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TUL. XX

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

No. 48.

THE FAIR MAID OF KILLARNEY.

A TALE OF ROSS CASTLE.

(From Legends of the Wars in Ireland, by Robert Duyer Joyce, M.D.)

Among the almost innumerable objects of interest that come under the observation of the tourist during his sojourn in Killarney and its neighborhood, there is scarcely one whose examination will afford more pleasure than Ross Castle. Too many travellers there are, however, who either do not visit it at all, or, when they do so, pass it by with a glance, thoughtless and cursory. One, for instance, half-bewildered by the countless beauties of our Irish fairyland, will burry away with a confused remembrance floating in his brain, of wild pass, silvery lake, rambow-tinted island, and sunlit, sky-piercing mountain: another equally alive to the natural beauties of that glorious scenery, but with an eye also for objects of legendary, antiquarian, and historical interest, will return to his home, the object of his tour only half-accomplished, for want of proper and reliable information regarding the various points of attraction he has met with during his visit .-By far the greater number, however, with garrulous and flimsy guide-book in band, flit about from Mucruss to the Devil's Punch Bowl, from the Gap of Dunloe to the Castle of Ross, from island to island, and from mountain perk to low land shore; and carry away with them on their departure an incongruous medley of badly told historical facts, hackneyed legends, and newlyinvented nonsensical stories, all of which, they, of course, scatter liberally among their friends, both here and at the other side of the water, to the great discredit of that famed region which an erratic old gentleman of our acquaintance calls in his rapture, the 'tourist's paradise.' With the purpose of supplying to the tourist a few items of information of a less backneyed character, we give, as a preliminary to our story, a short, account of the spot in which its principal incidents were enacted.

Ross Castle consisted of a strong keep and other stout buildings, both of a domestic and military nature, surrounded by the usual bawn wall, with its breastworks and circular flanking towers at the corners. It is situated upon a peninsula, on the eastern shore of the lower lake. and commands a view on every side of the wild- Foremost among those who paid her homage est beauty and sublimity. Right before it, to the west, the lofty Reeks of Magillacuddy throw up their savage summitts into the ever-varying sky; while to the south and east the horizon is broken by the steep, pyramidal crests of the Paps, and the Mangerton, range of mountains. To the north, a number of abrupt and irregular summits shut in the view; and the traveller who looks from the time-worn battlements of the ancient stronghold will see around him a panorama of crag and wood, curving shore, fairy island, and glittering wave, far surpassing even the pic tures of his wildest dreams of splendor and beauty.

The ross, or peninsula, on which the castle is built, was converted, if we may so speak, into an island, by means of a deep channel cut through the marshy neck by which it joined the mainland. defeated by the troops of the parliament, under This channel, or ditch, was filled by the waters | Ludlow. of the lake, and formed the chief defence of the castle on the land side. It was crossed by a drawbridge, no traces of which now exist. Regarding the precise date of the foundation of the the castle, taking a survey of the warders becastle, or the name of its founder, history is silent. It was probably built by some warlike tonous avocation, behind the breastworks of the chief of the O'Donoghoe sent, in the midst of whose immense territory it stands. From the style of its masonry, and other characteristics, it does not seem older than the latter part of the fourteenth century. About that date, and in several parts of Ireland before it, the Irish chief tains began to adopt some of the manners of their powerful Norman neighbors; and upon the · site of their wooden 'cahirs,' or fortresses, built strong castles of stone, in which they stood many a gallant siege; and from which, at the ed the drawbridge, and began musing silently for becausehead of their followers, they often rode forth in some moments. will array, to protect their borders from those mail-clad invaders whose trade was war, and the might of battle axe and sword.

During the vengeful wars that then raged my thoughts to another world, which, alas! I but that's but a weak prop to depend on in these all became still, save the tread of the weary sentors it seems to bave been erected, it passed into the hands of Mac Carthy More, by whom it was transferred in the year 1588, to Sir Valentine Browne, ancestor of the present House of Kenonce to the most remarkable period of its bistory; namely, its surrender to the parliamentarian forces under Lieut. Gen. Edmond Ludlow. in the year 1652.

After the dismemberment of the Confederation of Kilkenny, several of the generals who had fought under its banners still held out stoutly for their native land, against the Puritans. Among these was Donogh Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, chief commander, in Munster, of the Ca tholic forces. After his deleat at the battle of Knockaiclashy, in the county of Cork, he led fifteen hundred men across the mountains, and brew himself into Ross Castle, the last stronghold of importance at that time in possession of the Irish. Thither he was followed by Gen. Ludlow, into whose possession the castle fell after a short siege. The manner in which the castle yielded to the parliamentarian general will be best understood by a perusal of our story.

At the commencement of the great insurrection of 1641, Ross Castle and the surrounding ter ritory belonged to Sir Valentine Browne. Sir Valentine was at that time a minor, under the guardianship of his uncle, who was afterwards clain in one of the battles fought during that de structive and protracted war. The warden of the castle, towards the termination of the war, in 1652, was a distant relation of Sir Valentine. named Richard Browne, a captain in the confede rate army. Capt. Richard Browne had an only child, a daughter, named Mabel, who lived with him in the castle. Mabel, at the time, was just verging into womanhood, and was a lovely girl: so beautiful, indeed, that she was called by the surrounding people, of every degree, The Fair Maid of Killarney.' It will not be at all wondered at, therefore, that the young officers who commanded under her father in the garrison should have been smitten by her beauty. was a young man, Raymond Villiers, a lieutenant of musketeers, and a descendant of a stout English settler who had come into that country about a century before.

Raymond Villiers was the possessor of a small but good estate, lying upon the shore of the Main, a river that empties into Dingle Bay .-The veteran warden of the castle was well acquainted with the circumstances of the young lieutenant of musketeers, and looked favorably upon his attentions to Mabel; but the latter nersisted in receiving the homage of her suitor with no small amount of coolness, the reason of which will be understood presently. Thus matters stood between the young pair, until the day of the battle of Knockniclashy, in which, as was seeen above, the torces of Lord Muskerry were

The sun of that disastrous day was setting | him; butbeyond the wild mountains of Dingle, as Capt. Browne was standing upon the battlements of neath as they walked to and fro, in their monomassive bawn wall beneath. Lake and island and grant hill lay bathed in a flood of golden glory around him. The blue smoke from the tall chimners of the castle curled up in airy columns through the calm summer sky, and the slumbering quictness of the whole scene seemed not help it now and then. You know there was to exert its soothing influence upon the mind of the gray baired warden; for, after taking a quick so. However,' she continued with a sigh, 'I survey of the sentiaels below, he sa: himself upon try to forget him since you wish it; but I can a small brass falcenet, or cannon, that command

quietly for the remainder of my days, and turn save his sword to depend on; and, by our lady, settled down upon hill and lake and tower; and bel, to decide my fate with regard to you; and

throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, bave little time to think of in this time of foray Ross Castle frequently changed owners. From ing and slaying. Rory,' continued he aloud to ber for a few moments.

Rary disappeared in an instant down the windmare. Passing over its various reverses during ling stairway; and, after a little time Mabel the latter Desmond wars, we will proceed at Browne made her appearance on the flat space on the summit of the castle, and sat down beside

> 'Mabel,' said the latter looking affectionately upon his daughter, 'I have been thinking that this wooing of Raymond Villiers has gone far enough, and that you ought to give him a favorable answer.

Now it must be premised that Mabel, only child as she was, took some liberties on that account, and usually contrived to have her own way in the end, no matter bow her father threatened and stormed. Whenever she saw his brows darkening, she usually succeeded by dint of al ternate crying, coaxing in brightening them again; but, on the present occasion, she knew, by the fixed look of determination in her father's face, that he was at last bent on carrying his point.

'I cannot tell, father,' she answered, 'why it is that you are so eager to get rid of me in these troublesome times. As for myself, I would rather stay with you to the end of my days; and you know, also, very well, that you cannot do without me. Think,' continued she, with a smile of mingled reproach and fondoess upon her lovely face, 'only think of the time, two years ago, when you sent me to spend the summer with my aunt in Tralee, how you fretted and neglected yourself during my absence, and how, at last, you had to send for me, and could not bear me away ever since.

'No matter,' answered her father. 'Times are changing now, Mabel. I am growing old and infirm, and there is no knowing the day that I may fall in battle, or die of this cough that is now continually troubling me; and be pointed to his stout chest, which, if the truth must be told, showed but small sizes of the ravages of the complaint to which he alluded. . It it should come to that,' continued be, 'whom will you bave to protect you during the troubles?" And he looked into his daughter's face knowingly, as if he defied her to get over the stumbling block he had propounded.

Oh, as for that, father,' answered Mabel, 'I trust to God there is but little fear of it, seeing that you are still the strongest man in the gar rison. Remember that I saw you myself last week, leaping your horse over the Wolf's Hollow, a feat that does not show very much weak. ness or infirmity; and she gave the gratified old soldier another of her fond, roguish smiles.

'I tell you. Mabel,' rejoined he, trying to look sour in spite of himself, 'no matter how af fairs go with me, it has come to this, that I have set my heart upon your marrying Raymond Villiers; and marry bim you shall, for he is in every way worthy of you."

'I am sure he is,' returned Mabel; 'and deserving of a far better wife than I would make

But what ?' interrupted ber father. 'That's the way you are always putting me off. I hone. Mabel, he continued in a yet more energetic tone, that you are not still thinking of that wild spendthrult, Donogh of Gleumourne.'

A bright blush overspread the features of Mabel Browne at the sound of that name. She looked upon her father reproachfully, her eyes all the while gradually filling with tears.

'If I am, father,' she said mournfully, 'I canonce a time when you did not forbid me to do Tralee.' not, I cannot give my beart to Raymond Villiers,

Because he is not worthy of it, I suppose By my faith,' said he at last, 'but I wish you will say,' said her father somewhat bitterly.

dangerous times!

HRONICLE.

'I know it,' returned Mabel, her eyes bright- | parts. the O'Donoghoe More, by one of whose ances. a wiry little sunburnt boy who usually attended ening as she thought of her absent lover. 'I bim on his rounds, 'go and tell Mistress Mabel know that he has been robbed of his estate by Muskerry arrived with his forces and a great that I am here, and that I want to speak with Cromwell; but that is no reason why I should prey of cattle, which they had taken during their play bim false.'

> wed, and that soon, with Raymond Villiers .-Ha! what is that I see? Look, Mabel, look ! horseman was riding in furious baste.

'There must have been a battle fought !' exclaimed Mabel, looking eagerly upon the approaching courier, as he still rade on, his helmet and trappings glittering in the red beams of the setting sun. 'See! he is facing directly for the drawbridge. My God! it is he, it is he!"and the tears sparkled in her eyes, as she became conscious of exhibiting such unusual emo tion before her father.

eyes are sharper than mine, Mabel; and I do the enemy and the Irish troops, who occupied not know him yet."

'It is Donogh of Glenmourne!' exclaimed Mabel, scarcely able to restrain herself from darting down the stair to welcome the coming of the young horseman.

'I know him now,' said her father. 'Look at his horse all covered with foam and mire!-Look at his plume shorn off, and the sail plight he is in! He is the bearer of bad news.' And with that the old veteran left his seat upon the cannon, and hurried down stairs, followed by his daughter.

With a basty step, he strode to the draw; bridge, which, by his orders, was immediately let down to give ingress to Donogh of Glenmourne, who, in a few moments afterwards, rode inwards, and dismounted in the courtrard; where be was soon surrounded by an eager throng, all burning The tidings he brought were sorrowful enough; and shouts of anger, and execuations deep and fierce, were muttered by his hearers, as he told them how, that morning, Lord Muskerry was vapquished in the battle of Knockpiclashy. Aftergiving this disagreeable bit of information with a soldier's brevity, he followed the warden of the castle to a private room in order to deliver some further instructions with which he had been charged by bis general after the battle.

Donogh of Glenmourne was as good a specimen of the young Irish officer of the time as could well be seen. He was about twenty-five years of age, strikingly handsome, tall of stature. and had that bold, frank bearing that so well became his degree, which was that of a captain of cavalry. To the owner of a pair of bright eyes that watched bim eagerly from a little window overhead, he now appeared doubly interesting as he walked forth once more in his battle soiled ar mor, and joined a little knot of officers who were conversing in the courtyard. For a few moments only, Mabel regarded him, and then hastened down to her father to hear the tidings.

'I fear, Mabel,' said ber father, 'that you will have but a sorry time of it benceforth .-Lord Muskerry is now marching with the rempant of his forces across the mountains, and Master Villiers, were wont to boast loudly

would rather stay with you; and, besides, you beside you, else yonder gun that the enemy know that I am safer here than I should be in seems arranging in the battery on the height may

'Perhaps it may be so,' returned her father ; but we will think it over. In the mean time, I or a smile of contempt from the woman he loves. must go and give directions to have the castle The temper of Raymond Villiers was hot and ready for Lord Muskerry and the somewhat violent; and Mabel's tone and look enraged him large force he is bringing with him.' And he beyond measure, though he strove to hide his walked out, and speedily called the garrison to langer. this war was ended, and my daughter married to But know, Mabel, that Donogh Mac Carthy arms. The noise of preparation soon ran from 1 did not come to discuss military tactics.

tinels as they paced to and fro along the ram-

About the noon of the following day, Lord refreat from the bloody field of Knockniclashy. I knew that was the answer you would make, The ramparts of Ross Castle were now crowded said ber father; 'but, notwithstanding, you must with men; and all was busy preparation for the expected siege. The outworks at the land side were strengthened, additional provisions were I trust in God, whoever it is, that he brings us gathered hastily but abundantly in from the surgood news!' And he pointed towards a slope rounding country, guns were placed commanding at the eastern side of the castle, down which a every available approach; and at length the castle seemed capable of holding out stoutly against the well-appointed forces of the enemy. Some of the broken Irish regiments were also encamped in the surrounding woods; so that Gen. Ludlow, when he invested the castle with an army of about six thousand men, had a game to play as difficult as it was dangerous. In And again the red blood mounted to her cheeks, such a state of affairs, the siege went on slowly, scarcely a cannon baving been fired on either side for several days after the arrival of the parliamentarian army. Outside the castle, how-"Who is it?" asked the latter eagerly. "Your ever, continual skirmishing was going on between several advantageous positions amongst the woods and bills.

> Matters were in that condition, when one evening Mabel stole up to the battlements of the castle in order to obtain a view of the hostile camp. Plainly enough it lay, almost beneath her, towards the east; the arms of its occupants all flishing and glittering in the sun, and the painted banners flaunting proudly in the evening breeze As she stood gazing with curious eye tpon that martial scene, she beard a light step behind her, and, turning round, beheld Raymond Villiers approaching from the stairway, with a somewhat troubled look upon his dark and handsome features. He sat himself upon the battlement beside her, and for some time neither spoke. His troubled and somewhat diffident manner might be easily accounted for by the fact that he had then and there determined to try his last chance of getting a favorable answer from Mahel. The single warden who watched from the summit of the castle was standing upon a small pionet, or lower, at the opposite side, and could not bear their conversation, which at last Ray. mond Villiers wound up his courage to begin.

> 'I have sought you, Mabel,' he said, 'for many reasons. This siege must soon be ended: for I am sure the fortress cannot hold cut against yonder splendid and brave army, and then there will be many changes. You will see. then, why I am anxious to understand your sentiments towards me."

'I pray you,' returned Mabel, with a cold smile, to explain to me, Master Villiers, why the castle cannot hold out. Surely, Lord Muskerry is strong enough to lo'd his own hereat least, where he has a deep lake, a goodly trench, and a brave castle crowded with men to

'That may be,' said Villiers. 'But there seems to be some curse upon our cause. Every thing goes badly with us; and why should this castle hold out when stronger ones have fallen?

'This is language that ill befits a soldier,' answered Mabel, smiling contemptuously. 'You. will be here early to-morrow. He will, of enough whilst the enemy was far off. Now that crurse, be followed by Gen. Ludlow; so I he is near us, it seem strange that you cannot think you had better get ready and go to your keep your heart up like a brave man in the emeraunt at once; for we are about to stand a siege. gency. Do not expose yourself too much. 'I cannot leave you, father,' said Mabel; 'so I pray you,' she added, with another smile of do not send me away. Whatever happens, I contempt. 'Keep in shelter of that battlement nick you off ere the siege is well begun.'

Nothing is so maddening to a lover as a word

whose perpetual law was the strong Land, and young Raymond Villiers! I could then sit down of Glenmourne is now landless, and has neight end to end of the buge fortress. At last, night he said, with a forced smile. I am here, Ma-

thus I ask you, for the last time, will you be-

come my wife when this siege is over? 'Nay,' returned Mabel, 'it would be indelicate of me to consent so hastily, seeing that the mination. So, she continued in the same

ironical tone, 'I cannot grant your request.' features. 'This is to be my final answer, then,' added he, turning to Mabel: 'I am to underof all your father's commands, you will not consent to be my wife?"

'No,' returned Mabel, firmly; 'for my father

will never force me to it.' 'You will not, then?'

'No. And now, Raymond Villiers, let us be your wife, and you know also the reason of

'Yes,' exclaimed Villiers bitterly, 'I know it.

