumph is unmixed with any unkind or ungenerous feeling towards those who have been varquished in the fight They are our neighbours and our brethren, and we would not nanecessary wound their feelings or hurt a hair of their heads. Our joy is not that they have lost but that ourselves have won, not that they have opportunity of buying some of the glebe-lands, but been cast down from an unfair ascendancy, but that the Church body is to have all the glebe-houses for we have been lifted up from under their feet and Other burial-grounds go to tant people of this country, now that that wall of the Boards of Guardians and the Ecclesiastical separation which kept them asunder for centuries is happily levelled for ever, will unite in honourable and loving brotherhood to work out hand in hand the regeneration of our country Why should we not? We are all the children of Ireland, children of the same mother, equally dear to us ali. Why should we not join hands to raise her up and nonrish her, and wipe the stains of long suffering from her fair face and try to array her again in that moral and material beauty that once was hers. Let us pray for this blessed consummation, and let us take care to prove to the world, by our conduct, that if Irishmen will not unite as brothers for the weal of their country, the fault does not lie with Catho-

> Mission at Glenties .- On Sunday the 4th ult , a mission was orened in the Catholic Church of Glenties, parish of Inniskeel, and county of Donegal, by the Redemptorist Fathers and closed on Sunday, the 25th It is needless almost to observe how successful this mission has turned out. I am sure it will long be remembered by all who had the good fortune to participate in its good fruits. In all my experience I never witnessed anything to approximate the fervency of the devotion of the people of this parish during the whole time the mission lasted. It was a three weeks' mission. Religious services com-menced every morning in the chapel, during the three weeks of the mission, at seven o'clock a. m. Even at that early hour the spacious church was usually filled to inconvenience, and remained so until service was given over at ten at night. The ardour of the good people will appear the more intensified by the fact that many of them had to travel from eight to ten miles, and the same distance back at night. There are four public leading roads converging to the village of Glenties, along each of which, from grey dawn of early morning, crowds of men, women, and children, from all parts of the parish were to be seen wending their way, and hurrying to the great scene of attraction, the centre of religious devotion—the Oatholic chapel. The Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, the Catholic Lord Bishop of the diocese, attended the opening of the mission, and conferred on the good work the holy sanction of his episcopal benediction. On both the Sundays of the opening and closing of the mission there was solemn High Mass at twelve o'clock. -On Friday and Saturday his lordship conferred the holy sacrament of confirmation on 965 humble postuants belonging to the parish, all of whom (owing to the exertions and instructions of their good parish priest and exemplary curate) displayed a remarkable crowledge of the principles of their holy religion, which drew forth from his lordship a well merited encomium on both the reverend gentlemen. The Rev. Father M'Gee righly deserves the gratitude of his good parishioners for his exertions in getting this mission for them, the good effects of which will not be easily effaced. - Balfast Observer.

> On Monday morning, July 26th, at Bettystown, after a long and painful illness against which medical eid was unavailing, the Very Rev. Canon Quine, P P., Tynan County Armagh, departed this life, in the seventieth year of his age and forty-third of his sacred ministry On same day his remains were removed to St. Peter's Oburch, Drogheds, and on the

The Lords Justices have been pleased to appoint Onlocal Filks Southwell Graville Nogent, M.P., to be Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Westmeath.

Laurence B. Molloy, Esq., of C'onbella, was sworn in as a Magistrate of King's County, on the 24th

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of Lord Fermoy, Lieutenant of the county, has appointed Charles Furlong Harding, Erq, of Charleville, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of

Mr. J. G. V. Porter, was, at the late assizes, cast in £200 damages, for the publication of a libel on Mr G. C. Breckenridge, a magistrate of the county Fermanagh.

At recent examinations in Dublin, Augustine D. O'Connor, son of Daniel O'Connor, Esq., of Sunday's Well, Cork, obtained the degrees of M.D. and M.O.H. in the Queen's University, and that of Licentiate of Midwifery in the King's and Queen's Colleges of Physicians, Ireland.

Captain Coote, the high sherift of Moraghan, has been superseded by the Lord-Lieutenant, in consequence of not appointing another sub-sheriff after the jury panel at the spring assizes had been quashed for partiality.

Obacles Langdale, Ecq., has been appointed High Sheriff for the county of Monaghan.

Viscount Monck, Mr Justice Lawson, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton, the commissioners under the frish Church Act are to be sworn of her Majesty's Privy Conneil in England.

In one of the churches in Belfast the portion of the service usually devoted to the Queen was omitted, and one of the worshippers in his excitement shouted out in the body of the church 'No surrender.'

At the late assizes held in Belfast, county Antrim, an action for libel was tried against Dr. Patrick H. Oleary, of Nenagh, the plaintiff being Mr. R Clinton, of Drogheda, whose wife, (- sister of Mrs. Cleary,) had been written of in a most indecent strain by the doctor. Damages were laid at £1,000; the jury gave a verdict to plaintiff for £250, with costs.

The Roscommon 'Herald' says: - A number of men were employed recently in cutting turf in a bog they discovered the shoe of one of those who lived in ancient times. The shoe is in a remarkable state of preservation, being formed out of one piece of bind and the upper part of the feet.

The Killarney correspondent of the 'Cork Examiner' says, under date 30th ult : .. Intelligence was received here by the last mail from Australia of the release of the Kerry Fenian convicts, whose sentences have been remitted by the Government. -Am ingst those who have been discharged are Joseph Noonen of this town, and Fitzgerald of Cabirciveen. It appears that their discharge took place on the 12th of May, when the several prisoners were presented with a sum of £1 12s. and a few outer gate ments.

We ('Dublin Freeman,' July 30) regret to acnounce the death of Mr Michael Gavacau. T. O., which occurred yesterday morning, at his residence, Arran quar, after a lingering illness Mr. Gavacan was an old and respected citizen, and his death will be deeply deplored by a large circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by his high character and kindly disposition, In Cork the Corporation having received a letter

from the Chief Secretary announcing that half the extra police should be charged on the city, it elicited a protest against the force as unnecessary On the motion of the ex-Mayor, a resolution was passed that the Council should petition Parliament to suppress all celebrations in the north offensive to Cathi)

The inquiry respecting the late riots at Lurgan has terminated in the infliction of fines of 40s. and cos's, or in default of payment, imprisonment for two menths upon the ten Protestant prisoners and the committed of nine of the Roman Catholic party for trial at the assizes and the infliction of small figes upon seven others who pleaded guilty.

THE IRISH BISHOPS AND THE CHURCH BILL!-A letter in the Times from the Archbishop of Armagh refers to a joint letter to Lord Cairus from himself and the Archbiabop of Dublin, offering the resignabishop on the Irish banch was equally willing with themselves to make the sacrifice, if it could in any way be used to misigate calamities of the afflicted and desolated Church. THE IRISH CHURCH BILL .- The Kilkenny Journal

considers the people of Kilkenny, and indeed, of all Ireland, under obligations to Sir John Gray for his able advocacy of the removal of Church ascendency in Ireland. It reminds them of the address presented to him last year by the citizens of Kilkenny, based by their venerable Bishop and Ciergy, and signed by the Mayor and Corporation, the High Sheriffs of ciy and county, and the Magistrates. This was on the occasion of his admirable labor in the establishment of the 'Freeman's Journal Church Commissior, which exposed with such convincing proofs the lamentable condition of the land under the burden of establishment. It concludes its suggestion for an acknowledgment of Sir John's services in the House of Commons in the following terms: - But, now that the work is donenow that the blessing for which our aucestors so long eighed and prayed has been secured-now that the curse of ascendency has been abolished forever, let us hope that not only Kilkenny, but all Ireland, will take an opportunity of paying Sir John Gray a national compliment to testify, in some measure, their appreciation of his distinguished services.'

At the late Donegal Assizes, James Foy, tried for having caused the death, in last July, after leaving a public house at Milford, of one Hugh Friel, was sequitted. James Gaffney, the police constable conwinted of an assault, was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 or get two months' imprisonment. Daniel Kelly, who was also convicted of an assault arising out of the same transaction, was ordered to pay a similar fine. Anne Hamilton was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and hard labor for stealing £9 from the person of John M Ginty. Bryan Mulhern got three months' imprisonment and hard labor for forgery of a bill of exchange. This concluded the business for the county.

The county Derry Assizes were opened on the 24th ult., by Baron Hughes, who, in addressing the grand jury, spoke in complimentary terms on the general condition of their county with regard to crime.— There was only one exception, and that was where a Lumber were charged with the homicide of a man named Moncrieff, in May last, in Londonderry, and his lordship then laid down the law by which the grand jury should be guided in Suding the bill.

The Cork Herald, of the 31st ult. says: Judge O'Brien, who opened the City Assizes, congratulated the Grand Jury on the extraordinary lightness of the calendar. There were actually but two cases for trial, a fact that falsifies the gross exaggerations that have been circulated respecting the condition of our municipality. John Foley, who had held a respectable employment in this city was discharged by Judge O'Brien, after having endured a year's incarceration. The accused had been arrested on a charge of complicity in the attack on Mesars. Allport's establishment. Pe was never tried on the charge, and temporary insanity supervened in consequence, as those who know him well allege, of his arrest for a crime, of which they believe him to have been pertently innocent. According to the statement which has been made to us, this man's case, is one of extreme hardship, and it is eminently deserving of parliamentary enquiry.

The case of the Kilres rioters was heard at the the party apparently made too free, and went beyond Londor derry Assizes on the 26th ult. They were re-sonable bounds. One or two of his friends called sentenced to a fine, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for one month. The whole of the cates arising out of the riots in Derry in April last, have been sent for trial to Dablin.

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The Northern Whig of a late date says : - The rain of last evening happily appears to have been general over the north of Ireland; and the consequence is a great improvement in the appearance of the crops. All our correspondents speak in this strain Hay in most districts, has been well secured, and is very fair crop. Flax even is spoken of, in some instances as turning out better than was at one time expected, though, to all appearance, it will be far from an average crop. Oats and wheat are reported in splendid condition; but a shortness of straw may be expected in the former One correspondent hints at some slight symptoms of disease in the potato: but from all other quarters we have the most hopeful reports of the state of this useful and almost indispensable root. Turnips, on the whole, bid fair.

The assizes for both the city and county of Water. ford, were opened on the 24th ult. Judge George in addressing the County Grand Jury, congratulated them on the peaceful state of the county-there being but 23 cases on the calendar, all of a minor class save one. In the city court, Pierse Butler a respectable looking man, and who, before the commission of the offence charged against bim, had filled the office of head-warder in the good, pleaded guilty of forging the names of members of the jail committee on the Provincial Bank, for a sum of £174 or 'herezbouts. Bryan Cunningbam was indicted for the larceny of £120, the property of the Messrs. Bowe, bacon merchants. It appeared that he had received from the Messrs. Bowe £230 to purchase pigs at the fair of Limerick but instead of so applying the money, returned £100 of it to his employers, and then ab sconded to America, where he remained two months, and then returned to Waterford, where he was arrested. The prisoner was convicted and sectioned to two years' imprisonment. In the county court, the trial of John Wall, for the wilful murder of Patrick Power, at Rathcormack, was adjourned to next assizes.

The Freeman's Journal of July 28, says of the funeral of the late Patrick Leahy, T. C .: - The remains of this most estimable man-a worthy citizen and a warm-hearted friend-were solemnly interred yesterday morning in Glasnevin cemetery, attended to his last resting place by one of the largest funeral corteges that has passed through our city for many years, including all classes and creeds. Although humble and unostentations in his charities, his benevolence made gladsome many a desolate hearth-and his exertions in the cause of religion have borne fruits so rich in themselves as to merit that manifestation of esteem and respect which was so largely accorded by the Church, in the attendance of her ministers at his obsequies on Tuesday morning.

The men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the shooting of John Gargan, steward of Mr. Farrell, of Moynalty, were brought up for examination at Kells, on the 23rd ult The prisoners, camed Patrick Govern, James M Nally, Nicholas Mullen, Patrick Farrelly (alias Goulding), Philip Smith, all of Kelis; and Owen Lynch and - Reilly of Moynalty, were brought from Trim, in cars under a strong escort of constabulary, and were received by the crowds with every demonstration of sympathy, the prevailing opinion being that all the parties are wrongfully charged. On the 'informer,' Magill, making his appearance, he was received by the crowds with groans, hisses, and cursings. The in vestigation lasted several bours and resulted in the parties being admitted to bail, in sums ranging from £1000 downwards, to appear for further examination ca that day week. There was also an investigation bold at the same time into a charge against a man named Murrsy, for firing at Mr. Rotheram, some months ago. Magill was also an informer in this case, which resulted in the prisoner being remanded fill that day week, bail being refused.

A correspondent of the Tipperary Advocate announces that at a recent sale in the Landed Estates Court, the Ashworth property was purchased, to the great joy of the tenantry, by Mr. Anthony Parker, of Castleclough, and Mr. W. D. Power, of Mouroe. On the 24th ult., these gentlemen visited their new es tates, and were received with great enthusiasm by the tenentry. The success of the proceedings in taking with her £45, the produce of a colt sold by honor of their visit are said to have been chiefly due her father at Oshirmes fair. The poor father's conto the arrangements of Messrs. James Hogan and sternation at this unfilial leave taking was only ex-James Corbett.

On Friday, the 9th inst, the tenantry on the estates of the Rev Garret Wall, at Holycross and Ballycabill, assembled to give a hearty Tipperary welcome to Charles W. Wall, Esq., eldest son and heir of their landlord, on the occasion of his first visit to his father's property. A huge bonfire was lighted near the mansion, and festivities continued up to a late hour. In this occurrence, trifling as it may be, there is a moral which it would be well if all our Tipperary landlords committed carefully to memory.

