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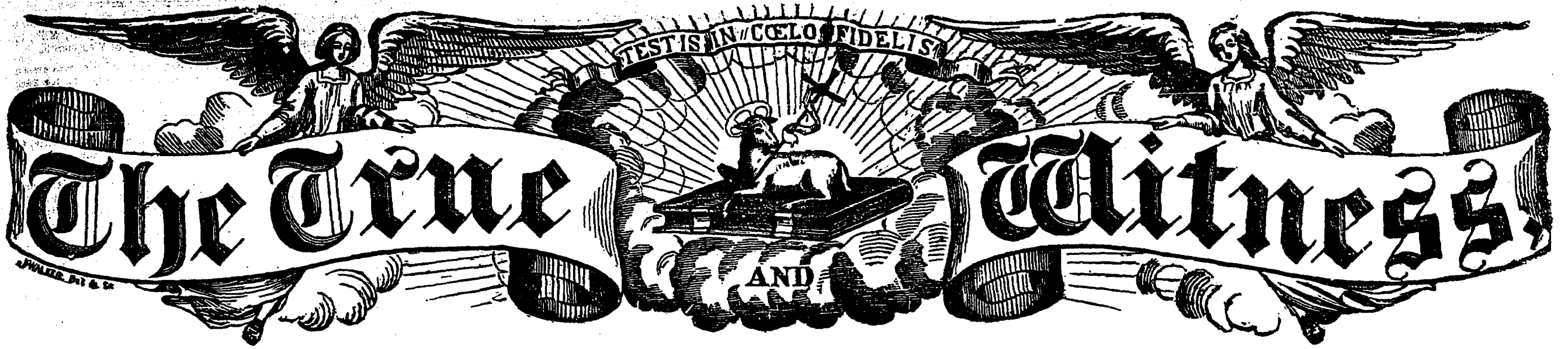
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

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No. 2

(From the Catholic Mirror.)

AURELIA;

OR,

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.

The vestal who, surviving the trials of this long service, and became the most ancient, was styled the Grand-Vestal or Vestalia-Maxima; she was distinguished from her five companions by greater honors and higher prerogatives.

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

The Sacred Fire having been extinguished through the neglect of one of the priestesses, Helvius Agrippa, Domitian's substitute in the pontificate, had made her responsible for this fault which was considered a most unhappy omen.

Such a 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 smiling and pleasant countenance, entered, bowing to the young girl with every demonstration of respect.

It was he who incurred the displeasure of Domitian by an impudent joke preserved by history. The emperor had a curious habit of transfixing flies with the point of his style.

'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 guardian.

'My august ward has sent for her old guardian,' he remarked, saluting her with mingled 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 portico 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 face.'

'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 letter.'

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 wife of Clemens) and written on that very morning to her young cousin, Aurelia. It ran thus:

'Flavia Domitilla to Aurelia-Flavia-Domitilla, greeting: Dear Cousin,—We have just now learned that you have caused your hair-dresser, Doris, to be put to death. Undoubtedly, the laws of Rome gave you this right; but you must be aware that few citizens avail themselves of it, unless, indeed, they are entirely pitiless, and it is sad that a young girl of your age should be put on the same level with those cruel men.

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 God.'

'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, having read this letter, was seized with a fit of laughter. This selfish and corrupt old man, one of the representatives of a decrepit 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 has not over his slaves the right you have exercised.'

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

'Ah! my dear and divine ward,' said Vibius, smiling, and looking at the blushing young girl; 'ah! you are afraid of appearing too harsh 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 tutor.'

'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? I was present the other day at Faunia's toilet.—Her waiting maids were around her, their shoulders bare down to the waist; and I can assure you the whip did not remain idle when any of them was guilty of carelessness. Do you think that Faunia would mourn over the death of a hair-dresser?'

And as the young girl remained thoughtful and silent, Vibius 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, beaten to death by his family, he remarked that masters should make themselves feared, else all would perish! Rome, my dear ward, contains two hundred thousand citizens and two millions of slaves; will your cousin 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 heart, 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 a 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?'

'Because he would find in this letter a proof he has been seeking everywhere . . . that Flavius Clemens, his wife, and your cousin Flavia-Domitilla are Christians.'

'And what would be the result?' Aurelia hastily inquired.

'The result? I don't know! But in the Emperor Nero's time, it happened more than once, that we strolled in his gardens, lighted by Christians whom they burnt in the guise of torches, with tunics prepared with sulphur and resin. Perhaps the Emperor Domitian would like to enjoy one of these agreeable spectacles.'

With one bound, the divine Aurelia, her beautiful face bathed in tears, was in her guardian's arms.

'Oh! my guardian, oh! my dear Vibius, sobbed the young girl, 'what good your words have done me! Doris was an infamous wretch! Her death was just, and I have nothing to reproach myself with.'

Vibius could not understand. He received his ward's caresses like one who knows not what to do, or what to think.

'My dear ward,' he 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 then?'

'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 see then, how to prevent the misfortunes that 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 his hands as a signal to the escort.

'The young girl's sadness had vanished, and her face had resumed its wonted serenity. When she appeared in the atrium, her graceful features veiled in a diaphanous tissue of delicate fabric, and her flexible waist concealed by the 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 Aurelia'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 face; large fans of peacock feathers; balls of 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 curiosity and astonishment.

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

Aurelia having 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 entrance of the portico, Aurelia stepped out of her litter, and entered, followed by Vibius, her nurse and her female attendants.

CHAPTER IV.—A SLAVE 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 porticoes; 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 porticoes 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 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 around the interior courts shaded by plane-trees and embellished with statues and fountains.—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 and conversation.

When Aurelia entered Pompey's portico, the crowd gave way, with respect, and gazed upon her with curiosity mingled with interest and solicitude. Every one knew this young girl as the emperor's nearest relation, and no one was ignorant of the high destinies which awaited her.

With a single glance, Aurelia had scanned the

immense multitude, and had sought in vain the only person she wished to see.

'My cousin is not here,' she exclaimed with vexation.

'It is true, august ward,' replied Vibius; 'I had forgotten that his tutor has recently lost his two sons in a few days.'

'But I must see Vespasian,' said Aurelia; 'I wish to speak to him by all means, and you know that my uncle and aunt do not receive me 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 like 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 stopping before a tavern in which a man clad in a strange and fantastic tunic, stood by a table covered with objects of art.

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

'Who are you?' asked Aurelia somewhat haughtily.

'I come from the countries of Aurora,' replied the unknown, bowing respectfully; 'with this man and these murrine vases, which I intend offering the Emperor Domitian. He will, doubtless, be pleased that his niece 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 a 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 hundred and forty talents this very day, provided, my dear guardian, that you authorize this folly of your ward; but those vases are so beautiful! And turning to unknown:

'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 Apollonius. 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 return.'