Mabel Browne, with the sharpness of a woman, noticed the look, and partly guessed its meaning. Coupling it with his demeanor for a long time previous, from which she judged that he would think little of changing sides in the war, she determined, for her own sake, and for the sake of the castle of which her father was warden, to watch his motions narrowly for the future. But for several days afterwards, during which the siege and hostile camp. Each side thought that the began to grow somewhat hotter, she saw nothing in the conduct of Raymond Villiers to confirm the secret suspicions she had formed of his fidel ity to the Irish cause.

A week had now passed away. It was midnight. Beneath the black gloom that shrouded lake and castle and giant mountain, a tall figure, muffled in a long military cloak, glided along the rampart towards a sentinel who stood beside the western turret, facing the water. The sentinel turned, and demanded the watchword for the night. It was given; and the tall figure moved down to the water's edge, and, stepping cautiously into one of the three small boats that were moored beneath the shadow of the tower. took the oars, and shoved it silently out into the lake. By and by another mufiled figure, evading the observation of the sentinei in the darkness, stole silently beneath the rampart, and stepping into one of the remaining boats, put it off in a similar manner. The first boat glided noiselessly across the lake, and, at last, landed its occupant upon the shore, above which was situated the camp of the parliamentarians. The second. also, followed stealthily in its wake; but, stopping some some distance from the shore, turned back again, after a short time, towards the castle. As it glided in beneath the shadow of the western tower, the figure which it bore left it. and soon gained the courtyard unobserved. It then glided up a stairway of the castle; and, entering a little chamber, the long cloak that muffled it was cast upon the floor, and the lovely in the light of a small taper that was burning upon a table near the fireplace.

' Whoever be is,' she said, as she sat herself or my name is not Mabel Browne.'

sence of Gen. Ludlow-

'For the best reason in the world, general,' answered Villiers. 'If any of my own people crown. I come from the fortress yonder.'

'Ha!' exclaimed Ludlow, 'begin to understand thee now. What of the castle? and hast thou any method by which we can take it speed-

'You will never take it by your present tactics,' answered Villiers; 'for the garrison is well manned, and they have abundance of provisions, besides the natural strength of the place. I am a lieutenant of musketeers. If I succeed in gaining you a passage across the drawbridge. or point out another method by which you can take the castle, will you give me the same rank m your army?"

knew but too well the strength of the garrison. | therefrom, across the lake to the Castle of Ross. I mean, -what is there other method?'

'There is a prophecy regarding Ross Castle,' answered Villiers, which the majority of those who now defend the castle believe in with their hearts and souls; and, when they see this accomyou not accomplish the prophecy?

after a long pause, during which be sat thinking ever, finally repulsed, but not till be had the intently. 'Ho, there!' continued he to the grim orderly, who stood guard at the door of his tent: summon bither Scout master general Jones, and I new career that gentleman of an easy conscience say that I want to consult with him on a most intended running under favor of the parliament.

important matter." In a short time, the scout-master-general made bis appearance; and there followed a lozg. consuitation, at the end of which Raymond Villiers quarters in Ross Castle unobserved. The re-Bay, and thence overland to the parliamentarian and that the castle could hold out no lorger .- lany evidence that this is the case, and that our pre- Charlemont and Gratian.

the castle from the lake.

Two days passed away, during which Villiers siege, as you say, is to come to so speedy a ter- found that there was but small chance of betray-'I have dallied long enough,' muttered Vil- and go over as secretly as he could to the hostile liers, a frown in spite of himself darkening his camp. It was thus, that, about midnight, he contrived to procure a boat as before, and make his way across the lake. This time, stand, that in spite of my devotion, and in spite however, Mabel Browne, who constantly watched he glided past, and followed him, as she did the other night, over the water. As he stepped upon the land, an unlucky splash of Mabel's oar caught his ear. He stood, and, peering outward put an end to this forever. You know I cannot through the darkness that overhung the water, caught sight of the boat and the figure that sat therein, which be, of course, thought was that of a man. A fierce frown of vengeance contracted He is here, and you love him. But we will see his dark brow; and, drawing a long pistol from to it,-by the breath of my body but we will see his belt, he fired at the indistinct figure. The to it!' And he stood up, and, bowing coldly to next moment, a wild shriek of agony and terror Mabel, took his way down the stairway with a rang over the dark lake; and Mabel Browne, black and revengeful frown upon his swarthy with her arm broken between the elbow and shoulder, dropped like a wounded bird into the bottom of the boat. Fortunately, a smart breeze was blowing at the time from the eastward, and doated the boat towards the opposite shore of the lake, else the poor wounded Maid of Ross this country that her inhabitants should be allowed would have fallen into the ruthless hands of the the exclusive management of their own local affairs parliamentarian soldiers.

The report of the pistol, and the wild shrick of Mabel, were followed by loud confusion in castle pistol-shot was a signal for an attack of some kind. Men burned to and fro by rampart and trench. The cannon on both sides opened fire for a short interval; but at length all settled down quietly again, and the night passed away. Little did they know that night, in the Castle of Ross, of the terrible agony their warden's daugh ter endured beside the solitary shore of the lake. to which the boat was driven by the breeze.

The dawn was faintly tinging the eastern sky, when the Fair Maid of Ross awoke from one of the long swoons into which she had fallen since she had received the treacherous shot of Ravmond Villiers. There was now light enough, but she bad scarcely sense left to look around her. Her arm was lying helplessly by her side; her dress and the bottom of the boat were all stained with blood; and, as she endeavored to more berself so as to get a view of where she was, a sharp pang shot through the wounded limb, and, with a faint scream of anguish, she dropped back again into her former position in the boat. Then the precipitous, forest girded shore above her seemed to which in a weird and terrible dance before her eyes; and another swoon relieved her for a time from the torture of her wound.

When she next awoke to consciousness, it was with a cooling and somewhat pleasant sensation. She opened her eyes; and the first object they fell upon was the welcome and pitying face of Donogh of Glenmourne. He was standing over ber in the little boat, washing the blood from ber face of the Fair Maid of Killarney was revealed neck and arm, and sprinkling the cool water gently over her lace. All was soon explained. Donogh, who commanded a party of horse amid the woods, was returning from a reconnoitering beside the table, te is a traitor. But I will excursion by the shore, and thus found her whom wait and watch; and assuredly I will find him, he little expected to see in such a woful state the province of the student than the journalist or the that breezeless summer morning. When she politician, but its consideration is necessary to all Meanwhile let us follow Raymond Villiers; told him, as well as her weakness would permit who wish to understand the present position of the for he it was that had gone upon his dark mid- ber, of the treachery of Raymond Villiers, and night mission across the lake. After narrowly now it was from his murderous shot she had reescaping being shot by the advanced sentinel of ceived her wound, Donogh swore a stern oath, the enemy, he contrived to make his purpose that, ere many days should elapse, he would known, and was soon conducted into the pre- avenge the deed surely and suddenly upon the head of his perjured rival. Before another hour What dost thou want ?' said the stern Puritan was over, Mabel Browne, to the surprise and general, in a surly tone at being awaked from his consternation of her stout old father, was lying first slumbers. Why didst thou not come in in her little chamber in Ross Castle, awaiting the light of day with thine errand, whatever it the coming of the surgeon who attended Lord Muskerry's army. Under the care of that scientific worthy, her fractured arm was bound up; and, in a few days, the fever that followed saw me, my life would not be worth a silver her mishap passed away, and she was pronounced give hope that she may eventually be induced to out of danger.

Meanwhile the siege went on. The parliamentarian general pushed his approaches nearer to the castle; and the cannon and small arms on both sides rattled away most industriously every day from morning until night. About ten or a day from morning until night. About ten or a her Majesty. On the contrary, it is shared by some dozen days after the occurrence of the foregoing of the most loyal, who are anxious to secure a events, two horsemen might have been seen riding in wild baste over the mountains, and approaching the north-western shore of the lake. It was Donogh of Glemmourne and one of the dragoons belonging to his troop. Leaving his horse to the care of his orderly, Donogh descended into a secret nook by the water's side, Gladly, gladly!' answered Ludlow, who and was soon rowing a little boat he had taken 'And now, in case thou caust not betray the The news he brought was, that Scout-masterdrawbridge to us,-obtain passage over it for us, general Jones, with a skilful engineer named Chudleigh, had just landed in Castlemain Bay with a vast quantity of timber ready hewn for large boats, and was now on his way across the country to the camp, escorted by a strong convoy of the parliamentarians, horse and foot .plished, I will stake my life they will yield the After giving this news, he again crossed the castle to you on the easiest terms. It is this, - lake, and soon joined his troop, with which he that Ross Castle can never be taken till the bovered upon the track of the approaching conenemy sail in a fleet of ships upon the lake. Can voy. As the latter passed through a narrow defile, he fell upon it, sword in hand, with his 'I think so,' answered the Puritan general, men, and had a sharp skirmish. He was, howsatisfaction of knocking Raymond Villiers on the head with his own hand, and thus ending the

The convoy arrived safely at Ludlow's camp; and the boats, under the superintendence of Chudleigh of Kinsale, were soon put together and fit to be launched. One fine morning, when took his departure, and succeded in reaching his the garrison of Ross awoke, they were not a little astonished to see a fleet of ships, or, in sult of Ludlow's consultation was, that, in case other words, large gonboats, floating upon the Villiers failed in otherwise betraying the castle, lake, with cannon ready pointed at their bows, Scout-master-general Jones undertook to pro- and colors jountily overhead. All cried, with Scout-master-general Jones undertook to pro- and colors jauntily overhead. All cried, with such would recognize the claims their native land cure and transport from Kinsale to Castleman one voice, that the fatal prophecy was fulfilled, had upon them. We are glad to see and to welcome

camp, the materials, ready made, of a fleet of Lord Muskerry, seeing the despondent spirit dictions and aspirations show some signs of realizabeavy gunboats, with which they could attack that pervaded his little army, demanded a parley tion, even sooner than we could have hoped. There with his enemy. The end of it was, that, after a Conservative Party is a sham, prompted partly by long debate, a capitulation was drawn up; and plque and vexation at the downfall of the Church, Lork Muskerry yielded the Castle of Boss, on but principally by a desire to embarrass the Liberal very honorable terms, however, to the parha- Government and if possible oust them from the He therefore finally resolved to leave the place, mentarian general. This put an end to that sweets of office for their own benefit. This may be

Immediately afterwards, Donogh MacCarthy rode over the mountains with a score of his bold testants that their interests would be served by a horsemen, and dispossessed the Puritan underhowever, Made Browne, who constantly watched taker who held his House of Glenmourne. The for the benefit of their common country. It is in the his motions, and who now sat concealed beneath Puritan, perhaps, seeing plenty of estates, far the dark shade of the wall, knew his features as larger and richer, going almost for nuthing will be supported by such men, to the exclusion of sentiment and to form a hood of Union for larger and richer, going almost for nothing will be supported by such men, to the exclusion of around him, prudently made no noise about the affair; and thus our young captain of cavairy entered once more into possession of his home. in which he and his descendants were confirmed dancy,' to use the offensive language of the Tory after the restoration. Some mouths after the yielding of the castle, Donogh of Glenmourne was made doubly happy by his marriage with the Fair Maid of Killarney; and with the light hearted pair, it is said that the stout old warden, Capt. Richard Browne, lived afterwards, for the this end in view and which appears to us to offer rest of his days, a life of jovial ease and content-

> UNION-THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. (From the Freeman).

The feeling that it is essential to the prosperity of

is spreading daily, and, if we read the signs of the

times aright must shortly be looked boldly in the face by statesmen and legislators as being the ques tion of the day par excellence. Fairly and honestly regarded, there is nothing in this proposition either to alarm or to alierate any section or party either in this country or in England, while, on the contrary, there is much that should induce honest politicians of all shades of opinion heartily to support it, as being eminently conductive to the best interests of both countries. Without desiring unnecessarily to rake up the memories of the past, or to attempt to enumerate the countless wrongs and grievous acts of injustice which have marked the course of English legislation for Ireland since the Conquest, it is indisputable that, from this and other causes, there has never been that entente cordiale between the inhabitants of the two countries so necessary for the progress of Ireland if governed by Englishmen. Differences of race, of religion, and of national temperament have all assisted to produce this result, and thus it has come to pass that even in those in stances where her intentions were most praiseworthy England has not succeeded in governing this country to the satisfaction of her inhabitants. Englishmen as a body have proved themselves incapable of even comprehending the wants and wishes of Irishmen and, as a consequence, they have, according to their invariable practice, condemned as foolish or mis chievous what they could not appreciate. Although possessing an appetite for colonisation unapproached y any nation, ancient or modern, it is undeniable that the Angle-Saxon does not succeed in reconciling other races to his rule, and assimilating them, as did the Romans in the olden time, and as do the French of to-day. The reason for this may be found in the fact that wherever the Englishman goes he carries with him his own peculiar insular ideas and prejudices. The same characteristics which make the English traveller the laughing stock of foreign nations have impeded the Ruglish conquerer even in his bonest efforts to reconcile the congrered to his dominion. The first article of faith of Englishmen is that whatever is good for them, and whatever succeeds in England, must be right and proper for every other person and every other nation, and thus, instead of adopting, or at least countensacing, whatever is good or found to suit the conquered nation, they try, sometimes the reverse, to force their constitution, their religion, and their own political doctrines on those for whom they are all equally un suited. The examination of this tendency is more and relentlessly, that Ireland owes the countless sufferings she has undergone at the hands of England. and that England owes the permanent discontent and disaffection of Iteland. It is these facts, also, that have contributed to build up amongst loyal Irishmen the feeling that, so long as our own proper and exclusive business is managed in Rugland and by Englishmen, it will never be done so well as if we were allowed to do it ourselves. The very proposition requires indeed only to be stated to be acknowledged. The fact that England has lately shown same disposition, not indeed to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, but at least according to English ideas of what is best for us, and to some extent to sacrifice her own prejudices in so doing, grant to us liberty to relieve her of a responsibility which, while it is a burden to her, would prove a blessing to us. The feeling of a necessity for this change is, we have lately had some reason to believe, not confined to any one party in Ireland, and certainly not to those who are opposed to connection with England, or who are not thoroughly loyal to thorough, real, and lasting union between two countries whose interests are bound indissolubly together. Such men, besides the firm conviction that the advancement of this country depends upon ber having, herself, the government and management of her own internal affairs are anxious thereby to raplace the present distrust and dissatisfaction by a thoroughly good feeling, founded upon mutual respect and community of interests, between different parts of the empire and different subjects of the same sovereign. We have marked with pleasure growing symptoms of a feeling, amongst those who were heretofore the strongest opponents of home rule, of a change in their opinious in this respect, and may, we think, point with a justifiable pride to the part we have taken in bringing about that result. The decided position we took in the movement which eventuated in the overthrow of the Established Oburch is perhaps too fresh in the minds of some of our opponents for us fairly to expect that all feeling of bitterness has passed away, or that the prejudices we then excited against us have yet been altogether dissipated. Even during the excitement of the contest, however, we always stated what we now repeat, that no feeling of animosity against the Protestant creed animated us to our determined op position to the exceptional privileges and insulting ascendancy they then enjoyed. Through good and evil repute-from the days of the Liberator down to the present— we have always advocated union amongst all classes of Irishmen, and have felt that the union was impossible until all Irishmen were equal in the sight of the law Apart from the ab.. stract feeling of right and justice, therefore, our strongest motive for our uncompromising opposition to the Establishment was the hope that some day from its sahes the phoenix of cordial union amongst all classes of our countrymen would arise. We felt convinced that patriotism was not dead in the breasts of our Protestant bretbren, though it had elept so long, and that, once placed on an equality with their fellow countrymen they would remember

that, though Protestants they were Irishmen, and as

that, underlying these party maccouvres, there is a strong feeling amongst independent thinking Promere party tricksters, that we write in its favour. The attitude of Catholics since the disestablishment of the Church has been such as to show to all honest Protestants that their fears of Ultramontane ascen-Press, were mythe conjuced up to terrify them by those whose interest it was to induce them to reject the friendship offered them by their Catholic fellowcountrymen. To such men we address ourselves to day, and say that our hearty sympathy and active aid will not be wanting in any movement which has reasonable hopes of its attainment by proper and legitimate means. Having said so much, we now feel it our duty to offer a few words of caution and advice to all who think of joining the movement which we have been informed in about to be mitiated for a Federal Parliament for Iteland. It will be one of the most solemn importance, pregnant with much good or much evil for the country, and should not more hopeful auspices The great National Land be lightly undertaken or without a due appreciation of the responsibility incurred and the difficulties to be overcome. It is an object not to be achieved in a day, and those who undertake it must do so with the resolution to persevere in the face of discouragement of every kind, and perhaps of oft-repeated repulses, if not actual defeats. Above all, it is an object impossible of attainment save by thorough union of all classes of Irishmen. In itself, it is neither a question of party nor of creed, and if any such considerations are allowed to enter into it, ignominious failure and irreparable injury to the country can alone be the result from it. If those who join it do so with any arriere pensee, or with any hope thereby to injare or to benefit any individual or any class or any creed, they are traitors to their country and to their interests. Like the youths of old before receiving the insignia of knighthood they should fast and pray, and purge their souls of all sordid and base motiver. and purify themselves for the conflict to come. The responsibility of those who initiate a movement such as this is heavy, and heavy should be their punish ment if they betray it for the sake of self or party.