At the Tipperary assizes on the 30th ult., Michael Byrne, a farmer, was tried for the murder of Edward Tracy, and was acquitted. The deceased was also a farmer and his land adjoined that of the prisoner .-On the 27th of January last he was in the town of Tipperary on business, and left for home late in the evening, somewhat under the influence of drink .-He was seen by several witnesses proceeding along the road to a spot some distance from the Limerick Junction, and the next morning he was found dead close to this spot, with his throat cut and bearing other marks of violence. The case against the prisoner rested on circumstantial evidence. On the evening of the murder he got a seat home from Tip perary in a donkey cart belonging to a woman named Reardon They overtook and passed Tracy on the road, and shortly after this the prisoner left the cart. He was seen walking along the road a short distance behind the prisoner. A stick found close to the body with marks of blood on it was identified, but not positively, by one witness as having been in Byrne's possession that day in Tipperary, and marks believed to be blood-stains were found on his clothes. At the closs of the prosecution, the Court directed an acquittal.

OBANGE DEMONSTRATION AT A FUNERAL. - On Satur day evening the remains of John Frew-who died from the effects of a murderous assault committed on bim in his own house, on Tuesday evening week, and concerning which a verdict of manslaughter has been returned by the coroner's jury against Thomas Milvenny-were removed from Raverbill Cottage for interment in Newtownbreds Burying-ground. Four o'clock was the hour aunounced but long before the appointed time a very large number of people had collected in the neighborhood of the late residence of the deceased. Shortly after four o'clock the remains were lifted and borne out to the road by four men, wearing black scales. Over the coffin was placed the flag of the lodge to which deceased belong ed, and on it lay his each and other insignia of the order. Behind the hearse came the members of the lodge, about forty in number. They were sashes of the description already referred to, and marched four the seats are of pitch pine polished, and of excellent abreast, as did a large number of others who followed construction. - Northern Press. them. The procession numbered about one thousand persons, and there was also a long line of convey-The funeral passed down the Lagan village, over the Albert-bridge, round past St. John's Church, up through Great Edward-street and Cormac-street, and along the Ormeruroad to the cemetery. No attempt at disturbance took place as the funeral passed along.- Northern Whig.

rare occurrence came off at the bathing place at who attended were hospitably entertained by the of Ballybunnion, Co. Kerry. The facts are as follows:—A militia captain being there, and, bathing pers, sormon by the Rev. Dr. Todd, Benediction and one morning in company with several others, one of veneration of a relic of the saint.

out "Captain, come back." The militis captain hearing this, inquired who the "captain" was. On being sold that he had been a captain in the Federal army during the late American war he passed some Very decogatory remarks on the title. The Federal Captain, on reaching terra firma , and being apprised of the insulting epithets used, at once went up to the milija captain, and telling him that be was whit he assumed to be, asked if he meant what he said as regarding the officers of the lave Federal army. He repeated the insulting language with interrest, telling him and them "go be d -d." The Faderal officer directly threw his bathing towel in the face of his maligner, telling him to take that as his chailange. Next morning the militia cantain sent a note appointing a place for meeting, which the an-tagenist marked 'accepted" and returned. At six clock, a.m., next morning, the two parties met at the sand-hills, near the town, with a second each, and exchanged shots. The Federal captain received a nall, which hit him on the waistonat pocker, in which, providentially, he had a quantity of silver, that turned the direction of the ball, and he suffered no more it jury than a fall and a bruise. His shot took effect on his antegonist by giving him a severe flesh wound between shoulder and back. Both are quite out of danger. For obvious reasons we with bold names, but it may be mentioned that the Federal captain is a man of high character and spirit, and is an Irishm in. - Limerick Obronicle

Dublin Aug. 2 - Public attention, now turced from political questious, is directed to such practical subjects as the prospects of the barvest and the preparations for two approaching shows of the rival societies - the horse show of the Roy al Dublin Society and the annual cattle show of the Royal Agricultura Society of Ireland. With respect to the harvest, the accounts received from different parts of the country are highly encouraging The injurious effects of longcontinued drought have been removed, or at least greatly mitigated, by copious rain during the past week, and the farmers rejoice at the baneficial change The wheat and oat crops look healthy, and promise an abundant yield. It was feared the latter would be very stunted, and that straw would be very scarce, but a fresh impulse has been given to vegetation by the refreshing showers, and the crop has sensibly im proved in length and fulness. Turnips are also look. ing better. The potato crop is sound, and the hay harvest is saved in good condition With respect to the 'national horse show,' as it is ambitiously called, the arrangements are in a forward state, and the committee are sanguine of success. It will be held on the premises of the Royal Dablia Society, on the 10th inst. The presence of the Lord Lieutenant, who returns to Dublin on the 6th inst., will render it more attractive and popular. After it will come the show of the Royal Agricultural Society which this year will be presented in Trales. Lord Castlerosse, Lord Headley, Mr. Herbert, and others of the local nobility and gentry, are zealously exerting themselves to render the exhibition successful and win some credit | in the total £260 000 for charitable purposes. for the coun'y of Kerry. The want of a public room sufficiently large to serve as the ballroom was a subject of much concern to the committee. It was resolved to shift the scene of gaiety which usually closes the show to Killarney, but owing to the pres sure of visitors in the hotels no room could be found there, until at the last moment the monks came to the rescue, and were prevailed upon to place the school room of the monastery at the disposal of the committee. The welcome offer was gratefully accepted, and the ball will, therefore, most positively come off His Excellency Lord Spencer will visit the show, and local rumour most confidently declares that the Premier also will be present. The ready credence given to this report is a tribute to his popularity .-Times Cor

Doubly Decrived .- On Friday evening much commiseration, mingled, it must be confessed, with some amusement was excited among a number of people whose attention was attracted by the spect- cle of an elderly countryman who paced the footway at Patrick's bridge, wailing loudly, wringing his bands, and with every other demonstration of deep grief. Upon interrogatory the poor fellow told a melancholy parrative, from which it appeared that he was a sma'l farmer living in the region of the Ballyhours mountains in this county, and that or Sunday last, while himself and other members of his family were at Mass his daughter eloped with the servant man celled by the indignation of his eldest son, and in stant measures were taken, if not to resone the young lady, at least to recover the money. The fugitives were traced to Cork, whither they were followed by the girl's brother, who on Wednesday last succeeded in hunting up the couple in a lodging bouse in Leitrim street. A stormy scene very probably ensued, for the result was that the irate brother ext rted from his frightened relative and her Lothario, not only the balance of the sum with which they had ab-conded, but also two passige tickets to America which they had purchased. But to all inducements. whether by threat or entreaty to return home, the young woman turned a deaf ear, although forsaken by her false lover who seems to have been frightened clean out of sight, and had gone, like Bucking bam, 'no one knew whither ' The girl's brother finding his efforts ineff-cinal wrote to the old man, who hastened at the summons, and arrived in Cork on Friday night to find the state of things reversed, and that it was bis son not his daughter, who was now the fugitive; for in the interim between writing the letter and his father's coming, the faithless young fellow had surveyed the situation, and find ng himself master of a sum of money and a passage to the States, had yielded to the temptation, and sailed that morning, leaving the second passage-ticket in the envelope addressed to his father. The grief of the disconsolate parent at this discovery may only he imagined; nor was it lessened by the conduct of his daughter, who stubbornly refused to return home with him, continued obsticate throughout the afternoon, and capped the climax by making off in the evening with the other passage ticket and her father's overcoat.-Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN. OPENING OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, MANCHESTER. -The solemn opening of St. Michael's Church George Leigh-street, Aucoats, took place on Sunday last, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 18th of September last, and has been erected in connection with St. Patrick's Oburch, Livesey-street, for the accommodation of the large Outholic population in the locality is which it is situated. It is in the early English style of Gothic, and corsists of a nave, alsle, chaucel, Lady Chapel, and sacristy. The principle front is in George Leigh-street, where there are three entrances, and this portion is built of Yorkshire pierpoint stone, with Halifax archlar dressing, the rest of the building being of brick. The dimensions are. length, 90 feet, breadth, 60 feet, and height to the pitch of the roof, 65 feet. The clerestory gebel in George Leigh-street, is surmounted by a belfry. The church has accommodation for 1,000 persons, and

THE DOMINIOAN PRIORY, HAVERSTOOK HILL .- Wednesday being the feast of St. Dominic, was (after a Triduum) solemnly observed at this church. The High Mass was celebrated by the Franciscan Fathers in accordance with the custom which has long existed between the two Orders. The Archbishop of Westminster and a large number of the clergy, secular and regular, were present. The sermon was preach AFFAIR OF HONOR .- A few days since an affair of ed by the Very Rev. Mgr. Capel. After Mass those

the Archbishop of Westminster laid the foundation confirmed during the present year. The negotiastone of the church of the Sacred Heart, at Eden Grove (formerly Cornwall place), Holloway. In United States have, by mutual consent, been gusaddition to the Archbishop there were present the | cended Rev C. J. Keens (pastor of the mission), the Very Rev. Canon Oakeley, the Rev. E. Podoleki (who for ten years was pastor at Hollowsy), the Revs. Messrs Conolly, Pennington, Dolan Wheeler, Hussey, O'Halloren, McCarron, and several of the Pas- prosecuted the arduous labors of the year. In the significant fathers. There was also a good attendance. Act for putting an end to the establishment of the of the laity of Holloway and other missions. The church is to be 90ft, by 45 and will be in the early eral considerations which at the opening of the see-English style. If we may judge from a photograma of the interior, it will be a very dignified church. Mr. of the Quren that this important measure may herr-F. H. Pownall is the architect. The situation is exobject in the locality. After the ceremonies appoint- | reg-rd, in legislating for each of the three kingdoms. ed by the Church for such occasions had been gone through the Archbishop addressed those assembled distinguished and to deal - the principles of impartial first announcing subscriptions from Miss Tasker. the Dake of Norfolk, Lord Arundel, Sir Charles Olifford, Mr. Holland, and others.-Tablet.

THE PRO CATHERRAL - The Archbishop of Westminster presched in this church last Sunday evening the second sermon of the course on 'The Beatitudes.' A very large congregation was present. Procession and Benediction followed, at both of which the Arch. bishop officiated.

One of the fellows of a well-known college at Cambridge has recently been received into the Catholic Church. For obvious reasons we suppress his name until the fact of his conversion becomes more generally known .- Weekly Register.

It has been publicly announced that the new Church of the Passionists in Parson-street, Glasgow, now rapidly approaching completion, is to be opened on Sunday, September 12. Archbishop MacHale is to preach on the occasion, and thus two Archbishops will be present.

The Catholic population of Glasgow is 140,000 and of Edipburg 70 000.

Margaret Brass, a former pupil at the Liverpool Blind Asylum, left a lagacy of £250 to the institution, and that amount has just been banded over to the treasurer by the legal representative of the deceased.

The 'Daily News' says :- The cattle in some dis tricts of Surrey have been attacked with an epidemic of a contagious character. The disease is said to be of a similar type to that which preceded the outbreak of rinderpest in June, 1865, and it is spreading rapidly through the country.

The Pall Mall ' Gazatte' says : - ' There is a rumour that Mr A J Stephens Q. C., has been instructed by the Irish Archbishops and Bishops to draw up a 'Oonstitution' for the Free Church.'

Mr. Josiah Mason, a citizen of Birmingham, has erected an orphanuge at Erdington, for 300 children at a cost of £60,000, and has endowed the charity with landed estates valued at £200,000, thus making

Captain Vivian. M. P. has obtained a verdict in the Divorce Court against his wife and the Marquis of Waterford.

The great floating dock has been safely navigated o its destination and is now at Bermude.

The harvest has commenced in some of the southern and western counties. The prospects of the crops are variously spoken of, but generally wheat will be below the average. - Times.

Two women and three children were drowned in the Mersey by the sinking of a salt-laden barge, at the entrance of the Wellington Dock.

EMIGRATION. - Lady de Grey, in a letter written to the Times to acknowledge subscription to the Fund l for assisting emigrants from the East End of London ; the Fairlie system exhibited last week in a small announces that another party of over 100 persons will leave London for Liverpool shortly there to be embarked for Quebec. She says that the gratitude of those who are thus being saved from another winter in London, where work and consequently food, is railway system. 'In addition to this, by the adjustso difficult to obtain is most touching to witness; but there are still many left who are easily and eager to start at the shortest notice, should further subscriptions be received in time. Lady De Grey deserves a!l p-nise for her energy in promoting a movement so benefic al as that for emigration to this country .-Capadian Paper.

press train from Carlisie to Edinburg ran into a goods | for carringe along it at a very great saving of cost. train at Portobello Station on the North British Rall- Nothing but actual experience will prove whether or way. About a dozen persons were injured and a good deal of plant destroye!. The engine of the ex- be seems to be on the fair way to success, and by the press train was thrown off the rails and several waggons broken to pieces. Amongst the persons most seriouslyhart are Mr. Evans, merchant, Manchester who had his face injured and was much shaken and Mrs. Good, Leith who sustained severe injuries about the brenst. The danger signals were displayed but the friver of the express train who was not accustomed to that part of the rout says he thought the line was clear be baving mistaken some ordinary lamps as signals. He was taken into custody vesterday morning.

On July 30, while drilling with his battery on Woolwich Common, and while standing at ease Prince Arthur's charger became restive, made a sud den plange, and took the Prince so unawares that he was jerked completely out of the saddle to the ground Fortunately His Royal Highners received no injury whatever and was on his feet in a moment. The horse scampered off across the Common in the direction of the stables, where it pulled up of its own accord, and was soon after led back to its master, who remounted and remained in the saddle for the rest of the time he was on duty.

MURPHY AT BIRMINGHAM. - This person delivered an address on 'Popery and Protestantism Contrasted' in his chapel at Birmingham on Wednesday evening At the close of his speech he said that if the Protestants of Birmingham had any pluck they would rout every Irish Papist out of Park street and out of Birmingham, and send them back to their own land for here all they did was to reduce wages .-He concluded by craving subscriptions for his defence found, but these came in very slowly .-- Times.

On August 6, soon after midnight, a loud explosion was heard in front of the Palace of Westminster. An examination was immediately made by the police on duty : and it was found that some mischievous or evil disposed person had thrown an old tin not containing a small quantity of guppowder from Westminster Bridge on to the enclosed space between the roadway and the back of the house of the Sergeantat-Arms. No injury was occasioned to either person or property; and the only result of the act, which was no doubt one of mere wantonness, was the collection of a crowd of 300 or 400 people on Westminster Bridge.