'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; 'however, it is my pleasure that in exchange for these two murrine vases, you shall accept from me two Corinthian cups, which will be sent to your tavern to-day.'

Apollonius 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 murrine vases.

When she reached the Peristyle, Aurelia found her litter and her attendants.

'Let us return by the way of the 'Villa publica,' 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 bazaar 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 nakedness.

Aurelia's wishes were orders for Vibius; he commanded the escort to take the way to the 'Villa publica.'

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

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 girls, all wearing a label or ticket tied to their neck, and a white woolen cap or a crown of foliage on their heads. It was a slave market.

Parmenon, whom we have seen in such intimate conversation with Marcus Regulus, paraded in front of the platform, addressing the crowd and praising his human merchandise. The wretch held a long whip, which he applied from time to time to the shoulders of the trembling

slaves, who nevertheless bore the stinging cuts 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 fatiguing lamentations need be feared. Come, citizens, buy, buy! The 'libripens' is not far, and eight thousand sesterii are no great sum.'

But no purchases came out of the compact crowd, although, from the black African to the 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 sale, when Aurelia's escort loomed in the distance. He concluded that some wealthy citizen was approaching, and his face became radiant with hope.

'Bring out the slaves from the interior!' he exclaimed, addressing his assistant.

The custom with slave traders, was to expose to the public gaze the least valuable slaves, 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 admiring 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 enfranchised. Her misfortune was then to be eternal.

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 cheeks.

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 hope:

'Courage! Cecilia! said this voice, 'courage! Think of God for whom thou sufferest persecution, think of Christ, His Son, who will be thy 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 forward 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 hurriedly 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 sesterii 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 joy and hope.

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

'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 sesterii, but to the divine Aurelia, the august niece of our master, the Emperor Domitian, I shall sell this slave for one hundred thousand sesterii. My lord, do you authorize the purchase?'

Vibius was the model of guardians: he looked at his ward, and interpreting rightly her winning smile, as a prayer, the worthy senator yielded without objection and called for the 'libripens.'

A man carrying a pair of scales, approached immediately. This was the 'libripens,' the indispensable accessory, to all sales and mancipations.

Aurelia stepped out of her 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 submission.

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 the 'libripens' with her coin, which she then handed to Pammen 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 occurred.

Another cortege, coming from the Rationema 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 Corymbantes and priests of Cybele, wearing the Phrygian tiara on their heads, accompanied her, making strange gestures and shouting 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 Velleda, had come from Gaul to prophesy 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 hand touched Cecilia's head; 'do not take that slave to your home, she will bring you death!'

But the octogenarian whom we have seen encouraging Cecilia rose at these words; her eyes also shined with sublime enthusiasm.

'Daughter of the Cæsars,' 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 women, 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 the 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 flowers; of the young Rome entering life amid suffering 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, shrugged 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 dwelling.

CHAPTER V.—FIRST LIGHTS.

It was a day forever memorable in the history of nations, that on which St. Paul, at Cæsarea, 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 Cæsar!'

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 accusers, 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 replied: 'Thou appealest to Cæsar, thou shalt go to Cæsar!'

This Cæsar 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 disturbed thy understanding.'

Albert, Paul shall go to Rome.

Peter has already been there sometime; he has founded there the seat of the Church of 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 Cæsars have authorized him to be a God, and Tiberius 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 Appius' Forum. He stopped at a modest inn, 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 taken their residence there as they have done since in all the great centres of population. The

others, poor and obscure, faithful and chosen flock, had followed St. Peter, and congregated around him, leading a life of prayer 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 wood, consecrated to Libitina, the goddess of funerals.

Formerly, on this same spot, there had stood a temple dedicated to the nymph Egeria, and some sanctuaries inhabited—tradition said—by the 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 of the soul.

(To be Continued.)

HOW THE CATHOLICS RECEIVED THE FALL OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

From the Dundalk Democrat.

Ireland was glad to state, as she shows the good sense and kindly nature of its people, by their almost universal determination to make no display of rejoicing over the downfall of the Church Establishment. They suffered sorely from its evil effects, but, always generous and forgiving, they looked on the dismantling of the fortress of ascendancy without any display of triumph.

Only in a few places were any ebullitions of feeling witnessed, and the county 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 women of that city of other days fought for religious freedom, and that Limerick is the city of the violated treaty. In Clifton, too, there was a manifestation of joy; but we can well understand why such a display took place. It is the scene of the sinner's 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 Clifton have suffered 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 county to rejoice over the extinction of a great grievance, but we are better pleased that the fires were so few.

In the County Down 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 terms:—'As the people in England and Scotland might wish to hear what pleasure the spoliation of the Irish Church 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 of the Protestants.'

Is not that beautiful, coming, perhaps, from one who has been for years foremost amongst the Cavan Orangemen in insulting the Catholic 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 one can rejoice on the anniversaries of those long vanished events, which should have faded into oblivion long ago, he will not permit the Catholics to exult—not over protestants—but at the downfall of an Establishment which found no parallel in the world. People who act the part of violent partisans, should not feel so sore, when fortune turns against themselves. They should endeavour occasionally to practice forbearance, and remember how they themselves rejoiced, not over an act of justice, but one of grievous wrong.

These exhibitions, however, were very few, and we think the Protestants of Ireland have no reason to complain of their Catholic countrymen. Our advice to both is to give up every rancorous 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 sparing and fighting, and whilst we were thus engaged, she took care to carry off the spoils.

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, and we will not be content with less than equality with her. That she must concede, for she will not be able to refuse it if all Irishmen unite, and willingly work for their country. There is a grand future before us, if we act 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 nation.

THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

It is something to find an English Protestant paper vindictive in character and social position of the Irish priest. Such a phenomenon, however, is comprised in the following article, which we take from a recent number of the London Daily News:—

The writer of a letter in the Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the 'social status of the Irish Priests,' quotes Lord Haughton as having said in the Upper House that 'the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland are not taken from the upper or middle classes of the 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 entertained by the judges, who might even be good society enough for Dr. Ball. Lord Haughton's notion is more excusably incorrect; it might have been partially true thirty or forty years ago; it is not true at all now. The shopkeepers, well to do yeomen, farmers, and the Roman Catholic gentry keep up the supply of recruits at Maynooth College, and as a body the priests are in every respect as well educated and as well bred as the laymen, doctors, or solicitors of either the Protestant or Roman Catholic communities. The 'social status' of the priest is another

matter altogether. It is not quite in his own power to obtain the recognition of a 'gradually narrowing section of Irishmen who are either bigots or more floating enthusiasts,' but although Dr. Ball never met a 'priest in good society, as a matter of fact in the cities there is a liberal enlightenment amongst Protestants on this score which will be undoubtedly increased by the action of the measure which Dr. Ball opposed with so brilliant a display of futile logic. Dr. Ball's social vision is evidently limited since he abandoned a few Liberal convictions which he wore very gracefully for a time; it may be improved when a decent interval elapses, which may enable him to come round again embarrassed by that sincere credulity 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 prevalent in England, which is about as correct as the stage conceptions of an Irish servant. People forget that a generation has almost risen up since the first appearance of the Father Time of Mr. Lever or the same types as copied by Mr. Boucicault. Dr. Ball might find hundreds of priests who drink as much Rhué or French wine as whiskey punch, and neither to excess; who read the newest books, reviews and magazines; 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 disestablishment has already done far more than Lord Haughton 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 justice.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IRELAND.

