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CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

OR THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Trapelated from the Flemish of the Rev. S. Daems Canon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensians. (Abbey of Tongerloo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER XIX .- CONTINUED.

But I hear some one making an objection that he never has heard a word of this before. You marry your Joseph so suddenly, without even telling us the name of his wife, who never has once appeared in your story.

Very true. It did not fall in my way to men tion her: and, in fact, Joseph himself, long after his return, knew as little of her as you do. Do you think it takes a great many years to find a good, pious wife? And you do not know her name? What does that matter? I have told you that he has married an excellent wife, and her name has nothing to do with the matter.

But we must not forget Martin.

A few months after bis return his mother, old Teresa, died. She called her son to her deathbed, and thus addressed him : -

My boy, you have done your duty. You saved Joseph's life, and if Victor Morren is dead, it is no fault of yours that he is not alive. But what I have to say to you is this, that as soon as you have laid me under ground you are to go back to Rome. The first time you went, not for the Pope alone, but also to discharge your old mother's debt of gratitude. This time you must go for the Pope alone. I hope now that you will be able to find your way to Rome by yourselt, without any one's belp.'

Martin has tu'filled his mother's last command. Like a dutiful son, he prayed at her grave, and then returned to Italy to take his place in the ranks of the Zouaves.

His first visit, on his return to Rome, was to Stefano, who was still inhabiting the house in the Trastevere which witnessed his father's terrible whose piety became still more fervent after Vic tor's blessed end, has left this evil world, which had been so full of bitterness to her, to dedicate the remainder of her life to God in a cloister.

She has become an example to all her sisters of charity, humility, and self-devotion, and her fervent, unceasing prayers, rise daily to Heaven for the soul of the unbappy brother, for whose eternal rest she has devoted herself.

And so, in a few words, I have told the reader as of a devouring fire. all that he desired to know.

But your story is false, says another objector. for in 1860 there was no one village in the Campine which numbered so many Zouaves as you have brought together. And then, Schram beek? Where did you find that name? Nobody knows any place to which it can apply.

Not so fast, respected critic. Are you so very sure that there was no village in the Campine which numbered two Zouaves among its children. Have I not a right to change the names of places in my tale, lest I should betray my heroes? And because the names of places are changed must the events related be false?

Now, then, dear reader, I have come to the end of my story, which, as I have said already, has been to me, in its beginning, continuation, and end, a labor of love.

Our age is an age of dross, of selfishness, and cowardice: but, amidst all this dross, there gleams; thank God! many a pearl of innocence, of self devotion, and of beroism.

I have sought, according to my poor ability, to make one of those pearls (a pearl of priceless ing clouds have hung over the horrizon of the cost) better known to the world.

Its spotless brightness had attracted my eye, and I wished to make it shine visibly in the eyes of others. We speak willingly of what we love.

More skilful pens, more eloquent tongues, Europe. have celebrated it. What matters this? Do Others prize them too?

proclaim your glory, champions of justice, champions of piety, champions of the Most High.

When masterful robbers sought to efface the name of justice from the page of history, and to banish it from the legislature of nature, you sprang manfully to arms. When godless infidels assailed the foundation of the Faith, you surrounded the Rock of Peter with your brave hearts as with an 1ron wall. When the worms of earth dared to declare war against the God of Heaven, you gave your lives and your blood as marters for God.

Eternal glory be to you, heroes and victims, in peace and in war.

Your victor's crown is twined of laurel and of

Great and glorious were you when your blood streamed over the heights of Castelfidardo. As great and glorious have we beheld you in the days of peace.

A terrible sickness raged lately in Italy. Al bano, especially, suffered fearfully from the plague; but the Zouaves were there, and martyrs of charity were added to the martyrs of

While the inhabitants left their nearest and dearest untended, and sought safety in flight, hethese brave young men laid aside their weapons, and hastened to the intected houses.

Their magnanimous charity transformed them into sick nurses, and grave diggers.

The heroism with which they faced the danger extorted an admiring homage from their, adver-

Honor and glory then to you, O heroes of from the mouth of your enemies.

Many of you, it is true, fell victims to the nestilence: but before His Vienr had blessed the survivors upon earth, the Lord of Hosts bad doubtless crowned the departed with everlasting blessedness in Heaven.

Rest, then, rest sweetly and gloriously, you who fell on the battle-field or in the midst of your labor of love. The palm of victory : yours, and history shall speak your praise.

You, too, who are still fighting the battles of end, but he dwells there now alone. His sister, the Lord against the birelings and accomplices of hell, forward! forward! Let not yours arms fall from your hand so long as the enemy is lurking round the Rock of Peter. You are now alone. Be it so. God's help is but the nearer.

Behold,' said the Prophet Isaias to the Jew-18h people, and so may it be said to you, 'Be hold, the name of the Lord cometh from afar .-His wrath burneth, and is beavy to bear; His lips are filled with indignation, and His tongue

'His breath as a torrent overflowing even to the midst of the neck, to destroy the nation unto nothing, and the bridle of error that was in the iaws of the people."

Again:

Like as the lion roareth, and the lion's whelps upon his prey; and when a multitude of shepherds come against him, he will not fear at their voice, nor be afraid of their multitude: so shall the Lord of Hosts come down to fight upon Mount Sice, and upon the bill thereof.'

Meanwhile, watch; for the foe may seem to rest, but he slumbers not. Nay, his apparent repose is but the ominous mask of his secret designs, his persevering cabals; and that very mask as if the revolution no longer feared to bring to light the new monsters which it has been batching in the dark, that mask he is slowly laying aside.

