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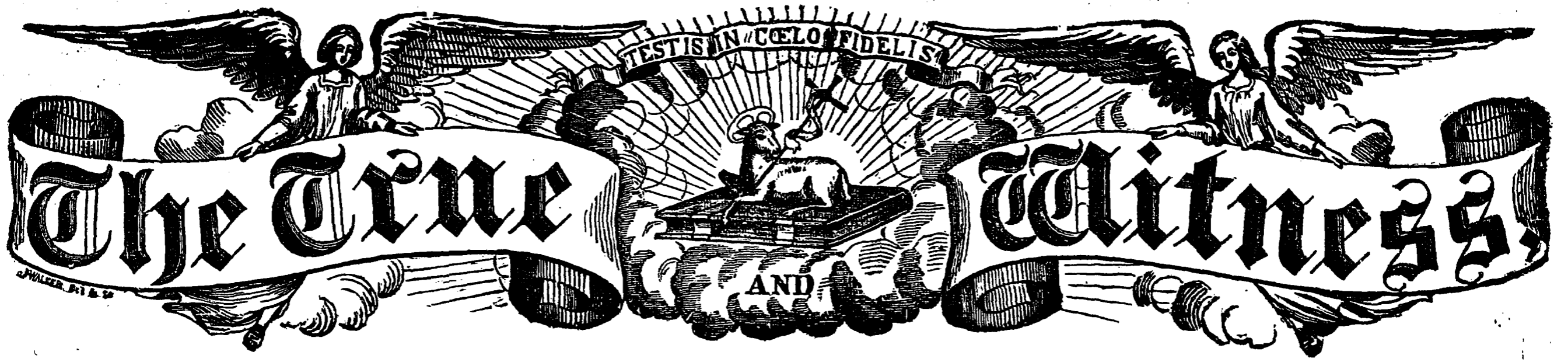
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THE FAIR MAID OF KILLARNEY.

A TALE OF ROSS CASTLE.

(From *Legends of the Wars in Ireland*, by Robert Dwyer 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 hurry away with a confused remembrance floating in his brain, of wild pass, silvery lake, rainbow-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 garulous and flimsy guide-book in hand, sit about from Mucurus to the Devil's Punch Bowl, from the Gap of Dunloe to the Castle of Ross, from island to island, and from mountain peak to lowland shore; and carry away with them on their departure an incongruous medley of badly told historical facts, hackneyed legends, and newly-invented 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 hackneyed 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 wildest beauty and sublimity. Right before it, to the west, the lofty Reeks of Magillacuddy throw up their savage summits 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 pictures 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. This channel, or ditch, was filled by the waters 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 castle, or the name of its founder, history is silent. It was probably built by some warlike chief of the O'Donoghoe sept, 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 chieftains began to adopt some of the manners of their powerful Norman neighbors; and upon the site of their wooden 'caburgs,' or fortresses, built strong castles of stone, in which they stood many a gallant siege; and from which, at the head of their followers, they often rode forth in wilful array, to protect their borders from those mail-clad invaders whose trade was war, and whose perpetual law was the strong hand, and the might of battle-axe and sword.

During the vengeful wars that then raged throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, Ross Castle frequently changed owners. From the O'Donoghoe More, by one of whose ancestors it seems to have been erected, it passed into the hands of Mac Carthy More, by whom it was transferred in the year 1538, to Sir Valentine Browne, ancestor of the present House of Kenmare. Passing over its various reverses during the latter Desmond wars, we will proceed at once to the most remarkable period of its history; namely, its surrender to the parliamentary 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 Catholic forces. After his defeat at the battle of Knocknightsby, 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 parliamentary 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 territory belonged to Sir Valentine Browne. Sir Valentine was at that time a minor, under the guardianship of his uncle, who was afterwards slain in one of the battles fought during that destructive 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 confederate 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. Foremost among those who paid her homage 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 persisted 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 Knocknightsby, in which, as was seen above, the forces of Lord Muskerry were defeated by the troops of the parliament, under Ludlow.

The sun of that disastrous day was setting beyond the wild mountains of Dingle, as Capt. Browne was standing upon the battlements of the castle, taking a survey of the warders beneath as they walked to and fro, in their monotonous avocation, behind the breastworks of the massive bawn wall beneath. Lake and island and giant hill lay bathed in a flood of golden glory around him. The blue smoke from the tall chimneys of the castle curled up in airy columns through the calm summer sky, and the slumbering quietness of the whole scene seemed to exert its soothing influence upon the mind of the gray-haired warden; for, after taking a quick survey of the sentinels below, he said to himself upon a small brass falconet, or cannon, that commanded the drawbridge, and began musing silently for some moments.

'By my faith,' said he at last, 'but I wish this war was ended, and my daughter married to young Raymond Villiers! I could then sit down quietly for the remainder of my days, and turn

my thoughts to another world, which, alas! I have little time to think of in this time of foraging and slaying. Rory,' continued he aloud to a wiry little sunburnt boy who usually attended him on his rounds, 'go and tell Mistress Mabel that I am here, and that I want to speak with her for a few moments.'

Rory disappeared in an instant down the winding stairway; and, after a little time Mabel Browne made her appearance on the flat space on the summit of the castle, and sat down beside her father.

'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 how her father threatened and stormed. Whenever she saw his brows darkening, she usually succeeded by dint of alternate 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 fondness 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 he pointed to his stout chest, which, if the truth must be told, showed but small signs of the ravages of the complaint to which he alluded. 'It should come to that,' continued he, 'whom will you have 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 in God there is but little fear of it, seeing that you are still the strongest man in the garrison. Remember that I saw you myself last week, leaping your horse over the Wolf's Hollow, a feat that does not show very much weakness 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 affairs go with me, it has come to this, that I have set my heart upon your marrying Raymond Villiers; and marry him you shall, for he is in every way worthy of you.'