PROGRESS OF IRISH OPINION.

From the Dubtin Evening Mail. Mr. O' Neil! Daunt bas addressed a letter to the Nation, in which he discourges upon a text taken from letter recently published by Mr. King Harman: -A great change has taken place in poru'ar opinion, especially among those classes who, a few years ago. would have been most hostile to the notion that Irish men alone are qualified to manage Irish affairs." The sentiment thus tersely expressed is unquestionably true. There is no doubt that very great change has taken place in the direction pointed to by Mr King Harman. Another maxim put forward by the same gentleman is equally undeniable-' Ireland united, is Ireland free' The difficulty lies in the obstacle that impede a union of Irishmen. To the work of removing this difficulty Mr. Daunt addresses himself. friebmen have so long been trained to hate each other in classes, creeds, and factions that it has be come very hard to prevail upon them to trust in their mutual sincerity. Yet they do confile is one another without besitation in trade, in professional relations, and latterly, to some extent, in social intercourse. Men sit logether upon the same railway boards, in the same bank parlours. They mingle in private partnerships. Lawyers and doctors are em-ployed without discrimination of creed. They eat at the same table, and drink out of the same bottle untroubled by fears of poison, or of quarreiling in their cups Why should they not take counsel togother in regard to interests which as Mr. Daunt truly says, 'affect every class and every creed in Ireland-Catholic. Protestant, patrician, plebeian, commer-cial, and agricultural.' Mr. Daunt sees two preventive influences in the way-one extrinsic, the other, unhappily, intrinsic. English factions dread any union among Irishmen, and strain every perve to frustrate attempts to combine; there are Irish classes whom those factions are able to use to effect their purpose of division. 'The sincerity of Conservative Repealers (he says) will be denied by the Gladstonian newspapers, and the people will be told not to trust them. Attempts will be made to govern reland through Rome in the interests of the Union. It will be sought to bribe the priests with glebes and manses, and with the help of Whig bishops, to constitute the Irish clergy into an English police, charged with the task of stifling popular hostility to the accursed system that plunders Ireland of her money and hunts her inhabitants into exile. The raling powers don't forget that Doctor Troy, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and eight or nine of his episcopal brethren, and the ineffable baseness to give their assent to the Union in 1800. Other instructors inform them that Repeal would sever the Protestant community from English sympathy, and demolish their last chance of freedom The exact truth is stated in both these propositions. But a difficulty even greater than that indicated in them lies in the treason to the National cause to which we have ca'led attention lately as being committed by the so-called National journals. Men, of any creed, who possess property shrink naturally from ravolution by violence. Men who have been reared in the belief that the British Constitution includes principles that ere the bulwark of civil and religious liberty will not go to war with England; they desire to maintain close friendly relations and federal union with her; the very strength of their national aspirations makes them abbor foreign interference in their national concerns. All these instincts are shocked by the expression of sympathy with such anti-national enterprises as the so-called Fenian' invasion of Canada. Their judgment tells the stable classes who constitute what can be rightly called the people, that it is only by the progress of an enlightened public opinion and by peaceful and sober methods that Ireland can be brought to union, and thereby to so much rational freedom and prosperity as would be insured by Home rule. To our apprehension there is reliable evidence that such a progress of opinion is advancing, and further, that it can only he checked by such slarms as the . National' Press labors to create. This latter fact is well known to the Gladstonian newspapers: it was pointed out by the 'Times' in its notorious aphorism -Ribbonism is the natural prophylatic of Fenianism. Fenianism, as the 'Times' understands the phrase, is a disposition to union with the object of securing Home-rule: Ribbonism is correctly explained by the same authority to be a dissolution of society; a mistule of brigands. It is most true, generally and particularly, that concord of political sentiment is the surest bond of social peace. There was no Ribbonism in Ireland in '82. The brigandage of Greece and of the Papai States is the offspring of factious government and political discord. Alarms of agrarian outrages at home and filibustering enterprises from abroad are the most certain means of

THE NEW AGITATION. (From the Kilkenny Journal).

It is now over a quarter of a century since the loyal National Repeal Association was formed under the presidency of the late Mr. O'Connell. The agic tation then proceeded but from one party in this mentarian general. This put an end to that partly true as regards the regular politicians of the Conservative and Protestant section of the nation party and some of their organs. But we believe held aloof—if not in opposition to the movement.

This put an end to that partly true as regards the regular politicians of the Conservative and Protestant section of the movement. country, and it may be affirmed practically that the Conservative and Protestant section of the nation The condition of the Established Church of Ireland then rendered the existing connection with England of paramount importance in the Protestant mind. cordial union with their Catholic fellow-countrymen, But since the disestablishment act of last Session, the current of oninion has sat in and trailed affects an oblivion of past differences, and a united effort the current of opinion has set in and run in a contrary direction. A movement is now on foot, taking sentiment and to form a bond of Union for all Irish. men. A purely agricultural country fieds itself annually drained of its only source of wealth by the non-residence of its proprietors and the spending of their incomes in the sister Isle or foreign countries. The home commercial market thus paralysed, exhibits our towns fast falling into decay, and that the inhabitants of our island reduced to a mere land of tenancy, are rapidly meeting away into foreign lands, Dublin, seventy years ago, enriched and enlivened by the presence of a House of Lords and Commons, not merely by the aristocracy and gentry of its parliament, but by the tide of residents and expenditure which all the concomitants of a legislature attracts, has at length opened its eyes to the absolute necessity of a final struggle to resume its old position Lay, preserve its existence as a metropolis. The old desire expressed by monster meetings, in 1843, throughout Ireland, for a native parliament, is again awakening through the provinces under happier and Conference held in Dublin - Lord Bellew presidingmay be said to have launched the question. As his lordship graciously observed, 'it was the most representative assembly held in Ireland since the Union and he hoped it was a procursor of the future.

Kilkenny, with its historic associations, will not be backward in making its pronouncement. It is over five centuries ago, since the black act -the Statute of Kilkenny'-cast its dark shadow over the island. It is but a couple of centuries past since the grand Parliament of the Confederation held its sittings in Kilkenny, and its supreme council issued its edicts under its celebrated seal. 'Twas circular, and in its centre was a large cross, the base of which rested on a flaming heart, while its apex was over-lapped by the wings of a dove. On the left of the cross was a harp, and on the right the crown. The egend was at once happy, novel, and classic - Pro Deo Rege et Patria Hiberni unanimes.'

During this eventful year, fraught with the fate of the tenantry of Ireland, Kilkenny maintained its old prestige, and took its foremost place in the grand struggle of the nation. The ever memorable meeting of Kilkenny men on the 18th of October last was worthy of their ancestors who, in 1643 sent Owen Roe O'Neill to raise the standard of independence. The tenantry have naught now to expect from the British Parliament. The tenant bill may be assumed to have practically passed into law in the mest avourable shape that it will ever come out of a British House of Commons, and it will be the melancholy duty of the Kilkenny Tenant League to demonstrate that its provisions are utterly delusive - that their practical working, the difficulty of proving the existence of usages, and the strict nature of the legal proof of custom required in the absence of any statuable definition thereof being applied to the country, will render the apparent protection of the bill nugatory, even towards the Northern tenantry, and that the intentions of the friends of the tenantry like Mr. Bryan and Sir John Gray, as evidenced in the latter gentleman's able and lucid expecition of the framework of the measure, will unhappily be frustrated in the law courts. It is time then for a national movement to arise to take the management of our affairs into our own hands, which by a union of all frishmen, seems to foreshadow success.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

New Church at Ballycastle. - The proceedings at Bally castle, in the County of Antrim, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Church of St. Patrick and St. Brigid more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as they mark an evidence of Protestant liberality and generous landlordism which are well calculated to diffuse friendly feelings amongst the people of all denominations in hat county, at least. The respected parish priest. the Rev. P. M'Alister, after referring to the fact that, 1,400 years ago, St. Patrick had a Catholic Church erected in that parish, within view of the site of the contemplated new structure, remarked that he was indebted to the generosity of a Protest. ant lady, the late Mrs. Keats Bord, for the eite, and for a denation of £50 to assist in building the church. But in giving us this site, said Father M'Alister, 'she only followed the liberal tradition of her family; and I am happy to inform you that that tradition is likely to be kept up. I hold in my possession a document which I have received from the present worthy agent of the estate, and which gives me the permission of Sir Harley Hugh Boyd to take sand free of cest for the building of this house. I esteem that permission not on account of its money value, but because it is a sign that the young beir of the Boyd Estate intends to walk in the footsteps ct his predecessors.' We trust that the generous conduct of the Boyd family will act as an incentive to the Catholics who do not belong to the parish, to give material aid to the Rev. Mr. McAllister in his endeavors to erect a church where it is much required, as appears from his able address previous to the commencement of the ceremonies.

A charity sermon was preached in the Catholic charga at Knockmoyle, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Father Haggarty, P.P., in aid of the fund for repairing the schools at that place. The collection amounted to £75, a sum at once eminently indicating the active and earnest sympathy of the parishioners, and of the many generous friends of the esteemed pastor, the Rev. C. M'Oauley, P.P., in Omagh and the other adjoining localities, and one that securely places bim in a position to realise a glowing victory after many hard-fought battles and untiring exertions in promoting the cause of education amongst his people. This generous response at once commands the undying gratitude of the good pastor and the admiration of all earnest friends of a safely-conducted education.

The Dublin correspondent of the 'Echo' says:-The rumor grows again that Cardinal Cullen is not to return to Ireland as Archbishop of Doblin, but that he is to be kept in Rome as a special adviser. If true, perchance this foreshadows his advancement to the Papacy itself, an event which many here consider probable.

The following is a copy of an autograph letter which has just come to hand from his Holicess Pope Pius IX. to the proprietor of this journal, conveying the exceedingly high and profoundly felt bonor of the expression of the thanks of his Holiness. as well as the inestimable favor of the Ancetolic benediction in acknowledgment of a copy of Lenihan's History of Limerick, gorgeously bound in white satio, ornamented, richly gilt, and having the Poptifical arms on both sides, and bearing a suitable Latin inscription inside, which has been presented to the saintly head of the Universal Church by the author's kind and respected friend, the venerable and Very Rev. Monsignor Kirby, President of the timent as culminated in the peaceful triumph of Monaignor Kirby states: - The letter of the Holy Father will be a precious monument in your family of your spirit of religion and devotion to the Chair of St. Peter, ss well as of the appreciation of the Vicar of Christ of the noble motives which inspired you to write this work, and of the zeal you continually display to propagate sound Catholic princi-The accompanying translaples in your journal. tion is quite literal:-Beloved Son-Bealth and Apostolic Benediction. Although hindered by the difficulty of the language, we are unable to read the History of Limerick composed by you; yet, as we have learned that in executing this work you have devoted yourself wholly to the restoration of the truth of the fac's and the vindication of the falth and conduct of the Catholics from the false charges of adversaries, and to the defence of the cause of our most holy religion, we congratulate you, and receiving the offered volume with a thankful mind we predict an auspicious result for yourself, and fully answering to your wishes. And as a presage of Divine favor, and a pledge of our paternal benevolence, we most affectionately impart to you the Apostolic benediction. Given at Rome, at St. Peters, on the 2nd day of June, in the year 1870. Plus, P.P. IX.

Of our Pontificate the Twenty-fourth. 'To our beloved Son, Maurice Lenihan, Limerick.' -Limerick Reporter.

The Limerick Chronicle' announces that Sir Peter Tait is about to revive the factory on Prospect Hill, having got some heavy contracts to execute.— This will prove a great boon to the city, as numbers of persons who had heretofore been employed at the factory are now walking about idle.

At a private meeting of the members of the Corporation, convened by circular, and held on Satur day in the City Hall, on the motion of Alderman day in the City Alan, on the motion of Alderman Manning, seconded by Mr. O'Rorke, Alderman Bulfig was unanimously put forward for nomination as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1871.

Taus Herorem - Some building is in progress at Tullowbeg College, and an extraordinary accident occurred there but a few days since. Whilst a mason named William Davereux was at work upon a high wall he was placing a large stone of great weight in position when he felt it slipping from him just as an elderly woman was leaving the church He saw that if it fell she would be killed, and endenvoring with all his might to prevent her death even at the risk of bis own life be maintained his grasp aithough he knew the result was death to himself.-The poor fellow succeeded in his brave attempt, for he held the stone long enough to ensure her safety and saved br life by giving his own, for the momentum of the weight dragged him with it, and he was killed. He is much regretted, for his life, ever that of a religious and moral man, was ended by a characteristic act of devotion and humanity .- Leinster Independent.

There has not been in the memory of living men a more hopeful promise of an early and abundant bervest in the barony of Kilmaine than that which now gladdens the bearts of thousands of struggling Up to this nothing could be more propitious than the weather, which, alternating between welcome rain and ripening supshine, has brought crops and fruits of every kind to a forward and healthy condition This is enrely good news for the industrious peasantry, who owing to the very low prices of stock and corn last year, will require a more plentiful yield and smarter prices to enable them to meet the landlord, the guano-trader, the loan office, the tax-gatherers, and all the other calls that press so heavily upon them . - Mayo Examiner

A meeting of Conservative peers took place on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the Duke of Richmond, to consider the Irish Land Bill. Upwards of one hundred peers attended, and the num bers would have been greater but for the attractions at Ascot. The Duke of Richmond explained at some length the course which be proposed to take and the amendments which he thought it necessary to propose, and his recommendations were adopted with complete unanimity. There is no doubt that, whilst not disposed to take the responsibility of rejecting the Bill, the Conservative Opposition will insist upon surb amendments as they may deem necessary to the defence of the rights of property and prudent legislation.

The Marchioness of Queensberry, writing to the Irishman, enclosing £20 for the families of the poli. tical prisoners, says :- I would that all Irishmen might see the wisdom of laying by their arms or any other hindrance to the cause of union, and that, other mindrance of brothers as Irishmen (Fenians, ere long they will come to understand that vasi united in one band of brothers as Irishmen (Fenians, ere long they will come to understand that vasi united in Protestants, Cath lies, every station, public benefit would ensue if they would manfull; rank, and opinion), they may join as with one voice and generously carry the conciliatory principle to express the will of the nation, even justice to Ireland, self-government, the restoration of her rights. If refused, we shall have obtained the great point of moin and consequent strength Ireland wents jus | insult and offence to their Catholic fellow-country tice, sympathy, love; she wants her sons released from the dungeous of England; she wants her rights —all else is bitter, cruel, mockery. But as that prayer, 'God savo Ireland,' which has gone forth from millions of hearts, is now being answered, may each true heart be careful not to hinder it, but strive to cheer their brother on in this one divine cause now before us, even union for the love of Ireland and her salvation.

We would direct the attention of those-if any there be-who fancy they can see a necessity for the late Special Commission for Meath to the simple fact that bills were sent up to the Grand Jury 'in only one case, and that the sole result of that Commission has been the conviction of two persons for the crime of firing at a Mr. Radeliff. Persons possessed of ordinary information as to the state of the country would say that to obtain such a result it was bardly fair to throw upon a county already taxed the heavy expenses of a Special Commission; especially when the assizes were within a few weeks of being held We object however, to the issue of Special Commissions not so much on the ground that the proceed ing involves needless expense, as that it is generally calculated to give a false impression of the state of the country. Special Commissions are not issued in England; and yet if they are required anywhere, they would seem to be absolutely necessary in that country on very many occasions. Last week there were returned for trial at the Quarterly Sessions of London 252 persons charged with the commission of crimes of various degrees of atrocity, and no Special Commission was thought necessary. In Meath only two persons were to be tried, and such a thing was deemed absolutely essential! We fail to see how, if a Special Commission was not thought necessary in the one case, it could possibly be thought so in the other. 'Sed dis aliter visum;' and we suppose we must not complain. - Nation.

On Sunday evening a large and respectable meeting was held in Daly's Hotel, Castlebar, for the purpose of forwarding the monument set on foot some short time since by Sir George C. O'Donnell, Bart., and others, to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Mr. Moore, by having a national monument erected in his honeur. The chair was taken by the Venerable Archdencon Browne, P. P. Castlebar, and there was a very large number of other gentlemen from the town present. The Rev. Obsirman referred to the many good qualities of the deceased, and concluded by expressing a hope that all would vie with each other in promoting the good work in which they were engaged. As that was a percebial meeting, a local committee to forward the object ic view should be appointed. After some remarks from the Rev. Mr Ronayne, Mr. A Sheridan, Mr. Hickey, Mr. G'Connor, Mr. J. Sheridau, Mr. Tansey, Mr. M. Cormick, &c, resolutions in furtherance of the monument were adopted. It was then resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry out the object of the meeting :---Venerable Archdeacon Browne, P.P., president; Dr. Jordan, Dr. Walsh, Mr M. Sheridan, Mayo Examiner; a spushing to cheer and brighten their path in the Jordan, Dr. Walsh, Mr. M. Sheridan, Miyo Examiner; in Substitute and eclipse the dark shadows of an unfortur- marriage having occurred 12 years before Jones's Was celebrated at an early hour on Tuesday morning succeed Motley at the Court of St. James. Caroline, Mr. P. M. Cormich, Mr. P. M. Cormich

and that all subscribers of £1 and upwards be appointed honorary members. The Rev. Mr. Ronayne, C.U.; Rev. Mr. O'Donohoe, C.O.; Rev. Mr. Waldron, C.O., and Mr Hickey, undertook to act as honorary secretaries, and Mr James Falkiner, T.C, as local tressurer. A sum of about £30 was collected in the room. - Correspondent of the Freeman.