Fresh cries of malediction and fury are rising from the abves.

The danger is still urgent.

For seven long years and more the threaten-Church.

shall burst in their full fury. That moment will into her face, which was raised pleadingly to his. reveal the scourge of God-a scourge for guilty It was a pretty face, but pale. It was an honest

we prize our friends less when we hear that force. Peoples and lands shall, perchance, be was sixteen or seventeen, and thinly clad. The standing beside her. given to it for a prey. Rums upon rums, band holding the flower trembled, whilst the No, no. My voice may be weak, but even it may be, shall mark the black path of its blast- fingers of the other nervously clutched the frail Now mind, the exact words, said her mistress. how he met with her?

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE; my poor mouth shall speak your praise, shall ling footsteps. They that shall live till then shall see it. But amid the fragments of shattered thrones, amid the splinters of broken swords, amid the shreds of riven parchments, amid the bad gained them. rums of overturned institutions - still shall the Rock of Peter remain firm and immovable, lofty and unshaken, and gleaming with ever brighten. ing glory; and upon the Rock shall the Vicar of Christ ever stand calm and majestic as now; and while his compassionate eye falls upon the the bodies of his assailants lying lifeless at his feet, he will raise his hand in benediction over the true children who have defended his throne. and from that same throne have received protection and strength.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870.

Then, as after a storm, shall the air be puri-

Meanwhile, how great and glorious is the feeble old man, calm amid the threatening dangers; bending, indeed, beneath the weight of years, but unbent by the might of his enemies. How great and glorious is he, as he stands. erect, alone, and resting simply upon his right and upon his faith in God!

Already the furious monsters are howling around him, grinding their teeth and stretching forth their claws to tear him to pieces. And

Calm and confident, he sends forth his sum mons to the whole Catholic world, and at a sin gle word his children throng around him-hun dreds of Bishops, thousands of Priests, tens of thousands of the faithful, hasten to Rome to proclaim the triumph of the Saints whom the Father of the Church has placed upon her altar.

The monsters give way, furious yet impotent, Christendom - honor and glory to you, even and let the army of pilgrims pass, who have no other weapons but their faith and their confidence

> The joyful acclamations of S. Peter's drown the curses of the synagogues of Satan.

Already kingdoms are shaking, the principles of human policy give way, princes shudder, and nations tremble, before the onward mark of the revolution—and he—

Calm and confident, he once more sends forth his summons to the whole Catholic world, and his simple word shall once more be heard and obeyed. The magnificent spectacle of a General Council shall once more bear witness to the enduring life of Christendom, shall once more solempize the triumph of the Church.

He, that wonderful Old Man, shall establish the peace of kingdoins and the principles of human civilization; and the princes of the earth shall once more owe their might, and the peoples their peace and their bond of association to the Fisherman of Galilee.

Who is he, then, this glorious Old Man, who thus combines the most utter weakness with the mightiest strength?

Who is be?

The Founder of Christendom told us eighteen hundred years ago, and the walls of S. Peter's but now, on the centenary of the Holy Apostle. and at the canonization of the glorious Saints of Gorcum, re echoed in heavenly accents His sacred words :-

'Thou at Peter, and on this Rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not pre vail against it. 'Tu es Pet us, et super hanc petram Ædificabo Ecclesiam meam, et portæ in feri non prevalebunt adversus eam.",

THE END.

THE MOSS ROSE;

OR.

THE FLOWER GIRL.

CHAPTER I.

'A rose, sir! Do, good gentleman, by a

The girl's tones were earnest, but musical .-The moment is perhaps at hand when they He stopped under the gas-lamp, and looked down face, too; not bold, but with a faint flush suffus Crushing and annihilating, perhaps, will be its log it, as her eyes met his inquiring gaze. She

basket which held a number of fast-fading roses, which told that the purchasers had been few that day, or that other girls bolder than herself | Fool that I am! but the folly is past."

'And if I buy your roses,' asked the gentleman, kindly, ' what will you do with the money? Take it home for your father to drink away at the tavern?

She hung her head, and replied, softly, ' Not father, sir. He was a good father. He is dead ; but-"

" Well ?' said the gentlema.

'It's mother, sir,' she said sorrowfully. 'Mother is in there, sir, with little Tommy.'

She pointed to a garish, brilliantly lighted ginshop at the corner of the street, and shuddered.

The gentleman looked around hastily, and sighed. 'If you wish to be honest and respectable, I will belp you,' he said, as he took out his purse. 'If you promise not to give any of this to your mother, but to get some more decent clothing for yourself, it is yours, he added. He opened his purse, and held out a piece of money. It was gold.

'Oh, sir,' she said, gratefully, 'now can I thank you? It is too much.

'Not too much,' he replied, 'if it help to keep you from sig. Let me look at you closer.

He drew her under the light-for, although it was not quite dark, the street lamps had been It-and looked once more into her face. A lock of bair fell from its brading, he placed it back tenderly, and putting his hand on her shoulder, said, kindly, 'Remember, my girl, always to be honest, always to be truthful; and if you have a truthful, honest sweetheart, use him well. Good night, be added, stepping forward. 'Oh, take this rose, sir,' she said.

He took it, placed it in his bosom, and walked brickly away. The girl stood in astonishment, watching his tall form fade away as it receded in the darkening night, whither we will follow him. He crossed Holburn, thence through the Turnstile into Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he slack ened his pace.