'I am sure he is,' returned Mabel; 'and desiring of a far better wife than I would make him; but—'

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

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 cannot help it now and then. You know there was once a time when you did not forbid me to do so. However,' she continued with a sigh, 'I try to forget him since you wish it; but I cannot, I cannot give my heart to Raymond Villiers, because—'

'Because he is not worthy of it, I suppose you will say,' said her father somewhat bitterly. 'But know, Mabel, that Donogh Mac Carthy of Glenmourne is now landless, and has naught save his sword to depend on; and, by our lady,

but that's but a weak prop to depend on in these dangerous times!'

'I know it,' returned Mabel, her eyes brightening as she thought of her absent lover. 'I know that he has been robbed of his estate by Cromwell; but that is no reason why I should play him false.'

'I knew that was the answer you would make,' said her father; 'but, notwithstanding, you must wed, and that soon, with Raymond Villiers.—Ha! what is that I see? Look, Mabel, look! I trust in God, whoever it is, that he brings us good news!' And he pointed towards a slope at the eastern side of the castle, down which a horseman was riding in furious haste.

'There must have been a battle fought,' exclaimed Mabel, looking eagerly upon the approaching courier, as he still rode 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 again the red blood mounted to her cheeks, and the tears sparkled in her eyes, as she became conscious of exhibiting such unusual emotion before her father.

'Who is it?' asked the latter eagerly. 'Your eyes are sharper than mine, Mabel; and I do 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 sad 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 hasty step, he strode to the drawbridge, 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 courtyard; where he was soon surrounded by an eager throng, all burning to hear the news with which he was sent thither. The tidings he brought were sorrowful enough; and shouts of anger, and execrations deep and fierce, were muttered by his hearers, as he told them how, that morning, Lord Muskerry was vanquished in the battle of Knocknightsby. After giving 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 his 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 him eagerly from a little window overhead, he now appeared doubly interesting as he walked forth once more in his battle-soiled armor, 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 her father, 'that you will have but a sorry time of it henceforth.—Lord Muskerry is now marching with the remnant of his forces across the mountains, and will be here early to-morrow. He will, of course, be followed by Gen. Ludlow; so I think you had better get ready and go to your aunt at once; for we are about to stand a siege.'

'I cannot leave you, father,' said Mabel; 'so do not send me away. Whatever happens, I would rather stay with you; and, besides, you know that I am safer here than I should be in Tralee.'

'Perhaps it may be so,' returned her father; 'but we will think it over. In the mean time, I must go and give directions to have the castle ready for Lord Muskerry and the somewhat large force he is bringing with him.' And he walked out, and speedily called the garrison to arms. The noise of preparation soon ran from end to end of the huge fortress. At last, night settled down upon hill and lake and tower; and

all became still, save the tread of the weary sentinels as they paced to and fro along the ramparts.

About the noon of the following day, Lord Muskerry arrived with his forces and a great prey of cattle, which they had taken during their retreat from the bloody field of Knocknightsby. The ramparts of Ross Castle were now crowded with men; and all was busy preparation for the expected siege. The outworks at the land side were strengthened, additional provisions were gathered hastily but abundantly in from the surrounding country, guns were placed commanding 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 such a state of affairs, the siege went on slowly, scarcely a cannon having been fired on either side for several days after the arrival of the parliamentary army. Outside the castle, however, continual skirmishing was going on between the enemy and the Irish troops, who occupied several advantageous positions amongst the woods and hills.

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 flashing and glittering in the sun, and the painted banners flouting proudly in the evening breeze. As she stood gazing with curious eye upon that martial scene, she heard 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 Mabel. The single warden who watched from the summit of the castle was standing upon a small planet, or tower, at the opposite side, and could not bear their conversation, which at last Raymond 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 out 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 hold his own here at least, where he has a deep lake, a goodly trench, and a brave castle crowded with men to back him.'

'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, Master Villiers, were wont to boast loudly enough whilst the enemy was far off. Now that he is near us, it seem strange that you cannot keep your heart up like a brave man in the emergency. Do not expose yourself too much, I pray you,' she added, with another smile of contempt. 'Keep in shelter of that battlement beside you, else yonder gun that the enemy seems arranging in the battery on the height may pick you off ere the siege is well begun.'

Nothing is so maddening to a lover as a word or a smile of contempt from the woman he loves. The temper of Raymond Villiers was hot and violent; and Mabel's tone and look enraged him beyond measure, though he strove to hide his anger.

'I did not come to discuss military tactics,' he said, with a forced smile. 'I am here, Mabel, to decide my fate with regard to you; and

thus I ask you, for the last time, will you become my wife when this siege is over? 'Nay,' returned Mabel, 'it would be indecate of me to consent so hastily, seeing that the siege, as you say, is to come so speedily a termination. So,' she continued in the same ironical tone, 'I cannot grant your request.'

camp, the materials, ready made, of a fleet of heavy gunboats, with which they could attack the castle from the lake. Two days passed away, during which Villiers found that there was but small chance of betraying the drawbridge of the castle to the enemy. He therefore finally resolved to leave the place, and go over as secretly as he could to the hostile camp. It was thus, that, about midnight, he contrived to procure a boat as before, and make his way across the lake. This time, however, Mabel Browne, who constantly watched his motions, and who now sat concealed beneath the dark shade of the wall, knew his features as 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 through the darkness that overhung the water, caught sight of the boat and the figure that sat therein, which he, of course, thought was that of a man. A fierce frown of vengeance contracted his dark brow; and, drawing a long pistol from his belt, he fired at the indistinct figure. The next moment, a wild shriek of agony and terror rang over the dark lake; and Mabel Browne, 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 floated the boat towards the opposite shore of the lake, else the poor wounded Maid of Ross would have fallen into the ruthless hands of the parliamentary soldiers.

