

as that he should be rewarded for his services in hard cash, as well as by the confidence of his constituents—then that particular constituency, or rather those of them who had carried the election, should tax themselves for the payment of such salary, and contingent expenses, to such amount as they might consider an adequate compensation for their member's services. This would be just; but it is most unjust that the whole community should be taxed, because some constituencies desire to indulge themselves in the luxury of giving a penniless adventurer a seat in the country's Legislature.

The man who is too poor to give his services in Parliament gratuitously, is not fit to be a Member of Parliament. Not that it is any disgrace to be poor; but it is—or at all events it would be considered in a high-spirited community, and by any one with a keen or delicate sense of honor—a very disgraceful thing for a man not independent in money matters, to seek after the position of a legislator. Thus in England nothing is more common than to hear it said of such a one—a man perhaps of talent and learning—that he is too poor to think even of public life, or of contesting a seat in the House of Commons. In the Colonies, on the contrary, where the British system of representative government is parodied rather than repeated, nothing is more common than for a fellow without a penny in his pocket to pay for his liquor at the bar, or to settle his washerwoman's bills, to come forward as a candidate for Parliamentary honors, attracted by the immediate prospect of mileage, stationery unlimited, and wages for his attendance fixed by himself, together with that of jobs, and contracts for himself and friends in the more remote prospective.

These wages—if henceforward the system of paying wages at all is to be continued—should be left to be determined by mutual agreement between the candidates, and their respective constituencies. Or in his Address to the "Free and Independent"—the candidate might state the very lowest figure at which he was willing to give his services to his country; and thus the electors might as it were hold a kind of Dutch auction over the candidates, and select as their representative him who offered himself at the lowest price. But there should be no more taking money out of the public purse to salary members of Parliament.

We alluded in our last to the discourse pronounced by the Rev. P. Bertrand, S. J. upon the occasion of laying the corner stone of the new Asylum in Mignonne Street. This discourse was remarkable not only for its eloquence, and the spirit of fervent charity with which it was inspired, but for the interesting details which it gave of the great works which our holy religion has accomplished of late years in this City; and as these will necessarily prove interesting to the Catholic, we translate some of the most striking passages:—

"As to what concerns the building of this vast establishment rising before your eyes, it is the work of an honorable citizen who seems to have received from heaven the noble mission of founding all great and useful works. This generous citizen devotes four or five thousand pounds to the erection of this Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, giving at the same time a lot of land worth near Six thousand pounds. In all about £11,000. "In spite of the reserve that his modesty imposes on me, can I suppress the name of this citizen, who in a simple mode of living has found the secret of how to second, during thirty years, the zeal of the first Pastor of this Diocese, with the large benevolence of a prince? Were I to keep silent the very stones would cry out the names of the honorable Messrs Oliver Bertholet, of Alfred Larocque, his son-in-law, and of his family by whom his generous sentiments have been so well seconded.

"Or can I withhold the name of another who has so largely contributed to this work, by adding to the domain of the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, a piece of land worth two thousand pounds? Can you not recognise at once this illustrious name, united to the ancient families of Viger and of Quesset—this name, dear to Montreal, blessed by all our religious and benevolent institutions—the name of the honorable M. Come Seraphin Chénier."

The orator then gracefully alluded to the services conferred on Montreal by others of its greatest and most illustrious benefactors—notably the present Bishop, and the Clergy of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, who, in one sense may be called the founders of the City itself:—

"The worthy successor of Mgr. Lartigue understood in his turn, that our ever growing wants called for new institutions. The Bishopric of Montreal is not in the position of the first founders; it possesses nothing, but God has resources of which the world was not. Full of confidence in the divine Providence, Mgr. Bourget called from France the Rev. Oblats Fathers, for the apostolic ministry in Montreal, and for missions; he invited the Rev. Jesuit Fathers to undertake again in the work of the apostolic ministry, and of education, those missions which their suppression had for a moment interrupted; he invoked the Religious of the Sacred Heart to bring to Canada their experience, and their talents for the training of the young; and at the sight of the moral and physical ills which the first foundations were unable altogether to grapple with, he asked, from Europe for the P. P. of the Holy Cross, the Brothers of St. Viator and of Charity, to form commercial and agricultural schools, to instruct the blind, the deaf and dumb, and to pick up from the gutters of the streets

those unhappy creatures who own no home. . . . The Ladies of the Good Shepherd came also on his invitation to open an asylum for the melancholy victims of the vices of a great City. The Sisters of Mercy under the same zealous inspiration started into being, with the object of raising up and regenerating those unhappy persons whose honor and happiness have been compromised by the world."

"And whilst the Bishopric was building a temporary Cathedral, whilst the Religious of different Orders were being established at St. Peter, at the College of St. Mary, and the Gesù—the worthy clergy of St. Sulpice with those resources that Providence seems to multiply for these works, and seconded by the Fabric and the parishioners—built in the course of a few years the large and splendid churches of St. Patrick, St. Anne, St. James, St. Joseph, and others."