A return lately moved for in the British House of Commons, by Major Walker, records that the number of English militia regiments which volunteered for oreign service during the Crimean War was 33. Only four Scottish regiments volunteered, but 13 Irish militia regiments offered their services. During the Indian mutiny but seven English regiments and two Scotch volunteered, but there were nine Irish militia regiments anxious to move to the front,

The heat has been very great in England this summer, and recently the atmosphere in the Worcester Assize Courts was so unbearable, that Baron Pigott ordered several panes of glass to be broken to admit fresh air. A witness in one case was over come by the heat and fainted in the box.

London, Aug. 11, -Parliament was prorogued today by Royal Commission. The following message receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances bave the fine double and the imprisonment remitted and he died within a few minutes.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STORE OF THE NEW CHURCH of their friendly disposition, that her confidence in but in Tim and were marched off with the common. AT HALLOWAY, - On Thursday afternoon his Grace the preservation of peace has been continued and est criminals. tions in which Her Majesty was engaged with the Her Mejesty earnestly hopes this delay may tend to maintain the relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship. The Queen has lively satisfaction in acknowledging the natiring zeal and assiduity with which you have Act for patting an end to the establishment of the Irish Church, you have carefully kept in view sers on were commended to your notice. It is the hope after be remembered as conclusive proof of the para. cellent, and the new building will be a prominent mount anxiety of Parliament to pay reasonable to the special circumstances by which it may b justice with all the interests and all portions of the nation. The Queen firmly trusts that the act may promote the work of peace in Ireland, and help to unite all classes of its people in that fraternal concord with their English and Scotch tellow subjects. which must ever form the chief source of strength in her Majesty's extended empire. The Queen congratalates you on having brought your protracted labors on the subject of bankraptcy and imprisonment for debt to legislative conclusion, which is regarded with just satisfaction by the trading classes and general public. The law framed for the better government of the endowed schools of England will render the resources of those establishments more accessible to the community and more efficient in their important nurnose. In the removal of the duty on corn, the Queen sees new evidence of your desire to extend industry and commerce, and enlarge to the uttermost those supplies of tood which our insular position in a peculiar degree encourages and requires. The Ousen trusts that the measures for the purchase and management of the telegraph lines by the State may be found to facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy and certain communication, and preve no unworthy sequel to the system of che p postage which has passed with such advantage into so many countries of the civilized world. We are commanded to state that the Queen thanks you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and for the measures by which you have enabled her Majesty to liquidate the charges of the Abyssician expedition.

A NEW STEAM CARRIAGE. - The London Telegraph describes a new steam carriage which seems destined to play an important part. The first point which would strike anybody who went to see it (says the Telegraph) was this - that there was a railway carriage capable of carrying 66 passengers (the average reight of railway trains being 35) and careering at the rate of 12 miles an hour round a small garden little more than half an acre in extent There might have been another carriage to carry as many more passen. gers added to the train, and the whole train would have been carried round the sharp curves of the small garden with perfect ease. Now, in these days, when we begin to work railways in the heart of our great. towns, it is important to be able to adjust the wheels of a train so as to turn it on a curve which has a radius of only 50 feet nor is it less important to attain this object in country places where the nature of the ground renders sharp turns necessary-turns which are now avoided by extensive cuttings, tunuellings and viaducts. ' Nearly all visitors to Paris bave been invited to erjoy a fish dinner at Scraux, and must have observed there the clever but complicated arrangement by which the train arriving at station, turns round in an exceedingly narrow space It is one of the curiosities of railways. But according to garden attached to the Hat ham Ironworks, the turn is contrived by very simple means, may be made in a much smaller space than that which the station at Scenar fills, and is easily adapted to any ordinary ments of the weights on the different wheels Mr F-irlie menages to get rid of an enormous amount of that dead weight which belongs to all existing trains, which wears the rails out very soon, and which adds prodigiously to the expenses of every railway. He professes, indeed, to have solved the problem of cheap railway - enabling us to havesa permanent way of RAILWAY Collision. - On Saturday night the ex. | much lighter construction than is usual, and to provide exhibition of the prowess of his carringe last week, has established a strong presumption in his favor.'

# UNITED STATES.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES .- In the United States there are, (if the proportion of priests and congregation is in average the same for English as for German Catholic population according to reports made by the German priests, and to be found in the new satistical back of Rav. E. A. Reiter, of Boston.) 1160 German pricets, 2345 Iriah, French, etc., priests 3505 altogether; 59 Bishors 3564 clergy; 1 044 000 German, 2,310,00, other - 3,354,000 Catholic popula-

NEW CHURCH IN HUDSON CITY -On Sunday last he corner-stone of the New Church of 'St. Paul of the Cross,' in Webs'er avenue, near South street, Hudson City, N J., was laid in presence of a large multitude. The building when completed will be a handsome and substantial brick edifice about fif y by one hundred feet, with a spacious basement, intended to be used as a school-room. The want of a Catholic Church in this part of Hudson City has long been felt; and to the zealous efforts of the Passionist Fa. there the people are indebted for the erection of this edifice, which is expected to be ready for the performance of Divine Service by Christmas.

On Tuesday, Aug 3, Bishop Bayley, of the diocese of Newark, N.J., took his departure for Rome, in order to be present at the Œcumenical Council. On Monday he was entertained at Seton Hall College to a sumptrous dinner, in which the clergy of the diocese participated. An ad rees in Latin to the Pope, from the clergy of the diocese of Newark, was given to the Bishop, who will be the bearer of it. A purse of \$5,000 was also handed to the Prelate, who expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the gift. There was very little formality in the whole affair.

DEATH BY DROWNING OF A CATHOLIC STUDENT -Between the railroad and the breakwater, south of the barbor, on Thursday, the 5th inst., as Mesers. P. Delany and Foran had been boating on the lake, the boat upset and both of them fell into the water. Mr Delany was drowned and Mr. Foran was fortunately saved by the timely assistance of some fishermen Both were students of the diocese of Chicago and had been studying in the Milwaukee Catholic Seminary. The untimely fate of Mr. Delany has been the source of great and deep sorrow, as he was a young man of great promise, and though very young, had his course of theological studies completed. But -

God takes the good, too good on earth to stay, And leaves the bad, too bad to take away The surviving student bears also an excellent character .- Obleago Independent.

FOALES OF JUSTICE ON THE BALANCE. - In New York on Wednesday five Wall-Street Brokers were atrainged for sentence by Judge Cordezi, they having pleaded guilty to the crime of usury. The prisoners were accompanied by Counsel and the Court Rocm was filled with spectators. Neither counsel nor prison-

A Bision paper says:-Coal is kept up by the Pannsylvania combinations, who are working for an advance. They expect to force the retail price of A: this cité up to \$14 per ton during the winter, and perhaps higher, if the weather should prove cold. We are pleased to notice that petitions to Congress to have the duty on foreign Coal repealed are circulating for signature in New York, and we hope such will soon be the case in all the New England States alaz.

NASHV LLE, TENN , Aug. 17 .- The corn and cotton crops in all sections of the States have been materially damaged by drought, which has prevailed for a month past. The corn crop is almost beyond redemp-

General Dix was arrested yesterday at the suit of John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, who charges him with illegal imprisonment in the summer of 1865.

John Bower, a former empioyee of the Eric Railway, has made a confession in which he declares himself the author of the terrible disaster at Carr's Rock, in April, 1868 whereby 20 or 30 persons lost their lives. He says he displaced a rail, thereby causing the accident.

Robert W. Talinferro, ex-postmaster of New Orleans, was arrested on Saturday for embezzlement. The amount involved is some \$22 000, for which Mr. Taliaferro seems utterly unable to account. In default of \$15,000 bail be was sent to the parish prison Suit has been instituted against him for the amount embezzied, and against his bondsmem, John Ray, Madison Wells, and Wm. Balley, Esqs., for the amount of his bonds. Mr. Taliaferro had for a long time been leading a very dissipated life, and when arrested was in a state of intoxication.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18th .- The Directors of the Contral Pacific Railway have received information of a conspiracy among some disaffected men formerly employed on the road to burn all the bridges and stock of fuel east of the Sierra Nevada in one night. The company have taken measures to frustrate their designs.

The Western Pacific R. R. Co expect to complete their road from Sacramento to Oakland, opposite this city, by the 6th of next September.

A man was wounded in a Wina (Me.) church on Sunday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket, causing intence excitement in the building,

A western paper announces the illness of its editor pionely adding, "All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers The others need not, as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing, according to good authority.

A lady gathering berries in a field in Central New York, was very much frightened at discovering a corpse with its throat cut. She ran for assistance, and when she returned found that it was only some rogue who had stained his neck with berry juice, and induced by her siarm to steal her pail of berries.

San Francisco has fallen from political virtue. Some years ago she was under the rule of ruffians, chiefly emigrants from New York and the devil ran loose at her elections. But the people began to consider and the result was decidedly favourable to good government. It now appears that the action of the Democratic Convention for the nomination of local officers is not well received and the present outlook is directly toward a repetition of the acts of 1856, unless the apparently dominant party should be reformed or beaten. - N. Y. Tribune.

Four companies of California militia have been mustered out of the State service for refusing to march in the San Francisco Fourth of July procession with coloured men.

Worms have appeared on the cotton on a number of the farms along the Guadalupe and San Marcos rivers, Texas. But a few have appeared in the upland crops.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF INSANITY .- A horrible case of religious aberration has recently occurred in South Carolina. A Mr. Loud, his wife and four children. named Sarah, Polly Elland Nimrod, become insane by an attendance at a protracted meeting, and began to see visions. Sally claimed to be the true God, the mother often saw Polly on the cross, and sometimes herself felt on her bead the thorny crown, and in her side the spear, as her Saviour had done before her. They beld meeting in the fields and were seen one day with their sleeves rolled up above their elbows, knocking dried ahesaut burs from one to the other until heir naked arms were covered with blood. One night while Sally and her mother were discussing a passage in Scripture a disoute arose occasioned by both of them claiming to be God. The mother thought Sally was a devil, and ordered her sons and husband to tie her; they did so, and thrust her - her hands tied together - out of the door. She attempted to get in; Eli seized a bit of board and tried to push her away, while the mother, unable to hold the door against her, ordered Eli to shoot the devil; he fired bitting her in the hand and then, as they described it afterwards, the devil scrambled off the doorstep.' Soon she was bick again putting her blondy hands in at a bole in the door when Eli was again ordered to shoot. Migned loaded the rife with two bullete, and gave it to Eli, who said, ' Father, must I shoot?' If nothing else will de,' said he. you must shoot;' and said Eli, ' this time I plamped him right be ween the eyes ' The body ley outside the door until devlight, when the mother told the rest to carry the devil to a log heap and burn it This they did, nothing being left but a bit of the spine and skull, a rib or two, some portions of the abdomen, and the outlines of the swelling shoulders and hips in the ashes The family were taken to iail. and while they were all occupying the cage, a room grated with iron on the top and sides, the sons killed the mother by choking her. A trial resulted in their acquittal on the ground of insanity .- Boston Courier

New York, Aug. 16 - It is supposed that Col. Wm J. Negle, the noted Fenian leader, whose death was announced this morning, leaped from the attic window of his residence while temporarily out of his mind. It is believed by his friends that the suffer. ings which he had been compelled to endure during the past few years, had affected his brain so that temporary insanity resulted, and latterly he had been kept under close guardianship from fear that he might do some rash act. Very recently his disorder ted him to imagine that he was still being kept in prison by the British Government, and it is more then likely that he fancied be was escaping from a British dungeon when he committed the act which cost him bis life.

A sad story is told of a young Mr. Gilmartin, in Cleveland O., who came home quiet late one night last week and attempted to get into the window of his father's bonse. The father heard the noise and with loaded musket he proceeded to the window. Discerning in the dim light the form of a man just in the act of clambering upon the sill, the lower half of the eash having been removed, he first challenged the intruder with: - Who's there? but he did not receive any reply. Feeling satisfied that he was a burglar, Mr. Gilmartan immediately raised his gun and fired. The man fell upon the outside without a cry or moan. The report aroused the other inmates of the house and some of the neighbours, and for a few minutes a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Upon going to the spot the man was found where he fell, in the expiring agonies of death. The horror and amezement of the aged father and other members of the family, when they recognized the face from the Queen was read by the Commission:—We ers intlicipated pudishment but to their consternation of Thomas Gilmartin, can be but faintly imagined, are commanded by the Queen to dispense with your fines in each case of from \$250 to \$500 were imposed. A physician was immediately sent for, and the still further attendance in Parliament. Her Mejesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to you with pleasure that she continues to the formation of Thomas Gilmartin, can be but faintly imagined. A physician was immediately sent for, and the still imprisonment of the physician was taken into the choice. Therefore the physician scon arrived, but nothing could be done,

# The True Uditness.

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST-1869

Friday, 27-St. Joseph Calascantius, C. Saturday, 28-St Augustus, B. D. Sunday, 29-Fifteenth after Pentecost. Monday, 30 - St. Rosa of Lima, V. Tuesday, 31-St. Raymund Nonatus, C. SEPTEMBER - 1869

Wednesday, 1-Beheading of St. John, Baptist. Thursday, 2-St. Stephen, C.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The English Government has, it appears countermanded the order of an ironclad to Cuba to enquire into the matter of the detention of British vessels by the Cuban authorities. The crops throughout all parts of England promise well, and with the exception of wheat, an average yield is anticipated.

The Morning Standard in an editorial on Canadian matters, says: " There are probabilities of a change in the relations between Canada and Great Britain which would be distasteful to a majority of the inhabitants of the Dominion if they were consulted. If there is any dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs it is only by feelings that we can safely make intelligible to those south of the frontier. All that can possibly be done under the existing Government is to repudiate the notion that a withdrawal of the troops implies a desire to shuffle out of the responsibilities cast on Great Britain, by the presence of a flag in a Colonial territory, which means military administration. England is now in the hands of those who fail to appreciate the Canadian question.