Lord Muskerry, seeing the despondent spirit that pervaded his little army, demanded a parley with his enemy. The end of it was, that, after a long debate, a capitulation was drawn up; and Lork Muskerry yielded the Castle of Ross, on very honorable terms, however, to the parliamentarian general. This put an end to that terrible war which had devastated the country for so many years. Immediately afterwards, Donogh MacCarthy rode over the mountains with a score of his bold horsemen, and dispossessed the Puritan undertaker who held his House of Glenmourne. The Puritan, perhaps, seeing plenty of estates, far larger and richer, going almost for nothing around him, prudently made no noise about the affair; and thus our young captain of cavalry entered once more into possession of his home, in which he and his descendants were confirmed after the restoration. Some months 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 rest of his days, a life of jovial ease and contentment.

ditions and aspirations show some signs of re-education, even sooner than we could have hoped. There are those who say that the sudden patriotism of the Conservative Party is a sham, prompted partly by plique and vexation at the downfall of the Church, and partly by a desire to embarrass the Liberal Government, and if possible oust them from the sweets of office for their own benefit. This may be partly true as regards the regular politicians of the party and some of their organs. But we believe that, underlying these party manoeuvres, there is a strong feeling amongst independent thinking Protestants that their interests would be served by a cordial union with their Catholic fellow-countrymen, an oblivion of past differences, and a united effort for the benefit of their common country. It is in the hope that the movement of a Federal Parliament will be supported by such men, to the exclusion of mere 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 ascendancy,' to use the offensive language of the Tory Press, were myths conjured up to terrify them by those whose interest it was to induce them to reject the friendship offered them by their Catholic fellow-countrymen. 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 this end in view and which appears to us to offer 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 initiated for a Federal Parliament for Ireland. It will be one of the most solemn importance, pregnant with much good or much evil for the country, and should not 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 or 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 arrière pensée, or with any hope thereby to injure 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 motives, 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 punishment if they betray it for the sake of self or party.

THE NEW AGITATION. (From the Kilkenny Journal). It is now over a quarter of a century since the Royal National Repeal Association was formed under the presidency of the late Mr. O'Connell. The agitation then proceeded but from one party in the country, and it may be affirmed practically that the Conservative and Protestant section of the nation held aloof—if not in opposition to the movement. The condition of the Established Church of Ireland then rendered the existing connection with England of paramount importance in the Protestant mind. But since the disestablishment act of last Session, the current of opinion has set in and run in a contrary direction. A movement is now on foot, taking its rise in Dublin, that promises to enlist the National sentiment and to form a bond of Union for all Irishmen. A purely agricultural country finds itself unusually drained of its only source of wealth by the non-residence of its proprietors and the spending of their incomes in the sister Isles or foreign countries. The home commercial market thus paralyzed, exhibits our towns fast falling into decay, and that the inhabitants of our island reduced to a mere land of tenants, are rapidly melting 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 parishes, but by the tide of residents and expenditure which all the occupants of a legislature attract, is fast becoming a dead city, and the absolute necessity of a final struggle to resume its old position, desire expressed by monster meetings, in 1843, throughout Ireland, for a native parliament, is again more hopeful auspices. The great National Land Conference held in Dublin—Lord Bellew presiding—may 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 precursor of the future.'

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 began to grow somewhat hotter, she saw nothing in the conduct of Raymond Villiers to confirm the secret suspicions she had formed of his fidelity to the Irish cause.

The report of the pistol, and the wild shriek of Mabel, were followed by loud confusion in castle and hostile camp. Each side thought that the pistol-shot was a signal for an attack of some kind. Men hurried 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 daughter endured beside the solitary shore of the lake, to which the boat was driven by the breeze.

UNION—THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. (From the Freeman). The feeling that it is essential to the prosperity of this country that her inhabitants should be allowed the exclusive management of their own local affairs 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 question of the day par excellence. Fairly and honestly regarded, there is nothing in this proposition either to alarm or to alienate 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 conducive 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 instances 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 mischievous what they could not appreciate. Although possessing an spirit for colonization unapproached by any nation, ancient or modern, it is undeniable that the Anglo-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 English conqueror even in his honest efforts to reconcile the conquered to his dominion. The great 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 countenancing, 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 well suited. The examination of this tendency is more the province of the student than the journalist or the politician, but its consideration is necessary to all who wish to understand the present position of the two countries. It is to his policy, carried out fully 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 Ireland. 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 England 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 some 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, give hope that she may eventually be induced to 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, if 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 her Majesty. On the contrary, it is shared by some of the most loyal, who are anxious to secure a 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 her having, herself, the government and management of her own internal affairs, are anxious thereby to replace 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 opinions 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 Church 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 dispelled. 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 opposition 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 abstract feeling of right and justice, therefore, our strongest motive for our uncompromising opposition to the Establishment was the hope that some day from its ruins 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 brethren, though it had slept so long, and that, once placed on an equality with their fellow-countrymen they would remember that, though Protestants they were Irishmen, and as such would recognise the claims their native land had upon them. We are glad to see and to welcome any evidence that this is the case, and that our pre-