"As far back as 1837, the Seminary of St. Sulpice had called over from France the Brothers of Christian Doctrine, to found their schools in the different quarters of the City, and it built for them a splendid establishment which is the central house of the Community. All the world knows the wondrous skill of these masters in imparting a popular education; but this city can best appreciate the benefits which they have conferred, and the services which, through them, the Seminary of St. Sulpice has rendered to the children of our numerous population."

The above extracts glance at a few of the chief works of charity accomplished within a few years, by our Ecclesiastical Societies, aided generously by such citizens as Viger, Quesset, Bertholet, Larocque, C. S. Chénier, and many others whose names will long be held in honor, and cherished by all who delight to see ample means generously devoted to the service of God and of His poor.

Montreal may well be proud of such noble citizens; proud of its glorious institutions of Charity and Education: proud of its Seminary, of its Colleges, its Schools, of its Churches, its Convents, its St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and other kindred asylums, and of its Hospital; proud of its glorious Company of Jesus, in every age and in every clime the undaunted soldiers of the Cross, *les enfants perdus* of the Catholic host; proud of its illustrious and time honored Sulpicians who presided over its birth, watched over its infancy, protected its youth, and, as it were, nursed it into manhood; proud too, very proud of its venerable and saintly Bishop, whose name is held in honor throughout the Catholic world, and whose marvellous works of charity, imperfectly sketched above, have earned for Montreal the superb title of "Rome of the New World."

Dr. HINGSTON.—We clip the following complimentary resolution from the proceedings of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, at their Annual Meeting held here last week:—

Resolved,—That Dr. Hingston, M. O. P. & S., of this City, being about to visit Europe, and being a gentleman of high scientific attainments and professional standing, be appointed an honorary representative of this College at the International Medical Conference about to be held at Paris; and that the President be empowered to affix the seal of the College to his appointment.

Dr. Hingston left Montreal last week.

The Montreal Gazette, the Lower Canadian Ministerial organ, speaking of coalitions and of what coalition has wrought for Lower Canada in particular, by conferring upon her Confederation—thus sums up:—

"Angry Tories and rabid Democrats have coalesced in Upper Canada to put down 'French' or 'Lower Canada domination' by means of an enlargement of the Upper Canadian representation in Parliament. The end of that coalition is attained. Lower Canada, feeling itself protected in its maritime and commercial interests by the addition of the maritime Colonies, has consented to the adoption of the principle of representation by population.—*Montreal Gazette*, June 1st.

Needless to say, this is precisely the view of Confederation, and its effects upon Lower Canada, always held, and expressed by THE TRUE WITNESS.

YOUNG CATHOLIC GUIDE.—A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the Interest of Catholic Children; Chicago, John Graham. The annual cost of subscription is only One Dollar, and the contents are well adapted to that class of the community for whom they are designed.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—We have received the June number of this excellent publication, which contains some very interesting articles. Montreal: Sadlier & Co.

BRAVE CONDUCT OF A RAILWAY ENGINEER.—We yesterday mentioned the noble conduct by which Mr. Gariepy, Engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway at the risk of his own life saved the life of a child by seizing it from the cow-catcher, at the moment the train was passing over the spot where the child lay. We are pleased to add that before eleven o'clock over thirty dollars were collected by one gentleman and forwarded to Mr. Hickson, toward the purpose of purchasing some object which would hereafter remind the gallant fellow of the event. We have no doubt that a great many persons who have not contributed to this little fund, will be glad to do so upon seeing, this notice. We shall gladly receive any money intended for the purpose, if subscribers find it more convenient to hand it to us than to pass it directly to the authorities at Point St. Charles. Sums from 50c. upwards will be received. *Montreal Herald*.

POOR STATE OF AFFAIRS.—News from Chateau Richer, and fact from all the country parishes, speak in sad terms of the deplorable condition in which they are at present, owing to the continuous rainy weather and the consequent impossibility sowing the land, which is said to be covered everywhere with water.—*Quebec Gazette*.