An Imperial decree has been published in the Journal appointing Lebœuf Minister of War instead of Marshal Niel lately deceased. The French officials have arrested five more Carlist Chiefs on the Spanish frontier, thereby showing the determination of the French Government to enforce neutrality. It is asserted on reliable authority at Madrid that the preliminaries of a Treaty for the cession of Cuba to the United States bave been signed.

Well, The Irish Church Disestablishment Bill es at last the law of the land; and in its worst form, Protestant Ascendancy has been thereby abolished. Much still remains to be done before religious equality be established in Ireland. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill must be repealed: and it must be left as free to the Catholic Bishon to assume and use the territorial title of Diocess, as to the Protestant minister of the sect in communion with the Established Church of England. If the State permit the assumption of such titles by the one, and recognise their use, it must deal in the same manner with the other. Even the religious question of Ireland is not yet disposed

And the great question, that is to say the Land Question, is as far from a solution as ever. Mr. Gladstone, it appears, is bent upon grappling with this great question at an early season : that he will do so successfully, that is to say, so as to satisfy the expectations of the Irish non-land owsers, without revolutionising the social system of the Empire, is very doubtful.

For underlying the question is the question-To whom does the land belong? Is the claim of the so-called landlord, that the land is his, a asurpation, a theft? or is it a legitimate claim? Or is the theory that the land belongs, not to the individual landlords, but to the State or community, the true theory? In a word, the issue lies betwixt Individualism, and Communism.

Every loyal British subject must hope that this momentous problem -problem the most important that ever statesman was called upon to those of a Chatham or a Pitt.

The great difference betweet the Church question and the Land question, that which makes the settlement of the first so easy in comlaws, to pull down its own creation. But in the tions thereby contracted.

settlement of the Irish Land question, the operation is the reverse. The thing to he done is to: create, to build up a new social system, and it is far easier to destroy, than to create.

rather from the want of a law, than from the operation of any positive law on the Statute Book, whose repeal would suffice to redress the evil complained of. The sin of the legislator of the present day consists, in the eyes of the Irish tenant, in his maction, in his leaving the relations betwint landlord, and tenant, to the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand; thus leaving it to the landlord to demand what rent he pleases for his land, and to the tenant to refuse or accept these terms. But the supply of farms being limited, and the demand for them being great, the landlord has it in his power to exact a rent, which, so the tenant says, the farm is not worth. Now no Land Law which shall leave it in the power of the Landlord to ask what he pleases for his land, and shall allow the rents to be determined by the ratio betwixt supply and demand, can remedy the evil complained of. Some positive enactment, not the reneal of any iniquitous law now standing in the Statute Book, is what is required; what is needed is a law which shall oblige the landlord to let his land, and to let it on conditions more favorable than the would-be tenant could obtain were prices left to the operation of the so-called laws of political economy.

That the tenant, after years of labor, and the expenditure of his capital on his holding, should be liable to have his rent raised, or to be ejected at a few month's notice, and should be unable to enforce from the landlord payment for the additional value which he, the outgoing tenant, by his sweat and by his money, has given to the farms, is a great grievance, and involves a monstrous miustice. But why take a farm, it is asked, on terms which leave it in the landlord's power to inflict such wrong? Because, and here is the answer, the competition for farms is so keen. and the supply so limited, that the holder of the goods can exact any price he pleases for that which he has to dispose of. The tenant is thus at the mercy of the landlord; and it is to reverse this state of things, to enable the would-be tenant to treat on terms of equality with the man who has land to let, that positive legislation is now called

Free Trade principles will not do here. Indeed the bane of Ireland in the social order, is the application of Free Trade principles to land. The tenant demands Protection from the Legislature; he wants a law which shall make it im possible for the landlord to raise the rent from year to year, just as bakers raise the price of their bread when the state of the flour market seems to authorise them in so doing. In fact all de pends on this. For no law which shall leave it in the power of the landlord to raise his rents. can give the tenant any security for the capital which in the shape of labor or of its representative, cash, he may invest in his farm.

In a word Mr. Gladstone bas so to legislate as to enforce the duties of property as well as its rights: God grant that he may succeed.

As has generally happened to prominent poli ticians raised from the position of democrats and popular agitators, to that of courtiers and responsible statesmen. Mr. Bright must find his official path strewed with many thorns. His great and universally admitted talents, naturally pointed him out to Mr. Gladstone as an important accession to the strength of the Cabinet. and the party of which he was the head; but by accepting office Mr. Bright has lost more than half his power. He is a demagogue and an agitator, or he is nothing; and it is impossible even for a man, even of the talents of Mr. Bright, to reconcile such contradictory functions.

Nor is this all. Mr. Bright, if he be a Minister to-day, is so as a Free Trader. It was in conjunction with the late Mr. Cobden that he rose to notoriety as the apostle of Free Trade: and with the success and permanence of that principle of political economy he, as a minister, must stand or fall.

But at the same time Mr. Bright is, or at all events is, believed to be, the most advanced amongst English politicians of the advocates of the popular Irish view of the Land Question .-Now, unfortunately for his consistency, the principle of Free Trade, and the principle which underlies the Irish Land agitation, are irreconcilably antagonistic.

Free Trade, if it means anything, means what French Socialistic writers call the "laisser faire," the absolute non-interference of govern-Mr. Gladstone may find some means of solving ment in all matters of trade, business, buying and selling, leasing and hiring. Free Trade has for its axioms that the State or Government has, in deal with. Should he succeed in conciliating these matters, no right to interfere directly or Ireland his services as a statesman will surpass indirectly, whether for the benefit of the buyer or of the seller, of him who leases or of him who hires, of him who lends, or of him who sells. Its functions, its sole legitimate functions, are, not to prescribe the terms of any contract, but to enparison with the settlement of the latter is to be force the observance of those terms upon both found in this: That to settle the first the State the contracting parties, until, by mutual agreehad but to undo its cwu work, to repeal its own ment they release one another from the obliga-

To buy in the cheapest market, to sell in the dearest, is the golden rule of the Free Trader. That a thing is worth what it will bring in open market; that the price of the thing sold, leased The grievances of the Irish tenant proceed or lent, whether it be a barrel of flour or a ton of coals, a house or an acre of land, or whether it be money that is loaned, is determined by the relation between supply and demand, and, that no legislative interference can make the scarce article cheap, or the abundant article dear, the demand remaining the same - these are the axioms of Free Trade; and if in any one particular, or on any pretence whatsoever, any one of these fundamental axioms be violated, Free Trade is but an idle dream, a mockery, a delusion, and a

Now the direct contradictory of these socalled Free Trade axioms are by the popular party in Ireland assumed as axiomatic and selfevident. They assume as incontrovertible, that the State is bound in the execution of its proper functions to interfere betwixt the landowner and the non-land owner who wishes to hire a farm.to protect the latter against the evil of a very limited supply of an article in great demand that its duty is to determine the conditions on which the holder of the article shall for a time make it over to the would-be tenant; and the Free Trade axiom that a thing, say a farm is worth what it will bring in open market, is branded as a damnable social heresy which lies at the very roots of rack renting and all the abuses or grievances of the present Irish Land

In a word, the Irish Land question is a vigorous, almost a national protest against Free Trade

Now how is Mr. Bright to reconcile his poli tical antecedents as a Free Trader with his quasi promises as an Irish popular reformer? is the problem which the President of the Board of Trade—at the risk of for ever losing his reputation for intelligence and honesty, is called upon to solve. Evidently, by its very terms, the problem is insoluble. If Mr. Bright attempts to realize the expectations that he has led the Irish tenants to form, he pronounces the condemnation of those Free Trade principles by the advocacy of which he won his notoriety and his popularity. If on the contrary he remains faithful to his first love, and to his original principles, he must come to an open rupture with his Irish friends and sup-

Nor is this all. The democracy of England, indeed we may say, the democracy everywhere, are the enemies of Free Trade. They look upon it as their enemy; and whenever it is in their nower so to do, they make their enmity felt Even in the U. States where, from its peculiar material conditions, one would naturally expect to find the so called laws of political economy cheerfully submitted to, we find the operatives in open revolt against the principle of Free Trade as applied to the labor market. They demand that the article which they own-(labor)-be protected by the State; and they compel the Legislature to enact laws, determining the hours of labor, and intended in reality to determine by Statute the price of labor. Every Trade Union in England is a standing protest against Free Trade, or the principle that every man has the right to sell his labor for what he can get for it; and indeed underlying, vivifying the democratic agitation that to-day, throughout the world, is agitating the surface of society is the popular revolt against Free Trade and its principles " Communism, Socialism" are the names applied to this revolt; and he must be a very superficial observer indeed who fails to see that in every country of the globe, the people, as distinguished from the bourgeoisse, or capitalists, are heart and soul anti Free Traders.

Therefore again Mr. Bright will soon find bimself called upon to make another selection: to elect whether he shall remain faithful to Free Trade doctrines, and thereby break with democracy, to which he owes his political existence, his influence, and his seat in the Cabinet; or whether he shall abandon Free Trade, and henceforward look to an anti-Free Trade democracy

We believe that Mr. Bright will not be long in making his choice. He is a democrat, and owes all that he has to democracy. He was a Free Trader, because Free Trade, not as an abstract principle, but as applied to the trade income suited his pecuniary interests as a manufacturer, and furnished him with an appropriate text for denouncing hereditary lauded aristocracy, and the country gentlemen of England. So far Mr. Bright was, and we dare say still is, a Free Trader; but when the day shall arrive, as arrive it must, when the advocacy of "Free Trade" principles shall be unpopular, we believe that Mr. Bright will, without a scruple, discard them.

We find these views confirmed to a certain extent in the last number of the Edinburgh Review - an organ of the old anti- Coru Law and Free Trade party. Speaking of the favor that the principle of Protection meets with in the Australian Colonies the Reviewer says:-

"This hearty devotion to the principles of monopoly confirms the suspicion that in England, the labouring classes were solisted in the cause of Free Trade, not through leve of its doctrine, but through

antagonism to the equirearchy; and that, if ever they obtain the control of the Legislature, they will reimpose a Protective duty in behalf of themselves.' Edinburgh Review, pp. 238, 239.

Not a doubt of it. Free Trade, which implies unlimited competition, means cheap labor, and the democracy want to make labor dear. The democracy therefore bates and fears Free Trade, though to the capitalist it no doubt offers the fairest prospects of making profitable investments. But Mr. Bright, when he shall cease to be a democrat, or the representative man of English democracy, will cease to be of any consequence in the political order; so that when the day of trial comes, we expect to see him renouncing and indeed denouncing all his old Free Trade principles, by the advocacy of which he first became a power in the political world.

Protestants are fast beginning to complain of the evils to society that bave their source in the low and mere worldly views that Protestantism gives respecting marriage. Thus in a paragraph in the Witness, we read that at a recent meet. ing of Anglican ministers at Toronto, the Bishop of that sect "spoke of the lax views, in reference to the sacredness of the marriage tie, now becoming so prevalent, especially in the neighboring republic, as evidenced by the frequency of divorces."

The Protestant Bishop should, however, have

added that it is was to Protestantism, to the re-

volt against the Catholic Church and her doc-

trine that marriage is a sacrament, and indissoluble, that these lax views are owing; that the doctrine that marriage is a "mere civil contract" is essentially a Protestant doctrine, from which logically flow all the evils complained of, and the " frequent divorces" which he deplored. Either marriage is a sacrament, the parties to which are bound together by God in indissoluble bonds over which man and man's laws have no control; or it is a mere civil contract, which, like any other civil contract, whether for the delivery of a specified quantity of pork, or the construction of a line of railroad, may be dissolved by, and with the mutual consent of, the contracting parties. No intermediate position betwixt the rigid sacramental doctrine of the Catholic Church, and the views advocated by the "Free Lovists," is logically tenable: for if God has determined the nature and conditions of the sexual unions of His creatures, man has no power to set aside, or to modify God's laws; and if He bas not so determined those conditions, then has He left every man, and every woman, free to determine them for himself or herself, and man has no right to abridge the liberty that God has seen fit to accord to them. In short, all human legislation on marriage itself - we speak not of the civil accidents thence necessarily accruing, such as the right of succession to property, &c. - is of two things, one : - Either sacrilegious trampling under foot of the Divine Law, or a monstrous and tyrappical interference with the rights of man. Catholics who masst that marriage is a sacrament, that the parties thereunto are joined together by God, and cannot, therefore, upon any pretext whatsoever, be put asunder by man, occupy an intelligible, a defensible position. So do the "Free Lovists" who maintain that, as God has prescribed no conditions for the sexual unions of His creatures, so man has no right to abridge or restrict the liberty that He has endowed them with. But the position of the party intermediate betwixt Catholics and the Free Lovists, who twaddle decorously about irreligious views of marriage, and who yet dare not speak out boldly and assert that marriage is essentially a religious, rather than a "mere civil contract," who, though Protestants themselves, cry out against the lax views which their system naturally generates, is so absurd that it is impossible altogether to suppress a feeling of contempt for the intellect of these who occupy it. Were we not Catholics, we should most certainly hold, advocate, and do our best to disseminate the principles and practices of the Free Lovists, who, of all Protesting sectaries, are, on the question of the union and relation of the sexes, the most logical, the most strictly in harmony with Protestant principles, and, therefore, the most anti Christian, and the most dangerous to society. We do not say immoral; because morality implies a divine law, without which all acts would be morally indifferent .-Now the Profestant theory that marriage is a mere civil contract, and the subject of human legislation, implies that God has not legislated thereupon; that He has not determined the conditions of the sexual unions of His creatures, or how they shall be put together; and that He does not bind or join the contracting parties together, or otherwise man could not put them asunder: - therefore, as God, according to the Protestant theory, has not legislated upon the subject, there is no moral superiority in one kind of sexual union over another. Man's law may favor the one at the expense of the other; but if the Catholic doctrine be false, and the Protestant doctrine be true, though there may be a legal, there can be no moral, difference betwixt what is called marriage, and what is branded as concubinage.