Mr. O'Neill Daunt has addressed a letter to the Nation, in which he discourses upon a text taken from a letter recently published by Mr. King Harman:—'A great change has taken place in popular 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 impedes a union of Irishmen. To the work of removing this difficulty Mr. Daunt addresses himself. Irishmen have so long been trained to hate each other in classes, creeds, and factions that it has become very hard to prevail upon them to trust in their mutual sincerity. Yet they do confide in one another without hesitation in trade, in professional relations, and latterly, to some extent, in social intercourse. Men sit together upon the same railway boards, in the same bank parlours. They mingle in private partnerships. Lawyers and doctors are employed without discrimination of creed. They eat at the same table, and drink out of the same bottle, untroubled by fears of poison, or of quarrelling in their cups. Why should they not take counsel together in regard to interests which as Mr. Daunt truly says, 'affect every class and every creed in Ireland—Catholic, Protestant, patrician, plebeian, commercial, 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 nerve 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 Ireland through Rome in the interests of the Union. It will be sought to bribe the priests with gables and masses, 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 accused system that plunders Ireland of her money and hunts her inhabitants into exile. The ruling powers do not forget that Doctor Tror, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and eight or nine of his episcopal brethren, had 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 called attention lately as being committed by the so-called National journals. Men, of any creed, who possess property shrink naturally from revolution by violence. Men who have been reared in the belief that the British Constitution includes principles that are 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 abhor 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 be checked by such alarms 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 prophylactic 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 mistle of brigandage. 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 Papal States is the offspring of agrarian outrages at home and filibustering enterprises from abroad are the most certain means of preventing such an approximation of political sentiment as culminated in the peaceful triumph of Charlesmont and Gratian.

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

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

New Church at Ballycastle.—The proceedings at Ballycastle, 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, possess a 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 that county, at least. The respected parish priest, the Rev. P. McAlister, after referring to the fact that, 1400 years ago, St. Patrick, within view of the site of the contemplated new structure, remarked that he was indebted to the generosity of a Protestant lady, the late Mrs. Keels Bord, for the site, and for a donation of £50 to assist in building the church. 'But in giving us this site,' said Father McAlister, 'she only followed the liberal traditions 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 and free of cost 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 heir of the Boyd Estate intends to walk in the footsteps of 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. McAlister 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.'

For the best reason in the world, general, answered Villiers. 'If any of my own people saw me, my life would not be worth a silver 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 speedily?' '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 in your army?' 'Gladly, gladly!' answered Ludlow, who knew but too well the strength of the garrison. 'And now, in case thou canst not betray the drawbridge to us,—obtain passage over it for us, I mean,—what is thine 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 accomplished, I will stake my life they will yield the castle to you on the easiest terms. It is this,—that Ross Castle can never be taken till the enemy sail in a fleet of ships upon the lake. Can you not accomplish the prophecy?' 'I think so,' answered the Puritan general, after a long pause, during which he sat thinking intently. 'Ho, there!' continued he to the grim orderly, who stood guard at the door of his tent; 'summon hither Scout-master-general Jones, and say that I want to consult with him on a most important matter.'

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 sought now to expect from the British Parliament. The tenant bill may be assumed to have practically passed into law in the most favourable 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 usage, and the strict nature of the legal proof of custom required in the absence of any statutory 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 exposition 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 Irishmen, seems to forebode success.

PROGRESS OF IRISH OPINION. (From the Dublin Evening Mail).

The feeling that it is essential to the prosperity of this country that her inhabitants should be allowed the exclusive management of their own local affairs 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 question of the day par excellence. Fairly and honestly regarded, there is nothing in this proposition either to alarm or to alienate 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 conducive 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 instances 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 mischievous what they could not appreciate. Although possessing an spirit for colonization unapproached by any nation, ancient or modern, it is undeniable that the Anglo-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 English conqueror even in his honest efforts to reconcile the conquered to his dominion. 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The following is a copy of an autograph letter which has just come to hand from his Holiness Pope Pius IX. to the proprietor of this journal, conveying the exceedingly high and profoundly felt honor of the expression of the thanks of his Holiness, as well as the inextinguishable favor of the Apostolic benediction in acknowledgment of a copy of Lenihan's History of Limerick, gorgeously bound in white satin, ornamented, richly gilt, and having the Pontifical 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 Irish College at Rome. In writing on the subject Monsignor Kirby states:—'The letter of the Holy Father will be a precious monument in your family'

The True Witness.

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

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY—1870.

Friday, 15—St. Henry, O. Saturday, 16—Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Sunday, 17—Sixth after Pentecost. Monday, 18—St. Camillus of Lellis, O. Tuesday, 19—St. Vincent of Paul, O. Wednesday, 20—St. Jerome Mission, O. Thursday, 21—St. Praxedis, 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 affairs acquired by Prussia as the result thereof, that Power has shown herself 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 humble pie if they can help 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 Hohenzollern 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 hostile 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 Seine to the banks of the Rhine.

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 prepared to march at the first signal. The *Monteur* 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.

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

THE COUNCIL. (From the Vatican.)

All the journals 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 unknown even by name to those who now salute them with comical reverence have become, for

infidels and unbelievers, the model Bishops of the age! A Rauscher, a Dupanloup, and a 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 honorable 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 in 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 annals 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 presence 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 *promotum* of the *schema de Ecclesia Christi*.

On the 7th the sixty-sixth General Congregation was held. Mass was said by Mgr. Barchino, Archbishop of Salmas (Persia). The discussion of the first chapter of the *schema de Romano Pontifice* was then commenced. The Archbishops of Prague and Malines, and the Bishops of Irea, Casale, and Bolna addressed the Council. There were no differences of opinion, and the Fathers passed to the second 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 Archbishop of Albi, the Council began the consideration of the third chapter, *de vi et ratione Primatus Romani Pontificis*. The sixty-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 hitherto belonging to the opposition, the Archbishop of Avignon and others refused 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 Congregation 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 St. 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." Happy they who, in this solemn hour, do not separate themselves from the Vicar of Christ

and the majority of the Council, nor refuse to share the aspirations of the faithful of every race and language.