'It shall be done,' he said aloud : ' I will tear her from my beart, and teach ber that Francis Braine can live without her, and the fortune she is dowered with has no attraction for him."

He crossed the road and leaned over the quare railings. The moon was at the full, and its light tipped the long dark wall with a silvetringe, throwing the chapel into grim relief against the sky.

Of what use to me are professional honors, he said, passionately, fif she, for whom I won bem, share them not? After working as I have for her, planning as a have for her, what is my reward? A cold, 'I congratulate you, Mr. Braine, on winning your silk gown,' and not another word! But for that puppy dressed in a scarlet coat she has always a smile.

He removed his bat. With the light upon it could be seen that be was bald; that he had a long, careworn face, iron-gray whi-kers, and a large, decisive nose, for which gentlemen of the long robe are famous.

'Strange,' he said, musingly, 'how the child'voice baunts me. He was silent a few manments; then be continued: 'And yet that were more preposterous than the other. But it shall be done. Let the world sneer-let my 'learned bretbren' send me to Coventry if they will: but as I stand here a living man,it shall be done.

As he spoke rather energetically a flower fell at his feet; it was the moss rose.

Ay, said he, stooping and raising it, 'a fitting emblem! Edith Belmore shall give place to a woman, who can give what since my mother died I have yearned for, but which has been denied me-love!

F xing his bat firmly on his head, he burried into New Square, where, entering one of its large, gloomy houses, he found himself at home.

DHAPTER II.

In an elegant Grosvenor Square drawingroom, seated on an ottoman, looking out on the fast falling twilight, is a lady whose maid is beauty, women for love. ??

'Well, miss, I only caught the words as be went quickly by me,' she replied. 'He said,

No. 41.

' What could be mean?' said the lady. 'Are you sure those were the very words ?"

'Oh, yes, miss,' was the ready reply, 'Thomas, who let him out, says he looked quite wild, and would have gone without his hat if he had not given it to him.

. What strange creatures men are, to be sure, muttered the young lady. 'Only last week he was all gladness and pride at his approaching advancement, which he said he only cared for for my sake, (here she picked a flower to pieces pettishly), 'and now be has gone away just because I did not cut De Lancey to talk to him. Defend me from a moody, jealous man !?

' And that he is, miss,' said the Abigail, in &

Edith Belmore started. She had forgottea the presence of her maid.

'Ab, yes,' she said, carelessly, 'he is odd, but very clever, Margaret. And, you know, clever men must always be humored. But it's a dreadful plague.

'Then defend me from a clever man!' said Margaret, smartly. ' And how you, Mise Edith. can prefer such an 'uppish' gentleman to the captain, I can't think."

Do you then think the captain handsome?" said the lady.

'On my ! rather,' replied the maid.

'He takes me and mamma to the matinee,' continued the lady, 'to-morrow. What shall f. wear?

And so, forgetful of the true heart that had well nigh made itself bankrupt for her, and which was at that moment throbbing sadly at the strange resolve it had come to, Edith Belmore p unged into the mysteries of Le Follet with her maid.

CHAPTER III.

' Who is she?' said one gentleman to another.

Don't know' was the reply.

'I never saw Braine look so well,' continued ine first speaker.

Darmer was positively raving about her, said the other.

'He saw her at Lady Belinda's ball, did he 'Yes,' was the reply, 'and danced with her

· Braine's a lucky dog. Some fellows lare

Indeed they are, assented his companion I suppose you have heard that Bulmer is to be

' No,' was the prompt reply.

made attorney-general?

'Yes; and Braine is to be raised to the Bench. 'He deserves it,' says the other. 'I should have thought, however that his leading practice was better than a puisne judgeship.

'So it is? was the reply. But ever since Braine entered the House be has been a marked end an altered man. Then his wife, you know. would much rather that he were 'Mr. Justice Braine."

' His speech on Reform was masterly; but it s his Jamaica speeches which have won his ele-

'Hush!' said the other gentleman. 'Here he

Mr. Braine and his wife passed by on the utskirts of the throng, with a cordial recognition of the two speakers.

The lady was the admiration of the room; of middle beight, alender, graceful, and fair, ber silver coronet well becoming her pale face and melting blue eyes, which she ever and anon urned upon her busband with unspeakable ex-

'She certainly is a sweet-looking creature.' continued the speaker.

Beauty and the beast,' said the other.

Braine certainly is not a bandsome man, but he would be a good catch for any woman, f suppose Thackeray was right: 'Men look for

'This is rather a curious affair; I suppose Now, Margaret, tell me again what he said. some folks would call it 'romantic.' You know

No, I believe very few do.

'If you will step with me into the conservatory and have a cigar, I'll tell you."

The speakers made their way through the gay crowd, and stepped from amidst dancers and music into a crystal structure, permeated with the scent of orange blossoms, of heliotrope and verbena. A miniature fountain, in which sported gold and silver fish, was playing in the centre. By the marble basin, with their backs to the ball-room double door, they sat and lighted their

Braine's a close card; and, as you remarked just now, very few persons know how he picked up his wife. But I'll tell you, as you are interested in him as I am.'

. Thanks; I am rather curious to hear how you gained your knowledge. Did he tell you?' 'No. My chambers are next to his, and re-

membering the channel through which the information comes, I take a great deal of it sum grano.

. Well?' said his companion.

'You know Banker Belmore's daughter?'

'Yes.' was the reply.