The House of Lords renamed the discussion upon the second reading of the Irish Land Bill on Friday week. Lord Lurgan spoke in favor of the measure, and was followed on the same side by Lord Greville and Lord Lichfield; while Lord Dunsany and the Earl of Leitrim declared as strongly against it .-Lord Clancarty condemned the Bill, Lord Powerscourt approved it, and Lord Portarlington preared to besitate between the clauses which he liked and those which he disliked. The Marquis of Lansdowne regarded the recognition of the Ulater custom as an inevitable necessity; but at the same time he looked upon the provision of compensation for disturbance as the most important and essential part of the measure and he assured their lordships that inquiries conducted upon his own estates had satisfied him that it he were to evict any of his tenants a simple payment for their improvements would by no means compensate them for the loss which they would sustain. Looking to the future he did not expect that this measure would work a sudden revolution.-What he anticipated was that it would act gradually and beneficially; and among other advantages which it would produce would be to increase the self reliance and self-respect of the tenants of land in Ireland. The Earl of Carnaryon expressed his willingness to vote for the second reading of the Bill, on the ground that it was necessary to pacify Ireland, and to stop agitation; but he could not re gard it as other than a retrograde measure; and following in the footsteps of Lord Cairns, he raised a variety of objections to many of its most important provisions. The Lord Obancellor dealt with all the important objections which had been urged against the provisions of the measure. The noble and learned lord took shame to bimself that he had. while a member of the House of Commons, turned a deaf ear to the warnings and proposals of the late hr. Sharman Crawford; and -t the close of his speech warned their lordships that, while by passing this measure substantially as it stood they would satisfy the tecants of Ireland, and confer inestimable benefits upon that country, they would, if they attempted to alter it in a landford sense, provoke consequences which he trembled to contemplate. The Dake of Rutland said a few words against the Bill; and then it was read a second time without a division, and their lordships adjourned.

The Attorney-General and Solicitor General will recommend the Lord Lieutsmant to grant Messrs Gnun, of Graf on-street, a patent for establishing a new theatre in Dublin There is a large class of people in this city who desire what neither the Theatre Royal nor the Queen's Theatre affords - light musical and dramatic representations at moderate charges The Attorney-General, in giving judgment expressed his belief that if the proposed theatre succeeded in spreading a taste for theatrical per formances of a legitimate kind, it would not injure, but rather benefit the existing theatres. - Irishman. A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. - A Belfast

newspaper, in publishing a brief account of the proceedings which took place at a recent meeting of the satisfaction. It tells us that 'The Lodge adopted a strong resolution against the practice of drumming through towns and villages.' Trivial a matter as large importance. It is emphatically a step in the right direction, a promise of peace, a sign of good sense, which all true friends of Iroland will be glad to see. For certain it is that those irritating public displays of the Orange Society are at present the great stumbling block in the way of union among frishmen. Those fifing and drumming excursions are practically nothing less than offences to the Catholic inhabitants of the districts in which they take place; a- such they are regarded by both parties. and as such they are frequently resented by one .-Their discontinuance would be a blessing to the country, and would tend immensely to the promotion of good will and fliendship between Irishmen of different creeds and different political parties .-Orangemen having once begun to see that the practice of fifing and drumming about the country may well be dispensed with, there is reason to hope that somewhat further, and abandon, for Ireland's sake, those annual public celebrations which create so much heart burning in the North of Ireland and give men all through the island. There can be no doubt whatever that social peace Coristian charity, and national strength would be much advanced by so parriotic a course of action. Those party displays intensify secturian animosities, perpetuate strife, and frequently lead to bloodshed and loss of life .-Orangemen say they keep alive the memory of great events; but there are many great events in the world's history that are not annually celebrated by public meetings with bands and banners, and that yet are not likely to be forgotten; they further say that they are intended to check the advance of Popery but no human being is able to show that they have any effect of that kind They give the Pape no trouble. They do not affect in the faintest degree the life or action of the Catholic Church, and they do not tend to weaken the religious feelings of Irish Cathelics in any part of the country. What resistance do they offer to 'Popery?' How or where do they check, restrict, or namper it in any way? They are not theological arguments to affect the minds of Catholics; they are not physical coercion, aiming at the suppression of Catholic practices. Surely they do not win Irish Catholics to Protestantism - they ere not seductive enough for that purpose; neither do they frighten them into Protestantism - they are not terrible enough for that. But they produce bate and bitterness of spirit between men of different creeds; they lead to street rows, to bad language, to cursing and swearing, to occasional volleys of paving stones, sometimes to stabbing affrays, and not unfrequently to some shots from rusty guns and pistols. Where, then, is the utility of those displays? We know that Orangemen would never give them up in obedience to legal compulsion; but we hope it is possible that what they would not yield to English Acts of Parliament they may yield of their own free will, at the call of patriotism, to the interests of their country-Nation.

The Westport Town Commissioners have very appropriately recognised the munificent gift of Lord Sligo to the town of Westport, of a town clock which. we are informed, cost tis lordship £150. They also congratulated Lord Sligo on the successful issue of his efforts to secure the extension of the railway to the port of Westport. We are not slow to fied fault with men of position, fortune, and inflaence when they appear to disadvantage; but we must not hesitate to recognise with the Town Commissioners a generous disposition where it is shown, especially in the times through which our country is passing. It is not our business or our wish to sow the apple of discord. far from it. We should be but too proud to see Lord Sliga give his greatest aid in restoring Westport and its curroundings to prosperity, freedon, and happiness We should like to see a large, free, and affinent po pulation, heralding his munificence and proclaiming his praise. We should like to see Lord Sligo and the people of Westport conciliating past estrangement and misunderstanding in a confidence that would repel the repressive advice of the foe or the stranger -- a mutual confidence that should preinduce

much to be forgiven. We must await events, but and after marriage. Superintendent Dunham has in Poet's corner, Westminster Abbey, with as much pregnant beginning of the much desired and. - Mayo

GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Standard) are informed that the Rev. H. Wilson, one or the curates of the Rev. W. J. E. Beanett, of Frome, has been formally received into the Church of Rome.

Lord Arthur Clinton, against whom a warrant for felony has been issued, is reported to have died on Saturday at Christchurch. A memorandum, intended to have been signed by him, has been published, denying the offence impated to him.

On Tuesday a man was found lying on the pavement in one of the streets of Bury St. Edmund's in a helpless condition. He was placed in a cart and carried to the hospital, but died before he could be removed from the cart. On a nost mortem examination being made, it was found that he had died from congestion of the brain, brought on by excessive heat of the sun.

A well-known agricultural authority, Mr. Thomas C. Scott of Knaphill Farm, in a letter published in the Times on Harvest Prospects, says that we are sure now of a good crop of wheat, a light crop of our, and a still lighter one of barley. Winter beans are represented as very poor, and the bay crop, it is said, will be the lightest within memory, owing to the continued want of rain, Mangold-wurzel will be a heavy crop, and potatoes, though light, are of superior quality. Lean cattle and sheep will be cheap for a time, because there is no feed for them; but beef and mutton must be dear in winter, because the grazing stock will have to be fattened with ex cessive quantities of oilcake and other expensive artificial food, to make up for the want of grase.

BARON O'HAGAN - The Lord Chancellor of Ireland. who was recently raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, is the first Roman Catholic who has filled the office of Chancellor in the sister kingdom. The grant of a peerage, which invariably accompanies the appointment to the woolsack in Rogland, is an unusual occurrence as regarding the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Lord Plankett obtained the bonour in 1827, but both the present Lord St. Leonards and the late Lord Campbell were called to the Upper House for reas us apart from the fact that they had respectively held the Irish Chancellorship. Sir Joseph Napier and Sir Maziore Brady, who formerly discharged the duties of the post, each received a baronetcy on his retirement. The present holder of that distinguished office was introduced both to political and official life in the second Administration of Lord Palmerston and was raised to the Bench in the Irish Common Pleas, on the death of Mr. Justice Ball, in January. 1865. He was promoted to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland in December, 1868, when Mr. Gladstone formed his Administration. Attached to the office is a salary of £8,000 a year, and the retiring pension of £4 000 - Civil Service Gazette.

The Right Hon. Baron O'Hagan Lord Chancellor of Ireland, took the cath and his seat in the House of Lords this afternoon (June 14th). The noble and learned lord was introduced by Lord Howard, of Grand Orange Lodge of Armagh, has given to the Glosson, and Baron Kildare, eldest son of the Duke public one line which we read with feelings of deep of Leusser. His lordship received the warm congratulations of the peers, and subsequently of a number of the members of the House of Commons, who attended to witness his introduction. The this may appear at first sight, we regard it as one of | noble and learned lord were the crimson and ermine

robes of a peer over a court suit - Freeman. Union Among Catholics. - We are glad to note that at the important meeting of influential Catholies at Norfolk House on Monday, the first step was taken towards the organisation of the Catholia body in England Lord Howard showed the pressing need for united action and the difficulties we are sure to experience in obtaining respect for our views on the education question and other similar subjects .-A committee has been appointed with a view of promoting diocesan organisations by which funds can be raised and dispensed where aid is needed, for the acquirement of sites and the establishment of schools The whole feeling of the meeting was, that we were most disadvantageous v placed as compared with our fellow-subjects, and that the Education, Bill would only increase our bardships. Everyone present, however, seemed well inclined to share in the hard and upbill work. Une of the speakers, Loid obliged to refer He said there was a feeling that such meetings of the laity are looked upon by the clergy with a cort of jealousy. We think the feeling in question mast have very little foundation in fact and we look to our clergy to take an active part in the important matters affecting us, now before the nation. We hope to see them at their usual and be coming posts as guides in every good undertaking With Lord Howard we think the Catholics of England have been too religing, and too much disposed to leave to good natured Protestants the task of protecting our interests. This state of things must be put an end to, and we look on the proceedings at the Duke of Norfolk's as a move in the right direc-

tion .- Catholic Times. To speak ill of the absent is usually considered opposed to the ideas of John Bull. The Anglican jurnal of that name, however, seems to be of a different opinion. As it was well known the Marquis of Bute was travelling in Spain, it thought a favorable opportunity was afforded to publish, in that nobleman's absence, an exploded rumor, taken from a French paper of April last, that he intended to return' to the Anglican communion. Knowing that the report would be discredited almost as soon as heard, the 'John Bull' was at pains to exulain that its authority was most reliable. It is strange that so reliable an authority spoke of Lord Bute's return to Augicanism,' when it ought to have known that he never was a member of the Establiened Church. When the original report was first published and brought under the notice of the young marquis, he rightly judged that it was not worth formal contradiction. We hope, for the credit of our contemporary's reputation for veracity, that the next story of 'reversion' the 'John Bull' gets hold of may be better founded than that obtained from so 'reliable' an anthority. - Catholic Times.

Dr. Newman Dr. Posey, and Canon Payne Smith have declined to join 'the companies' for the revision of the Anglican version of the Scriptures. Of the reasons which influenced the two last-named gentlemen we know nothing; with respect to Dr Pusey we should imagine that they might probably be connected with the colleagues with whom he would have bad to act. The refusal of Dr. Newman we of course anticipated. Without pretending to any knowledge of the grounds upon which he has besed it, we may safely say that a revision which tokes the Protestant 'authorized version' as its basis, and which is to be conducted by persons so widely se parated in belief from the Church's teaching is not one in which a Catholic priest could possibly hear a part. The Church, moreover, holds and teaches that she alone is the guardian and interpreter of Holy Scripture; and to her alone it belongs to order and to direct its translation when necessary .- Tablet.

During the past few days a number of letters have been received from various parts of the country in reference to the previous history of John Jones alias Owen, alias Jenkins, atias Reynolds, the man now in Aylesbury Gaol charged with the perpetration of the late murders at Denham A story has been current that Mrs. Marshall's name was Jones, and that Jones was her illegitimate son born before she was married The statement is without foundation, Mrs. Marshall's name having been Smith, and her

a man named John Owen, a journeyman blacksmith, resided there and was convicted of felony in 1855. Another letter states that a man named John Owen, a native of Byfield, left that place 20 years ago with a very bad reputation. He went to Birmingham, and has recently been tramping the country as a blacksmith. Other letters evidently refer to Owen under his alias of Jenkins. Photographs of the prisoner are to be sent to the writers of the letters, and there can be little doubt that his previous history will soon be known. Several persons who have seen the photograph aver that they have at various times seen him at Denham, when, they believe, he occasionally worked for Marshall.

THE SUFFOLK MUEDER. -- It will be remembered that at the last Suffolk Assizes a poacher named Rutterford was convicted of the murder of a gamekeeper on the estate of the Maharnjah Dhuleep Singb, near Mildenhall, but was respited on account of a malformation in his neck. He was ultimately sentenced to penal servitude for life, and he has now been removed to Pentonville prison.

A horrible case of baby-farming was brought before the Lambeth Magistrate. Mrs. Oliver, of Grove Place, Brixton, had advertised for children to adopt, charge £5, and a suspicious policeman foilowed up one case of 'adoption,' and with the grandfather of the child demanded to see it. He found it found ten children in the house, five in the front kitchen utterly neglected, dirty, and half-starved, and two of them dying. The woman admitted that she had in four years' adopted' forty children, all illegitimate, but could not explain where they were: The police records show an extraordinary number of dead children found about in the district, in fact, the suspicion would seem to be that children are adopted by 'farmers' in heaps, and starved to death, and flung away, - a state of affirs which almost makes one long for Foundling Hospitals, bad as their moral effect always is.

After the long and almost unprecedented drought with which this country has been visited it was with a feeling of relief that the residents in London and the neighborhood listened to the heavy rain which fell on Thursday night Heavy showers, with thunder and lightning, continued at intervals throughout the night, and though it is to be feared that we shall bear of no small amount of injury having been done by the electric fluid, we can have no doubt that the rain will be hailed with the utmost joy by the farm ers and other dwellers in the country, where the drought had begun to produce serious effects, which we hope these timely showers will remedy to a large extent. - Tablet, June 18.

A shocking attempt to murder has just been made

at Derby. A few minutes before five o'clock on Saturday morning a man named James Allen, aged 21, went to the police station at Derby, and said he had been into a bedroom at Whitecross street, that he had struck a woman on the head with a hammer, and he believed he had killed her. He added that he had done it because he wanted to be sent off' Allen was tree locked up, and Inspector Fearn and Green proceeded to Whitecross street, to the house of Mrs. Ann Eabury, who was about to leave Eugland to join her husband in St Petersburg, where he is employed. They then found that Alleu had broken into the house through the back kitchen window, I population... had rushed up stairs with a large hammer in his band, and struck the unfortunate woman, who was in bed, violently on the head. She struggled, got out of bed on the opposite side to which he stand, screamed out 'Murder' several times, and knocked on the wall to arouse a pext door neighbor Allen then loft the room, walked down stairs, unlocked the frost door, and went away, but Mrs. Eabury thought he might return, and she got to the bedroom door and held it until she was found in a large pool of blood Mr. Copestake, surgeon, was promptly in attendance, examined the wounds which were on the right temple, and bandaged them up. were very severe. Before Inspector Fearn and Green arrived at the house Police-constable Colling, who was on night duty in the neighborhood, heard of the occurrence, and on searching the bedroom found a large bammer smeared with blood. Alleu's family, who are very respectable, knew Mrs. Enbury, and on Friday evening his mother went to her house and made her some presents to take with her to Russia. The prisoner was brought up at the Derby Borough Police-court on Saturday morning. Inspector Green said that two years ago prisoner came to the police-Denbigh, made a remark to which we feel ourselves latation to give himself up, as he had been embezzling moneys, belonging to Mr Cooper gardener, and spent the money by going with a special train. The statement he made proved correct Mr Cooper declined to prosecute. Prisoner was crippled in one arm, and had not done work for four or five months. Mr George Holmesaid Mrs. Esbury's husband was in his employ at St. Petersburg, and he had paid £35 for the passage of his wife and six children to Russis in a vessel that was to leave Hull that day The prisoner was remanded until Wednesday next.