From the Irishman.

We have had frequently to comment on the pervacity or prejudice exhibited by English periodicals when Ireland was their theme. Much of the venom has, doubtless, been infused into them by Irishmen 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 divert 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. Between 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 occasion formally spoken in favour of Ireland. It is, therefore with gratification that we observe that the true cause of Ireland has been stated, so far as it has been stated, with candour and impartial honour, 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 complete. The total value of the public endowments 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 Church body. The remaining £7,000,000 the Commissioners will administer, and the Irish Times informs us that their secretary is to be Dr. Neilson Hancock, the purveyor of Castle Statistics, who insists that Ireland cannot, and therefore, ought not to grow wheat or flax! The occupying tenants are to be allowed the opportunity of buying some of the glebe-lands, but the Church body is to have all the glebe-houses for nothing and the churoch and burial-grounds for nothing also. Other burial-grounds go to the Boards of Guardians and the Ecclesiastical Ruins to the Board of Works.

Of the money in the Commissioners' hands \$335,000 a 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 cess. 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 provide equality, and which as certainly does not dispose of the surplus in the best possible way—which, besides, takes from Ireland over £70,000 annually, in the stopped grants for Regium Donum and Maynooth. 'There can be no doubt that the ecclesiastical body and the communion it represents has been treated with great, perhaps over-great, tenderness in respect of the churches and burial-grounds,' the Review frankly confesses, adding: 'that it should keep the greatest part of the churches is reasonable enough. 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 gust of satisfaction will the majority be satisfied that their cemeteries, 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 land-question. Some writers seem to think that if they can succeed in disporting 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 so-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 O'Clutchee, or the Irish Agent' will have reason to judge how great a gradient 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 shocking that Scully's 'monstrous lease,' and shows that he was not much that has since occurred lies on it. Yet not for so much as the law's sanction of it. The secret gives its unjust exactions by the state—Such acts as this make the people despair—not the acts of the bad landlord, but the

acts of the law-courts and of the executive government in aiding him to carry out his unjust acts. It is not words, but actions which they reason. Mr. Bright's promises and Mr. Gladstone's declarations are shadowy things in the eyes of the Irish farmer; the substantial facts are Mr. Scully's lease the police, the placards, and the police-tax. English statesmen must not forget that the first feeling they have to conquer 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 redeem 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 exasperates, the people are no longer so patient as when O'Connell was preaching to them to hope in 'moral assuasion.'

Whether his words, like Cassandra's, shall fall on deaf ears or not, this honourable periodical will have its reward in the consciousness of having borne witness to the very truth.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE JESUITS IN GOLDEN.—On last Sunday the central parish of Golden in the county Tipperary presented a scene truly magnificent. Three Jesuit Fathers, able and zealous, had 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 rank 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. Basin, 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 drunkenness 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 ever. The baptismal vows were then renewed. The candles were scarcely ordered to be lighted when ten thousand tapers illuminated the chapel, and the chapel yard too, for even the large chapel of Golden could contain but a portion of the vast congregation. A second benediction was then given and thus terminated the mission. Who could take his stand on the Bridge of Golden that evening and look without emotion on the faces of the home-returning multitudes? On the faces of all that pass by may clearly be read 'we have left the standard of Satan; we are now following the standard of Jesus. He is our captain and His great eye is ever upon us during our short little day of battle here below.' Three Jesuits were in Golden—how 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 CROFTON, Guardian of the Franciscan Convent, Westford, recently acknowledged the receipt of £52 3s 3d from the executors of the late Richard Walsh, Esq., his munificent bequest for the Franciscan Church of that city.

On Sunday, 26th ult., a mission was opened at Rhode, King's County, by the Very Rev. Father Alphonsus, 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 LIMERICK ON THE UNLAW OF ORANGE AND GREEN.—The Bishop of Limerick was presented with an address on Sunday last, by the Corporation of Limerick, expressive of the satisfaction 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 eloquent 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 unmixt with any unkind or ungenerous feeling towards those who have been vanquished in the fight. They are our neighbours and our brethren, and we would not unnecessarily wound their feelings or hurt a hair of their heads. Our joy is not that they have been cast down from an unfair ascendancy, but that we have been lifted up from under their feet and placed on a level with them before the face of the empire. Let us hope that the Catholic and Protestant people of this country, now that that wall of 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 all. Why should we not join hands to raise her up and nourish 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 Catholics.'

MISSION AT GLENVIEW.—On Sunday the 4th ult., a mission was opened in the Catholic Church of Glenties, parish of Inniskeel, and county of Donegal, by the Redemptorist Fathers and closed on Sunday, the 26th. 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 commenced 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 given over, and remained so until service was in even 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 Catholic chapel. The Right Rev. Dr. McGeehan, 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 a solemn High Mass at twelve o'clock. On Friday and Saturday his lordship conferred the holy sacrament of confirmation on 865 humble postulants belonging to the parish, all of whom (owing to the exertions and instructions of their good parish priest and ex-emplary curate) displayed a remarkable knowledge of the principles of their holy religion, which drew forth from his lordship a well-merited encomium on both the revered gentlemen. The Rev. Father McGeehan richly deserves the gratitude of his good parishioners for his exertions in getting this mission for the time, the good effects of which will not be easily effaced.—Belfast Observer.

On Monday morning, July 26th, at Bellinagone, after a long and painful illness against which medical aid was unavailing, the Very Rev. Canon Quinn, P. P., Tynan County Armagh, departed this life, in the seventeenth year of his age and forty-third of his sacred ministry. On same day his remains were moved to St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, and on the following morning (Tuesday) Office and Mass were celebrated for his happy repose.

The Lord Chancellor have been pleased to appoint Colonel Robert Southwell Greville-Norton, M.P., to be Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Westmeath.

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

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of Lord Fermoy, Lieutenant of the county, has appointed Charles Farlong Harding, Esq., of Charleville, to be the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork.

Mr. J. G. V. Porter, was, at the late assizes, east in £300 damages, for the publication of a libel on Mr. G. O. Breckenridge, a magistrate of the county Ferrimanager.

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 sheriff of Meath, 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 passed for partially.