THE HIDDEN GEM

This beautiful drama by Cardinal Wiseman was performed last night, in the Academic Hall, of St. Mary's College, Bleury street, to a very large audience, and went off with great success. The amateurs were, without exception, well up in their parts, and the absence of the hesitation and ill pronunciation so often disastrous to amateur performances, was very remarkable, and displayed the possession of no ordinary histrionic talent on the part of the actors. The costumes were brilliant, in good taste, no time was lost between the parts, and the scenery worked smoothly and smartly. The play was well put on the stage in every particular, and the management of the Tableaux and chorus of angels was very effective and enthusiastically applauded by the audience. By permission of the officers, the splendid string band of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers was present and delighted the audience by the performance of selections from the favourite operas and enlivening dance music. The drama is in two acts and the argument as follows:

In the reign of the Emperor Honorius and the Pontificate of Innocent I., there lived on the Aventine a Roman Patrician, of great wealth named Euphemianus. He had an only son, Alexius, whom he educated in principles of solid piety, and in the practice of unbounded charity. When he was grown up, but still young, a divine command ordered the son to quit his father's house, and lead the life of a poor pilgrim. He accordingly repaired to Edessa, where he lived several years, while he was sought for in vain over all the world. At length he was similarly ordered to return home; and was received as a stranger into his father's house.

He remained there as many years as he had lived abroad, amidst the scorn and ill-treatment of his own domestics, until his death: when first a voice, heard through all the churches in the city, proclaimed him a saint, and then a paper written by himself revealed his history.

Such is the subject of this composition. It is recorded in Rome, on the Aventine Hill, where the beautiful church of St. Alexius yet stands, and is visited on his feast, by crowds of his fellow-citizens. The view is one of the most charming in Rome. The basilica of Santa Sabina is next door to it.

The part of Euphemianus, the Roman Patrician, was taken by Mr. Gustave Turcotte, and very creditably sustained. Alexius, his son, known by the name of Ignatius, is a character of very difficult parts, and was taken by Mr. Chas. Burroughs, who displayed a careful study and thorough conception of his character. This was particularly evident in the latter part of his acting. But the performer of the evening was Master A. C. R. Brown, in the character of Carinus, the young nephew of the patrician, who completely took the audience by storm, and was frequently interrupted by the almost continuous applause that was bestowed on him. His voice was clear, and heard in all parts of the house, his pronunciation and emphasis distinct, and his acting would have been creditable to one of more mature years and experience. The minor characters of Stewards, Slaves and Robbers were well performed. Both as regards a dramatic performance, and large attendance, the entertainment was highly successful, and in every way worthy of the prestige of the Amateurs of St. Mary's English Academy.—*Montreal Gazette*, May 29.

The St. John's News says:—"It is very amusing to find the *Freeman* and the *Globe*, who have so strongly deprecated the mingling of politics and religion, growling about the appointments to the Senate of the New Dominion, because religion was not made the chief element in these selections."

We can not allow the *News* so to misrepresent the little we said on this subject. We did not growl or grumble because religion was not made the chief element in the selection of the Senators; but because it was made the reason for the exclusion, total and absolute, of more than one third of the whole population. The *News* and its associates many try to persuade the public that the total exclusion of Catholics from the list of Senators is accidental, or the result of circumstance which could not be controlled or resisted, and that the Government who so excluded them, were disposed to be just and impartial; but let them not imagine that any one can be so deluded or deceived. Catholics have been excluded because they are Catholics, and it is just as well to own this honestly as to add insult to injury by pretending, as the *News* does, that religion was not made an element in the selection of the twelve. They can not pretend, with any show of reason, that amongst the ninety or one hundred thousand Catholics now in the Province, or even amongst the Confederates who are Catholics, there are not men as able, as intelligent, as honest, as eligible in every way as some of the twelve; nay that there are not men to whom the dominant party and Confederation itself owe more than to the majority of the twelve. This being manifest, it is equally manifest that Catholics were excluded merely to gratify the malignant feelings and rabid bigotry of the members of the Government, and to satisfy their supporters.—*St. John Freeman*.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.—It is reported that gold was lately discovered in lot 14, in the 13th concession of Hungerford. Prospecting in this region is now said to be brisk.

Married, At Beauharnois, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. M. Charland, Michel Kirwan, Esq., son of Michael Kirwan, Esq., Merchant of Templemore, County of Tipperary, Ireland to Miss Mary McQuilly, eldest daughter of James McQuilly, Esq., Merchant Tailor, of Beauharnois.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

	June 5, 1867	June 6, 1867
Flour, country, per quintal,	24 6 to 25 0	24 6 to 25 0
Oatmeal, do,	18 6 to 20 6	18 6 to 20 6
Indian Meal, do,	11 6 to 12 0	11 6 to 12 0
Wheat, per min.,	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do,	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Peas, do,	5 6 to 6 0	5 6 to 6 0
Oats, do,	3 9 to 4 0	3 9 to 4 0
Butter, fresh, per lb.,	1 3 to 1 6	1 3 to 1 6
Do, salt, do,	0 7 to 0 9	0 7 to 0 9
Beans, small white, per min,	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes per bag,	6 3 to 7 6	6 3 to 7 6
Onions, per minot,	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Lard, per lb,	0 8 to 0 9	0 8 to 0 9
Beef, per lb,	0 6 to 0 9	0 6 to 0 9
Pork, do,	0 5 to 0 6	0 5 to 0 6
Mutton do,	0 5 to 0 7	0 5 to 0 7
Lamb, per quarter,	5 0 to 7 6	5 0 to 7 6
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 8 to 0 9	0 8 to 0 9
Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$12.00 to \$16.00	\$12.00 to \$16.00
Straw,	\$4.00 to \$6.00	\$4.00 to \$6.00
Beef, per 100 lbs,	\$4.00 to \$9.00	\$4.00 to \$9.00
Pork, fresh, do,	\$8.00 to \$9.00	\$8.00 to \$9.00