A Missing Ship .- Yesterday morning considerable interest and curiosity were created at Lloyd's by news of the arrival of the steamer Denia, at Falmouth towing into the barbour as a derelict the long-lost Norwegian bark Svalen. The Svalen, a vessel of about 800 tons, was abandoned at sea by her crew on the 19th of October, 1869, a few days after sailing from Montreal for London with a cargo of timber. The crew were picked up and landed at Felmouth on the 7th of November following. But the most curious circumstance in connexion with the loss of the ship is that the vessel, after rolling about on the broad Atlantic, and, perhaps, in other seas, for nearly nine months, should be accidentally lighted on by s passing steamer near the British shores with her cargo safe and in good condition, the ship itself being so far seaworthy as to float; and her cabin furniture and her other fittings in a good state of preservation. Insurances had been effected, it appears, on the Svalen at Lloyd's by her foreign owners, and the question that now arose on the re covery of the ship was as to salvage rights. The underwriters, who have long since paid the amount insured, will, of course, recoup themselves by the possession of the valuable derelict that has so singularly been found; but the amount of salvage due to the captain and crew of the steamer Denia, who discovered the missing ship, will have to be deducted from the underwriters' claims. Still, the valuable cargo of timber in the Svalen will help greatly to compensate for the loss incurred by underwriting her

On Monday morning, 20th ult., an excursion train left Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and York for London, timed within the day for the up and down journey. It consisted of 23 carriages, carrying between them 389 passengers, and it arrived duly in town at 8,30 a.m., and was despatched duly on its return at 9 29 p.m. Safely and swiftly did it run to within a short distance of Newark, when it met a goods train. At the very instant when these two trains were approaching each other on their respective lines the axle of a goods waggon suddenly suapped, and that waggon was thrown off the up and on to the down line, dragging with it all the waggons behind it. Into this mass, thus instantaneously piled up in front of it, the excursion train dashed at full speed, and with results horribly destructive. The ponderone engine was tossed clear of both rails by the the shock, while the carriages immediatly following it were thrown one upon another, the three foremost being shattered to pieces. The driver was killed on the spot; his fireman survived but a very short time. Fourteen passengers also perished on the instant; of the wounded it is yet almost too early to speak. Such, in a few words, is the history of this unexampled accident. -Times.

we should be glad to hope that the proceedings received a letter from Shipston on Stour stating that privacy as could have been secured for it in any little which we publish in our columns to day may be the a man named John Owen, a journeyman blacksmith, village church in Kent, or even in Wales or Convillage church in Kent, or even in Wales or Cornwall. A grave had been dug during the night, and we believe that we are right in asserting that, besides the Dean and Canons, hardly a member of the cathedral body on Monday evening was aware of the intended arrangement. It appears that some days ago the Dean sent a communication to the family of Mr. Dickens to the effect that, if it was desired by themselves or by the public that be should be buried in the Abbey, he would do all in his power to facilitate the arrangement; and also that on Monday, suggesting that the Abbey was the fitting restingplace for such a man, he repeated the offer in terms more distinct. Most fortunately, it was found, upon opening Mr. Dickens's will, that although his instructions were explicit in forbidding all pomp and show, and that 'mockery of woe' which undertakers are at such pains to provide, he had named no place of burial; and therefore his executors felt that it was open to them to concur with the national wish, if they could only insure secrecy as to place and time. This was arranged satisfactorily on Monday, and at an early hour on Tuesday morning the body was conveyed, almost before any one was stirring, in a heares from Gad's hill to one of the rialway stations of the London, Chatham, and Dover line, whence it was forwarded to London by a special trian, which reached the Charing-cross station punctually at nine o'clock. In a few minutes more the hearse, which dreadfully emaciated, and apparently dying. He was plainness itself was on its way down Whitehall to the Abbey, followed by the mourning coaches, and we believe that not a single person of the many scores who must have met the gloomy cavalcade as it slowly passed along was aware that that bearse was conveying to its last resting-place all that was mortal of Charles Dickens. The coffin was of plain but solid oak and it bore the plain and simple inscription- 'Charles Dickens, born February 7, 1812; died June 9, 1870.' His grave, which is only between five and six feet deed, is situated about a yard or a yard and a half, from the southern wall of Poet's corner; the spot was selected by the Dean from among the few vacant spaces in that transept; and our readers will bear with interest that all of Charles Dickens that is mortal lies at the feet of Handel and the head of Sheridan, with Richard Cum, berland reating on his right and Mecaulay on his left. His grave is near the foot of Addison's statue; and Thackeray's bust looks calmly down upon the grave of his old friend; Dr Johnson and Garrick lie within a few yards of him; and the busts of Sh-kapeare, Milton, and a host of other worthing, each of them the glory of English literature in their day, are but a little further off .- Times

Emigration is now proceeding at such a rate tha it must have an effect on the labour market. The British and Colonial Emigration Fund Committee have just sen out 700 more emigrants to Canada. which makes up about 4000 sent out by them. Meanwhile, others organizatious are at work the same object: the Government is sending out dis charged dockyard man, and private emigraton oro ceeds at its usua rate. All this must not only directly relieve the labor market at home, but it will benefit us by crating in the colonies new customers for our manufactures, and multiply their ties of attachment to the home country. Emigration is in this like merny, that it is twice blessed; it blesseth alike the giver and the receiver of our surplus

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday 15th ult., Mr. Gladstone made two curious statements. First, he asserted that the representation of minorities was opposed to the principles of the English Constitution and immediately afterwards that minorities were actually, if not directly, rep esented in Parliamont. The Times joined issue with the Premier on both questions and ribily so! As that journal well where are the representatives of the two millions of Eoglish and Scotch Catholics? The House of Commons also, by its vote, declared that the representation of minorities is, and must continue to be, a portion of the Constitution of England. This will be some consolation to the Catholics of many of our large towns in Liverpool, for instance, they number a third of the whole body of inhabitants -They are, therefore, as things go, entitled to be represented by one of the three members for the town. We hope to see them in possession of that privilege before many years; and we are firmly convinced that they have only to pull together and use their forces to the best advantage, in order to expedite very much the coming of that desirable time,- Catholic Times.

UNITED STATES.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, of Worcester, has been elevated to the new Biehopric of Springfield, Mass. A hetter selection could not have been made by the Holy Sec. Father O'Reilly is a young man of about forty years of age is zealous and active, and greatly beloved, not only by the Rev. Clergy, but by the 'aity. He was for some time paster of the new parish of St. Joseph, in this city, and afterwards succeeded the late lamented Father Boyce, in St. John's Worcester. We congratulate the Rev. gentleman on his appointment to the very responsible position of a Bishop in God's Church .- Boston Pilot.

The handsome new church of the Immaculate Conception recently erected by the Roman Catholics of Princeton, N. J., was solemnly dedicated on Thursday, June 23, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Becker. of Wilmington, Del., assisted by a large number of Clergymen. The new church is a nest and chaste specimen of the pure English style of Gothic Architecture peculiar to the 13th Century. It is 95 feet by 45 in the clear, with magnificent stained glass windows, executed by the firm of Slack and Book, of Newark, N. J. The windows bear the names of the donors, at whose expense this important portion of the edifice was erected The altar is an imitation of marble, and in point of design and construction, is a perfect gem of architectural beauty. - Tablet.

The Legislature of Masschusetts, before its adjournment, gave ten thousand dollars to the House of the Good Shapherd.

The town of Oroville, Cal., was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday. The buildings were wood, and burned so rapidly that the inmates had difficulty in escaping.

The crops throughout Kansas, instead of being destroyed by the drought and by grass-hoppers, as reported, are represented to be in splendid condition, with the promise of a larger yield than usual.

Gen. Robert E Lee has refused on behalf of Mrs. Lee, to accept the anousty of \$3,000 settled upon her by the Trustees of Washington College. The Board, however, has, as delicately as possible, intimated to him that they must adhere to their original

A young lady of New York has hair of rather a red cast, and has been in the habit for a year past of using hair dye. A short time since her arms, hands and part of her body were paralyzed. Her physician found her scalp one black crust of sores. The poison in the dye had miceled with her blood. She is recovering, but will lose the use of her right arm and hard.

New York, July 6 .- A Washington special to the Tribune' says: It is rumoured to night and credited in official circles that Secretary Fish has tendered his resignation. He has been urging the President to accept his resignation as he deserves to retire from official life in this country. The President has said that he would not permit him to retire if he could possibly keep him in the State Department, as he fregarded his staying there as a personal favour The funeral of Charles Dickens, the great novelist to himself. It is generally understood that Fish will Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL: CALENDAR. JULY -- 1870.

Friday, 15 -St. Henry, O. Saturday, 15 -Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Sunday, 17 -Sixth after Pentecost. Monday, 18-St. Camillus of Lellis, C Tuesday, 19 -St. Vincent of Paul. C. Wednesday, 20-St. Jerome Emilian, C. Thursday, 21-St. Praxedes, V.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On the Continent of Europe, the political atmosphere looks quite warlike during the last few days. Since the victory of Sadowa in 1866, with the extension of territory, the increase of population and the great control in German af fairs acquired by Prussia as the result thereof. that Power has shown berself no way scrupulous since about pleasing her neighbours; and indeed. has appeared more than once since, overbearing and domineering towards some of them, especially towards France, her great rival. Frenchmen are the last in the world to eat numble pie if they can belp it, and consequently the most intent in maintaining that national honor and military prestige which so long and so often characterized them at home and abroad. Hence the selection of the Hohenzollera Leopold, a Prussian Prince, by Prim, at the connivance, if not at the instigation, of Bismarck, for the Throne of Spain, is the ostensible reason alleged by France for her bostile attitude at the present moment, the real cause being, we suspect, a desire to right, if possible, the mistake at Sadowa and to extend the French power from the banks of the Same to the banks of the Rh ne.

France has been very busy with her military preparations for war for the last few days. The Minister of War declared to the Emperor quite recently that the army was presared to march at the first signal. The Montteur had an article in which it said that the abandonment of Hohenzollern by Prussia was not enough for France; that France ought now to prevent the renewal of similar projects for the future, and demand the liberty of South Germany with the evacuation of the Fortress of Mayence. The same journal said if Prussia kept silent as to the note sent it by the French Government till Monday, then the French troops would begin their march towards the Rhine.

A telegram from St. Petersburg said that the French Minister there had declared that the Coronation of Hohenzollern as King of Spain would be considered by France as a casus belli. Some official journals of Berlin affirmed that Bismarck was an accomplice of Prim's in the Hohenzollern intrigue, and that King William of Prussia had given his consent thereto.

The official journals of Vienna say that Austria will not participate in the pending difficulty betwixt France, Prussia and Spain. The Austrian Government is likewise preparing to form a permanent camp near the Prussian frontier.

From England we learn that the Irish Land Bill has at last passed through the House of Lords, and may soon be expected to become law. It will hardly satisfy all in Ireland, but it will at least prevent capricious and arbitrary eviction and give the tenant compensation for improvements by him made on the land.

The House of Commons was again in committee on the Education Bill. Several amendments were adopted thereto.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, while on a Pastoral visit through his diocese, became suddenly ill, and was obliged to discontinue his diocesan visit. We are happy to learn however that he is fast recovering.

Monseigneur Tache, the zealous and indefatigable Bishop of Red River, arrived at Ottawa on Tuesday last.

> THE COUNCIL. (From the Vatican.)

All the tournals of Europe most conspicuous for hostility to the Catholic Church continue to exalt, with suspicious unanimity, the Prelates, whom they believe to be opposed to Papal prerogatives. Men who a short time ago were un-

Strossmayer, of whom our Protestant and Rationalistic press would have spoken last year with angry contempt, if it had spoken of them at all, are now applauded as the master minds of the Catholic world. A few months, or a few weeks hence, the chorus of journalists will again be silent. The heroes of a day will be forgotten, or will be once more reviled, in the old and familiar phraseology, as oppressors of human reason and liberty. The insults of the world will be more bonorable to them than its praises.

The Holy Father is said to have named an historian of the Council. He will have to speak, whoever he may be, of wise and holy men, and to publish many a noble discourse, which Christians will ponder with admiration. But we are far from supposing that he will have nothing else to record. Facts which are now perverted will then be put to their true light. Intrigues will be unveiled. They who have appealed to the Civil Power, to aid them in resisting the truth, will have to bear the responsibility of their fault. But there will be no page in the voluminous ancals of the Vatican Council at once so dismal and so ludicrous, so ignominious and so diverting, as that which will tell of the flatteries which the world offered to Bishops whom it took for its friends and allies! Just now we are chiefly struck by the indignity to which these Bishops are exposed: in a little while we shall be amused by the mortification of the world when it discovers its error. For these Bishops, or at least most of them, will certainly disappoint it. They are not what the world takes them to be. Liable to error, since they are but men, and even to a momentary eclipse of faith, they have means of recovery, and sources of illumination of which the world knows nothing. Peter will confirm" them, and in the strength of his pre sence and succour, they will shine like stars in the firmament of the Church. And the foolish world, which is fed on delusions, will find that it has made one more mistake.

The sixty-fifth General Congregation assembled on the 6th. The subject of discussion was the proemium of the schema de Ecclesia

On the 7th the sixty-sixth General Congregation was held. Mass was said by Mgr. Barsbino, Archbishop of Salmas (Persia). The discussion of the first chapter of the schema de Romano Pontifice was then commenced. The Archbishops of Prague and Malices, and the Bishops of Ivrea, Casale, and Bolina addressed the Council. There were no differences of chapter. The Archbishop of Grenada and the Bishops of Aquila and Monterey made some observations, and the discussion of the second chapter was also closed.

On the 9th, after Mass had been said by the Archbithop of Albi, the Council began the consideration of the third chapter, de vi et ratione | proceeded to make known to the world with loud Primatus Romani Pontificis. The sixty- cackling: but alas! he cried alond in the streets seventh General Congregation will be memorable hereafter as that in which the discussion of this subject was commenced. Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna, was the first speaker. Mgr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines, then addressed the Council in the name of the Commission de fide, and was followed by the Archbishops of Toulouse, Mosul, and Rheims, and by the Bishop of Monterey.

It is mentioned, as an example of the change of feeling and action which previous discussions have produced, that among the minority of 31 French Bishops bitherto belonging to the oppoattion, the Archbishop of Avignon and others relused to take any part in the protest against the close of the general discussion, while the Archbishop of Cologne, according to a Gallican authority, actually signed the Postulatum presented by the majority, towards whom he seems to incline more and more. The prayers offered during the Octave of Pentecost will still further diminish the ranks of the minority.

The sixty-eighth General Congregation met on the 10th, to continue the discussion of the 3rd chapter. Mass was said by Mgr. Mariano Escalada, Archbishop of Buenos-Ayres, and discourses were delivered by the Bishop of Orleans and five other Prelates of whom the Bishop of Barcelona was one.

On the 11th, the sixty-ninth General Congre gation was held. It was announced that two Bishops had solicited permission to retire from the Council, and their request was granted.

PRAYERS IN ROME.

Our readers are aware that, by command of the Holy Father, an octave of prayers has been celebrated in Rome to obtain the assistance of the Holy Spirit in directing the decisions of the Council. A different church was selected each day for these devotions. "I was with an opposition Bishop last night," says one of our Roman correspondents, "at the Church of S. Andrea delle Valle. He told me he was never so impressed as with the popularity of these devotions, and the enthusiasm with which all seemed to unite in praying for the definition.' known even by name to those who now salute Happy they who, in this solemn hour, do not

the age! A Rauscher, a Dupanloup, and a share the aspirations of the faithful of every race | cold is not so deadly as are the foul stenches and language.

> Mr. Flouikes, a gentleman who some fourteen years ago professed himself a Catholic, has, so we learn from the Protestant press, abjured the Catholic Faith, and has been received back into the Protestant sect which he abandoned-to wit, the Church of England as by Law Established. The reasons assigned for this step are curious .-We are told that :-

> "Wearied by the controversies of his own communion, perplexed by the absence of final authority, and yearning for the peace promised by a Church which asserts itself to be infallible, he sought refuge within the portals of Rome Unce within its pale he set himself by a patient study of the system, to justify the step he had taken, and the result has been to force him back into the communion which he had renounced."

Most men would have taken the pains to convince themselves of the validity of the claims of the Catholic Churuh to their allegiance before putting themselves within her pale. Mr. Floulkes reversed the process; be first became numinally a Catholic; and then set about finding reasons for justifying the step he had taken.— The truth is Mr. Floulkes never was a Catholic. that is, he never abandoned the principle of "private judgment," and therefore never ceased formally to be a Protestant. For the essential or formal difference betwixt a Catholic and a Protestant consisis, not in what they respectively believe, but in their reasons for believing. A dogmas of Christianity, because, and only be - 12 work. cause, the Catholic Church teaches them; and he thus universally submits his private judgment to her authority, because he believes that-as God bas not been pleased to make to bim an im mediate revelation of His will-He must, if He have made any revelation at all, have done so mediately; and that the corporate body known in history as the Catholic Church, of which the Pope, as successor of St. Peter, is the visible head upon earth, is the one medium, by Christ Himself appointed for that purpose, and therefore infallible. The man who once a Catholic should cease to believe in the infallibility of the Catholic Church, would therefore conclude that there was on earth no divinely appointed medium of communication betwixt God and man: that Christianity was a humbug, its author an im postor who well deserved his doom; and all re vealed or supernatural religion a silly supersti tion, suited only for the intellectual calibre of flatulent old women.