Braine was engaged to her, and the engagement was notorious; but for some unexplained reason he broke with her, or she with him. It was rather lucky for him, however, it so bappened, as in less than three weeks after, the forgeries were discovered, and Belmore committed suicide. Braine, with a chivalry for which he is famous-though he doesn't look chivalricdeclined to prosecute, and took up the bills. Edith sent him her jewels, but he returned them, and they went to the creditors at large. People were curious to see if he would relent; some, indeed, went so far as to say he would marry her notwithstanding; but it was only those who did not know him.

Well, I don't see what this has to do with big present wife.'

I am coming, my dear sir, coming to the point. Braine's an eccentric fellow; most geniuses are, or they would not be geniuses; and amongst his other eccentricities; be's got the Piacenza and Pavia (as our Roman correspondvile habit of thinking aloud. His laundress, it seems, gets the benefit of his spoken thoughts. Women will talk, you know; it is their privi lege; and this woman avails herself of it pretty | nian party was being carried on through the largely. Through my open window I hear her means of these English ladies, for the purpose of tongue going 'by the dozen' to my laundiess, raising an insurrection in Rome. On the receipt and that is how I came to know what I am about of this warning the authorities at Rome caused to tell you.'

Rather a commonplace way of learning one's

neighbors' romances.' It is. Well, it seems Braine let out in one of his soliloquies that he had picked up in the streets, and sent to school at Nice, some girl

whom he intended to marry.' Whew !' said the gentleman.

One day, continued the narrator, 'a woman, the mother of this girl, came to Braine's chambers in a state of furious drunkenness, and insisted on seeing him. When she got in she demanded her daughter, and when he said mildgo to the nearest Police Court and charge him with abduction.

No case, sir I expect.'

Well, I don't know. It was an awkward situation for Braine, for who should, with a good speed, make his appearance but the woman's son. who shook his dirty fist and ragged head at Braine, and vowed vengeance upon him for having taken away his own and his mother's means

Ballad singer, match-seller, or sempstress?

'I don't know, I am sure.' 'Then I can tell you, gentlemen,' said a clear,

firm voice from behind them. Each started to his feet. Facing them was

Mr. Braine, bearing a lady on his arm, whose face was hidden on his shoulder.

'Then, with this lady's leave, gentlemen, I will tell you,' he said. 'The lady of whom you have been speaking stands before you.' They bowed in confusion.

Look up, Alice, and do not fear,' be continued. 'This lady whom I have had the good fortune to win as my wife, you must know, gentlemen, was, six years ago, a flower-seller in Southampton Row. If you would have real sweetness, you must gather the violet from the roadside bedge; if you seek pure, unselfish love, you will look for it in vain in the ball-rooms of Belgravia. Gentlemen, we wish you good evening.

And husband and wife swept back into the salon.

CHAPTER IV.

Bianca' is the opera. Harrison, as the young and handsome warrior, the supposed Odoardo. has just announced himself ' Ferrara's prince.'

The theatre is filled with a brilliant company, and in a private box are Mr. Justice Braine and his young wife. The door opens, and a powdered lackey appears. He is encumbered with wraps for "my lady." She must bear Louisa Pyne sing " What sunshine bright.'

The ensemble finished, the curtains falls upon the tableau. Mr. Justice Braine rises and takes his wife's shawl from Jeames. Down the stairs they proceed, meeting with respectful recognition at every step. There is a crowd and a murmur of voices at the doorway, so that egress is blocked.

'By your leave! By your leave!' cries Jeames, pressing forward. He is lost in the

Mr. Justice Braine becomes impatient, and

asks, What is it?

Jeames, at this juncture, returns, pale as ashes. Putting Mrs. Braine in the care of Jeames for the stairs are crowded with persons anxious to leave, and whose eager faces peer over the banisters, inquiringly-Mr. Braine makes his way to the object of interest. At his feet, on the upper step of the great portal, lies a young and fair woman, to all appearance, dead!

Her face is pinched, but through the marks of sorrow and want, her fadeless beauty shines. Her bonnet, such as it is, bas been removed, and

chestnut hair stream from her head on the stone steps. In one hand she holds some ussold bills of that evening's opera, whilst the other is concealed in the folds of her cloak.

Mr. Braine is transfixed, as one in a dream. He presses his hand to his brow. The bystanders eye him curiously; and a policeman, who has just made his way through the crowd, with a view to clearing it, asks his lordship if he knows anything of her.

'I think so. Yes, in former years,' he mut-

As he speaks the poor woman opens her eyes: she fixes them upon him, her lips move, and with difficulty she articulates 'Francis!'

Down upon one knee he sinks beside her, and says softly-just low enough for the dying woman to hear- 'Edith!'

She opens her eyes once more; her concealed, cold, clammy band creeps into one of his and deposits samething there. He looks down hurriedly, turning biseyes upon her face again; her jaw has dropped.

Shocked and stupified, heedless of the gaping crowd, he lifts ber lifeless form; his wife stands before him pale and bewildered.

' Edith!' he says, in explanation. It is enough; his wife understands it all. The corpse was put in his own carriage, and the coachman was ordered to drive to his residence.

In a moment three or four carriages are placed at the disposal of himself and wife. Accepting the Countess of Warfeigh's brougham, and taking their seats, he places something in his the light of a passing gas lamp, exposes to view a withered Moss Rose.

PENIANISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

It appears now that the English ladies who were ordered to leave Rome some ten days ago, found even less favor with the police authorities of the Kingdom of Italy than they did with those of Rome. It was, in fact, the Italian police of ent in his letter, which we publish to-day, informs us), who sent a friendly warning to the police of Rome, that a correspondence with the Mazzi an inquiry to be made at the post-office, where it was discovered that a large packet arrived two or three times a week to the address of these strangers. The next packet that came to hand was opened, and found to contain a number of letters addressed to the different Mazzinian leaders in Rome. This was reported to the Min ster of Police, who very properly ordered the ladies to leave Rome. Ol course, the Eng lish papers have made a great outery about the affair, but we imagine that if French, or other foreigners in England, were found to be the recipients and distributors of Fenian correspond ly, 'Thank Heaven she is heyond her mother's ence, they would receive a somewhat heavier reach and evil influence!' she swore she would punishment than was awarded to these English martyrs in Rome. One of the ladies was, or made pretext of being, ill, and obtained permission to delay her departure for a few days. The others set out for Neples, but, on arriving at the frontier of Victor Emmanuel's kingdom, they were refused permission to pass being, as the Italian police said, dangerous characters, and aympathisers with Mazzini's followers. Fecourse was then had to the c'emency of the Holy Father, and the ladies were allowed to return to Rome on promise of strict abstinence from political affairs. Thus ended the terrible case of persecution of which the English necessary for taking in an appropriate quantity of Press, after its usual fashion, has made so much .-Now, unless our memory deceives us very much, we recollect some years ago an English gentleman, who became the bearer of some letters from the ex King of Naples residing in Rome, to some of his Majesty's friends in Naples. The despatches were found upon bim, he was imprisoned by Victor Emmanuel's police, kept for months without a trial, and at last sentenced to two years' imprisonment, a considerable portion of which he had to undergo before he was pardoned. He appeared to the English diplomatic suthorities, and, through them, to the British Foreign Office, but got no redress, por was any attempt made to have his sentenca miti gated in and out of Parli ment, by the people and the Press of England, the verdict was that what this gentleman had met with as a punishment merely served him right. How comes it then, that so much commiseration has been shown for these ladies who have helped the followers of Mazzini, whilst no compassion was shown the bearer of letters from a king to those who considered themselves his Majesty's lawful subjects? The answer is very obvious Has not England always shown the nimost sympathy with the revolution all over the world except when it exists at home? Fenianism is too much for the good people of this country, because Fenianism would injure their property, overture order in their country, and overset their laws. When an attempt was made to blow down the walls of Clerkenwell prison, the whole country rose up in arms If those who per-petrated the act could have been caught at the time they would have been torn limb from limb. But not so when a set of cowardly revolutioniets in Rome tried a very much more dastardly act - that of blowing up the barracks in which were some twoscore of sick Zonaves. Of that piece of Mazzinian ruffianism the English Press had little or nothing to say in condemnation. On the contrary, it blamed greatly the Papal Government, because such of the delinquents as o uld be laid hands on were imprisoned for a term of years utterly forgetting how long Burke has been in penal servitude for the aff-ir at Clerkenwell. But it is ever so with a very large portion of the people of this country. They have always an immense amount of sympathy for revolutionists in other countries, but cry aloud for the extermination of those who rise up at home. If Pope Pins IX, had punished one-tenth as severely those who have ricen up in arms against him as the Pe nians have been punished in England, there would have been an outcry throughout this land ; questions would have been asked in Parliament, letters would have been written to the Times, and a pressure put upon the Roman Government to obtain what we would have been pleased to call 'justice.' But it is otherwise with the Fenians. Let but a stray American editor bint that the President ought to interfere to obtain even mercy for them, and the whole of Eng land resents the paragraph as a national insult. As a nation we interfere with everybody else's business. but will admit of no interference whatever in what concerns ourselves. There are, however, a few old

words written in a very old book, to the effect that a

man's sin shall find him out; and, if we are not mis-

taken, this law applies to nations as to individuals

a saint and Mazzini as a hero, little know the revolutionary web which these worthies and their followers are weaving for Europe, or the convulsion they are preparing, in which neither England nor Ireland will be spared if these men only have their own way .- Weekly Register.

PURITAN SUNDAY.

We extract from the Saturday Review the following bit of biting satire on the Puritan Sabbath. The question of Sunday Amusements is one on which the conscience of Catholics is clear enough; any innocent amusement, provided it does not scandalize others, is perfectly lawful, after the religious duties of the day have been devoutly attended to:-

Those dreary intervals which clarge between church time and meals are a greater perplexity to the infant mind. It accepts indeed, without besitation, the idea that what is harmless on one day may be wicked on the next; and the strictest Puritanical cade for granted with the ntmost readiness. But as no modern severity is unfinching enough to carry out the theory of a Jewish babbath in all its preci sion, there arises a necessity for an elaborate system of casuistry. How to draw the line between the amount of amusement which is a necessary concession to the weakness of the flash, and that which palpably amounts to a sic, is an almost insoluble problem. A very quaint illustration of the difficulty appears in a document lately quoted by the Pall Malt Gazette Somebody, it seems, had advertised for a set of unobjectionable Sunday toys for a child of fourteen months old At that early age the years of that precocious infant to bear their destined freight! A reply is made by a judicious writer setting forth a perfectly satisfactory mode of provid ing amusement. The recipe for avoiding sin without loss of pleasure is simple. The parent should buy a couple of hundred wooden bricks and a Nosh's atk, and with that simple machinery he may set the wile's hand. She starts, and clings to him as wiles of the tempter at defiance. The bricks are to only a true and loving woman can; and then, by illustration of Scripture narratives. The table-cloth will do for the Lake of Galilee or for the whole of Judes, according to circumstances; the various in habitants of the ark will enliven the scene by their presence Elight anachronisms will of course be overlooked. Thus, for example, the conversion of S. Paul was graphically represented by heaping s pile of bricks for Damascus, stretching Paul (whose part, we presume on this occasion only, was taken by Noah) on the ground by the side of a horse from the ark, and putting Shem, Ham, and Japhet to contemplate him in their habitual attitudes. A little in genuity would doubtless be sufficient to introduce the whole strength of the company and to find appropriate places for all the clean and unclear

animals.