Charles Langdale, Esq., has been appointed High Sheriff for the county of Monaghan.

Viscount Monk, Mr. Justice Lawson, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton, the commissioners under the Irish Church Act are to be sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council 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. Cleary, of Neshagh, the plaintiff being Mr. R. Olinson, 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 Rowcommon 'Herald' says:—A number of men were employed recently in cutting turf in a bog at Ballymore, the property of Andrew Irwin, Esq.; near this town, when at a depth of about eight feet they discovered the bones 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 solid iron, stitched up that part which protrudes behind 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.—Amongst those who have been discharged are Joseph Noonan of this town, and Fitzgerald of Cahirciveen. 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 garments.

We ('Dublin Freeman,' July 30) regret to announce the death of Mr. Michael Gavanca, T.O., which occurred yesterday morning, at his residence, Arran quay, after a lingering illness. Mr. Gavanca 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 suspend all celebrations in the north offensive to Oath's lies.

The inquiry respecting the late riots at Lurgan has terminated in the infliction of fines of 40s. and costs, or in default of payment, imprisonment for two months upon the ten Protestant prisoners and the commitment of nine of the Roman Catholic party for trial at the assizes and the infliction of small fines 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 Cairns from himself and the Archbishop of Dublin, offering the resignation of their seats in the House of Lords. The two archbishops expressed their confidence that every bishop on the Irish bench was equally willing with themselves to make the sacrifice, if it could in any way be used to mitigate calamities of the afflicted and desolated Church.

THE IRISH CAUSAL 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 ascendancy in Ireland. It reminds them of the address presented to him last year by the citizens of Kilkenny, headed by their venerable Bishop and Clergy, and signed by the Mayor and Corporation, and the High Sheriffs of the county, and the Magistrates. This was on the occasion of his admirable labor in the establishment of the 'Freeman's Journal Church Commission,' which exposed with such convincing proofs the lamentable condition of the land under the burden of establishment. It concludes his suggestion for an acknowledgment of Sir John's services in the House of Commons in the following terms:—'But, now that the work is done—now that the blessing for which our ancestors so long sighed and prayed has been secured—now that the curse of ascendancy 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 Millford, of one Hugh Friel, was acquitted. James Gaffney, the police constable convicted 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 Mathers 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 number were charged with the homicide of a man named Monierick, in May last, in Londonderry, and his lordship then laid down the law by which the grand jury should be guided in finding 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 condemnations. 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 had 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 Messrs. O'Connell's establishment. He 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 perfectly 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 Kilrea rioters was heard at the Londonderry Assizes on the 26th ult. They were sentenced to a fine, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for one month.

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.

The assizes for both the city and county of Waterford 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.

The Freeman's Journal of July 28, says of the funeral of the late Patrick Leahy, T. O.:—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.

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, named Patrick Gorman, James McNally, Nicholas Mollen, Patrick Farrelly (alias Goulding), Philip Smith, all of Kells; 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 act wrongfully charged.

On Friday, the 9th inst., the tenantry on the estates of the Rev. Garret Wall, at Holycross and Ballycahill, 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.

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the party apparently made too free, and went beyond reasonable bounds. One or two of his friends called out "Captain, come back." The militia captain hearing this, inquired who the "captain" was.

DUBLIN AUG. 2.—Public attention, now turned from political questions, is directed to such practical subjects as the prospects of the harvest and the preparations for two approaching shows of the rival societies—the horse show of the Royal Dublin Society and the annual cattle show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland.

The Catholic population of Glasgow is 140,000 and of Edinburgh 70,000. Margaret Brass, a former pupil at the Liverpool Blind Asylum, left a legacy of £250 to the institution, and that amount has just been handed over to the treasurer by the legal representative of the deceased.

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH AT HALLOWAY.—On Thursday afternoon his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster laid the foundation stone of the church of the Sacred Heart, at Eden Grove (formerly Cornwall place), Holloway.

THE PRO CATHEDRAL.—The Archbishop of Westminster presided in this church last Sunday evening the second sermon of the course on 'The Sacraments.' A very large congregation was present.

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.

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

The 'Daily News' says:—The cattle in some districts 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 'Gazette' says:—There is a rumour that Mr. A. J. Stephens G. O., has been instructed by the Irish Archbishops and Bishops to draw up a 'Constitution' for the Free Church.

Mr. Josiah Mason, a citizen of Birmingham, has erected an orphanage at Erdington, for 300 children at a cost of £80,000, and has endowed the charity with landed estates valued at £200,000, thus making in the total £280,000 for charitable purposes.

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 to its destination and is now at Bermuda.

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 for assisting emigrants from the East End of London announces that another party of over 100 persons will leave London for Liverpool shortly there to be embarked for Quebec.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—On Saturday night the express train from Carlisle to Edinburgh ran into a goods train at Portobello Station on the North British Railway. About a dozen persons were injured and a good deal of plant destroyed.

On July 30, while drilling with his battery on Woolwich Common, and while standing at ease Prince Arthur's charger became restive, made a sudden plunge, and took the Prince so unaware that he was jerked completely out of the saddle to the ground.

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.

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 pot containing a small quantity of gunpowder from Westminster Bridge on to the enclosed space between the roadway and the back of the house of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

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 foreign service during the Crimean War was 33. Only four Scottish regiments volunteered, but 13 Irish militia regiments offered their services.

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

London, Aug. 11.—Parliament was prorogued today by Royal Commission. The following message from the Queen was read by the Commission:—We are commanded by the Queen to dispense with your further attendance in Parliament. Her Majesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances

of their friendly disposition, that her confidence in the preservation of peace has been continued and confirmed during the present year. The negotiations in which Her Majesty was engaged with the United States have, by mutual consent, been suspended. Her Majesty earnestly hopes this delay may tend to maintain the relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship.

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A Boston paper says:—Coal is kept up by the Pennsylvania combinations, who are working for an advance. They expect to force the retail price of Anthracite up to \$14 per ton during the winter, and perhaps higher, if the weather should prove cold.

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 employee of the Erie 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. Taliferro, ex-postmaster of New Orleans, was arrested on Saturday for embezzlement. The amount involved is some \$22,000, for which Mr. Taliferro seems utterly unable to account. In default of \$15,000 bail he was sent to the parish prison. Suit has been instituted against him for the amount embezzled, and against his bondsmen, John Ray, Madison Wells, and Wm. Balfay, Esqs., for the amount of his bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18th.—The Directors of the Central 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 Wino (Mo.) church on Sunday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket, causing intense excitement in the building.