Remittances in cur next.

(Communicated.)

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. McDONALD.

We have to announce the death of the much regretted Rev. Mr. McDonald, a young priest who died of Yellow Fever, at the Island of Key. West, Florida, on the night of the 21st July. Here are a few details respecting his last moments, which we insert with much pleasure, as they show in what great esteem he was held by the residents of that far distant land; what interests were taken in his sad lot, the moment he was known to be sick, and with what veneration we surround our Canadian Missionaries in the land of the stranger.

Here follows a letter of the Lady Superior of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, (Convent of Hochelaga), to M. l'Abbe Allard, at this moment in Canada :--

" My dear Father,-Scarcely had you left Key West half an hour-I could still see the steamer that was bearing you away-when they came to announce the sudden illness of our kind Father McDonald, sho had fainted in the Sacristy. whilst robing bimself to say Mass, and who had been taken ill of yellow fever. To tell you how I felt is impossible; I had thought of such a misfortune several times before your departure. but I did not expect it would take place so soon.

"My resolution was soon taken, which was to reach his bedside, accompanied by one of the Sisters, and to remain by him so long as the fever lasted. But, my God, what objections the good people of Key West brought to bear against us, fearing for our welfare, and that we might take the fever; they did all they could to convince us that it would be better for us not to go out of our convent. Message upon message came to forbid us to come into town; everybody takes part in the matter, particularly the doctor; human prudence exhausts itself in vain reason-

" Charity and the duties of the heart carried us towards our good sick Father; at sun down we went to the Presbytery-Sister Octavia and my. self; our patient was in the greatest suffering from a violent fever, but calm and resigned. His unalterable patience was the edification of every body; I need, however, not tell you so, for you know the virtues which characterizes the Rev. Mr. McDonald. He is an angel of piety, whether in health or sickness; all in him bears towards God.

"This morning, at half-past four, we went again to see our dear patient, and to join with him in our morning prayers. The fever had much abated; we remained only a quarter of an hour with him ? he appeared to suffer much less. The doctor came to the convent at 8 a.m.; he was very desponding. He said the good Father McDonald was a little more feverish, but did not loose hopes of ultimately saving him, although he was very teeble; he objected to our returning to town. My God. my God, have mercy on us! They telegraphed to Havana last evening for a Jesuit Priest; they hope he will be here to morrow evening. Heaven grant he may! We are all very anxious that the good Father McDonald may not die : for this good hope we all pray. Yes, we pray that God in His infinite merey may apare him to us. Next week I will write you. -I have the sweet hope that he is out of danger. All the Sisters are as well as when you left them, as to health, but we are plunged into the deepest grief, as are all the Catholics in the Island. The good Father McDonald receives the best attention from every body who surround him-nothing is spared to cure him on their part. I will write you again next week, and in the meantime pray for us.

"SR. M E. SUP.
"Convent of Mary Immaculate. "Key West, Fiorida, 19th July, 1869.

" P.S .- We are just arrived from the Presigtery. Father McDonald is very bad, the doctor bays be is in danger; we are in despair --we hope against hope. Death alone will convince us that he is not to remain with us; God is too good, he will grant our prayer."

Such are the details of the death of this missionary, fallen a martyr so young and so far from his friends; but whose virtues had already rendered so dear to the flock he was so much attached to. "Beati qui in Domino morsuntur!"

Good News .- My dear Friends,- It is with feelings of joy that I announce to you the joyful tidings which I received a tew days ago and will I am certain alleviate you of your long felt sorrow about the sorrowful news which was going around for some months past, that the Rev. Bernard McFeely whilst returning to Ireland was drowned. I received a letter a few days ago from one of his friends announcing his safe arrival on the green shores of Ireland after encountering many severe storms, and can only attribute his safe landing to the all powerful protecting hand of God. No doubt his many friends will be glad to hear of this, especially those around Fitzroy and Pakenham where he labored zealously for several years discharging the works of his holy mission and endeared to himself the love, respect and veneration of all classes coming in contact with him.

AMICUS.

the Very Rev. Provincial Vanden Berghe received into the Missionary Order of the Oblats Fathers, O. M. J., Brother Christophe Prosper Phaneuf, of the Novitiate at Lachine. The interesting ceremony of the Profession took place at the Village Church of Sault St. Louis-the the damage done is considerable, the lightning RR. PP. Burtin of the Sault and Grenier of the accomplishing here what the water did elsewhere. Novitiate and others being present. We understand the newly professed leaves for the Society's that the barn of Mr. Hurteau was in flames. House at Ottawa on the 26th inst., to review Nothing could be done to save it, and for a long his ecclesiastical studies under the Members of time it burned, sending a flame upwards of such the same Missionary Order.

His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, arrived at Halifax on the 23rd inst., accompanied by his body was talking about this morning, and that it Governor, Col. Elphenstone, and Lieutenant Piekard, Equery.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL .- This excellent educational establishment will re-open on Monday, 30th inst., at Nos. 6, 8, and 10, St. Constant Street, Montreal.

THE BISHOP AND L'INSTITUT CANADIEN .-La Minerve says that the Court of Rome has decided against L'Institut in its appeal against the decision of Bishop Bourget.

Monseigneur Langevin, Bishop of St. Germain de Rimouski, is about to leave for Rome. in order to attend the Œcumenical Council, and sails on Saturday in the ' Nestorian.

The Abbe Valois is about to proceed to Rome with Bishop Tache of the Diocese of St. Bonilace and has generously undertaken to defray all the expenses of the voyage.

On Tuesday Bishop Tache bestowed the veil upon the following ladies, at the convent of the Grey Nun Hospital: Sister Sophie Berthelette; Sister Maria Elizabeth Gervais ; Sister Josephine Tasse; Sister Mary Bridget Franklin. The following ladies were also admitted as Novices:-Sister Aune Lalande; Sister Georgina Sctustu; shirt, no finnel, an American quarter dellar and Sister Eleanor Belleau, Sister Georgina Desno yers, Sister Delia Chicoive,

RETIREMENT .- We see by the Patriot that the Revd. Angus McDonald is about to resign his position as Rector of St. Dunstan's College. fil health is, we believe, the cause of the revd. gentleman's leaving the Institution in which he has labored so long and so successfully. Mr. McDonald has devoted the best of his years to the cause of education. His has been a life of sell-sacrifice. While other men of Lis age, who do not possess a tithe of his ability or his energy, have amassed property-have become independent. Father Angus after sixteen years untiring industry, leaves the College as poor a man as when he entered it. We are sure that Mr. McDonald's self denying labors are not unap preciated by those for whose benefit he has expended his best energies without stint. We more substantial acknowledgmen than mere thanks.

Our hest wishes attend the reverend gentleman wherever he goes. We sincerely hope that he will quickly recover his health and strength, and that we shall, ere long, bear of his again exerting his talents in some new sphere of usefulness .-P. E. I. Progress.

morning shows that from 1863 to 1868, both in- the annals of marine disaster and should be made the clusive, no less than 15,438 sick and destitute persons of all sexes, ages and nationalities were admitted and provided for in this establishment. In addition 12 000 persons were also prescribed for by the physicians and ladies of the hospitel. During the period in question 2.000 deaths were recorded. The Hotel Dieu now protects and sustains 17 aged men, 25 aged women, 48 male and 30 female ornhans. It receives an annual allowance of \$1,600 from the Provincial Government. - Gazette 18.

A CORRECTION. - The report that Owen Smith, the messenger of the Royal Canadian informed that he had leave of absence to go to the United States. He has not taken with him any of the Bank's money. What he owed to were very remarkable.

Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, has been elected a member of the Standing Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science now in session at Salem, Mass. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association Crevier, St. Cesaire; The Abbe Brunet, Quebec; Michaud and Stekel of the Public Works Depart-Rev. Th. Hamel, Quebec.

Professor Sterry Hunt, read a paper on 'Norte or Labradorite Rocks' before the ronto, while bathing. He was ten years of age. American Scientific Association on Thursday.

THE STORM .- The long expected rain storm, which has been collecting for the last week, came last night (Thursday night 19th inst.) with such vigor as to cause it and the thunder storm that arrived hand in hand with it, to be the sole topic ten and eleven o'clock last night, the first deep and ominous growls of the coming storm were heard, and it was five o'clock this morning before time the quantity of water which fell was enormous, and the damage done by it on the island, and in the vicinity must be very great. In the \$9,000 Several of the wealthy merchants gave city, houses which have been proudly and con- \$1,000 each towards the work. fidently pronounced by their landlords, 'wind, unceasing pour down of water, and cellar kitchers last night drenched with water. It is in the country, however, that the damage is most aplow lands, immediately on this side of the village is water to the depth of from two to four feet, the haycocks being nearly submerged, and the

OBLATION .- On the Feast of the Assumption | standing bay being altogether under the water. | that there will be this fail a return of a large propor-A number of magnificent beds of cabbage are completely covered, and several market gardeners will suffer immensely. The houses pear the station are flooded, many of the occupants having to retire from the lower to the upper flats on account of the encroaching waters. At Longueuil At about twelve o'clock the bells of the village rang out an alarm, and it was soon discovered intense brightness, that some of the streets in the city were illuminated by it. It is surmised that the barn was struck by the lightning that preceded turned to Halifax by 8 p.m. 'that great hurst about ten o'clock' which everysmouldered until about 12, when it broke out in full force. We learn that the damage done amounted to about \$2,000 which is covered by insurance.—News 20th inst.

FOUND DROWNED .- Oa Thursday, Judge Coursol, on reaching home, was intormed by some of his children that something was in the pond in the rear of his house. With his son-in-law, Mr. Coursel got into a little flat boat and proceeded to where the object was floating. Seeing that it was a dead body, he endeavoured to raise it, and discovered it to be that of a man. Before taking it out of the water, Mr. Coursol notified the volice and Dr. McCallum, who were immediately in attendance, and the body was taken out of the nond and removed to the Windmill dead-house. where it was viewed and examined the same evening by Mr. Coroner Jones. At the inquest yesterday morning, Judge Coursol, Dr. McCallum and Sergeant Hunter of the Water Police, hav ing given their testimony, the body having been examined by the medical man and jury, a verdict of Found Drowned was returned. The deceased appeared to be between twenty-three and twentyfour years of age, face oval, no beard. whiskers or moustache, dark brown hair, hands and feet rather small, dressed in a black frock coat, vest and trowsers, Wellington boots and white cotton a small white pocket-handkerchief in his pocket. A black felt hat was floating in the water where he was picked up. All the clothes were good. On Sunday evening last the lodge keeper's daughter saw a man dressed in black, evidently under the influence of liquor, staggering along in the direction of the pond, which is surrounded by a high fence, from which a board had been removed. It is supposed that, frightened at the dogs, who where barking furiously, the unfortunate man had tried to escape through the fence, and met his fate. He was recognized by his father Joseph Marcotte, who has an iron foundry on Craig street.

The mansion of the Hon. Mr Rose has undergone extensive and costly renovations and embellishments to prepare for the reception of the Prince on the 20th September, the day on which he assumes possession. This mansion, which is elegant and commodions, is situated on a commanding eminence on the brow exact soon to hear of their receiving some of the mountain, and enjoys an uninterrupted view over Montreal to the Southern shore of the S'. Lawrence. It was the residence of the Prince of Wales during his brief sojourn in this city. - Daily News.

It would appear from the report of the Captain of the S. S. Germania that no less than three steamships,-another in addition to the Germania and the Cleopaira, ran ashore at Trepassay, off Cape Race, on the ni ht those two steamships were wrecked. The third one, however got off safely and for all we know may be at her port of destination. L'HOTEL DIEU.-A letter published this coincidence is a very remarkable one, unparalled in subject of a very careful inquiry. There was a heavy fog on the night in question, in which the three vessels seem to have lost their bearings, impelled, probably, by the great force and deviation of the Gulf Stream; but whether this deviation was caused by the eclipse cannot, of course, be ascertained at this nascent stage of what may be called the solar science and its laws .- Gazette

The sentence of Poitras, who is now awaiting the execution of the death penalty passed upon him a short time ago, at Saguenay, for the murder of Ouellet, has been respited until 20th September. A petition, numerously algued by the people residing in the district where the trial took place, asking the sentence to be commuted to imprisonment for life, has been presented to Sir John Young; and it is said Bank, had absconded, is not correct. We are the respite is granted to give His Excellency an appropriately of ascertaining further particulars about Poitras' casa.

On Saturday last, Mr P. P. Kelly, while crossing Lock No. 17 of the canal in the village of Grenville, the carter Marlow, or others, does not prove that fell into the water, in consequence of a vacant space he has absconded, although the circumstances in the iron railing. A barge being locked at the time, no assistance could be given in time to save his life. The body was recovered on Sunday morning; the resident coroner empanelled a jury, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts. The deceased was a sober industrious man, and much respected by all who knew him .- News 21st inst.

It is said that Government has ordered a survey of the land between the Lachine Canal and further at the same sitting :- Rev. Charles J. Bethune, instructed the engineers to report on the water level Credit, Oaterio; David A. P. Watt, Montreal; at different points Mr. Baillarge will have charge The Abbe L. Provancher, Portneuf; Dr. J. A. of the survey and will be assisted by Massry. Parent,

> A son of Wm. Halley, Type Foundries Agent, was drowned yesterday at Mimico, five miles west of To-

> WELLAND,-The Welland Telegraph regrets that the prevalence of wet weather lately should have had such a disastrous effect upon the hay crop. In the townships, however the wheat looks to be in excellent condition.