Mr. Floulkes, 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. Once 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 Church to their allegiance before putting themselves within her pale. Mr. Floulkes reversed the process; he first became nominally 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 consists, not in what they respectively believe, but in their reasons for believing. A Catholic is one who believes what are called the dogmas of Christianity, because, and only because, the Catholic Church teaches them; and he thus universally submits his private judgment to her authority, because he believes that—as God has not been pleased to make to him an immediate 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 impostor who well deserved his doom; and all revealed or supernatural religion a silly superstition, suited only for the intellectual calibre of feeble old women.

Having, however, set himself soon after having been admitted within the pale of the Catholic Church, to find reasons for his step, he discovered, or fancied that he had discovered, that the adoption of the *flicque* in the Nicene creed "was attributable, not to the infallible judgment of the Church, but to the abject subserviency of the Popes under the dictation of Charlemagne and Henry II." This important discovery he proceeded to make known to the world with loud cackling; but alas! he cried aloud in the streets 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 admonished him in vain; for he was deaf, and was at last excommunicated. Whereupon with consistent inconsistency—for in his inconsistency alone is Mr. Floulkes consistent with himself—he went over, not to Photianism, or the Greek schism which rejects the double procession and the insertion of the *flicque* 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 Church—to wit, the retention in its public profession of faith of the word "*flicque*." 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 dogmas, 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 *flicque* then he renounced it: he 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 have 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 Thousand per annum, or almost one in ten of the population. Were this fearful state of things to last, Montreal would annually be decimated; but fortunately winter, whose deadly cold is not so deadly as are the foul stenches 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 announce 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 *Plou-Plou* 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 impossibility that a Catholic should take any part in such a work.

Sir 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 hoped 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, will 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 McKinnon of P. E. Island and Arichat, N.S., arrived in their respective dioceses last week from Rome.

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 novel. 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 ramby-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 "Thugism" 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 maiming a man for life: so much for blowing him and his family up with gunpowder. In his dealings with these matters, and his clever exposure of the ruffians 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 he is unhappily 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 Disraeli'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 vii.; 2. The Mercers' Journal of Waterloo; 3. Our Iron-clad Ships; 4. John, part viii.; 5. Trade Unions, conclusion; 6. The Admiralty; 7. The Problem Solved; 8. *Lothair*; 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 29th 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 wholly 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 ago, I heard from the lips of the Holy Father himself 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 am leaving Rome, I have received a Brief, expressing in a more formal manner his satisfaction both with *The Tablet* and *The Vatican* newspapers, and conveying to their writers and readers, the Apostolic Benediction.—*London Tablet*."

ACADEMY ST. ANTOINE.

The annual distribution of honors, 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 establishment, specially destined for such purposes, is a very fine, well proportioned apartment, with richly ornamented ceiling, and supported by graceful 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 hard earned prizes in favor of the victims of the great Saguenay conflagration, there was of course no presentation of handsome volumes, gay with gilding and bright bound 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'Amé," 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 "Fais-taise Concertante" from Belisario, a brilliant and difficult *moroccan*, 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 lovable 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 hall, 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 roofed 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 in large numbers.

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

him was His Honor Mr. Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba. There were also present the Hon. Senator Ryan, and the Hon. Messrs. Cherrier and Dostaler, Dr. Beaubien, 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.

Six pieces of music were delightfully rendered by the pupils, under the leadership of Mr. Brauers, Professor of Music to the Normal School, among which were Les Montagnards of Boieldieu, La Foi of Rossini, Font est Semble 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 he dwelt on the success which had attended the Normal School since its foundation, and more especially during its last session.

The Hon. C. S. Cherrier followed with a felicitous address, in which he spoke of the advantages 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 annual distribution of prizes in this interesting institution took place, most appropriately, on Dominion 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. Rose; 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, 'Honorable,' 'Lawyers,' '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 houses, but proportionately, it is as much entitled to confidence and praise as any, and that is saying much, so respectable, 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 who 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. But we must hasten to speak of Dominion Day there. The large hall of the Convent in which the prizes were distributed was elegantly decorated for the occasion, and conspicuous over the platform were inscribed the words, 'Respect Amour, Reconnaissance a Vous bien Aimes Parents.'

The pupils were dressed in white with peculiar neatness, each wearing besides a wreath of flowers on the head and a rosette on the breast, 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 exquisite 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 science—merited thanks and applause, we must dare to write that the Misses Wildgras, Asselu, Barrett, Lavigne, Smith, Lario, Corcoran, Pare, Wilson, Descary, McMahon, Auger, Waldren, Bourdeau, McNaughton 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 feature 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 girl 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 dozen.

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

replied that both deeds should be accomplished, viz., the prizes presented, and an amount equal to their value given to the same fund. This announcement elicited the loudest applause.

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 period, and the promise it gave of future distinction and usefulness. He particularly referred to the high qualities of the Lady Superioress, as shown in the success of the House, and excellent qualifications of its two hundred 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 is the good Father of the religious progress of 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. Kingston, 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 collection of handwork we ever saw, clearly showing that the pupils of this Convent are taught habits of industry. One beautiful piece of 'Berlin wool work,' enclosed in a handsome gilt frame, bearing the name of the artiste, Emma Lefebvre, 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 means 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.