A western paper announces the illness of its editor piously 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 alarm to steal her ball 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 Gaudalupe 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, Eli and Nimrod, became insane by an attendance at a protracted meeting, and began to see visions. Sully claimed to be the true God, the mother often saw Polly on the cross, and sometimes herself felt on her head the thorny crown, and in her side the spear, as her Saviour had done before her. They held meetings in the fields and were seen one day with their sleeves rolled up above their elbows, knocking dried chestnut burrs from one to the other until their naked arms were covered with blood. One night while Sully and his mother were discussing a passage in Scripture a dispute arose occasioned by both of them claiming to be God. The mother thought Sully was a devil, and ordered her sons and husband to tie her; they did so, and "trust 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 hitting her in the hand and then, as they described it afterwards, "the devil scrambled off the doorstep." Soon she was back again putting her bloody hands in a hole in the door when Eli was again ordered to shoot. Nimrod loaded the rifle with two bullets, and gave it to Eli, who said, "Father, must I shoot?" "If nothing else will do," said he, "you must shoot," and said Eli, "this time I plumped my right butt between the eyes." The body lay outside the door until daylight, 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 jail, and while they were all occupying the cage, a room grated with iron on the top and sides, the sons killed the mother by checking 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. Nagle, 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 sufferings 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 led him to imagine that he was still being kept in prison by the British Government, and it is more than likely that he fancied he was escaping from a British dungeon when he committed the act which cost him his 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 house. The father heard the noise and with loaded musket he proceeded to the window. Discovering in the dim light the form of a man just in the act of clambering upon the sill, the lower half of the sash 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. Gilmartin 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 amazement of the aged father and other members of the family, when they recognized the face of Thomas Gilmartin, can be but faintly imagined. A physician was immediately sent for, and the still breathing man was taken into the house. The physician soon arrived, but nothing could be done, and he died within a few minutes.

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 Ecumenical Council. On Monday he was entertained at Seton Hall College to a sumptuous dinner, in which the clergy of the diocese participated. An address 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 harbor, on Thursday, the 6th inst., as Messrs. P. Delany and Moran had been boating on the lake, the boat upset and both of them fell into the water. Mr. Delany was drowned and Mr. Moran was fortunately saved by the timely assistance of some fishermen. Both were students of the diocese of Ohio, 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.—Chicago Independent.

FOULS OF JUSTICE ON THE BALANCE.—In New York on Wednesday five Wall-Street Brokers were arraigned for sentence by Judge Corcoran, they having pleaded guilty to the crime of usury. The prisoners were accompanied by Counsel and the Court Room was filled with spectators. Neither counsel nor prisoners anticipated punishment but to their consternation fines in each case of from \$250 to \$500 were imposed accompanied in some instances with imprisonment. Those sentenced to 10 days in the Tombs, begged to have the fine double and the imprisonment remitted

The True Witness.

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 663 Craig Street, by
J. GILLIES.
G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1869.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1869

Friday, 27—St. Joseph Calascanzio, O.
Saturday, 28—St. Augustus, B. D.
Sunday, 29—Fifteenth after Pentecost.
Monday, 30—St. Rosa of Lima, V.
Tuesday, 31—St. Raymond Nonatus, O.
SEPTEMBER—1869
Wednesday, 1—Beheading of St. John, Baptist.
Thursday, 2—St. Stephen, O.

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 have been signed.

Well, The Irish Church Disestablishment Bill is 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 Bishop to assume and use the territorial title of Diocese, 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 of.

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 owners, 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 usurpation, 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 between Individualism, and Communism.

Every loyal British subject must hope that Mr. Gladstone may find some means of solving this momentous problem—problem the most important that ever statesman was called upon to deal with. Should he succeed in conciliating Ireland his services as a statesman will surpass those of a Chatham or a Pitt.

The great difference between the Church question and the Land question, that which makes the settlement of the first so easy in comparison with the settlement of the latter is to be found in this: That to settle the first the State had but to undo its own work, to repeal its own laws, to pull down its own creation. But in the

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

The grievances of the Irish tenant proceed 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 inaction, in his leaving the relations between 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 between supply and demand, can remedy the evil complained of. Some positive enactment, not the repeal 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 injustice. 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 for.

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 impossible 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 depends 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 has 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 politicians raised from the position of democrats and popular agitators, to that of courtiers and responsible statesmen, Mr. Bright must find his official path strewn 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 "*laissez faire*," the absolute non-interference of government 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 these matters, no right to interfere directly or 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 enforce the observance of those terms upon both the contracting parties, until, by mutual agreement they release one another from the obligations thereby contracted.

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 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 snare.

Now the direct contradictory of these so-called Free Trade axioms are by the popular party in Ireland assumed as axiomatic and self-evident. They assume as incontrovertible, that the State is bound in the execution of its proper functions to interfere between 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 system.

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

Now how is Mr. Bright to reconcile his political 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 supporters.

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 power 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 Trades 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 *bourgeoisie*, or capitalists, are heart and soul anti Free Traders.

Therefore again Mr. Bright will soon find himself 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 for support.

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 enlisted in the cause of Free Trade, not through love 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 hates 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 have 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 meeting 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 revolt against the Catholic Church and her doctrine 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 between 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 has 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 tyrannical interference with the rights of man. Catholics who insist 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 between 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 those 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 Protestant 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 between 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, who had fainted in the Sacristy, whilst robing himself 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 reasonings.

"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 myself; 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 characterize 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 lose hopes of ultimately saving him, although he was very feeble; 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 mercy may spare 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, Florida, 19th July, 1869.

"P.S.—We are just arrived from the Presbytery. Father McDonald is very bad, the doctor says he 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 moriuntur!"

GOOD NEWS.—My dear Friends,—It is with feelings of joy that I announce to you the joyful tidings which I received a few 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.

OBLATION.—On the Feast of the Assumption the Very Rev. Provincial Vanden Bergher 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 RR. PP. Burton of the Sault and Grenier of the Novitiate and others being present. We understand the newly professed leaves for the Society's House at Ottawa on the 26th inst., to review his ecclesiastical studies under the Members of the same Missionary Order.

His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, arrived at Halifax on the 23rd inst., accompanied by his Governor, Col. Elphenstone, and Lieutenant Pickard, Esq.

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.

Monsieur Langevin, Bishop of St. Germain de Rimouski, is about to leave for Rome, in order to attend the Ecumenical 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. Boniface 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 Frankia. The following ladies were also admitted as Novices:—Sister Anne Lalonde; Sister Georgina Sctutus; Sister Eleanor Belleau, Sister Georgina Desnoyers, Sister Delia Chicoire.

RETIREMENT.—We see by the Patriot that the Rev. Angus McDonald is about to resign his position as Rector of St. Dunstan's College. Ill health is, we believe, the cause of the reverend 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 self-sacrifice. While other men of his age, who do not possess a tith 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 unappreciated by those for whose benefit he has expended his best energies without stint. We expect soon to hear of their receiving some more substantial acknowledgments than mere thanks.

Our best 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, hear of his again exerting his talents in some new sphere of usefulness.—P. E. I. Progress.