The enterprise of Strathroy is indicated by the fact that it will shortly have four substantial Churches. of conversation on the street to-day. Between The new Baptist Church is near completion. It will seat 450 persons and cost about \$2,500. The new Roman Catholic Church is also nearing completion. It will be the largest and finest Church in Strathroy. The edifice is of brick and in size will be 99 x 40 feet the war of the elements was ended. During this furnishing sittings for about a thousand persons. A gallery is being erected at the south and of the building as also a spire to be one hundred and twenty feet high. The entire cost of the edifice will be about

The following is from the St Johns News, and weather and water tight' have succumbed to the speaks for itself:-" The hard times in the States have entailed so much misery and herdship upon the which have been hitherto innocent of damp, were dians are returning to Canada every day. Each train from the States to this station has on board a good many of these hapless wanderers, "most of them parent. A ride on the Lachine railroad track look poorer than they did when they left Usnada" this moraing, will show the harm done. On the low lands, immediately on this side of the village work should they come back, and we have heard of

tion of the Ganadians who left their homes in the Spring. We trust their experience will be worth something to them." The News farther says in another place:—"Every train that passes through St. Johns from the South has numbers of emigrant Canadians, who return home empty handed and dis beartened. They have not found what they sough over the border; they come back ready to labor for us and for themselves in their native land."

Sr. John, August 19 - The Windsor and Annapo lis Railway was opened yesterday from Grand Pre to Annapolis, about 70 miles. The Governor Gene-tal, Sir Hastings Doyle, Sir Geo. B. Cartier and Archbishop Connolly, and a large party from Halifax were present. Luncheon was served in the car shed at Kentville, when two hundred gentlemen including the Arcobishop of Halifax, Sir Hestings Doyle and Sir Geo. E. Carrier, sat down. The party re-

The St. Johns News learns that the Dominion Government has granted an annual pension, of one hundred and forty dollars, to the widow and children of the late Andrew Kirkpatrick, of Frelighsburgh, who served in the Frelighsburgh Volunteer Company during the Fenian raid, and while there contracted the disease which ended in his death.

Among the passengers in the ship Duncan which arrived in this port on Friday last, was John Caven, E'q., wife and four children. This gentleman we believe, has been appointed to one of the Professorships in St. Dunstana College, The Rev. A. Mc. Donald, has resigned the Rectorship of this Institution, in consequence of ill bealth. He has obtained leave of absence from the Diocese for one year. The Very Rev. James McDonald, of Indian River, succeeds him as Rector. - P. E. I. Herald.

#### BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Nothing can gladden the parent's beart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robus health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, andisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, bence nearly all are sickly, thin and pale. That great specific Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain

#### Birth,

On the 19th inst, at 356 Dorchester Street, Mrs Henry R. Gray of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, at No. 60 Chaboilez street, Mrs James Traynor, of a sos. In this city, on the 22nd August, Mrs. James Longmore of a sou.

#### Died.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., Maurice, son of Wm. Halley, of Toronto, aged ten years and three

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug. 24, 1869. Flour-Pollards, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 75 \$3.80; Fine, \$4.35 to \$4.40; Super.. No. 2 \$4.80 to \$4.90; Superfine \$5.20 \$5,25; Fancy \$5.35 to \$5.40; Extra, \$5.40 to \$5,50; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2 45 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. Gaimeal per brl. of 200 lbs. -\$5.75 to 6,00.

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,15 ta \$0.00.

Asbes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.40 to \$5.45 Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,82; Thirds, \$4,30 to 435 .-First Pearls, 5,65 to 5 67. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, 28 50 to 28.75 ;-

Prime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$21.50 to 22.00. BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with letest sales of common to medium at 17c to 18c -good per choice Western bringing ooc. to ooc.

Onsess, per lb. - 10 to 11c. LARD, per lb .- 16c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about

\$0.70 to \$0.75. PEASE, per 60 lbs. -\$1,45.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Aug 24, 1869.

ļ	Flour, country, per quinta		13	9	to	14	0	
I	Oatmeal. do		16	9	;0	17	в	
	Indian Mesi, do		10	0	to	0	0	
İ	Rye-Flour, do	••••	00	0	to	00	0	
	DAIRY PRODUCE.							
	Butter, fresh, per 1		1	2	to	1	3	
	Do, Balt do (inferior)	••••	0	10	to	0	11	
i	Cheese, do	• • • •	0	đ	to	0	0	
ļ	Apples, per barrel		\$0,00 to \$0.					
i	Apples, per barrel Hay, per 100 bundles,	• • • •	<b>4</b> 9	.00	to	\$1	0.	
i	Straw	••••	<b>\$</b> 5	00,	to	\$	8.	

# LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

DUTIES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE

SIXTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1869.

# INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklew. Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully recaived at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham-Doly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT FOR Dist. of Montrest. LOWER CANADA.

In the matter of ANTHONY WALSH and MAT-THEW H WALSH, as well as co-partners, as personally and individually,

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, as we'l as co partners 's personally and individually, will apply, by the undersigned their attorneys, to the said Court sitting in and for the said District, on the nineteenth day of October next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, for their discharge under the provisions of the said Insolvent Act. Montreal, 10th August, 1869

HELLAW YNOHTHAM, as co-partners and individually, by LEBLANC & CASSIDY, their Attorneys ad litem.

Province of Quebec, ? SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. **INSOLVENT ACT OF 1964** 

In the matter of MARCOU & HENDERSON, of the City of Montreal, Hatters and Furriers,

Insolvents.

On the Seventeenth day of November next. the ucdersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge

MARCOU & HENDERSON. J. N. MONGEON, Their Attorney. 2m2

# ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



GRAND PIC-NIC TO ST. LAMBERTS.

(IN AID OF THE CHARITALE FUND) ON THURSDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

GREAT PROGRAMME OF GAMES.

CHAMPION LACROSSE MATCH. SHAMROOK LACROSSE CLUB.  $V_{\mathcal{E}_{\bullet}}$ 

CAUGHNAWAGA INDIANS.

· FOOT BALL MATCH &c , &c. RENAUD'S SPLENDED QUARRILLE BAND for Dancing. Refreshments on Temperance Principles at City

STEAMER "MAID OF CANADA" Will leave the Wharf Every Hour from 9 A.M. to Tickets 25 Cents; Children 121 Cents, W. J. WALSH,

Recording Secretary. CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

GRAND RAFFLE OF PRIZES. TO BE HELD IN THE

ST. BRIDGET'S REFUGE On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1869.

let PRIZE Presented by REV. FATHER DOWD, Lives of the Saints, value.....\$21.00 2nd Parzu-Gift of President, a Dougy Bible, Calf, Gilt Edges and Plates ..... 10 00

rd PRIZH-\$10 in Gold. 3th PRIZE-Steel Engraving, The Angels of

the Passion, 3 feet 21 width, Rose-6th Prize-A Gold Pen holder,....

THE SELLER OF EACH BOOK SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ONE TICKET.

Tickets, 25 Cents each. M. J. McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL EDUCATION,

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE, Near Montreal, P.Q. THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WED-NESDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER NEXT. 53

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who helds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to an engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October next, stating salary. Address,-"A. G., Teacher, office of this paper.

#### A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms, to be made to the Rev. O Gay, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa

N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869.

### WANTED.

TWO MALE TEACHERS in the English language, holding elementary diplomas. For further particulars apply to William Hart, Secretary Treasurer, St. Columbus, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q.

# WANTED,

A FIRST CLASS LADY TRACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. Must be competent to take charge of a Choir. Good salary given. Apply immediately to, J. KNOWLSON, Sec.,

Lindsay, Ont. July 29, 1869.

THE R. C. BISHOP'S SCHOOL. MONTREAL.

THE SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

THIS School is under the direction of the gentlemen of the R. C. Bishop's Palace.

The Course of Study is exclusively commercial Although the French and English languages are nearly on the same footing, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, forms of Notes, Letters, Receipts, &c., are

taught only in English. Pupils may be admitted even at the age of six ; the juniors have a special rule to follow; their teacher is a clergyman, and they receive, simultaneously with elementary education, the special religious cares re-

quired by their age. Pupils from other educational institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the Directors of the same.

The course embraces three years for those who can read French and English and write when admitted. A fourth year is required for special studies.

Parents receive, at least every two months, a reort of the conduct, application and success of their children.

All pupils above eight years old must attend the religious exercises in the Cathedral, on Sundays and Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness and

frequent non-attendance without just cause, render pupils subject to expulsion. Parents must make known the cause of the non-attendance of their chil-

Besides the Director, four Professors (three laymen and one clergyman) are connected with the teach-HOURS OF SCHOOL AND OF STUDY.

for Young Pupils of the Preparatory Class. Class A. M., from 9 to 11 o'clock. P. M., from 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR ALL OTHER PUPILS. Stady A. M, from 8 to 9 o'clock. P. M., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

Class A. M., from 9 to 11 o'clock. P. M., from 2 to 4 o'clock. Study A. M., from 12 to 12 o'clock. P. M., from 41 to 5i o'clock.

Holiday on the afternoon of Tuesday and Thurs-

For Pupils who attend study, per month, \$1 25. For. Juniors who do not attend study, per month, \$1 00 N. B. Each pupil must provide his own writing

desk and chair for study. Tuition is payable monthly and in advance. For everything concerning the school, apply to the Director, at the Parior of the school, St Mar-

garet St., No. 35, on Monday, Wednesday and Satur-

day, from 8 to 10 A. M.

the Oblates, O. M. J., will re-open, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of SEPTEMBER, and it is bound that those intending to enter will be punctual at the commencement of the Scholszile Term, that all may be able to commence their classes at the same time. The location of this spacious building, whose beautiful situation is well known to those who have ever had the pleasure of visiting its hallowed walls, ta surpassed by few in this part of Canada, It is beautifully situated on a lofty eminence overlooking the surrounding districts and distant valleys, The view from the Gollege is most pleasing, especially

ST. JOSEPR'S COLLEGE, OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE of ST. JOSEPH'S, conducted by

with a fine view of the Capital of our new Dominion. towards the Parliament Buildings, which, for magnificence and grandeur, are equalled by very few. except those in England. It is hoped that these good self-levoted Fathers, whose whole time is, in a special manner, devoted to instructing those placed under their care will meet with universal encouragement on the part of the public. Particular attention is paid to the moral training and good health of the students, which are essentially necessary for the basis of a sound education. Every facility is given to the young student of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language, together with the English, for trefacquirement of these, every opportunity is afforded at all times under the watchful guidance of their professors. It is enough to say that the Rev. Father Tabaret will be Superior of the College, whose everlasting desire is for the good of those placed under his protection to impart to them the good seeds which will spring up and produce a bundredfold

Any information regarding the rules, the terms, or other matters relating to the College, can be had on application to the Rev. Father Martin, Manager. Ottawa, August. 1869.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL. The re-opening of the Classes of the Jacques Cartier Model School will take place on

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST OF SEPT. NEXT.

Children are admitted to it from 5 to 16 years of age. This school, as is known, is under the direction of the Jacques Cartler Normal School. The course of studies is composed of two divisions.

The first is wholly elementary. The childien begin reading in both languages, writing and calcula-

The second comprises a course of three years. FIRST YEAR - Reading, Roots, Etymology, and Rudiments of Grammar in both languages; Rudiments of Arithmetic; Mental Calculations.

SECOND YEAR. - Grammar, Arithmetic and Calculation, continued; Translation from English to French. and vice versa; inistitory Geography.

Third Year. - Study of both languages considued

to the rudiments of Composition, Book-keeping, rudiments of Algebra and of Geometry, Sacred History, and History of Canada. lu all the classes religious instructions under the direction of the Principal. Lessons on the Sciences

and Natural History. TERMS: 3 TO IC SHILLINGS.

2 w2.

BOARDING SCHOOL

#### AND AUADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the build ing heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term - 1st September next.

From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottaws, will be as follows:

1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French-with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments,

for Day Scholars only).

2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day

Scholars only. 3rd Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street, known as Notre Dame du Sacre Cour. In this last establishment young ladies can have senerate rooms if such be the wish of their parents. The non Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective churches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of bealth for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will he, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually extended to them.

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will to given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. The Classes will be Opened on THURSDAY, the

12th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock. Ottawa, July, 1869. 2m49.

### COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA, ONT.

THE cheapest Educational Institution in Central Canada. A complete course of Ulassical and Come mercial Training, as well English as French taught. Music and Fine Arts form extra charges. The classes will open on Wednesday the first of Septem-

# TERMS:

Board and Tuition \$100 per annum, payable half yearly in advance in Bankable Funds. Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed and Bedding may be had at the College-charges extra Ottawa, August 9th, 1869.

> CONVENT OF THE SISTERS of the

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 101 MONTHS.

TERMS:

PER MONTH. Board and Tuition in the English and French Bed and Bedding...... 150 Washing ..... 1.00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the nurents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expir-

ation of the term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters.
Classes RE-OPEN on FIEST of SEPTEMBER.

Williamstown, Ang 15 h 1869,

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TRANCE.

The reduction in the French army which was announced with some emphasis by the Constitutionnel has collapsed into the proportions of a simple piece of routine. What is now about to happen is what happens every year. The men who are on six months furlough are dismissed after the annual inspection, and those whose five years of active service has exnired are released PAsmee further informs us that the numbers reduced have also been greatly exaggerated.

THE SENATUS CONSULTUM. -The Senate met on Monday to hear M. Duvergier read out the twelve articles which are to form the basis of the new Constitution. The responsibility of the Emperor is maintained, and Ministers are to depend upon and are to be presided over by him. but they are to be impeachable by the Senate, and are expressly declared to be responsible. As the Legislative Body is to share with the Emperor to right of originating laws, and as members of each House are to be eligible as Ministers, it meeting to protest against the arbitrary conduct of will be the fault of the Assembly if it does not | the Volunteers. gain a control over public affaire. lo his opening address M. Rouber observed that political wisdom consisted in adopting changes whenever the state of public opinion proved their necessity. He asserted that the Emperor had always acted upon this principle, and observed that some per sons were inclined to fear that he had gone too far in this direction, while others blamed him for not going faster and farther. The former, he said, were over timid, and the latter over-impatient. For it was impossible to expect that France would remain stationary, while on the other band the Government was bound to give the nation effectual guarantees against revolution. Here we believe is the key to the Emperor's policy. He would be very glad to find himself in the comparative security possessed by a constitutional monarch, if he could do so without strengthening the hostility to his dynasty which characterizes a section of the Opposition. If the latter would only, like M. Jules Favre, put revolution entirely out of the question, they might do pretty much as they pleased with regard to organic reforms. But confidence in their intentions can only be the growth of time; and concession is therefore likely to be gradual.