This is a very pretty amusement, and plenty c children would be quite capable of enjoying it. deed it might perhaps be recommended to Mr. Dixon's notice as meeting in some degree the demand for a barmless and universal system of religious in struction By changing the names of the animals the game might be arranged ac as to meet the views of several different sects at once. A Jawish child for example, could not be expected to sympathize with the conversion of S. Paul; but he might take the same scene as representing the death of Absolom, or the escape of the Israelities from Egypt, or any other portion of the sacred narrative. We simply throw out this hint by the way; but an analysis of the logical groundwork of this curious manifestation of sen iment would cast a curious light upon the true British view of the Day of Rest. If we might venture to throw the doctrines implicity acceped into the form of distinct propositions, we should perhaps arrive at comething like the following result; In the firs' place, all amusement on Sanday is prima fucie sinful. Cricket or football would be deadly sine, and even a quiet walk would involve a dangerous degree of tampering with the holy ordinance. However, as the writer from whom we quote forcibly remarks, 'physical vitality' is not 'a moral fault.' A child at the age, say of fourteen months, had a certain amount of nervous energy running to waste, which cannot be altogether checked, though it must be regarded with extreme suspicion. If the world could have been constructed according to the advice of these gentlemen, this inconvenience would doubtless not have occurred Every child, even be-fore it could speak, would have undergone as it were a period of hybernation once in every seven days; it would have been torpid except in the intervals physical and spiritual supplies. Unluckily, or otherwise, the Evangelical clergy were not consulted on that critical one sion; and, as a natural result, we have this distressing overflow of superfluous energy The fountain will play in spite of all propriety, and the difficult question occurs of how it can be sauctified. The harpy solution provided by a couple of bundred wooden bricks and a Noah's ark precisely meets the case The child still amuses itself, but a charm is pronounced over the amusement which brings it within the category of permitted cases. Like the Sign of the Cross, it banishes by its mysterious efficacy he evil epirits which might otherwise be supposed to baunt the worden bricks and animals If Noah was called Sinbad and the bricks represented the city of Bagdad instead of the Tower of B bel, the child would go through a performance productive of precisely the same effect upon its moral and intellectual nature; but the occurrence of names conrected with Jewish history is sufficient to change the whole religious aspect of the performance. correct stamp is placed upon the coip, and it passes current immedia ely; or. as we might rather say, the child is provided with a sacred emulet which enables it to breathe without danger the atmosphere of simple amusement. We would not for the world say anything which might cut off from any poor innocent of fourteen months, or under, its chance of escape from the austere monotonies of a Poritan Sunday; but we hope that the parents have con sidered the objection that some profacily might possibly arise from this mode of playing with sacred There are some scenes and persons in the Bible which, we confess, we should not like to see represented by a child of ours with the help of wooden bricks and Noah's arks. But it is an observation that there is a vary close connexion between

superstition and profanity. Not to dwell upon this, the invention strikes us a very ingenious, and capable of a much wider application than the original contriver may have imagined. Older persons may take a bint as to the best way of quieting their consciences. Amusement is wrong on Sunday, and should be sternly put down. Aman who would be guilty of playing a zame or looking at a picture would be as bad as a drunkard or a thief. But let him associate his amusement with the Scriptores and the whole state of the case will be altered 's be directors of the Crystal Palace Company shand add to their collections a few wax figures representing the ancient Jews; they should have a panorema of the Holy Land, and declare that their garden is laid out in exact imitation of the Garden of Eden, and they might boldly appeal to the religious world to allow them to open their doors on Sunday. Even the theatres might contrive a dramatic representation of some scenes in Old Testament history; and a circus which is fortunate enough to possess a camel might immediately declare its readiness to illustrate the passage of the Desert. The principle would be identical, and in a very short time all our population might be amusing itself with committing any offence against S-bhatarianiam. When people are so clever at cheating themselves for the pleasure of their children, they might contrive to do a little sel'-decopion for the boarfit of their poorer fellow-countrymen. England has long encouraged every kind of rebellion For ourselves, we must confess that the proceeding and revolution abroad, and ought not to be surprised is not altogether pleasant to contemplate. The parif she has some day to suffer from the effects of like ticular abaurdity which we have selected is almost