Having, however, set himself soon after having been admitted within the pale of the Catholic opinion, and the Fathers passed to the second | Church, to find reasons for his step, be discovered, or fancied that he had discovered, that the adoption of the filicque in the Nicene creed " was attributable, not to the infallible judgment of the Church, but to the abject subservience of the Popes under the dictation of Charlemagne and Henry II." This important discovery he and no man heeded him. Pope and Cardinals would not enter into controversy with him. The Archbishop of Westminster to whose spiritual jurisdiction he was subject ailmonished him in vain; for he was deaf, and was at last excom municated. Whereupon with consistent inconsistency-for to his inconsistency alone is Mr. Floulkes consistent with himself-be went over. not to Photianism, or the Greek schism which rejects the double procession and the insertion of the filioque in the creed; but to Anglicanism, a Protestant sect which in this matter is guilty of the same offence as that with which he reproaches the Popes and the Catholic Churchto wit, the retention in its public profession of faith of the word " filioque." This is the plain story, as published by Mr. Floulkes' friends, of that gentleman's conversion, and reconversion. The plain truth is he never was converted to the Catholic faith; he accepted many of her dogman, perhaps all, because they chimed in with the conclusions for the moment of his private judgment; but when that tribunal, which he always, though maybe unconsciously, upheld as the last and ultimate tribunal, or Court of Appeal, in matters of faith, decided against the filroque then he renounced the Catholic Church, for inserting the term in her creed; and went back to a Protestant sect which nevertheless professes publicly the very same doctrine of the double procession. Truly Mr. Floulkes' friends bave put the gentleman in a very ludicrous position, and there we are well content to leave him.

> Our Stinks .- Already, although our summer is only beginning the consequences of the filthy state of the City of Montreal are manifesting themselves in the rapidly increasing mortality. Death is early this year and seems intent upon a good harvest, nor do we think that he will be disappointed. By the returns of interment for the week ending 25th of June, it seems that the weekly rate of mortality has already reached the very respectable figure of 204! That is to say the mortality of Montreal is at the rate of nearly Ten Thonsand per annum, or almost one in ten of the population. Were this fearful state of

infidels and unbelievers, the model Bishops of and the majority of the Council, nor refuse to mated; but fortunately winter, whose deadly which the summer heats set free, freezes up our filth, covers it with a coating of snow, for near six months of the year, and thus checks the awful mortality which would otherwise prevail. But for this Montreal would soon be one vast charnel house, a city in which death had taken up its head quarters.

> The U. States papers appounce the death, at Baltimore, of Jerome Napoleon, son of Jerome, younger brother of the first Napoleon, and of Made. Bonaparte, a Baltimore lady to whom he, Jerome, was lawfully married in 1803, but whom at the bidding of his powerful elder brother he was mean enough to renounce as his wife on his return to France in 1805. He then contracted an adulterous union with a daughter of the King of Wurtemberg by whom he had several illegitimate children of whom Plon-Plon or Prince Napoleon, as he is called, though a bastard, is one. The deceased Jerome Napoleon was remarkable for his likeness to his celebrated uncle, the first French Emperor.

The report that Dr. Newman was about to take part in the work of revising the Protestant Bible is so absurd, that it scarce requires the contradiction that it receives in a letter to the London Times from the Protestant bishop of Gloucester. Of course it is a moral impossibi-Catholic is one who believes what are called the lity that a Catholic should take any part in such

> Sic John A. Macdonald arrived at P. E. Island last week, to which he repaired for the benefit of his health. Falconwood, near Charlottetown, was fitted up for the reception of the illustrious visitor. It is to be boped that the invigorating breezes and waters of the Gulf may have the desired effect of restoring him soon again to former health and vigor.

> The International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for July 1870 has come to hand with several important improvements. The information on the subject on which it treats, wil be found quite accurate and valuable to the travelling and mercantile community, and to the public generally.

The General Elections in P. E. Island are to come off on the 18th inst. Confederation and the School question appear to be the all-absorbing topics of the day.

Their Lordships, Bishops McIntyre and Mc-Kinnon of P. E. Island and Arichat, N.S., ar rived in their respective dioceses last week from

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE. By Charles Reade. Harper & Brothers, New York .-

Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal: All Mr. Reade's defects are prominent in this povel. As in Griffith Gaunt, Hard Cash. Foul Play, and other tales by the same author the love scenes verge upon the sensual, not to say worse, and are namby-pamby in the extreme; they are neither morally nor intellectually profitable to the reader. In spite however of its many extravagances and absurdities the work before us is in some respects interesting as affording a glimpse into the working of Trade Unionism in England, and the system of " Thuggism" which it has originated. No doubt there is much to condemn in the agrarian outrages of Ireland; but fifty thousand fold worse are the Trade Union outrages of England, and the cold blooded brutal crimes which are deliberately planned by the leaders of the said societies, and faithfully carried out by the agents it employs to execute its bloody behests. It seems there is a regular tariff or statement price for these crimes. So much for a murder, so much for maining a man for life: so much for blozing him and his family up with gunpowder. In his dealings with these matters, and his clever exposure of the rustians who keep the Trade Union machinery a-going in England. Mr. Reade in the novel before us, has succeeded well; yet not so well as to reconcile us to the offences against sound morality, delicacy, and good taste of which in other parts be is uphappily guilty.

BLACKWOODS' EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-June, 1870. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

The last article in this number is that to which the reader will naturally turn first as it has excited great attention. The title is Lothair its substance, a scorching, "refreshing" some would call it, criticism upon the Hon. Benjamin D'Is. raeli's novel of the same name. What this may mean? is a great question. It would seem to indicate that the section of the Conservative party of which Blackwood is the exponent are sick of Benjamin, and weary of his leadership. The other articles in the current number are as follows: -1. Earl's Dene, part viii.; 2. The Mercers' Fournal of Waterloo; 3. Our Ironclad Ships; 4. John, part viii.; 5. Trade in large numbers. Unions, conclusion; 6. The Admiralty; 7. them with comical reverence have become, for separate themselves from the Vicar of Christ things to last, Montreal would annually be deci- The Problem Solved; 8. Lolhair; Index.

MONTREAL DIRECTORY: JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. - A copy of the above work for 1870-71 was laid on our table. It is neatly got up and has been considerably enlarged. The work has been corrected up to the 29 h of June of the present year, and besides the street directories, contains a large amount of statistical and other valuable information. It reflects great credit on Mr. Lovell's enterprise, and will be found a very useful, if not wholiy necessary guide, for every business man in the city.

PAPAL BRIEF IN APPROBATION OF 'THE TABLET.'-We have received from the proprietor of this journal, lately in Rome, the following communication:-You will be encouraged to hear that in an audience to which I was admitted a few days ego, I heard from the lips of the Holy Father bimself that he was well pleased with The Tablet and with its general policy, which is perfectly well known to him. And now, just as I sm leaving Rome, I have received a Brief, expressing in a more formal manner bis satisfaction both with The Tablet and The Valican newspapers, and conveying to their writers and readers, the Apostolical Benediction. - London Tablet.

ACADEMY ST. ANTOINE.

The annual distribution of bonors, crowns, &c., came off on Thursday, the 7th inst., at the Saint Antoine Academy, Palace street, in the spacious and commodious building to which the Sisters of the Congregation and their pupils removed in Spring. The large hall of the estab. lishment, specially destined for such purposes, is a very fine, well proportioned apartment, with richly ornamented ceiling, and supported by grace/ul but solid iron columns. When we entered, it was already crowded with guests to its utmost capacity. After a spirited rendering of the opening piece, "Welcome to Spring," by six performers on two pianos, a dozen tiny " Mother's darlings" mounted on the stage, and lisped out very prettily a song suited to their infant voices. This was followed by a lively dialogue spoken by the members of the junior classes. As the pupils of the Saint Antoine Academy, emulating the charming generosity displayed by their fair sisters of Villa Maria, had generously consented to sacrifice their bard earned prizes in favor of the victims of the great Saguenay confligration, there was of course no presentation of handsome volumes, gay with gilding and bright bued bindings, but the names of those who had won the right to such rewards were proclaimed aloud, and crowns for good conduct bestowed on the younger pupils who could justly claim them. Vocal and instrumental music, both admirable in their way, were succeeded by a dialogue in French: " Les facultes de l'Ame," in which some very deep philosophical truths were uttered in the most graceful and charming manner possible, sufficiently so to disarm the severest critic. Then came "Factaisie Concertante" trom Belisario, a brilliant and difficult morecan, most ably performed by the Misses A. Sandfield Macdonald and Clerk. An English Operette: "The Miracle of Roses," founded on an episode in the life of that most loveable of Saints, Queen Elizabeth of Hungary, called forth marked applause; after which, honors and crowns were distributed to the pupils of the elder classes, as well as to those of the superior course. Public mention was also made of those young ladies who had distinguished themselves by proficiency in plain sewing, embroidery and fancy work, perfect specimens of which were exhibited in another room of the building. An address in French, to the Rev. Vicar General who presided on the occasion, was then pronounced by Miss Clerk, the whole concluding with a joyous burst of song, a welcome to the holidays, the echoes of which were yet lingering in our ears, as delighted with the entertainment at which we had assisted, we dispersed to our homes.

The annual distribution of prizes of the St. Joseph's Providence Convent, Mile End, took place on Wednesday, 6th inst. The Rev. Father Beaudry, pastor of the village, presided on the occasion. The ball, which was filled with the parents and friends of the pupils, was handsomely decorated. After the proceedings, which were diversified by music, vocal and instrumental, addresses in French and English were presented to the Rev. Father Beaudry, who replied in a few appropriate remarks, congratulating the Sisters on the high state of proficiency to which the children had attained under their excellent management.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

The distribution of diplomas and prizes at the Jacques Cartier Normal School took place on Monday, the 4th inst., in the court-yard of the establishment, which was temporarily rooted with canvass and otherwise admirably fitted up for the occasion. The attendance of parents, guardians and other friends of education was larger than on any former year since the opening of the institution. The clergy, among whom were the heads and representatives of several Colleges, and several of the Jesuit Fathers, were present

The Hon. Dr. Chauveau, Minister of Public Instruction, occupied the Chair, and seated next

July 11, 1870!

8. d. s. d. 12 0 to 12 6

11 0 to 12 0

9 6 to 19 0

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Governor of Manitobah. There were also pre-Messre. Cherrier and Dostaler, Dr. Beaubien, announcement elicited the loudest applause. and several other gentlemen of distinction.

The Rev. Professor Cassegrain delivered an excellent discourse, in which he treated of the high advantages of religious, moral and intellectual education.

by the pupils, under the leadership of Mr. Brauneis, Professor of Music to the Normal School, among which were Les Montagnards of Boieldiev, La Foi of Rossini, Font est Sombre of Mayerbeer, and other charming selections from the masters of classic melody.

After the distribution of the diplomas and prizes, the Hon. Dr. Chauveau rose and made some appropriate remarks to the pupils, in which especially during its last session.

The Hon. C. S. Cherrier followed with a fehentous address, in which he spoke of the ad vantages of such institutions as the Jacques Cartier and their co-worker, the educational journals, touching especially on the Journal of Public Instruction, which, under the able management of Dr. Chauveau, has done so much to further the interests of education in this Province .- Gazette.

CONVENT OF VILLA ANNA, LACHINE.

The angual distribution of prizes in this interesting institution took place, most appropriately, on Dominton Day. The attendance was very large, the Grand Hall and indeed the corridors leading to it being crowded. Among those present were the Rev. Canon Fabre, who represented his Lordship Bishop Bourget, now in Rome ; Revs. Piche, Cure of Lachine ; Trudel, Cure of St. Isidore ; Perrault, Cure of St. Rope ; Fabien Perrault, Chaplain, Dupuis, Cure of St. Hyacinthe; Vanderbergh, Provincial of the Oblats; Grenier Burtin, Dedeband, Marois, Seers, Salmon, Brouillet, Charbonneau, Eccles and others whose names we could not ascertain, also a distinguished party of the laity, 'Honorables," 'Lawrers,' Doctors,' 'Notaries' and their ladies. There is not quite as much known of this convent as there is of some of the older religious and educational bouses, but proportionately, it is as much entitled to confidence and praise as any, and that is saying much, so respect able, good and useful are all these establishments throughout the land. Villa Anna, was founded in 1861, the fine property of the late Sir George Simpson consisting of a most superior mansion and surrounding grounds to the extent of several acres having been purchased for the purpose. All was remember the beautiful villa of Sir George situated on a rich spot overlooking the shining St. Lawrence, will not be surprised that it attracted the notice of the present occupants. the prizes were distributed was elegantly decorated for the occasion, and conspicuous over the platform were inscribed the words, ' Respect

Parents. The pupils were dressed in white with pecuhar neatness, each wearing besides a wreath of flowers on the head and a rosette on the breast, daily being given by the woole-souled civizeus of to disturb the harmony of the day. blue, red and green ribbons, indicating the stage of advancement and merit in the school.

The musical performances preparatory to the distribution commenced with the 'Midnight Galop' on the piano, sixteen ladies performing with singular power. Then followed a variety of exquisite pieces, the opera ' Overture de Fra Diavolo' being prominent for skill and effect. We cannot omit to notice the comic duet 'A. B. C.' admirably rendered and affording delight and amusement to all.

It is dangerous as well as invidious in such cases to publish names, but while saying with all sincerity that each young lady-engaged in the delightful and delighting scance-merited thanks and applause, we must dare to write that the Mirses Wildgras, Asselm, Barrett, Lavigne, Smith, Larin, Corcoran, Pare, Wilson, Descary, McMahon, Auger, Waldren, Bourdeau, Mc-Naughton and Gibeau attracted the general attention of the audience. The prize list was read by Sister Handley, the present esteemed Directress of the Convent. It was an interesting tenture of the following proceeding to see, as the name of the successful candidate was announced the prize borne on a silver salver by a pretty little gul to the Rev. Canon Fabre, who then did his part in presenting it with his accustomed grace and kindness. The number of books given as prizes would indeed form a library, some young ladies bearing away as many as a

The prizes being distributed, a beautiful Valedictory was spoken in both languages by Miss Dunn, in which a fact was mentioned highly creditable alike to teachers and pupils. It was that the latter generously proposed that instead of receiving prizes this year they should be allowed to present the value of the same to the Saguenay relief fund, to which the good Nuns last. The day was delightful although the mora- O'Connor of Toronto, Miss Cotter of Toronto. Passa, per 66 lbs. \$0.84.

him was His Honor Mr. Archibald, Lieutenant replied that both deeds should be accomplished, ing threatened a day of excessive heat. The viz., the prizes presented, and an amount equal sent the Hon. Senator Ryan, and the Hon. to their value given to the same fund. This

The proceedings of the day were closed by an eloquent speech from Canon Fabre, in which he eulogized the Convent of Villa Anna in warm terms for the progress it had made in so short a Six pieces of music were delightfully rendered tion and usefulness. He particularly referred to prevent the fullest measure of enjoyment. the high qualities of the Lady Superioress, as shewn in the success of the House, and excellent qualifications of its two bundred pupils. In this connection he also spoke eloquently of the mission of the Convent at Red River, and of the noble work before it in that now interesting and important region. He likewise paid a tribute which all were pleased to hear to the excellent Cure of Lachine, Rev. Mr. Piche, who was and he dwelt on the success which had attended the is the good Father of the religious progress of Normal School since its foundation, and more the Parish, and to whose energy, ability and piety they were under God indebted, not only for their beautiful Convent, but for their noble parish Church, and the many blessings secured after years of struggle, by its erection on so convenient and admirable a site.

The audience was next addressed by Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, whose remarks although brief, were appropriate, and well received. We have much pleasure in adding that among those present on the occasion were many of the Protestant ladies of Lachine, who evinced much interest in the proceedings, and were heard to express no little satisfaction with all they had witnessed. In the large reception parlor were displayed paintings, drawings, embroidery, plain and fancy work, wax flowers; in fact the walls and tables were covered with the neatest collecthat the pupils of this Convent are taught habits of industry. One beautiful piece of Berlin bearing the name of the artiste, Emma Lefebre, Lachine, attracted attention, and was pronounced by all who saw it a masterpiece of workmanship. We were informed that a marked feature in the teaching of Villa Anna is the correct reading. writing, and enunciating of the English language, and no doubt this enhances its value not a little to the eyes of the English residents of that interesting and growing locality. It is eminently due to the conductors of this excellent and most agreeable seance to acknowledge the liberal and graceful arrangements at the refreshment tables, to which the whole audience were most generously invited to press forward at the close of the ceremony .- News.

QUESEC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. (From the Quebec Chronicle.)

This excellent scholastic establishment is conducted by the Christian Brothers. The mcrease of pupils has been so great during the past year that they have been compelled to make several But we must hasten to speak of Dominion Day improvements in order to accommodate them there. The large ball of the Convent in which Telegraphy has also been added to the course of studies, and several pupils are already pro. the shade of a line of trees being constantly enficients in this branch. The following address | gaged by those who chose in spite of the enervfrom the boys to the Rev. Brother Anthony, is ating hear, that exhibitating and ever popular Amour, Reconnaisance a Vous bien Aimes highly creditable to their heads and hearts :-

Rev. Brother Anthony, Principal of the Commercial

Dear Brother, - It is with no little satisfaction we witness the generous and officacions succor that is old Quebec to the thousands of poor people who have been deprived of their comfortable homes by the disastrons conflagrations that have laid waste the vast tract of the Saguenay district, and a large part of our own unfortunate city.