Speech or M. Rouher .- The following are the principal passages of the speech delivered by M. Rouher in introducing the Senatus Consultum to the Senate :- Gentlemen and dear Colleagues,-The Senate is summoned to examine important modifications proposed to be introduced into the Constitution of the Empire.-These modifications appeared to have been pre pared by a happy accord between the Government and the Corps Legislatif. The appeal which is now made to your constituent power mvites your co-operation in a work whose grandeur equals its difficulties. Above the fundamental principles which govern them, the institutions of a people contain prescriptions, regulations, and attributes which vary according to the progress of manners and ideas. The science of politics consists in carrying these changes into effect when public opinion has set forth that considered them expedient and beneficial. No Sovereign has been more faithful than the Emperor to that line of policy, at once skilful and provident. Invested by universal suffrage with imthis continuous movement of transformution of the autocratic Empire into the Li starting point is an amnesty, whose successive convulsion, culminates in a perfected balance of the public powers, and a better distribution of their rights and attributes. No doubt there are those who will cast a saddened glance behind them, and view with anxiety the long journey that has been performed. There are others, no doubt, whose impatience will lead them to impugn what they consider the sluggishness of this progressive march. This impatience and these regrets are alike unjust. To wish that France should remain stationary, whilst Liberal doctrines prevail all over Europe, would have been tentamount to ignoring the necessary law of our influence in the world, whilst it would have weak ened to the detriment of the future, the sacred bonds which connect the Napoleonic dynasty with the French nation. Such interests could not possibly allow us to take into account the preoccupations arising from the use-ever im passioned, often rash-which is invariably made of political liberties. But, to allow oneself to glide carelessly down the slope which leads to a well-known precipice would be to forget that this nation has the right of requiring of its Government absolute security against violent passions, wild hopes, and implacable hatreds. According to an august utterance, the Empire is popular enough to come to terms with liberty and strong enough to protect liberty against anarchy. That is the truth. No good citizen in France wishes to impair that strength of the Government; the experiment has been made: and a revolution is but a wretched counterfest of what is called progress and civilization. The Senate will therefore study the constitutional reforms which will be proposed to it without vain timidity or hasty infatuation, but with the firm intention of interpreting and consecrating by its deliberations the will of the nation. If the efforts of the Government and the great political bodies attain the object submitted to their patriotism, a trust barmony and a more fruit ful solidarity will be established between the public powers, and Imperial institutions will thereby acquire more strength, splendour, and popularity. The importance of this session is caculated to render more painful still for the Senate the loss of the illustrious commentator of our constitutional statutes, of him who, during sixtesu years, directed our discussions. More than ever shall we want to conduct our labours, bat intelligence, sharpered by the knowledge of law and philosophy, that wast erudition, that great experience learnt in a career mixed up with all the great events of contemporaneous history. He whom the Emperor has been gracious enough to select to succeed M. Troplong, can never have any other am-

bition than to anjoy those qualities of the presidency,

which spring from uprightness of intentions and the

impartially, and to leave entire liberty to the tribune. The independence of each speaker is the first condition of the independence and authority of our deliberations. Your amenity, and courtesy will render my mission easy, and should I accomplish it properly, the most precious evidence I could desire will be your effectionate deference.

SPAIN

Madrid, August 1-The 'Official Gazette' publishes a circular of Senor Silvels to the diplomatic representatives abroad in which the Minister says that the moment has now arrived for complately renewing diplomatic relations with foreign Powers. The Carat the same time of year. The Moniteur de lists in the province of Lecn are increaseing and they now number 400 srmed men.

The commander of the Centre Battalion of Volunteers of La Libertad has been making himself obnoxious to the citizens by a series of violent proceedings, He has organized a band in Madrid with orders to borsewhip journalists and tradespeople who are known to be opposed to the present state of things. The editors of the Rigio a journal of moderate views were assaulted and dangerously wounded and several persons who have been threatened are leaving Madrid. A shop in the Mayor Place has been sacked or account of caps such as are worn in the Burque Provinces having been found there. The civic and judicial authorities are powerless to prevent these acis of violence and the journalists of Madrid have held a

Aug. 2 .- Yesterday General Prim had a long con versation, during the reception held at his house, with M. Mercier de Lostende, the French Ambassa-dor, and afterwards with M. Wersweiller, who has recently arrived from France. General Prim stated that no anxiety need be entertained respecting the Uarlist movement. His journey to Vichy is not yet definiti-eiy decided upon. Several artests have been made in Navarre.

The ramour which has been carrent that Spain and the United States had entered into negotiations for recognizing the independence of Caba is categorically denied.

It is asserted that that the Government will shortly call out the soldiers of the reserve. Intelligence is published here of a Carlist rising at Tortosa and Teruel, but according to official advices this news is

unfounded. Aug 4.-Two Carlist leaders were shot yesterday it Cliudad Real by order of a Court-martial. The Volunteers of Prioge, in the province of Cordova. have defeated a band of insurgents. The position of

affairs is improving. Aug 5 .- After the execution of the two Carlists at Giudad Real the band to which they belonged petitioned the Government for an amnesty. The Carlist bands are successively dispersing throughout the

The doubts I had of the existence of a widespread and dangerous plot in favour of Don Carlos are much diminished. Making allowance for the exaggerations of partisan journals, I am now convinced that a vast conspiracy has existed for some time, and still exists with a view to place that Prince on the Throne; and that, with all the liberalism of the army no inconalderable number of non-commissioned officers of the line and of special corps have been not unsuccessfully

The motives that actuated them are intelligible. The late revolution gave more prominence than ever to the military and it is not surprising that men seeing so many who less than a year ago were their own equals now superior officers should grasp at this op portunity for advancement is the same manner The army, and particularly the class of subaitern and noncommissioned officers though of decidedly liberal tendencies, is not, or at least was not, Republican. Neither can they comprehend a Regency like that of General Serrano. They well understood its necessity when Queen Isabella was a child, and when her mother administered the affairs of the kingdom in her name; and that of Espartero while the Queen Was still in her minority. But to continuo a Regen. cy when there are so many candidates eager for the Throne seems preposterous. Be this as it may, it is certain that Don Carlos, whatever be his merits or his deficiences, has far more partisans than, I confessa I imagined. He has found money in Spain, in France, and, it appears, in England - in Spain about 15 millions of reals, in France and England I cannot mense power, he has ever considered that power say how much. It is certain, too, that there are as the property of the nation. It will not be some thousands of his partisans in arms in La Manone of the least striking features of this epoch, enterprising and prudent; they disperse when memaced by a superior force, but disperse to unite again on other points previously agreed upon. It is also beral Empire, a movement which is initiated true that one attempt was made, with the cognizance by the Sovereign bimself-a movement whose of civilians in the towe, to gain possession of the citadel of Pampeluna, and that confidential agents of Don Carlos bave been reconnoitring the country stages are the reforms of 1860, 1863, and 1867, about Figueras with the object of surprising that and which now, without any undue haste, or any great citadel. Where Don Carlos now is nobody seems to know. It is not certain that he has entered Spain, but he certainly has been seen on several points near the frontier in the Lower and Esstern Pyrenees. In some parts of Aragon bands have appeared under a chief named Marbo, who, when last heard of, was making his way towards the mountain district of that province; and a movement is going on in the neighbourhood of Ratella, 15 or 16 miles from Pampelona. Estella was long held during the seven years' civil war by the Carlists, and was taken and retaken more thin once. - Times Oorr.

The King is at Valdieri, but goes to Naples in Octob r with Prince Bumbert for a few days. He is stated by those about him to be more opposed to Rome than ever, and to be eagorly awaiting an opportunity to throw himself a second time into the arms of the sect. Ricciotti Garibaldi is on his way to Londor, and letters of a very reliable character from Florence state that his arrival will coincide with that of a number of delegates from Greece, France, Ireland, and America, the meetings to be held under the patronage and direction of Mazzini. Fedienism is the last adoption of the sect in 1832 and it is intended by the revolutionary party to push it forward as much as possible this autumn in order to hamper England in the Eastern question. Persons recently returned from from Florence state that the misery of the people is beyond belief. The price of bread is double what it is in Rome, and work is stagnant; the exhibitions of vice in every form be

come more shameless every day.

Mgr. Du Cesquer, Bishop of Port au-Prince, died
on Sunday morning after a long and most painful illness. His agony lasted sixteen hours, and his heroic patience and devotion through his terrible sufferings were those of a martyr His obsequies were celebrated yesterday at the Minerva, with the assistance of nearly every French resident or visitor. The entry of Mazzmian agents continues, and also of arms for a future insurrectionary movement. Were not the negligence of the civil police remedied by the vigilance of the military authorities and the Gendarmes especially, the foreign element introduced for evil purposes would be far more dangerons than it is An erroueous statement appears in the Unita Cattolicavery rare occurrence—to the effect that General Kanzler leaves Rome this autumn for Germany. The Garibaldian congress to be beld in London will be sorry to hear that his Excellency has no idea of leaving Rome to their tender mercies, and that although Madame Kapzler has been ordered to the waters of Vicby, the General remains at his post, judging that his is not the moment to abandon it. General Lamarmora is said to have been sent on a mission to Berlin to ascertain the intentions of Prussia as to Rome, in case of the evacuation by France. He will be very clever if he contrives to pump M Von Bismarck

on this or any other question. — Tablet.

ROME AND POLAND. — That portion of the Polish will to do good. Thus, my dear colleagues, I shall oress which had been more or less misled by the re- tended to this important matter can judge endeavour to maintain in our discussions a sincere presentations of the revolutionary party that the fluence on the general health and spirits.

Holy Bee was taking the part of Russia against Poland has had its eyes completely opened by the recent Allcontion of the Hely Father . The Lemberg Review and the 'Ozas' of Oracow have entirely changed their tone. It would indeed have been wil ful blindness which refused to acknowledge the pe:sistent and uncompromising courage with which the cause of their oppressed fellow-countrymen has been advocated by Rome, and by Rome alone. It is there alone that the claims of justice and of mercy are held to be absolutely paramount to any prudential considerations. - Tablet.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIERRA, July 31 .- The rule that expenditure ought to be adapted to income, though by no means universally practised, is at least one which is tolerably recognized in principle as regards private expenditure. In public expenditure, or the contrary not only is this rule not practised, but even the principle of it is contested I shall tell you nothing new by saying that Austria has been the country where this golden rule, which is expressed in German by the saying of stretching after the counterpane ' has been perhaps most systematically sinued against. Austria bas been in the position of the heir of a great title, who, by mistranagement, had woefully detanged his property, but still wished to keep up appearances.

The control of the two Legislatures has up to a certain point checked this rulnous tendency for the last two years, and brought to'erable order into the public household, but it has not yet been able altogether to dispel erroneous notions. Thus, in the very outset, those who presented the estimates for War, Navy, and Foreign Affeirs and those who have to examine them start from a diametrically opposite position. While the first take their position on the necessities of the service, the latter begin by calculating the probable revenue of next year, then subtract from this prabable revenue the cost of internal administration, and try to reduce the estimates for common affairs so as to bring them as close as possible to the sum which remains.

Both last year and this year, partly by reducing the Estimates, and partly by the natural buoyancy of revenue, from some extraordinary resources which are still available, and in the western half of the Em pire even by increase of taxation and reduction of the interest on the National Debt, somehow or other income and expenditure were so far balanced that in Austrie the equilibrium between the two is nearly. and in Hungary altogether re established . - Times' Corr.

Aug. 1-The text has been published of a despatch of Count Benst, dated the 29th of July last, to the Austrian Minister at Dresden, in reply to a despatch of Baron Fresen, Saxon Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 18th of the same month, and addressed to the Sixon Charge d'Affaires at Vienna. Count Beust regrets that he fails to discover any unavoidable necessity either for the publication of the despatch of the 18th of July or for the existence at all of that document. The Chancellor of the Empire states that the publication on his own part of his despatch of the 8th of July had become necessary in order to dispel certain evident misconceptions which had arisen. Count Beust bears witness to having had on frequent occasions satisfac tory proofs of Baron Friesen's independent views. adding that it was on the strength of this very con viction that he had appealed to the unbiased judg ment of the Saxon Minister in the despatch of the 8th of July, which did not allude to misleading influences, but merely to misleading impressions. Count Beast points out that at the time when Baron Friesen's de spatch was read to him by the Saxon Obarge d'A'fairs at Vienna the latter afforded him an insight into some official documents, from which it was evident that a certain communication had been received in Dresden concerning a despatch of Count Beast dated the 7th of May last to Count Wimpffen, Auctrian Minister at Berlin, and that this communic tion did not afford the basis for a correct appreciation of the real motives and purposes of the course pursued by the Imperial Government. Count Benst further states that this unpleasant matter has repeatedly been the topic of friendly conversation between Count Beust and Count Werther, the Minister of the North German Confederation; and the Chancellor of the Empire concludes by expressing hopes that the explanations which resulted from these inter views will meet with the wished-for appreciation in Berlin.

daily at any kind of labor requiring great physical | dessert, which consists of stewed fruit of many kinds, or mental exertion, should be extremely careful to with little cakes, terminates the repast, as it does in practice a regular system of ablation at the close of | Europe. Bread is unknown in Ubiua; being reeach day's work. Sometimes a person may be so placed among the lower classes by boiled rice, among completely exhausted as to render this anything but the higher by a kind of fritter. Three more cups of an inviting performance; yet by its omission a great | tea, and a washing of months and hands, and the deal of refreshment which the hours of repose are de- | meal is finished, every one leaving, unless intending signed to impart, is lost. To be cleanly is a strictly to smoke opium. The whole entertainment costs religious duty, and is absolutely essential to sound about half a dollar. It has been erroneously stated religious duty, and is absolutely essential to sound and refreshing slumber, hence the labor of keeping that no wine is to be found in China; there are, on one's person clean is amply repaid by the elasticity the contrary, several very good Chinese wines; parwhich follows nightly ablutions before retiring Heed this advice and the reader will sleep soundly : disregard it-go to be lunwashed and you will rise in the morning unrefreshed, with feelings of lassitude log out their mistake when they came upon jujube, which the exertions of the day will hardly be able to remove.