Paritan conception of the Sunday there was at least a certain grandeur. It was cruelly hard upon the children, and many of us remember those days of enforced and dreary idleness with greater bitterness. than is due to more serious causes of vexation. But if it tended to cour men's minds, it did not tend to make them mean. The religious spirit indicated The 'Nation' combats the objections to the gallant mighty influence and forming strong characters; norwould any reasonable man speak slightingly of the benefits, mixed as they are with many evils, which result from the English respect for Sunday. Be this as it may, the superstitions pettifogging of the bigoted school is the greatest source of the danger to the whole institution. It is really lamentable to thick how many children have this sort of nonsense instilled into them from their earliest years; they are taught, on the one hand, that all innocent amusements become wicked on a Sunday, and, on the other, that by a skilful bit of legerdemain they may get the pleasure without the sin. It is difficult to conceive a training more likely to result in a happy combination of bigotry and hypocrisy. enables a clever lad to eat his cake so long as it is sugared over with a transparent coating of religious platitude, and to believe that everybody who takes it without is on the high road to perdition If people would bring themselves to admit frankly that some amusement is necessary and desirable for human beings even on Sanday, they would do more to preserve its vitality than by any quantity of special pleading; they would enable children to believe that religious observances are not of necessity a weariness to the flesh; and, above all, they would run less risk of converting them into premature hypocrites. No sight in the world is more melancholy than a child who has already learnt the art of systematically chesting his own conscience.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Limerick clergy at their recent conferences adopted resolutions declaring their belief in the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope teaching excathedra, and appointed a committee to draw up an address to his Holiness on the subject.

IRISH EMIGRATION FROM DERRY. - Six hundred and forty emigrants left Londonderry on Friday and Saturday, 500 of whom were bound for the United States, and the remainder for Canada. Emigration from Londonderry is greatly on the increase.

Good NEWS -A letter in one of the daily journals describes the rapid spread of Repeal principles among all classes of people in the County Limerick and the County Clare. This cheering work of political progrees is as clearly visible athwart our troubled sky to the eye unfilmed by prejudice, as the Cross in whose sign he marched to conquer was visible to the eye of Constant ne of old. Political permination is rapidly proceeding in the fru: tful soil in Ireland; but in Limerick the courageous and well-timed action of both c'ergymen and laymen, who are now, for the first time, in true agreement as to the means for lifting Ireland from her misery, bas possessed the movement with a special strength of influences. A Repeal Committee is in course of formation there, and a course of public meetings is contemplated. Our hearts are with the gallant men of Limerick, whose city is associated in our sad history with acts of bright example - Dublin Nation.

A Real Old Irish Gentleman. - Dined at Fielding's; George Dawson and Montgomery. Dawson told a good story about the Irish landlord counting out the change of a guines Twelve, 13 14, (a shot heard); 'Bob, go and see who's that killed;' 15, 16, 17, (enter Bob.) 'It's Kelly, sir,' Poor Capiain Kelly | a very good customer of mine; 18, 19, 20.

There's your change, sir.' -- Moore's Diary. The coming elections are regarded by the Nation alist party with keen interest. The writ for the county of Mayo was forwarded to the Sheriff last night. It comes upon the county rather by surprise, and will derange the deliberate preparations which were in progress. No candidate representing the landlord interest, unless Sir G. O'Donnell can be considered one, has yet come forward, and there is reason to believe that the large proprietors will not interfere in the contest which is likely to arise. Mr George Browne, of Brownestown, who is married to Mr G H Moore's sister, is at present the popular favorite. He has issued an address which is warmly mended in the National journals He adopts the whole programme of his deceased relative, and on the Repeal question is very distinct. He says :-But to be precise, I, like him. demand our country's inalienable birthright-a national Parliament; and I am proud to see that men of all shades of creeds and politics are fast coming round to the adoption of the great national principles proclaimed by the immorial patriots of 1782' Captain Blake, who was first in the field is scarcely less emphatic. He is of opinion that the interests of Ireland will be best advenced by a native Parliament, and he will therefore, advocate the right of Ireland to legislate for berself. The general declaration of candidates in favour of Repeal is a subject of congratulation in the National Press. The 'Lishman' contracts the state of feeling now with what it was a few years ago, when it was thought that the ' Heaven-sent William' would be the saviour of their country and the mention of Mr G'adstone's name was received with applause. It rejoices that to-day men better under

stand what is self reliance. - Times' Cor. THE LAND BILL. - The Bill is described as retro spective, because it introduces into the past contracts of letting on yearly tenancies a term never contemplated by either party at the time the relation was established. Nothing is gained by seeking to obscure the truth, nor is the interference with the freedom of contract the legislation involves to be defended by reference to foundal notions of restrain: on this freedom of alienation. The Bill depends upon no technicalities of converancing, but roate upon broad principles of policy. It is explained and justified by reference to the condition of Ireland-by the dependence of a nation upon the cultivation of acres too few for their occupation. We cannot apply legislation, based on an assumed freedom of contract, to a country where one contracting side has not the independence of freedom. This is the Government position and their Bill is consistent with it, and every modification of it they have made conforms to the same hypothesis. Thus they have ex cluded frem the forced operation of the scale of damages inture tenancies valued at £50 a year .-They have provided that the application of the scale to existing tenancies at will shall be arrested at tenancies at £100 a year, and their last completed act last night was to qualify the provise that landlords and tenants should not be able to contract themselves out of the operation of the scale of damages, by adding words that have no force or meaning, excent as evidence of the exceptional character of the Bill to provide that this restraint should be limited to the term of 20 years and thereafter, until Parliament should otherwise determine. - Times.