Feeling that this satisfaction would be greatly increased, could we do something for these suffering souls, we beg to solicit, as a special favor, that the vaine of the prizes you are ere long to award to the meritorious amongst us, be added as our quota to the relief fund, and be divided as you may deem proper between St. Roch's and the Saguenay District.

Rest assured, Dear Brother, that if our request is granted, we shall feel scoply rewarded for our year's labors, and our vacation will become doubly agreeable at the thought that we have, even though in a slight degree, assisted our afficted fellow-creatures.

With the expression of our beartfelt thanks for the untiring zeal you, Rer. Brother Cessian, our kind Professor, and the other reverend gentlemen of the Institution, have manifested for our welfare during

We beg to anbactibe, Your grateful pupils. [This is followed by the cames of the pupils.]

ST MARY'S ACADEMY, OTTAWA.

Commercial Academy,

June 28th, 1870.

The annual exhibition of this institution took place last Thursday evening, and was largely attended by the parents of pupils receiving instruction therein, and other friends of the academy. The progress made by the pupils during the past year was very marked and elicited strong expressions of approval and gratitude. A great variety of pieces of music were beautifully executed, and the recitations in English and French, as well as the singing in both languages were all that could be desired. Altogether the evening's entertainment was a very delightful one, and the commendations passed upon the ability of the ladies who manage the academy were very warm and earnest. - Times.

ST. ANDREWS.

From the Cornwall Freeholder.

The pic-nic, the second of the sort and likely now to become an annual thing, in behalf of the Church at St. Andrews, came off on Wednesday awarded to-Miss Tuite of St. Catharine, Miss

sun frequently obscured by clouds and perhaps having respectful consideration for the day, for those interested in its enjoyment, and above all for the sacred object to be served, lent its scorching rays sparingly. A cool breeze prevailed throughout, and although the grove was unfavorably situated to have the full benefit of the curperiod, and the promise it gave of future distinc- rent of air, the temperature was not such as to

> The season chosen this year was more favorable for the attendance of large numbers. The time of haymaking had not yet begun. The interval between the time of sowing and that of reaping affords a good opportunity for the indulging of our tendency for holiday occasions, a circumstance which doubtless was appreciated by our St. Andrews friends. The result was an immense gathering. The pic-nic of last year was the greatest assembly of people brought together in these part within the memory of the oldest sababitant. That of Wednesday last, however, astonished the public and gratdled its managers by excelling the former in every point that goes to constitute success.

We are relieved from the necessity of attempting by any theory of ours to account for the unparalleled and gratifying success of these efforts of the people of the Parish of St. Andrews by our knowledge of the tribute of respect paid by all without exception to the excellence of the Priest of the Parish, the Very Reverend George A. Hay. Whether to his capacity of a Christian minister or in his character as a privata gentleman, Mr. Hay's admirers and warm friends are not confined to his own church or to his own parish, they are universal. It is to the unbounded esteem in which the Parish Priest of St. Andrews tion of hands work we ever saw, clearly showing is held that the great success of the annual picnic is due. In behalf of his interest all who know him take an active part, and when opporwool work,' enclosed in a handsome gilt frame, tunity offers these feel bound by duty and by pleasure to demonstrate their good feeling by liberally contributing to the funds of his church.

> Besides Mr. Hay, the Clergymen present were the Rev. Mr. McCarthy of Williamstown; Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Alexandria; Rev. Mr. Masterson, St. Raphaels; and another whose name we did not learn. These all mingled and made themselves at home with the assembled people, and contributed, by their presence and their ever-kindly greeting and pleasant words, in an eminent degree to that harmony so essential to the success in every respect of a thing of the kind. The leading citizens of Cornwall without regard to creed, indeed those of the entire country for miles around, on this as on the former occa sion seemed to have made it a point to be there. and the measure of the enjoyment of each seemed to be filled to the brim.

By three o'clock seventeen hundred dinner tackets bad been collected at the tables, and the length of time the tables were occupied after that hour justifies the estimate that at least two species of enjoyment. The best of order was kept throughout. No strong drink was allowed at the refreshment booths, and there was consequently none under the influence of that element

It was well towards sup-set before a general break up of the company occurred. The nice! sum of one thousand dollars was raised last year. The receipts this year must have been greater, sufficient we have beard it stated to pay off the debt due upon the splendid new church.

JOSEPH, TORONTO.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the Annual Examination and Distribution of Prizes took place in the above well known and popular insti-

Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V.G., Administrator, presided. Amongst the other Clergymen present were-Rev. C. Vincent, Rev. M. Ferguson, Rev. J. M. Laurent, Rev. Mr. Sul-

The Hall which was crowded with the parents and friends of the pupils, was beautifully deco-

The Exercises opened with the hymn " Veni Creator." The musical performances both vocal and instrumental deserve all praise, exhibiting on the part of the young ladies an admirable combination of modesty, gracefulness, and proficiency bination of modesty, gracefulness, and pronciency \$0.00; Extra, \$5.90 to \$6.00; Superior Extra \$0.00 that spoke volumes in praise of the good Sisters to 0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30 per 100 lbs.

of St Joseph and their system of Education which Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4 25 to 4.60. of St Joseph and their system of Education which can produce such happy results.

The several dramas both in English and French were well performed. The Valedictory by Miss Tuite was spoken with much grace and feeling. The prizes were distributed at the close of the exercises by the Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V.G., Adm.

Gold medals for General Excellence were

On Thursday, 14th inst., at half past seven P M. a dramatical and musical entertainment will be given by the Children of the Christian Brothers' School of the St. Lawrence Ward, in the St. Patrick's Hall, after which the distribution of prizes will take place. The musical part of the Programme will be the Desert of Felicien David which will be executed by the pupils themselves, accompanied by an orchestra of the leading artists of the city. The dramatical part will consist of a piece entitled Expidion.

Price of admission, 25 cents. Tickets can be had at the Music Stores of Mesers. A. J. Boucher, Z. Chapleau, Laurent and Laforce, and on the evening at the door of the Hall.

The Roman Catholic Church of Ducham, Ont., was burned to the ground on July 4th. Supposed to be an incendiarism.—Irish Canadian,

HANDSOME DONATION. - We notice that Male. Symes of Montreal previous to leaving Rome, "presented His Holiness the Pope with \$8,000" by the hands of " Monteigneur de Montreal."

Quesso, July 7 .- Prince Arthur, after ten months sejourn in Canada, took his farewell for England at daylight this morning He drove down to the Queen's wharf yesterday at 5 p.m. A detachment of the 69th Regiment were the guard of honor, and he was also escorted by the Quebec Hussars. The streets were decorated with flags, and the enthusiasm of the citizens was vented in repeated cheers. His Worship the Mayor Mr. Garnesu read the Corporation address, which was answered in most gracious and appropriate terms by His Royal Highness. Every point overlooking the river was crowded with spectators, and a large number of ladies. As he stepped into the launch, the Royal Standard was run up on the citadel, and the royal salute from 21 guns pealed forth. The farewell scene from the river was very gay, and never since the visit of the Prince of Walen did the hanghty old stronghold present so animated

Quesic July 6 .- The rumor of a third heavy fire at the Sagnensy comes confirmed here this afternoon, No less then three counties suffered, viz: Chicoutimi, Jonqueries and Latervere. The fire raged for eight days and six beases, onthouses, live stock, etc., have been destroyed, but the serious general loss is that of the growing crops. A petition to the Governmeat for aid is being prepared. This section of the country seems to be handed over to the Fire King. The suffering must necessarily be great.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says that the Grand Trunkerrs make good time from Portland to Sarnia, 791 miles, in thirty-six hours. The road is in good order. More than one bundred and seventy miles of rails of the heaviest kind have just been laid. fifty miles with the best Bessemer eteel. The stillness and ease with which the cars run over these rails, makes a wonderful contrast with the old rails, of late years. The freight on this road is enormous. The company uses on its line some 320 powerful engines, and the gross erraings of the road bave been almost eight millions of dollars the pa t year.

Kingston, July 7,- During the dinner hour to-day two convicts were left to attend to a lime kin, which is located at what is known as the Prison Farm and quarrier, about half a mile from the prison. Henry Trail, a guard was left in charge of them. Upon the gang employed in that locality returning from the prison after dinner, the guard in charge found Trail murdered and the two convicts absent thousand persons had dined. Dancing continued It is thought that the two convicts taking advantage of the absence of the other guards at dinner, attemptthroughout the day, a number of platforms under ed to bind Trail with a view to escape. Trail resisting, they beat him to death and then decamped

> A box of bar gold valued at \$7000, was shipped to England per R. M. S. 'Etna ' last Friday by the Halifax Banking Co.

> Hongsty .- On Saturday a gentleman, while transacting business with Mr. Bourret, Post Office money order clerk, left by accident a ten dollar gold coin or the counter. On Monday he received a note from Mr Sourret asking him to call upon him, when he learned that Andrew Darling, in the employ of T. J. Claxton & Co., found the coin, and, referring the matter to the clerk, the loser received back his money.

BEMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Athelatan, J McCarthy, \$2; Hawkesbury Mills, P Rogers, 1; Rockburn, H Duffin, 2; Red Island, N.S., Rev J McDougall, 2; St. Bridgets, Capt. ANNUAL EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION | Maguire, 2; Newbury, H McLear, 2; Olifton, Rev J OF PRIZES IN THE CONVENT OF SAINT Michel, 2; Vallyfield, Rev J T Laspier, 8; Penetanguistene, Rev J P Kennedy, 2; South Hinchiabroek, P Brady, 2; Dewittville, J Darragh, 1,50; Toronto, Brother Arnold, 2; Little Rabos, W O'Connor, 1 Lanark J Bain, 2.

Per P Leonard, Elginfield-J Brown, Lucan, 1,50. Per T O'Bullivan, Ferguson's Falls-P Quinn, 6;

H Murphy, Lanark, 2.
Per G T Leonard - J Moreland, Bridgenorth, 12 50. T Slattery, Otonabee, 1,45; M Scully, Warsaw, 16 Per Rev L Ouelette-J McDermott, 3. Per P Nash, Thurso-M O Keeffe, 1,50; A Box rks,

Per J Clancy, Hemmingford-J Murnane, 1 50. Per Rev Mr. Wagner, Windsor- Mrs Beeman, 2.

Died.

1,50; W Moloney, 1,50.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. James Thomson, aged 10 months.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 11, 1870.

Flour-Pollards, \$2.60 to \$0 00; Middlings \$4.40 \$0,00; Fine, \$4,75 to \$4,80; Super., No. 2 \$5,10 to \$0,15; Superfine \$5,30 \$5,35; Fancy \$5,75 to

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,10 to \$1.20.

Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$0,00 to \$5.05; Thirds, \$0,00 to 4,20.— First Pearls, 7,10 to 7 15, Pork per hel, of 200 lbs - Mess, 27 50 to 28,00; -

Thin Mess \$25 00 ; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00. BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c -good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c.

CHEESE, per lb .- 14 to 15c. LARD, per lb .- 14c. Barley per 48 lbs,-Prices nominal, worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50.

Batter, fresh, per la 1 3 to 1 6 Do, Balt do (inferior) 0 10 to 0 11 Cheese, 0 9 to 0 10 **** KEATS.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

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Flour, country, per quintal

Ontmeal,

Indian Meal.

Rye-Flour,

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

....

....

Beef, per lb 4 to 0 0 7 to 0 8 Muttop, do Lamb. 0 5 to • • • • Yeal, per lb 0 6 to 0 7 Beef, per 100 lbs \$5.00 to ----Pork, fresh do \$9.00 to 10.00

GRAIN Barley, (new) 6 to 2 9 Peas, 0 to 3 Oats, 6 to 1 8 Buckwheat, 3 to 2 G to Indian Corn. 0 0 to • • • • Flax Seed. 3 to 7 Timothy, d٥ 6 to 13

FOWLS AND GAME. Chickens, 0 to Pigeons (tame), C to 1 Partridges, do 9 to 4 Hares. • • • • 6 to 2 Rabbits, (live) D to Woodcock, 0 10 •••• Plover. ďο 0 to 0 Q ...

Turkeys (old), per couple 10 ٥ 17 Do (young), do 0 to 0 Geese, 0 to 10 0 to 6 Do (wild), ďο • • • • 0 0 to 0 Fowis. ďο 3 0 to 4 MISCELLANBOUS. Potatoes per bag 9 to 5 Turaips 0 to 0 Onions, per minot. 0 O to O Maple Syrup per gallon 0 to 0 O to O Honey

Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 3 to 1 8 Haddock 0 3 to 0 Maple Sugar, per lb 6 to 0 8 Apples, per barrel \$4 50 10 \$5. Hay, per 100 bundles. \$13 00 to \$00 00 Straw \$0,00 to \$6,00

SITUATION WANTED

A YOUNG MAN good at figures, of pleasant address, speaking fluently the English and French languages, and who has travelled extensively through the United States, wishes to get a situation as Grocery Clerk or Bar-Tender, or any position of trust where he could make himself generally useful. Addrass this office.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERA-TURE AND SCIENCE.

JULY, 1870.

CONTAINS:

1. The Catholic of the XIX Century. Dion and the Sibyle, continued,

The Ancient Irish Church

A Legend of the Infant Jesus.

Phases of English Protestantism.

The Segacious Wig.
The Pope and the Council, by Janus. II. 8. The Young Vermonters.

9. Ten years in Rome, (in answor to a serious of articles in the Galaxy, of that title.)

10. Hymn of St. Paul's Christian Doctrine Bo-

11. Lathair, (in review of D'Israeli's New Novel.) 12 The Invitation Heeded, (an extended rolice of Pres. Stone's Book.)

The First Commenical Council of the Vatican. fin continuation of the Editor's excellent letters from Rome.)

14. New Publications. Yearly subscription \$4.50; single copies 45 cents. D. & J. SADLIER, & CO.

Montreal.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

FROM and After the FIFTEENTH lostant this Office will CLOSE at ONE o'clock on SATUR-DAYS.

By Order of the Board, E. J. BARBEAU,

July 1st, 1870.

DIARRHOEA REMEDIES. Dwight's Diarrhees Mixture.

Brown's Chlorodyne. Dixon's Blackberry Carminative. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Butler's Blackberry Cordial. Parties going to the Sea-side or Country should

lay in a supply of one or the other of these excellent and well tried Diarrims remedies. Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, import-

ed direct from Alfred Sishop, London, England. HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Established 1869.)

N. P .- Physicians are respectfully informed that I have just received Sulpho-Carbolate of Soda, from one of the best London makers, and am expecting the other Sulpho Carbolates daily.

VALUABLE FARM

FOR

SALE.

LOT No. 4, S. B, in the Township of Biddalph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new-Said farm is situate on the London and St Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 141 miles from from the city of London, and 124 miles from the important town of St. Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Lucan, and three and a half from the village of Granton-the three last named places are important produce mar-kets on the G.T.R.R. It is within three-fourths of a mi'e of a post office, two good stores, a blacksmith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Ostholic church, Presbytery, and Separte School; in Lucan there are three Protestant churches-namely, English, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with three Schools, and all these pinces are approached by a first class gravel road .-Terms moderate. For further information apply to John McIlhargy, of the premises, or, by letter, to Patrick McIlhargy, St Mary's Road, Elginfield, P. O. Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

FRANCE.

Paris. July 5-In the Corps Legislatiff the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that Gen. Prim has offered the Throne of Spain to Prince Leopoid of Hohenzollern who had accepted it, but the people of Spain had not pronounced on the transaction, and France had yet to know the details of the affair which had been conducted in secrecy. The French Government would persist in its policy of neutrality, but under no pretext would it permit a German Power to place a Prince on the throne of Charles V. He heped, how. ever, that prudence on the part of Germany and wisdom in Spain would meet extremities. The journals unanimously oppose the project.

Lord Lyons and Prince Metternich had an interview to-day with the Duke de Grammont.

Paris, July 6 - The Le Pays (Imperialite) pub lishes a violent article crying out for war. France it declares, has recent diplomatic defeats as well as Waterloo to avenge, and Frenchmen are ready to take the same road to Jena and Berlin which their

The French journals call attention to the fact that fathers took. the German fleet is ornizing in the Mediterranean The Berlin press had represented that it was simply an excursion, but now the fact appears portentious to French editors.

Mr Geoffray an attache of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister to China.

Le Pays, an imperialist newspaper, contains a noticeable article, in which it is laid down as the law of self-preservation, that France must possess the Rhenish frontier, and that without this the country can never be secure.

A conflict is impending between the Senate and Corps Legislatif over certain laws lately passed by the lower chamber on the press, on official announcesments and on councils general. The Senate desires to reject these laws, and will probably send them back to the Corps.