QUEBEC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

This excellent scholastic establishment is conducted by the Christian Brothers. The increase of pupils has been so great during the past year that they have been compelled to make several improvements in order to accommodate them—Telegraphy has also been added to the course of studies, and several pupils are already proficient in this branch. The following address from the boys to the Rev. Brother Anthony, is highly creditable to their heads and hearts:—

Rev. Brother Anthony, Principal of the Commercial Academy—

Dear Brother,—It is with no little satisfaction we witness the generous and efficacious success that is daily being given by the whole-souled citizens of old Quebec to the thousands of poor people who have been deprived of their comfortable homes by the disastrous 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 those suffering souls, we beg to solicit, as a special favor, that the value of the prizes you are so 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 amply 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 afflicted fellow-creatures.

With the expression of our heartfelt thanks for the noticing zeal you, Rev. Brother Cassin, our kind Professor, and the other reverend gentlemen of the Institution, have manifested for our welfare during the year,

We beg to subscribe, Your grateful pupils. [This is followed by the names of the pupils.] Commercial Academy, June 28th, 1870.

ST. MARYS ACADEMY, OTTAWA.

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 picnic, 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 last. The day was delightful although the morn-

ing threatened a day of excessive heat. The 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 current of air, the temperature was not such as to prevent the fullest measure of enjoyment.

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 picnic of last year was the greatest assembly of people brought together in these parts within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. That of Wednesday last, however, astonished the public and gratified 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 in his capacity of a Christian minister or in his character as a private 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 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 opportunity 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. Masterston, 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 county for miles around, on this as on the former occasion 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 tickets had been collected at the tables, and the length of time the tables were occupied after that hour justifies the estimate that at least two thousand persons had dined. Dancing continued throughout the day, a number of platforms under the shade of a line of trees being constantly engaged by those who chose in spite of the enervating heat, that exhilarating and ever popular 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 to disturb the harmony of the day.

It was well towards sun-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 heard it stated to pay off the debt due upon the splendid new church.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES IN THE CONVENT OF SAINT JOSEPH, TORONTO.

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

Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V.G., Administrator, presided. Amongst the other Clergymen present were—Rev. C. Vincent, Rev. M. Ferguson, Rev. J. M. Lauret, Rev. Mr. Sullivan, &c.

The Hall which was crowded with the parents and friends of the pupils, was beautifully decorated.

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 that spoke volumes in praise of the good Sisters 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 awarded to—Miss Tuite of St. Catharines, Miss O'Connor of Toronto, Miss Cotter of Toronto.

On Thursday, 14th inst., at half past seven P.M. a dramatic 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 dramatic part will consist of a piece entitled Expiation. Price of admission, 25 cents. Tickets can be had at the Music Stores of Messrs. A. J. Boucher, Z. Chapleau, Laurent and Laforce, and on the evening at the door of the Hall.

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

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

QUEBEC, July 7.—Prince Arthur, after ten months sojourn 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. Garneau 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 Wales did the barge and stronghold present so animated an appearance.

QUEBEC July 6.—The rumor of a third heavy fire at the Saguenay comes confirmed here this afternoon. No less than three countries suffered, viz: Chicoutimi, Jonqueres and Latrevere. The fire raged for eight days and six hours, outhouses, live stock, etc., have been destroyed, but the serious general loss is that of the growing crops. A petition to the Government 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 Trunkers make good time from Portland to Sarnia, 791 miles, in thirty-six hours. The road is in good order. More than one hundred and seventy miles of rails of the heaviest kind have just been laid, fifty miles with the best Bessemer steel. The silliness 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 earnings of the road have been almost eight millions of dollars the past year.

KINGSTON, July 7.—During the dinner hour to-day two convicts were left to attend to a lime kiln, which is located at what is known as the Prison Farm and quarry, 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. It is thought that the two convicts, taking advantage of the absence of the other guards at dinner, attempted 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.

HONESTY.—On Saturday a gentleman, while transacting business with Mr. Bourret, Post Office money order clerk, left by accident a ten dollar gold coin on the counter. On Monday he received a note from Mr. Bourret 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 latter received back his money.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Athelstan, J. McCarthy, \$2; Hawkesbury Mills, F Rogers, 1; Rockburn, H Duffin, 2; Red Island, N.S., Rev J McDunnell, 2; St. Bridget's, Capt. Maguire, 2; Newbury, H McLean, 2; Clifton, Rev J Michel, 2; Walsfield, Rev J T Lussier, 8; Fenetanguishene, Rev J P Kennedy, 2; South Hinchinbrook, P Brady, 2; Adwiltville, J Darragh, 1.50; Toronto, Brother Arnold, 2; Little Rabos, W O'Connor, 1; Lonsark J Bain, 2. Per E Leonard, Elginfield—J Brown, Loran, 1.50. Per T O'Sullivan, Ferguson's Falls—P Quinn, 6; H Murphy, Lonsark, 2. Per G T Leonard—J Moreland, Bridgenorth, 12.50; T Slatery, Ottawa, 1.45; M Scully, Warsaw, 10. Per Rev L Ouellette—J McDermott, 3. Per P Nash, Thuro—M O Keefe, 1.50; A Boire, 1.50; W Moloney, 1.50. Per J Clancy, Hemmingford—J Munnane, 1.50. Per Rev Mr. Wagner, Windsor—Mrs Beeman, 2.

Died.

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 \$3.00; Middlings \$4.40 to \$5.00; Fine, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Super. No. 2 \$5.10 to \$5.15; Superfine \$5.30 to \$5.35; Fancy \$5.75 to \$6.00; Extra, \$5.90 to \$6.00; Superior Extra \$6.00 to \$6.00; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.25 to 4.60. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Thirds, \$5.00 to 4.20.—First Pearls, 7, 10 to 7.15. Pork per cwt. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.50 to 28.00.—Thin Mess \$25.00; Prime, \$20.00 to 20.00. 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. Peas, per 66 lbs.—\$0.84.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

July 11, 1870.