IMPORTANCE OF WHOLESSER BEDS .- Sleep to the working man is emphatically Nature's sweet restorer. reinvigorating the physical system, which through much toil has become we ry, and keeping up that flow of life and spirits which are necessary to the performance of the arduous duties of firm life. A comfortable bed, as we are all aware, conduces greatly to one's rest. On this sul j'ct, a recent writer says :-Of the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day, it is thought not less than five pounds leave his body through the skin. And of these five pounds a considerable per centage escapes during the night while he is in bed. The larger part of this is water. but in addition there is much effete and poisonous matter. This, being in great part goseons in form, permentes every part of the bed Thus all parts of

become foul, and need purification. The mattress needs the renovation quite as much out washing or changing, three or six nights, would be regarded as bad house keeping; but I insist if a tions of the body to make it unfit for use in a few days, a thick mattress, which can absorb and retain a thousand times as much of these poisonous excretions, needs to be purified as often, certainly, as once | surely the consideration that we shall have to account in three months.

A sheet can be washed. A maitress cannot be renovated in this way. Indeed, there is no other way ly practicable with any of the ordinary mattresses, I am decidedly of the opinion that the good old-fest-ioned straw bed, which can every three months be changed for fresh straw, and the tick be washed is the sweetest and bealthiest of beds.

If in the winter season the porcusness of the straw bed makes it a little uncomfortable spread over it a comforter or two woolen blankets, which should be washed as often as every two weeks. With this arrangement if you wash all the bed-coverings as often as once in two or three weeks you will have a delightful, bealthy bed. Now, if you have the bed to sir, with open windows

during the day and not make it up for the night before

evening, you have added greatly to the sweetness of

your rest, and, in consequence, to the tone of your bealth. I heartily wish this good change could be every. where introduced. Only those who have thus attended to this important matter can judge of its in-

(Manates) has referance to the peculiar form of its swimming paws; these, as in the other general are manatee, four flat nails are seen attached to the edge of the paw. The tail also is peculiar being about one-fourth the length of the body, and aval shaped, not unlike that of the otter. The head is round, attached to the body without a neck; the mussle, in which the postrils are placed, is large and fiethy; the upper lip cleft and bristled at the sides; the lower lip much shorter, and the mouth small. The teeth which are all molars, bear a resemblance to those of some chren-footed quadrupeds. The mammm of the maratees and dugongs are pectoral, and this structure joined to the adroit use of the fingerlike flippers, have caused them, when seen at a dis tance with the anterior part of the body out of the water to be taken for some creatures approaching to buman shape The effect has been deepened by the thick-set bairs of the muzzle giving somewhat the appearance of human bair or beard. Thus the Spanish and the Portuguese give the manates a name which signifies Woman-Fish; and the Dutch call it the Dugeng Baardmanetze, or Little Bearded Man. In this way, doubtless, some of our stories of mermaids have arises; and 'it is not at all improbable,' says Scoresby, 'that the walrus has afforded foundation for others. I have myself seen a sea-horse in such a position, that it requires little stratch of imagination to mistake it for a human being; so like indeed was it, that the surgeon of the ship actually reported to me that he had seen a man with his head just appearing above the surface of the water. -- Illustrated Natural History.

Explayat ART. - A singular exhibition of Mediæval art is now open at the rooms of the Archaelegicar Institute in Lordon. It consists of specimens of old needlework, emb oidery, and bookbinding. The em broidery is composed, for the most part, of Roman Catholic church vestments, some dating as far back as 1180, and the latter coming down to about 1520. Many of these are very rich and gorgeous, and ex-hibit considerable skill and artistic taste What is most surprising, however, is, that the colours of the silks and velvets are apparently as bright as when the fabrica were first manufactured : some of them are resplendent as painted windows. Many of the chasubles are ornamented with figures and incidents from Bible history, in the style of old missal illuminations; and on one,—a crimson velvet chasuble of the sixteenth century,—there is a picture of the Orucifixion, in which Christ is represented, not on a cross. but on a veritable tree, leafless, and lopped of ite branches. Among other noteworthy objects are a crimson and gold cope, belonging to Henry VII; the white and gold mitre of Thomas a Becket; and a looking glass, surrounded with embroidery, which once reflected the fair and kindly features of Nell Gwynn. Many of the books, exhibited for the sake of their birdings, are remarkable for baving belonged to eminent persons.

CHIRESE RESTAURANTS. - An officer in the French army in China tells us that although the exterior ap pearance of Chinese restaurants is simple, they never theless give very tolerable dinners. The higher classes of the Obinese always dine at home; but out ing bouses abound, patronized by the less wealthy classes. The private rooms of these establishments are comfortably fitted up with a good divan, cushions, arm chairs, a lamp always lighted, and the opium pipe ready for those who wish for it. The estab ishment of Touc-Tzan, the best in Tien-Tsin, is the most noted in that city. Before each guest are placed a small sancer, two chopsticks, a short twopronged fork, tea-spoon, and two or three squares of grey paper.

As in Europe, there are napkins, but no knivesall the meat being served in very thin slices, At a grand dinner given to themselves by the French ofscere, at his restaurant, the celebrated Toun-Tzan. who condescended to wait on the guests' in person, poured out three cups of tea for each to provoke appetite, and next brought them warm cha-sin-tchiou, a species of wine made from fermented rice, very agreeable in flavour, resembling vermouth but sweetened. Among the best of the dishes were fish with walnut jetly, fish jelly ragout of black birds, bamboo sour, a very delicate omelette, and poultry. The writer says that the Chinese have a thousand other dishes, many of them excellent, which to European cooks are utterly unknown. The Chinese begin their dinners How to RIVE REFRESHED. - Every person who ton's with slices of melous or other fruits; but the true ticularly one made from maizs, and another from the jujube, which some persons who tasted it at the emperor's summer-palace took for port, only find-

imperfectly dissolved, at the bottom of the bottle. Time: As Essay. - Time, precious Time, what more abused than thee! and surely there is not in this vale of tears anything so valuable. All our actions should have their time, as well as all our things their place It is only by profiling and taking advantage of the spare moments at our disposal that we can ever expect to gain a position, either in the world, or that society in which we move. Those precious moments, which, alss! too many are fond of squandering uselessly, if profited by will become as so many pearls How much could be done to our advancement by those few hours in the bright, the glorious morning when all nature is refreshed and gladdened by the rising sun, if well spent, if devoted to gaining a more accurate or perfect knowledge in the profession or trade of which we have made choice, or in surmounting some difficulty which beset our the bed, mattress blankers as well as sheets, soon | path to knowledge, instead of idly lying a bed, where our health is undermined, our business left uncared for, and the will or spirit we possess for labor is as the sheets. To allow the sheets to be used with- gradually wearing away? Or, agair, could we not turn those valuable minutes, ay, sometimes hours, which we waste in gossiping or looking after our thin sheet can absorb enough of the poisonous excre. Deighbors, instead of our own business, to a more profitable account ?

Time concerns us vitally as regards spiritual affaire, for on it depends a glorious immortality, and for every second of time which the Lord in His mercy gives us, ought to make us tremble. He gives it not that we may waste it in idle or frivolous amusements, of cleaning a mattress but by steaming it, or picking but that we may turn every moment to advantage it to pieces, and thas in fragments exposing it to the and to every one of common judgment it is quito direct rays of the sun. As these processes are scarce- clear that our advancement in this life mainly depends on the use we make of it. There are numberless instances on record of truly great men who, appreciating the value of this tender gift, failed not to grasp those sweet moments with avidity, and it is to the use they made of those same moments, in most cares, to which they need their chief success.

"Lost time never can be regained" says the old maxim; and as the ancients would haveit, " we must catch old Father Time by the forelock, that so be may not alio from us."

Time is certainly a most precious gift, and did we but traly appreciate the value of it, we should spend few idle moments Let it not be considered that the man who really knows the value of time, and works accordingly, has not, or does not, allot some portion of it for rational amusement or recreation; on the contrary, it is quite evident to any one who takes the trouble to examine the matter, that it is the man who divides and properly arranges this great gift that finds most or at any rate a sufficiency, to give healthy and rational enjoyment. Let us get up in

THE MAN FIN. - This animal inhabits the Amizon the early morning and look around us, and what do princes, and other South American rivers. Its name we find? We see nature, refreshed after a night's repose, go again to its work of toil and labor cheerfolly and diligently. The som sgain illumines the composed of soft parts, and a mambrane which en earth, and revives it with his cheerful heat and folds the bones of the hands and fingers ; but in the light; everything in nature is busy, and obeys the voice of the great Oreator; the opening flowers, the busy bee who commences afresh to gather in bis. sweet store, all tend to give us a losson which we may learn the long life through; and when death shall come, he shall not find us unprepared, but willingly submitting to the decrees of Divine Provi-

ري في روين له البلا من أو الرواية المالية المناه المناه المناه المناه والمناه المناه ا

it is fuolish to say that chronic diseases of the stomach are incurable, when it is netorious that confirmed dyspensia yields readily to the tonic sperient and antibilious properties of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. In vain the theorists advance such dictum in the face of facts testified to by the convalencent and the cured. It may be that, according to pathological logic, the patients ought not to get well; but fortunately they do ! In some tostances dyspensia leads to a degenerate condition of the blood. When this is the case, Brietol's Sarsaparilla should be used in conjunction with the pills.

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When a Lady sprinkles her dressing-room with Murray & Lanman's Florida Water it becomes to one sense at least a delicious floral bower. No tropical grove can exhale a rarer fragrance. A few drops pon her handkerchief, her gloves, her fan her rober, convert the fair being herself into a bonquet, and wheresoever she moves she is enveloped in an atmosphere of perfome. In the mazes of the dance she shakes firral odors from her drapery, and makes the gay saloon itself as fragrant as an oriental gar. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lauman & Kemp, New York.

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Many a limb is sacrificed by the knife, that might be saved by Bristol's Sarasparilla. Even when the members have rotted on the trunk and the corrosive poison of scrofula is mining its way to the seat of vitality as in the memorable case of the boy Wyckoff the progress of the maledy may be stopped and the wreck saved, by the use of this powerful vegetable antiseptic. Put aside the operating-table and the steel and decline to be multilated, unless rapid mortification is in progress. At all stages of ulcerous disease short of that, the balsawic depurative that cured Wyckoff will save the patients. If purgation is required use the mildest of vegetable aperients-Bristol's-Sugar-coated Pills.

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# CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the Europee of commencing the Provision and Produce husiness would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, HAMR 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 gracery 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.

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

June 14th, 1868.

In the matter of James McMillan, James Careon, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copariners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also indivi-

12m

The undersigned hereby give notice, that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a dead of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twentyseventh day of September next, at half part ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of dis-

Montreal, 20th July, 1869. M MILLAN & CARSON, Co-partners. JAMES M'MILLAN, JAMES CARSON, DAVID M'MILLAN Individually. By T. & C. C. DELOR: MIER, their Attorneys ad litem.

PROVINGS OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Walter Manning of the city of Montreal, Trader.

can be heard.

The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will apply to this Court, for a discharge under said act, on Monday the twenty seventh day of September next, sitting the said Court, at half past ten o'clock in the torencon, or so soon thereafter as Connsel

Montreal 20th July 1869. WALTER MANNING. By T. & O. O DELORIMIER, His Attorneys ad latem. PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist of Montreal. | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of GIDEON DEGUIRE, of Coteau du

Lac, Trader, Insolvent. THE undersigned bereby gives notice that he has deposited at the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, at helf-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the said deed. GIDEON DEGUIRE.

By T. & C. O DELORIMIER, His Attorneys to Mem. Montreal, 26th July, 1869.

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Montreal July 16th 1869.

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MONTREAL: October, 1868.

12m10

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GRAND EXQUESIONS To the Far-famed River Saguenay and Sea Bathing at Murray Bay, Cacouna and Tadousac.



The Splendid Steamer UNION, Capt. Fairgrieve, and MAGNET, Capt. Simpson, will leave N poleon Wharf, Quebec, during the Sesson, at Seren o'clock, AM., for the River Saguenay to Ha' Hal Bay. calling at Murray Bay, River Du Loup and Tadousac as under :-

"Union" on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing June 22nd. About the 1st July the "Magnet" will leave Quebed on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the

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Passengers leaving Montreal by the Steamers of the Richelieu Company, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, connect with the "Union" and "Magnet" at Quebec,

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, as in every instance the Steamers are

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Agent.

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No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6,00 extra per quarter.

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Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868. Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15

P.M., arrivin at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and Trains leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M., and 130 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and

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For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



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A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

Thin hair is thick-ened, falling hair checked, and bald-ness often, though not always cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sedi-ment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

# HAIR DRESSING,

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OARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

# ABOUQUET



#### VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES

Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman it is not to these two floral beauties alone that we are confined; in it we have the fall fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropic flowers.

#### MOSS ROSE AND JASMIN,

Exquisite in their odors, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Marrey & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled ' The Queen of Floral Perfames'

breath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perfore of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYSUCKLE.

Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet

PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE, Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but void of those important hygienic properties, which make Murray Lanman's Florida Water so wolcome

in a sick-room. DAISIES AND BUTTERCUPS.

Nature's every-day perfumes, exhaling floral incense familiar to us all, but from which we turn eag. erly away to the more refined, delicacy of fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS, Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and so sweet that the sense of smell soon cloys, and longs for the simple freshness of Murray

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#### MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS. Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the perame but still only the perfume of single flowers.

In Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have the

Lanman's Florida Water.

July 15, 1869.

combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unapproachable richness of the far-off tropic flowers made permanent, and giv-ing justiy to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of THE EVERLASTING PERFUME.

Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

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