L'HOTEL DIEU.—A letter published this morning shows that from 1863 to 1868, both inclusive, 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 hospital. 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 orphans. It receives an annual allowance of \$1,600 from the Provincial Government.—Gazette 18.

A CONNECTION.—The report that Owen Smith, the messenger of the Royal Canadian Bank, had absconded, is not correct. We are 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 is owed to the carter Marlow, or others, does not prove that he has absconded, although the circumstances 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 at the same sitting:—Rev. Charles J. Bethune, Credit, Ontario; David A. P. Wait, Montreal; The Abbe L. Provancher, Portneuf; Dr. J. A. Crevier, St. Cesaire; The Abbe Brunet, Quebec; Rev. Th. Hamel, Quebec.

Professor Sterry Hunt, read a paper on 'North or Labradorite Rocks' before the 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 of conversation on the street to-day. Between 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 the war of the elements was ended. During this 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 city, houses which have been proudly and confidently pronounced by their landlords, 'wind, weather and water tight' have succumbed to the unceasing pour down of water, and cellar kitchens which have been hitherto innocent of damp, were last night drenched with water. It is in the country, however, that the damage is most apparent. A ride on the Lachine railroad track this morning, will show the harm done. On the low 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

standing bay being altogether under the water. A number of magnificent beds of cabbage are completely covered, and several market gardeners will suffer immensely. The houses near 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 the damage done is considerable, the lightning accomplishing here what the water did elsewhere. At about twelve o'clock the bells of the village rang out an alarm, and it was soon discovered that the barn of Mr. Hurteau was in flames. Nothing could be done to save it, and for a long time it burned, sending a flame upwards of such 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 'that great hurst about ten o'clock' which everybody was talking about this morning, and that it smoldered 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.—On Thursday, Judge Coursol, on reaching home, was informed by some of his children that something was in the pond in the rear of his house. With his son-in-law, Mr. Coursol got into a little flat boat and proceeded to where the object was floating. Seeing that it was a dead body, he endeavored to raise it, and discovered it to be that of a man. Before taking it out of the water, Mr. Coursol notified the police and Dr. McCallum, who were immediately in attendance, and the body was taken out of the pond and removed to the Windmill dead-house, where it was viewed and examined the same evening by Mr. Crozier Jones. At the inquest yesterday morning, Judge Coursol, Dr. McCallum and Sergeant Hunter of the Water Police, having 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 twenty-four 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 trousers, Wellington boots and white cotton shirt, no fannel, an American quarter-dollar and 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 were 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 commodious, is situated on a commanding eminence on the brow of the mountain, and enjoys an uninterrupted view over Montreal to the Southern shore of the St. 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 Cleopatra, ran ashore at Trepassay, off Cape Race, on the night those two steamships were wrecked. The third one, however got off safely and for all we know may be at her port of destination. The coincidence is a very remarkable one, unparalleled in the annals of marine disaster and should be made the 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 signed 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 the respite is granted to give His Excellency an opportunity of ascertaining further particulars about Poitras' case.

On Saturday last, Mr. P. P. Kelly, while crossing Lock No. 17 of the canal in the village of Grenville, fell into the water, in consequence of a vacant space 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 empaneled 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 water level at different points. Mr. Baillarge will have charge of the survey and will be assisted by Messrs. Parent, Michaud and Stekel of the Public Works Department.

A son of Wm. Halley, Type Foundries Agent, was drowned yesterday at Mimico, five miles west of Toronto, while bathing. He was 20 years of age.

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 indelibly by the fact that it will shortly have four substantial Churches. The new Baptist Church is near completion. It will seat 450 persons and cost about \$3,500. 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. A furnishing sitting for about a thousand persons. A gallery is being erected at the south end of the building as also a spire to be one hundred and twenty feet high. The entire cost of the edifice will be about \$9,000. Several of the wealthy merchants gave \$1,000 each towards the work.

The following is from the St. John's News, and speaks for itself:—"The hard times in the States have entailed so much misery and hardship upon the poorer classes, that large numbers of French Canadians 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 look poorer than they did when they left Canada.' Others again have written to know if they can find work should they come back, and we have heard of several servant girls, who rushed away frantically from here in the spring, who have re-engaged with their former employers. We may reasonably expect

that there will be this fall a return of a large proportion of the Canadians who left their homes in the Spring. We trust their experience will be worth something to them." The News further says in another place:—"Every train that passes through St. John's from the South has numbers of emigrant Canadians, who return home empty handed and disheartened. They have not found what they sought over the border; they come back ready to labor for us and for themselves in their native land."

St. John, August 19.—The Windsor and Annapolis Railway was opened yesterday from Grand Pre to Annapolis, about 70 miles. The Governor General, Sir Hastings Doyle, Sir Geo. E. 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 Archbishop of Halifax, Sir Hastings Doyle and Sir Geo. E. Cartier, sat down. The party returned to Halifax by 8 p.m.

The St. John's 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 Freilighsburg, who served in the Freilighsburg Volunteer Company during the Fenian raid, and while there contracted the disease which ended in his death.

Among the passengers on the ship Duncan which arrived in this port on Friday last, was John Oron, Esq., wife and four children. This gentleman we believe, has been appointed to one of the Professorships in St. Dunstan's College. The Rev. A. McDonald, has resigned the Rectorship of this Institution, in consequence of ill health. 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 heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health, and in possession of that blooming childlike 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, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, hence 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 cure.

Birth.

On the 19th inst, at 366 Dorchester Street, Mrs Henry R. Gray of a daughter.

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

Died.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Aug. 24, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 75 to \$4 00; Fine, \$4 35 to \$4 40; Super., No. 2 \$4 80 to \$4 90; Superfine \$5 20 to \$5 25; Fancy \$5 35 to \$5 40; Extra, \$5 40 to \$5 50; Superior Extra \$5 50 to \$6 00; Bag Flour, \$2 45 to \$2 50 per 100 lbs. Gameal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5 75 to 6 00. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1 15 to \$1 30. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 40 to \$5 45 Seconds, \$4 80 to \$4 82; Thirds, \$4 30 to 4 35.—First Pearls, 5 65 to 5 67. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 28 50 to 28 75;—Prime Mess \$30 00; Prime, \$21 50 to 22 00. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 17c to 18c—good per choice Western bringing 00c. to 00c. Cheese, 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. Flour, country, per quinta 13 9 to 14 0 Oatmeal, do 16 9 to 17 0 Indian Meal, do 10 0 to 0 0 Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0 DAIRY PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per lb 1 2 to 1 3 Do, salt do (inferior) 0 10 to 0 11 Cheese, do 0 6 to 0 0 Apples, per barrel \$0 00 to \$0 10 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$9 00 to \$10. Straw \$5 00 to \$8.

LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

THE 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 Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U. S.