Table with columns for commodity, unit, and price. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Rye-Flour, Butter, Cheese, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, etc.

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. Address this office.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. JULY, 1870.

- CONTAINS: 1. The Catholic of the XIX Century. 2. Dion and the Sibyls, continued. 3. The Ancient Irish Church. 4. A Legend of the Infant Jesus. 5. Phases of English Protestantism. 6. The Sagacious Wig. 7. The Pope and the Council, by Janus. II. 8. The Young Vermonters. 9. Ten years in Rome, (in answer to a series of articles in the Galaxy, of that title.) 10. Hymn of St. Paul's Christian Doctrine Society. 11. Lathair, (in review of D'Iraoli's Now Novel.) 12. The Invitation Heeded, (an extended notice of Pres. Stone's Book.) 13. The First Oecumenical Council of the Vatican. (in continuation of the Editor's excellent letters from Rome.) 14. New Publications. Yearly subscription \$4.50; single copies 45 cents. D. & J. SADLER, & CO. Montreal.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

FROM AND AFTER THE FIFTEENTH INSTANT THIS OFFICE WILL CLOSE AT ONE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS. By Order of the Board, E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary. July 1st, 1870.

DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

Dwight's Diarrhoea 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 Diarrhoea remedies.

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, imported direct from Alfred Bishop, 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-Carbonate of Soda, from one of the best London makers, and am exporting the other Sulpho Carbonates daily.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4, S. B. in the Township of Biddulph, 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 situated on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 1 1/2 miles from the town of London, and 12 1/2 miles from the important city of St. Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Lunenburg and a half from the village of Granton—the three last named places are important produce markets on the G.T.R.R. It is within three-fourths of a mile of a post office, two good stores, a blacksmith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic church, Presbyterian, and Separate School; in Lunenburg there are three Protestant churches—namely, English, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with three Schools, and all these places are approached by a first class gravel road.—Terms moderate. For further information apply to John McIlhenny, of the premises, or, by letter, to Patrick McIlhenny, St. Mary's Road, Elginfield, P. O. Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

FRANCE.

Paris, July 5.—In the Corps Legislatif the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that Gen. Prim had offered the Throne of Spain to Prince Leopold 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.

Paris, July 6.—The La Pays (Imperialist) publishes 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 fathers took.

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

Mr Geoffrey an attaché 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 Cortes Legislatif over certain laws lately passed by the lower chamber on the press, on official announcements 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 International Workingmen's Society will be rendered on Friday.

Assurance is given that the proposition to invite a Hohenzollern prince to the throne of Spain does not meet with the approval of all the members of the Spanish Cabinet. 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 gave rise to some comment many asserting France would have a just cause of war if the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince were insisted on.

Late yesterday afternoon, after his interview with the Emperor, M. Olivier saw the Duke de Gramont, 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 Prussia. 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 ambassador here was sent 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 favorable to the elevation of Prince of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne, and refuses any reply to the note of the French Government.

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 Berlin.

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 Spain.

It is asserted that the French Fleet will immediately 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 last 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 in 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 smallpox 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 attention of the numerous persons who were quitting the court, 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 cut 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.

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.

she shall finally and completely withdraw her claims and pretensions to the throne.

The ex-Queen Isabella has had official notification conveyed to all foreign courts of her abdication of the throne.

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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 Hohenzollern prince is proclaimed a candidate for the Throne, and that he would prefer Prince Alfonso to a Prussian.

At a meeting 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 council of Ministers, yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs was authorized to present the name of the new candidate to the throne to the Cortes, which will probably be convened expressly for that purpose. The council of ministers hope that the Prince will receive more than 170 votes, the minimum required by the Cortes.

The Prince is expected at Madrid in November.—A Spanish fleet will be despatched to bring him. The Tempo and Epoca's who support Don Alfonso 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 halt in the revolutionary plans. Garibaldi will not leave Caprera, and will hear of nothing save an attack on Rome at any cost or hazard. 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 monarchy. Mazzini is also at issue with most of the revolutionary committees on account of their rapacity, their hatred 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 followers.

An expedition on Rome therefore, and prospects of 'looting' 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 Tablet.

Rome.—The Vicomte Paul de Saizy, Commandant of the third battalion of Zouaves, is about to resign his command in consequence of his approaching marriage. The fourth battalion will be suppressed, and its companies be drafted into the third to fill up vacancies. The Comte Emile de Leitzingen has resigned his commission in the Pontifical Dragoons on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter and heiress of the Comte de Ribeaucourt (Belgian) Cardinal Antonelli's nephew has just married a Spanish lady of large fortune. The Cardinal is said to have settled five millions of francs on his relative.

THE ORIENTAL SCHISM.—It is said on good authority that the 'ultramontanism' which has been despatched with an Armenian translation for distribution in the various Eastern Churches which resist the Bull Unverborum, is likely to be attended with good effects. Forty days from its promulgation by the Apostolic Delegate at Constantinople are granted to the recalcitrant 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 full consequences of their act will submit when they know what the effect of resistance will be. Rostem Bey has returned to 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 Instruction.

TURKEY.

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

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 Yusuf 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 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 this scheme.

GREECE.

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

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY IN INDIA.—The Catholic Clergy officially employed in India fare 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 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 stations £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, Catholics were not less anxious than Protestants in quelling it. Lord Strathnairn knows 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 supplied with four Protestant chaplains, and only a single Catholic chaplain. There should be one at each station, and paid on the same scale as the chaplains of the churches of England or Scotland. The orphans of the Protestant soldiers are also simply 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 year. For the orphans of Catholic soldiers there is no state provision. There is one orphanage maintained by the good Bishop of Agra, principally by subscriptions of Catholics—civilians and soldiers

—throughout Bengal. We hope the Indian Government will not carry out the proposal to reduce the wretched stipend of Catholic clergymen from £20 to £15 a month. The Earl of Mayo, if he has the power, should interpose and from his liberal character we have no doubt he would not favor the Pro-stant at the expense of the Catholic chaplains.—Many a native writer in India receives more than double the stipends of the Catholic clergy.—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 'or 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 poisoned dagger?