Judgment in the cases of the members of the In ternational Workingmen's Society will be rendered

Assurance is given that the proposition to invite a Hobenzollern prince to the throne of Spain does not meet with the approval of all the members of the Spanish Cabines. It is rumored that the Spanish Ministry will be modified

The Deputies of the Left Centre hold a meeting tomorrow to determine the policy in regard to the affairs of Spain.

The Constitutionnel, a semi-official newspaper of the city, says in its issue of to-day: "We learn that the Government would consider the Spanish Government of the Prince of Hohenzollern as a check and menace to France Under these circumstances the Government has decided to energetically oppose the project.

The Prime Minister gave a grand banquet last evening. General Prim and Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador were present. The latter left early in the evening which g ve rise to some comment many asserting France would have a just cause of war if the candidature of the Hobenzollern Prince were insisted on.

Late yesterday afternoon, after his interview with the Emperor, M. O'livier saw the Dake de Gramment, the Minister of Foreign affairs, and the Ambassador of Spain The result of the meeting was a firm and energetic note to Baron Werther. Immediately on its receipt the Baron departed for Ems to meet the King of Prussis. Considerable excitement here in commercial circles.

It is asserted that the French Minister at Berlin had been recalled, at two o'clock to-day. The Spanish ambasador here was cent for to-day by the Emperor, with whom he had a long interview.

Paris, July 7.-There seems to be no doubt that the King of Prussia is favourable to the elevation of Prince of Hoberzollern to the Spanish throne, and refuses any reply to the note of the Frrench Govern-

Gaulais promises, in its second edition, to retract its report that Prim had given away. It states that he still maintains the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, but the Spanish Minister telegraphed to Madrid that the project must be abandoned or there will be war.

Great activity and agitation prevails in the Foreign Office. It is said that a score of telegrams passed between Gen. Prim and Count Bismarck before the intrigue was discovered by the French Minister at

It is not believed that France would agree to a Conference of the Great Powers on the question. She desires that it be settled directly with Prussia and

It is asserted that the French Fleet will immediate. ly sail for the Mediterranean.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received full information of the massacre of the French in Pekin. Instructions have been sent to the Commander of the French Fleet in the Chinese waters. No special force will be sent.

SMALLPOX IN PARIS .- The mortality in Paris from this fearful epidemic has again risen, and lest week there were no less than 238 deaths returned from that cause, 88 of the victims dying in the hospitals. The increasing fatality of this disease causes much anxiety in Paris, where a committee of medical men has been formed to investigate the causes of this dreadful visitation From the official returns it appears that the deaths from smallpox in 1865 were 740; in 1866, 615; in 1867, 301; in 1868 655; and in 1869, 723. It was only to November last that the disease assumed an epidemic form, the deaths rising from 59 in October to 93 in November, and 119 in December. Between January 1 and May 24, 1870, there have been received into the hospitals no less than 4,251 amalloox patients, of whom 683 have died. Several of the Paris papers devote long articles to the subject, urging the extension of vaccination.

or the adoption of other precautionary measures. A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY. - A French provincial paper, the Independent du Centre, relates that a few days since the Palais de Justice at Clermont was the scene of a fearful murder and suicide. The sitting of the First Chamber had just been suspended, and the next case to be heard was a petition for separation de corps presented by a wife against her husband. A sudden shriek in the outer hall attracted the attencourt, and a man was seen kneeling and holding a woman down on the ground. The man was seized, and then it was found that the unhappy woman, who was uttering piercing cries of agony had been literally out open at a single stroke. The man while struggling with his captors found means to stab himself in the region of the heart, and died within a few minutes. The woman was removed to the hospital, but the surgeon declared her wounds to be mortal. It appeared that the suicide and his victim were the parties to the separation suit about to be heard, and as no previous altercation had been noticed it is believed the double crime was premeditated.

SPAIN.

Marshal Prim bas made an unparalleled speech three or four persons for the purpose of getting a Marshal Prim as Prime Minister deterred candidates from undertaking the responsibilities attaching to the Crown. That powerful Minister is supposed by many to be intent upon placing himself upon the determined to allow no Bourbon to rule Spain. The constant provision. There is one orphanage main attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of subscription to condition that subscriptions of Catholics — civilians and soldiers great superority of the American Organ over the Dominion of Canada Subscribers,......\$12 Cy.

March Balton & Pr

and pretension to the throne. conveyed to all foreign courts of her abdication of the throne.

Madrid, June 5 - It is announced to-day that the Prince of Hohenzollern has accepted the offer of the Spanish Throne. The Council will immediately take the matter into consideration. It is tolerably certain that the candidate will be proclaimed without the sanction of the Cortes

Government authorities to-day officially deny having made any but confidential overtures to a Foreign Prince The name of the Prince, Government adds, will not be divulged.

Madrid, July 6. - It is positively asserted that the Council of Ministers have decided to convoke the Cortes for the 20th of July.

It is reported that Admiral Topete will separate from Prim if a Hoberzollern prince is praclaimed a candidate for the Throne, and that he would prefer Prince Alfonso to a Prussian.

At a receting of the Ministerial Council on Friday,

it was shown that General Prim was not guilty of intrigue in the Hohenzollern affair; that he acted in concert with Serrano, and that he had no intention of proclaiming a King without the consent of the Cortes.

Madrid, July 7 - At the counsel of Ministers, yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was author ised to present the name of the new candidate to the throne to the Corter, which will probably be convened expressly for that purpose. The council of ministers hope that the Prince will receive more than 179 votes, the minimum required by the Uortes.

The Prince is expected at Madrid in November -A Spanish fleet will be despatched to bring him. The 'Tempo and Epoca' who support Don Al fonso and other journals join in an out-cry against Prussian allegiance. The partisans of Prim press it as Spain's last resort.

ITALY.

A dissension between Mazzini and Garibaldi is said to be the cause of the balt in the revolutionary plans Garitaldi will not leave Caprera, and will hear of nothing save an attack on Rome at any cost or bazard. Mazzini on the contrary (as in 1867), save the hour for Rome has not yet come, and insists on beginning with the destruction of the Italian mon archy Mazzini is also at issue with most of the re volutionary committees on account of their rapacity, their batred of order, and low vice. His followers are almost all young enthusiasts of the student class. and workmen who accept his theories blindly, and hold him to be a prophet. Garibaldi is however, far more popular in Italy, where Mazzini's idealism. is at a discount, and where the far quattrini theory is the 'primium mobile' of the greater part of his fol lowers. An expedition on Rome therefore, and prospects of 'looring' the churches and convents. are far more easily understood than the Utopian theories of the old conspirator of Lugano. A reconciliation is, however, en train, and will be very dangerous to the peace of Italy this autumn.-London

Rous. - The Vicomte Paul de Saizy, Commandant of the third battalion of Zouaves, is about to resign his command in consequence of his approaching mar riage. The fourth battalion will be suppressed, and its companies be drafted into the third to fill up vacancies. The Comte Emile of Leiningen has resigned his commission in the Pontifical Dregoons on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter and reiress of the Comte de Ribeaucourt [Beigian] Cardinal Antonelli's nephew has just married a Spanish lady of large fortune. The Oardinal is said to have settled five millions of france on his re-

THE ORIGINAL Schiel. - It is said on good authority that the 'ultimatum' which has been despatched with an Armenian translation for distribution in the various Bastern Churches which resist the Bull Reversurus, is likely to be attended with good effects. Forty days from its promulgation by the Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople are granted to the recal citrant clergy and laity to submit before the last measures are taken to cut them off from the unity of the Church; and it is hoped on good grounds that many who have not realized the foll consequences of their act will submit when they know what the effect of resistance will be. Rustem Bey has returned to suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about Florence, having in vain attempted to obtain any COncession.

AUSTRIA:

VIENNA, June 22 - To-day's papers mention, as a rumour not unlikely to prove correct, that Count Potocki is now engaged in filling up the vacant posts in the Ministry. It is said that negotiations are pending with Herr Stremayr with the view of his resuming the portfolio of Minister of Public Instruc- that three phials of the Pills, completely cured me.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21 .- The Courrier of to-day states that 2,000 persons perished in the late great

All the journals mention numerous acts of generosity on the part of the Turks towards the sufferers by the late fire. The fetes in celebration of the circumcision of Prince Yussuf Izzeddin were most splendid The President of the Council of State has submitted to the Porte a scheme for the organization of tribunals in Turkey on the French model. He Medicine. proposes the establishment of Courts of First Instance, of Appeal, and of Cassation; the appointment of a public prosecutor for life, and the appointment of magistrates. It is expected that the Ministers will shortly give a favourable decision with regard to What has been the great decideratum in the practice

ATHENS, June 20 .- Five of the brigands who were implicated in the massacre of the four Englishmen at Marathou were executed at 5 a.m. to-day.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY IN INDIA .- The Catholic Olergy officially employed in India fere no better than their brethren in England. They are subjected to gross injustice, and although the particulars to which we shall refer apply only to four stations in India, we understand the same undue favoritism applies to all the stations from the Carnatic to the Himalayas. At each of the four military stations in tion of the numerous persons who were quitting the Bengal, which are from fifty to one hundred miles apart, a Protestant chaplain is paid in two first class stations £85 per month; and in two second-class £55 per month, or total of £280 a month, irrespective of allowances. For the spiritual attendance of the Catholics of these four stations only a single Missionary Priest is paid, and at the liberal rate of £20 a month; so that the Protestant communities of these stations cost the state £3,128 per annum more than the less favored Catholics. When the fate of India hung in the balance in the mutiny, Ca tholies were not less anxious than Protestants in quelling it. Lord Straithnairn knowe it well. No person envies the Protestant clergyman his liberal salary; but while one half of the army is Catholic their Clergy should be treated with equal liberality. Why should four important military stations be supin the Ocrtes. He said he had been in treaty with plied with four Protestant chaplains, and only a single Catholic chaplain. There should be one at each King for Spain, and that he expected to be able to station, and paid on the same scale as the chaplains find a suitable candidate within three or four months. of the courches of England or Scotland. The or-It would not be surprising if the fear of having | phans of the Protestant soldiers are also amply provided for. The institution founded by Sir John Lawrence, near Simla, costs the State £17 000 for the maintenance and education of about 530 children, so that the cost of each averages about £35 a throne. There is one thing, however, that he is year. For the orphane of Catholic soldiers there is

she shall finally and completely withdraw her claims __throughout Bengal. We hope the Indian Govern- Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is United States me span many and completely withdraw not make the ment will not carry out the proposal to reduce the printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith in Great Britain and Ireland do The ex-Queen Isabella has had official notification wretched stipend of Oatholic clergymen from £20 another column. to £15 a month. The Barl of Layo, if he has the power, should interpose and from his liberal character we have no doubt he would not favor the Protestant at the expense of the Catholic chaplains .-Many a native writer in India receives more than double the stipends of the Catholic clergs .- Cork Reporter.

> CHARITY. - The best charity is not that which giveth alms, but that which prompts us to think and speak well of our fellowmen. It is a noble charity, if they be condemned, not to multiply their wounds by multiplying knowledge of their offence.

We are all ashamed to confess that our instinct is to think ill of others, or to magnify the ill of which we hear. There is a universal shrugging of the shoulders, as much as to say, 'Well, I suspect as much,' 'It's just like him,' 'I have suspected her for some time." 'I could a tale unfold,' and so on through an endless chapter with which every person is more or less familiar.

He who says, 'I could a tale unfold,' yet holds it back, leaving the hearers to infer any and every evil, stabs character with the meanest and deadliest blow. Yet who is there that carries not this ever-ready

weapon, this polsoned dagger? The charity that gives to help and not to humiliate, is good, but the charity that makes us think 'no svil' is better

Let us seek to possess this charity, and practice it. for it alone is the charity that covereth a number

An Amusing Trick,-The ir-door amusement is termed the 'printer's delight,' and is performed in the following manuer. Take a sheet of note paper, fold it carefully, and inclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up arrearages, and a year in advance. And what adds immessely to the fact is to send along he name of a new subscriber, 'with cash to balance' Keep your eye on the printer, and if you detect a smile, the trick is a success Try it, reader.

A cement made by dissolving rubber, cut fine in benzine, may be used to mend rubber boots and This cement will firmly fasten on a rubber shoes.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. -- Poets may talk of " gales from spicy Araby," but it may well be questioned whether any cinnamon or orange prove ever sent up incense as the perfume of this flor-l essence. The atmosphere, which steals the fragrance from most toilet waters, seems to have little effect upon the exquisite are ma which belongs par excellence, to this refreshing preparation. It contains, so to speak, the condensed breath of: the most odoriferous blossoms of Tropical America, and te fragrance seems inexhaustible even by long continued evaporation and diffusion. In this respect it resembles the original Farmi Cologne, and it is preferred to that more costly persume in South America and the West Indies, where it is almost

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universally used.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, pre pared only by Lanman & Kemp, N. w York. All others are worthless.

SORE EYES CURED AFTER THREE YEARS SUFFERING.

August 3rd, 1965.

DEAR SIRE, - It is with feelings of gratitude that I natify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your Bristol's Sarsaparille, and Sugar coated Pills. I Three Years, the lide being much influed, swelled, TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY. and matterating MV eve-leades were all my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts, instead of benefiting, injured me. I then tried your Bristo's Sarsaparilla, bought from the store of your Agent here, and I am glad to say This was about six months ago, and my eye lashes have now grown again all inflummation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and from pair. Again thenking you,
I am, dear sure, yours, &c.
EDWARD LANS.

Wellington St., Montreal.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & 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

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of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nauses; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tri d Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, if they do not accom-plish this object. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathertic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague, and bilious remittent fever, they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver, or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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Be Wise to-day. 'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow and though Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry bas frequently cured this much dreaded disease, it almost invariably cures the primary diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest, where other remedies fail.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the no plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN Organ is far superior. In proof of this we call

Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies :- bis Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Oberry Pectoral that cured a psinfal cough, or his Ague Oure that expelled the freezing ague or barning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all ?- Bangor Times.

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By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young childran No Objection to travel or to the country .-Unexceptionable references. Address-J. R., TRUE WITHES Office, Montreal.

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A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred. Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal,

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BY a young Lady holding a Normal School Diploma, and capable of teaching I to ch and English, Apply at this Office.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MAURICE GRANEY, aged 22 years, who le's Montreal about 5 years ago for New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his Father and Mother James and Ellen Grancy, Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Ellen Breen, maiden name Toole. When last heard of, was at Ottawa, is partially insane, about 37 years of age, fair complexion, and about 5 feet 8, or 10 inches in height. When leaving home on the 11th of May were a brown dress. Took two others, one green and the other muslin, also a light blue j.cket. Any person knowing where she is, will confer a favor on her husband, Maurice Green, by writing. Direct to Eganville, Ontario.

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgo's Novens of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the ar probation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on recent of price-45c. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

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By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

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DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE. - Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvessed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to dior, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty borses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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MONTREAL, May, 1867.

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He trusts that from his long experience in buying

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And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1869.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

smith by profession. He has a daughter who, if live ing, 18 some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE.

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2nd SECTION

department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefy intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class"

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N B—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

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1 4th Caligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law;

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1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

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the leading object, is divided into two sections, the

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languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for

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Besides, the Students of either section learn, each

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A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Joseph Maurice, of the Parish of St Laurent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at St. Laurent, in his domicile, on the twenty-third day of May instant, at one o'clock p.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignes. Lachine, 7th May, 1870.

L. FOREST. Interim Assignee.

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> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS.

PROSINCE OF QUEDZE, | SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal. In Re, Nestor Turgeon,

Andrew B. Stewart,

Official Assignee. Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thrreto.

And

Montreal 1st March 1870 LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Avocat du Failli.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of St. Lin, gives notice by these presents, that he is duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Rivest, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of St Lin, Farmer.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons baving claims against the said estate are requested to fyle them without delay.

T. GARAULT, N.P.

St. Lie, March 7th 1370.

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per week and expenses, or allow a large commissions to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co. Marehall, Mica.

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Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city.

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400 NOTRE DAME STREET. THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknow-

ledgments to his numerous friends and customers for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while judding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a be-liever in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathisits, Homacepathists, families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., Estactics, Thompsonians, &c., with all the Patent testifying to their superiority. My long experience Relectics, Thompsonians, &c, with all the Patent Redicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drag establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he remains

Their obedient servant. J. A. HARTE, Druggist Glasgow Drug Hall 400 Notre Dame Moutreal, May, 1370.

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This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants-is located on the wellknown Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north eide of Mount Reyal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overlooking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada, besides its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without much inconvenience.

Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nutured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian

Pupils will be received between the ages of five and ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age, unremitting attention will be given to the Physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents.

The Course of Studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz: Reading, Spelling Writing the elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity of the Pupils. TERMS:

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in the College during the vacation. 3 Board and Tuition (\$10 00) per month payable Quarterly in advance (Bankable money) 4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table

furnitures will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$2.00 per month. 5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or

6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra. 7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for

their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sam proportionate to the clothing re-

9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children CH. VILLANDRE

Superior. Nov. 5th 1869.

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I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents.

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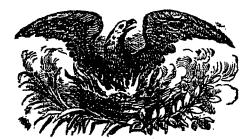
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