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 5, 1867.
Flour—Pollards, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Middlings, \$7.50 to \$7.75; Fine, \$8.00 to \$8.25; Super., No. 2, \$8.60 to \$8.85; Superfine, \$9.25 to \$9.35; Fancy, \$9.40 to \$9.50; Extra, \$9.50 to \$9.75; Superior Extra \$10 to \$10.25; Bag Flour, \$4.55 to \$4.70 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—No round lots reported as changing hands—\$6.65
Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—No sales reported on the spot or for delivery.
Peas per 60 lbs—85c.
Oats per bush, of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dall at 42c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 60c to 65c.
Rye per 56 lbs.—Latest sales for forward delivery at \$1.
Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.85 to \$0.90.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.65 to \$5.72; Seconds, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4.35 to 4.40.—First Pearls, \$8.22 to \$0.30.
Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$19.25 to \$20;—Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$13.50 to \$14.

BAZAAR FOR THE GESU.

THE BAZAAR is NOW OPEN in the the basement flat of the Church.

MONTH OF JUNE.

DEVOTIONS OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS, arranged for each Day of the Month of June.
Price 38 cents.
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ST. PATRICK'S HALL.



THE Subscribers of the Saint Patrick's Hall are hereby notified that a Seventh Call of ten per cent on the Capital Stock subscribed will become due and payable on Monday the 10th June next, at the office of the Corporation, 19 Place d'Armes. The Secretary will attend at the Saint Patrick's Society's Room, Bonaventure Building, on Monday Evening the 10th, from 7 to 9 o'clock, P.M., to receive instalments and also daily at the office of W. O'Brien, Esq., No. 19 Place d'Armes.
By order of the Board,
JAMES FENNELLS,
Secretary.

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 \$6.00 extra per quarter.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, CIRCUIT COURT.

RICHIELEU DISTRICT.
No. 4835.

The Twenty-Eighth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven.

IN VACATION.

MICHEL MATHIEU, Esq., Sheriff of the town of Sorel, Richelieu District,

vs.
CHARLES BIBEAU, Farmer, of the Parish of St. Aime, said district,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED.—On the motion of Charles Dorion, Esq., Advocate and Counsel for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the Richelieu District, written on the Writ of Summons issued in this case, that the defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the Richelieu District, that the said defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the city of Montreal called the *True Witness* and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in the town of Sorel called *La Gazette de Sorel*, be notified to appear before this Court and answer the demand of the said plaintiff, within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect of said defendant to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the trial and judgment as in a case by default.

A. N. GOUIN,
Clerk of Circuit Court.

Montreal, 6th June, 1867.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, CIRCUIT COURT.

RICHIELEU DISTRICT.
No. 4864.

The Twenty-eight day of May, One Thousand and Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven.

IN VACATION.

JULES CHEVALIER, Esq., Advocate, of the Town of Sorel, Richelieu District,

Plaintiff.

vs.
JOSEPH AUSSANT dit LANGE, Farmer, of the Parish of Ste. Victoire, said District,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED.—

On the motion of Charles Dorion Esq., Advocate and counsel for Plaintiff that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the Richelieu District, written on the Writ of Summons in this cause, issued that the defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the Richelieu District, that the defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in a newspaper published in the city of Montreal, called the *True Witness* and twice in the French language in a newspaper published in the Town of Sorel called *La Gazette de Sorel* be notified to appear before this Court and answer the demand of the said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect of said Defendant to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the trial and judgment as in a case by default.

A. N. GOUIN
Clerk of Circuit Court.

Montreal 6th June 1867.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

OF
GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE:
JUNE, 1867.

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L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate

Ports.

On and after MONDAY the 6th of May, and until

further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers

will leave their respective Wharves as follows:—

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will

leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square,

for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

at Seven P. M. precisely, calling, going and returning,

at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers

wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean

Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their

passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take

them to the steamers without extra charge.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will

leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven

P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning,

at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will

leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every

Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and

returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup,

Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three

Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at

One P. M., calling at L'Assomption; on the Friday trips

from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will

run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in con-

nection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel.

The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Daveluy, will

leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday

and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and return-

ing at Repentigny, Lavallée, St. Sulpice, L'Assomption

and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and

Wednesday at Four P. M.

The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureux, will

leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every

Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and