Province of Canada, } SUPERIOR COURT FOR Dist. of Montreal. } LOWER CANADA.

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

Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, as well as co-partners as 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

ANTHONY WALSH, MATTHEW H. WALSH, as co-partners and individually, by LEBLANC & CASSIDY, their Attorneys ad litem. 2 53

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of MAROU & HENDERSON, of the City of Montreal, Hatters and Furriers, Insolvents.

On the Seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. MARGOU & HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEON, Their Attorney. 2m2

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



GRAND PIC-NIC TO ST. LAMBERTS, (IN AID OF THE CHARITABLE FUND) ON THURSDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

GREAT PROGRAMME OF GAMES.

CHAMPION LACROSSE MATCH, SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB,

CAUGHNAWAGA INDIANS, FOOT BALL MATCH &c, &c.

RENAUD'S SPLENDID QUARRELL BAND for Dancing. Refreshments on Temperance Principles at CITY Prices.

STEAMER "MAID OF CANADA"

Will leave the Wharf Every Hour from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Tickets 25 Cents; Children 12 1/2 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.

1st PRIZE Presented by REV. FATHER DOWD, Lives of the Saints, value.....\$21.00

2nd PRIZE—Gift of President, a Douay Bible, Calf, Gilt Edges and Plates,..... 10 00

3rd PRIZE—\$10 in Gold.

4th PRIZE—Steel Engraving, The Angels of the Passion, 3 feet 2 1/2 width, Rosewood and Gold,..... 12 00

5th PRIZE—Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary,..... 6 00

6th PRIZE—A Gold Pen holder,..... 6 00

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 WEDNESDAY, FIRST OF SEPTEMBER NEXT. 5 53

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who holds 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, P. Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869. 5-53

WANTED.

TWO MALE TEACHERS in the English language, holding elementary diplomas. For further particulars apply to William Hart, Secretary Treasurer, St. Oulumbus, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q. 4w48.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER 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. 2m51

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 required 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 report 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 Holidays.

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 children.

Besides the Director, four Professors (three laymen and one clergyman) are connected with the teaching.

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. Study 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 11 to 12 o'clock. P. M., from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 o'clock.

Holiday on the afternoon of Tuesday and Thursday

TERMS.

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 Parlor of the school, St. Margaret St., No. 35, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 A. M.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition in the English and French languages,.....\$8 00

Music,..... 2 00

Drawing and Painting,..... 1 50

Bed and Bedding,..... 1 50

Washing,..... 1 00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.

No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

Payments must be made invariably in advance.

Reduction made for Sisters.

Classes RE-OPEN ON FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Williamstown, Ang 15 h 1869. 3w2.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, OTTAWA.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JOSEPH'S, conducted by the Oblates, O. M. J., will re-open, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF SEPTEMBER, and it is hoped that those intending to enter will be punctual at the commencement of the Scholastic 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, is surpassed by few in this part of Canada.

It is beautifully situated on a lofty eminence overlooking the surrounding districts and distant valleys, with a fine view of the Capital of our new Dominion. The view from the College is most pleasing, especially 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-loved 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 the acquirement 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 hundredfold. 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 Cartier Normal School. The course of studies is composed of two divisions. The first is wholly elementary. The children begin reading in both languages, writing and calculations.

The second comprises a course of three years.

FIRST YEAR—Reading, Knots, 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; Introductory Geography.

THIRD YEAR—Study of both languages continued to the rudiments of Composition, Book-keeping, rudiments of Algebra and of Geometry, Sacred History, and History of Canada.

In all the classes religious instructions under the direction of the Principal. Lessons on the Sciences and Natural History. TERMS: 3 TO 10 SHILLINGS. 2w2.

BOARDING SCHOOL

AND ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the building 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 Ottawa, 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 Coeur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate 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 health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will be, 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 continuously 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 be 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 Classical and Commercial Training, as well English as French taught. Music and Fine Arts form extra charges. The classes will open on Wednesday the first of September.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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.

The SENATUS CONSULTUM.—The Senate met on Monday to hear M. Duviergier read out the twelve articles which are to form the basis of the new Constitution.

Aug. 2.—Yesterday General Prim had a long conversation, during the reception held at his house, with M. Mercler de Lostenne, the French Ambassador, and afterwards with M. Wernecker, who has recently arrived from France.

Aug. 4.—Two Garlist leaders were shot yesterday at Ciudad Real by order of a Court-martial.

Aug. 5.—After the execution of the two Garlists at Ciudad Real the band to which they belonged petitioned the Government for an amnesty.

Aug. 6.—The text has been published of a despatch of Count Bismarck, dated the 29th of July last, to the Austrian Minister at Dresden, in reply to a despatch of Baron Friesen, Saxon Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated the 18th of the same month.

Aug. 7.—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 opportunity for advancement in the same manner.

Aug. 8.—The King is at Valderi, but goes to Naples in October with Prince Humbert for a few days. He is stated by those about him to be more opposed to Rome than ever, and to be eagerly awaiting an opportunity to throw himself a second time into the arms of the sect.

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impartiality, 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.

SPAIN

MADRID, August 1.—The 'Official Gazette' publishes a circular of Señor Silveira to the diplomatic representatives abroad in which the Minister says that the moment has now arrived for completely renewing diplomatic relations with foreign Powers.

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 harrass journalists and tradespeople who are known to be opposed to the present state of things.

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Aug. 19.—The King is at Valderi, but goes to Naples in October with Prince Humbert for a few days. He is stated by those about him to be more opposed to Rome than ever, and to be eagerly awaiting an opportunity to throw himself a second time into the arms of the sect.

Holy See was taking the part of Russia against Poland, has had its eyes completely opened by the recent Allocation of the Holy Father. The 'Lombard Review' and the 'Oss' of Orsovo have entirely changed their tone.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 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 recognised in principle as regards private expenditure.

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 Empire 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 Austria the equilibrium between the two is nearly, and in Hungary altogether re-established.

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THE MAN-FISH.—This animal inhabits the Amazon Orinoco and other South American rivers. Its name (Mácaú) has reference to the peculiar form of its swimming paws; these, as in the other genera, are composed of soft parts, and a membrane which encloses the bones of the hands and fingers; but in the mácaú, four flat nails are seen attached to the edge of the paw.

MEDICAL ART.—An singular exhibition of Medical art is now open at the rooms of the Anatomical Institute in London. It consists of specimens of old needlework, embroidery, and bookbinding.

CHINESE RESTAURANTS.—An officer in the French army in China tells us that although the exterior appearance of Chinese restaurants is simple, they nevertheless give very tolerable dinners.

As in Europe, there are napkins, but no knives—all the meat being served in very thin slices. At a grand dinner given to themselves by the French officers, at his restaurant, the celebrated Toun-Tsun, 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-ichou, a species of wine made from fermented rice, very agreeable in flavour, resembling vermouth, but sweetened.