The charity that gives no help and not to humiliate, is good, but the charity that makes us think 'no evil' is better.

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

AN AMUSING TRICK.—The in-door amusement is termed the 'printer's delight,' and is performed in the following manner. Take a sheet of note paper, fold it carefully, and inclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up arrears, and a year in advance. And what adds immensely to the fact is to send along 'the 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 shoes. This cement will firmly fasten on a rubber patch.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Poets may talk of 'gales from spicy Arabia,' but it may well be questioned whether any cinnamon or orange grove ever sent up incense as the perfume of this floral essence. The atmosphere, which steals the fragrance from moist toilet waters, seems to have little effect upon the exquisite aroma 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 its fragrance seems inexhaustible even by long continued evaporation and diffusion. In this respect it resembles the original Farni Cologne, and it is preferred to that more costly perfume in South America and the West Indies, where it is almost universally used.

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

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

SORE EYES CURED AFTER THREE YEARS' SUFFERING. August 3rd, 1865.

DEAR SIR,—It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and Sugar coated Pills. I suffered with most aggravated Sore Eyes for about Three Years, the lids being much inflamed, swelled, and matted. My eye-lashes were all gone and 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 Bristol's Sarsaparilla, bought from the store of your Agent here, and I am glad to say that three phials of the Pills, completely cured me. This was about six months ago, and my eye-lashes have now grown again all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and from pain. Again thanking you, I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

EDWARD LAMB, Wellington St., Montreal.

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

ASK ANY PHYSICIAN

What has been the great desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills, if they do not accomplish this object. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. 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.

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

Be Wise to-day. 'Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold, however slight. Consumption may follow and though Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has 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 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 attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great superiority of the American Organ over the

Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith in another column.

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.—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all?—Bangor Times.

WANTED

By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young children. No objection to travel or to the country.—Unexceptionable references. Address—J. R., True Witness Office, Montreal.

WANTED.

A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "E. L.," True Witness Office.

WANTED

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.

SITUATION WANTED

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

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MAURICE GRANEY, aged 22 years, who left 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 Graney, Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Ellen Green, 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 wore a brown dress. Took two others, one green and the other mauve, also a light blue jacket. 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 Bargo's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price—45c. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

GURY'S THEOLOGY.

COMPENDIUM THEOLOGIE MORALIS, BY P. J. P. GURY, S. J. New Edition with the complete notes of Bellarmin; bound, marble edge, \$3.00. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

NOTICE,

TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY.—THE Balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles for the use of the Clergy and Religious Community, will be sold without reserve at reduced prices until the 15th day of August next, after which date the Shop will be closed, and the business discontinued. By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

BRUNO LEDOUX,

CARRIAGE MAKER, AND MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS, 125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL.

At the above establishment will always be found a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds. Repairs done on the shortest notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

LOVELLS

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed 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.

LOVELLS 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 door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages of 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.

Subscription to Dominion Directory: Dominion of Canada Subscribers,.....\$12 Cy.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Price. United States do 12 Gold. Great Britain and Ireland do 23 Stg. France, Germany, &c. do 23 Stg.

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES: Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71.....\$4 00 Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71..... 4 00 Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71... 3 00 Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71 3 00 Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71.. 2 00 Province of Prince Edward Island Directory, 1870-71..... 2 00 No Money to be paid until each book is delivered. Rates of Advertising will be made known on application to JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!

FACILITIES for the production of Musical Instruments consists of Well-chosen Materials, Labor-saving Machinery, Musical Knowledge and Experience, Refined Taste in Decoration, Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital. The Messrs. SMITH, believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price.—as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum BY ANY HOUSE WHATSOEVER.

The Messrs. Smith mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that a discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elegant in appearance,—thoroughly constructed,—with powerful and steady bellows,—with exquisitely-voiced reeds,—finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well devised system, so that each Organ is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED. An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application. Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use!

GET THE BEST. S D & H W. SMITH, Boston, Mass. For sale by LAURENT, LAFORCE & CO., 225 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL, C.E. June 3, 1870

BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE, OF W. B. BOWIE & CO'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES AT 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Montreal, May 13, 1870.

F CALLAHAN, JOB PRINTER,

28 ST. JOHN STREET, Corner of Notre Dame, (Over J. McEntyre's Clothing Store), MONTREAL.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

400 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economise: Save your money and make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin.

PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle. PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMOEOPATHY.—The subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Eumpey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

WANTED. Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teaching French and English, the other English—for the Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED BERRIES, CHERRIES, PORK, HAM, BACON, and every article fresh, dried, pickled, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m June 14th, 1869.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Isaiab Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon. Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blacksmith by profession. He has a daughter who, if living, is some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

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This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary for initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office—banking department—telegraph office—fac-similes of notes, bills, drafts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News 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 chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Joseph Maurice, of the Parish of St Laurent, An Insolvent. 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 Assignee. Lachine, 7th May, 1870. L. FOREST, Interim Assignee.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS. PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In Re, Nestor Turgeon, Insolvent. Andrew P. 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 thereto. Montreal 1st March 1870. LESBLANC & GASHBY, Avocat du Failli. 2m30.

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 having claims against the said estate are requested to file them without delay. T. GARAU, N.P. St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

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