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the early morning and look around us, and what do we find? We see nature, refreshed after a night's repose, go again to its work of toil and labor cheerfully and diligently. The sun again illumines the earth, and revives it with his cheerful heat and light; everything in nature is busy, and obeys the voice of the great Creator; the opening flowers, the busy bee who commences fresh to gather in his sweet store, all tend to give us a lesson 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 Providence.

It is foolish to say that chronic diseases of the stomach are incurable, when it is notorious that confirmed dyspepsia yields readily to the tonic aperient 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 convalescent and the cured. It may be that, according to pathological logic, the patients ought not to get well; but fortunately they do! In some instances dyspepsia leads to a degenerate condition of the blood: when this is the case, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in conjunction with the pills.

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

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 upon her handkerchief, her gloves, her fan, her robes, convert the fair being herself into a bouquet, and wheresoever she moves she is enveloped in an atmosphere of perfume. In the maze of the dance she shakes floral odors from her drapery, and makes the gay saloon itself as fragrant as an oriental garden. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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Many a limb is sacrificed by the knife, that might be saved by Bristol's Sarsaparilla. 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 malady 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 mutilated, unless rapid mortification is in progress. At all stages of ulcerous disease short of that, the balsamo depurative that cured Wyckoff will save the patient. If purgation is required use the mildest of vegetable aperients—Bristol's-Sugar-coated Pills.

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

CIRCULAR.

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

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provision, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market, 12m June 14th, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 1065.

In the matter of James McMillan, James Carson, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copartners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also individually, Insolvents.

The undersigned hereby give notice, that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twenty-seventh day of September next, at half past 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 discharge.

Montreal, 20th July 1869. M. MILLAN & CARSON, Co-partners. JAMES McMILLAN, } Individually. JAMES CARSON, } DAVID McMILLAN, } By T. & O. C. DELORMIER, their Attorneys ad litem. 2m50

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 768. In the matter of Walter Manning of the city of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. 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 forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. Montreal 20th July 1869. WALTER MANNING, By T. & O. C. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. 2m50

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 647. In the matter of GIDEON DEQUIRE, of Coteau du Lac, Trader, Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby 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 half-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.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHEERBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC. SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Remittances to Consignees promptly made day after day. Commission 7 1/2 per cent. Nov. 12.

SARFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57; Between Grease S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

F. M. CASSIDY (LATE WITH F. W. HENSHAW ESQ) COMMISSION AGENT 19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. Montreal. Consignments of Ashes, Grain, Flour, Butter &c &c will receive careful personal attendance. Returns made promptly. Charges moderate. Refer to F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macduff Esq. (Messrs Gilmore & Co) Messrs. Rimner Gann & Co, Hon. Thos. Ryan; Messrs. Havilland Routh & Co, M. P. Ryan Esq. M. P.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL. PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL. COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 508 1/2.

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F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S. OFFICE — 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL. October, 1868. 12m10

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits. Besides the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students. TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 4 00 " For Boarders..... 15 00 " Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

RICHELIEU COMPANY. DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamer, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M. The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M. RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin (Supper and State Room Berth included).....\$3.00 Steerage..... 1 00 Tickets and State-rooms can be secured at Office on Richelieu Pier only. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. L. B. LAMERE General Manager. Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869

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A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure. Special attention given to the MANUFACTURERS DEPARTMENT.

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HEARSE! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves, Grapes, &c. HEARSE for Hire or Sale.

M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearses, having sold them all.

M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.

XAVIER OUSON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON. 1869. 1869.

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



The Splendid Steamer UNION, Capt. Fairgrieve, and MAGNET, Capt. Simpson, will leave N. poleon Wharf, Quebec, during the Season, at Seven o'clock A.M., for the River Saguenay to Ha' Hal Bay, calling at Murray Bay, River du Loup and Tadoussac as under:—

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

By taking these Steamers at Quebec, the Tourist and Invalid will enjoy the refreshing and invigorating breeze and picturesque scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence, and avoid the annoyance of transhipment, as the Steamers run direct to Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadoussac, and Ha' Hal Bay.

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 brought alongside of each other.

These fine Steamers are of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety; they are most comfortably furnished, and in every respect unsurpassed.

Tickets, with any information, may be obtained of W. PALMER, at the Hotels, and at the Company's Office, 73 Great St. James Street

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent. CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co., Office, 73 Great St. James Street, Montreal. June 25.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.

If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$4.00 extra per quarter.

WES? TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circular Address

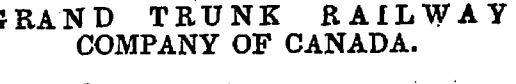
E. A. & C. E. MENERLY, West Troy, N. Y.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W.

Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1868.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull-Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Roch, Quebec.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.



TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 8 30 A.M.

Night do do do 7 30 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 7 15 A.M. Trains for Lachine at 5 30 A.M., 7 00 A.M., 5 00 P.M., and 6 30 P.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at 7 15 A.M. Express for Boston, at 8 40 A.M. Express for New York, and Boston via Vermont Central, at 4 30 P.M.

Express for Portland, (stopping over) night at Island Pond, at 0 00 P.M. Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Coaticook only, at 10 10 P.M.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station

G. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12 40 P.M. and 9 00 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 1 30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11 30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth.

The 7 15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.'s Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West.

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 a.m. and 3 30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3 00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omeme and Lindsay.

Leave LINDSAY daily at 9 35 a.m. and 12 35 p.m. for Omeme, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

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 thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness 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 sediment, 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, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury), will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1868.

A BOUQUET



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 full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropic flowers.

MOSS-ROSE AND JASMIN. Exquisite in their odor, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled 'The Queen of Floral Perfumes'

ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYSUCKLE. Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet breath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perfume of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

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 welcome in a sick-room.

DAISIES AND BUTTERCUPS. Nature's every-day perfume, exhaling floral incense familiar to us all, but from which we turn eagerly 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 cloy, and longs for the simple freshness of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

SWEET BRIBER AND CLOVER BLOOM. Bringing memories of country life, and exhaling a perfume pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permanence so marked a feature in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS. Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the perfume but still only the perfume of single flowers. In Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have the combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unsurpassable richness of the far-off tropic flowers made permanent, and giving justly to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of

THE EVERLASTING PERFUME.

Purchasers should be careful to seek for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfume.

For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers. July 15, 1869.

ARE YOU SICK? Read the following PLAIN TRUTHS!

and be induced for the sake of health to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

If you wish a clear complexion a smooth skin, and a sweet pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also at the same time, an excellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneys, use

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to get a really safe and effective cure for the sickle and ill health under which your wife or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgative medicine for general use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way.

In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Syphilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted, or vitiated by the use of iron, mercury or any other mineral,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. July 16, 1869