The growth of a National spirit among Protestants is watched and recorded with great interest by the popular journals. Every expression of sympathy with the cause of Irish Nationality is bailed with delight. Archdeacon Goold and the Ray Mr Hamer ton, a Pretestant rector and inval dean, have written letters expressing concurrence in the sentiments of the Rev Mr M'Outchen who lectured at Limerick These communications have elicited highly flattering notices. The 'Nation' devotes an article to the subject, and reproves those who distrust the new converts to Nationality. Captain Harman's amended address to the electors of Longford is accepted as a genuine declaration of opinion; and he is regarded as among the most acceptable accession to the cause. a kind but strange hand has placed something disorders at home. The placid old gentlemen and too triffing for notice, but it is a netty indication of He has appended the following passage, more dissoft under her head. Long tresses of bright gushing young women who look upon Garibaldi as a very widespread temper of mind. In the stern old

From a well-grounded conviction that Irishmen slone are entitled and competent to regulate the affairs of their native country, I firmly believe that the time has come when they should claim the restors. tion of their native Parliament, and upon that plat-form—Home Bule—I boldly take my stand. Captain on the ground of the Toryism of his family, and the fact that he is a new adherent. It remarks that this is the time when traditional politics are cassing to be of much account among Irish Protest. Older politicians than Mr Harman,' it says, men who have grown gray in the following of English parties, Whig and Tory, are now opening their hearts to the reception of National ideas.

The 'Irishman,' in an article headed 'Within the Constitution, renews its advocacy of a plan for bringing popular influence to bear upon wealthy traders and others to induce them to support the National cause. It recommends that the people should use their power to get their friends placed in every position within their reach at public Boards and give their custom only to those who sympathize with them The writer says it is in the power of the people to make the traders act and thick with them or to force them to quit the country. Is this to be a foretaste of the liberty which Irishmen may expect from an independent Parliament on Collegegreen? The same journal has an article on the subject discussed in the 'Dublin Review,' 'Is Ireland Irreconcilable?' It acknowledges the patriotic spirit of the writer, but remarks that he has omitted to define the question, and that, not being a resident in Ireland, he indulges in optimist dreams. The 'Irish. man' gives its own answer to the enestion in these

Is Ireland Irreconcilable? If that means, will the Irish nation never be contented with the dependent and rightless position of a tenant-et-will-

'Is Ireland Reconcilable? If that means, will the Irish nation agree to the sealing a lease for ever of a constitution of the country, modelled on a Federative plan - the reply will not be ' Never."

The 'Connaught Banger' had an article which is quoted with approval by the 'National' journals. It recommends that the Coercion Act be impartially carried out by preventing the commission of agra-rian crimes by the landlords, under the form of law, by the eviction of tenants. The Lord Lieutenant and his advisers have not

yet employed the most severe coercive measures

which the Act authorizes. The larger portion of

Ireland has suffered no limitation of liberty whatever

and in the districts to which the Proclamations ap-

ply the most severe machinery provided has rot been used. The most stringent provisions of the Act are those which are designed to be enforced in cases where the Lord Lieutenant specially proclaims certain districts sa being in a dangerous state. The right to arrest strangers or persons found out at night without reas nable excuse, and to lock them ap for a period of six months in case they can give no account of themselves to the satisfaction of the magistrate, is only to be used in the districts especially proclaimed, and the Irish Executive has not yet seen the necessity of such special Proclamation for any of the counties, baronies, or parishes affected by the announcements in the late Gazettes | Neither is the revived Curfew law, conceding the right to close publichouses at sanset, to be enforced in any of those parts of the country here ofore placed under Proclamation. Some fur her additions to the suthority of the Executive Government in change and the renue of certain classes of trials, and to the powers of the magistra'es in dealing summarily with offences under the Act, are also not to be confounded with the provisions to be enforced in ordinary course against the inhabitants of the counties proclaimed. We are not surprised to learn that some captious critics have complained of the moderation the Executive has shown in using the large powers which were conceded by Parliament repression of repeated outrages, and to meet an unquestionably pressing emergency. There are always some persons to object that leniency is weakness, and others to urge that a display of force is cruel oppression. But, judging Lord Spencer's policy by the existing condition of the public mind in Irel nd and by the character of the Irish people, we are inclined to think that he has done enough to impose upon the pliant imagination of Irishmen by an effective show of strength, and yet has wisely abstained from raising angry and violent by too swiftly unveiling the his autocratic power. The Irish Government, in fact, has been prudent in refraining from showing its hand rashly and playing all its cards at once. It has adopted measures to repress treason and outrage from which we hope for immediate and tangible fruit; but if these remedies, should fail to strike at the root of the disease, there remain others, more

James Doherty, whose murder was reported from Envis on Tuesday, resided at a place called Gurrane, near Woodmount, within a mile of Ennistymon. The murder was one of the most brutal and cold-blooded that has ever been perpetrated in this country. Doberty had been returning from a christening which took place at the house of his brother-in-law at Monghers, a short distance from Ennistymon, and proceeded home about ten o'clock, accompanied by his brother, nephew, and some other friends. They all come along merrily together to the cross-roads 'ending to Woodmount, where they separated in an amicable and friendly manner, each party taking his road home. Deceased had only a short distance to go, but nothing more was heard of him until five o'clock next motroing, when his almost lifeless body was found lying in a ditch within about fifty yards of his own dwelling-house, with his head dreadfully mutilated He remained perfectly insensible, and died in a couple hours afterwards. The fatal occurrence remains shrouded in mystery. Three persons named O'Brien, father and two sons, have been arrested, but it is believed on no substantial ground. It appears that about a twelve-month ago deceased had old O'Brien summoned for trespass of cattle, and fined, and that it was the cause of a good deal of animosity between them Deceased, who had been a tenant to Col. Vandeleur, M. P., was a quiet, bonest, industrious man, and has left a wife and seven children - Correspondent of the Express.

incisive on which Mr Gladstone may fall back .-

Times April 30th.

On the 17th ult a person called Duffy, a teacher of languages, and formerly one of the leaders of the Young I cland' party, died at Prague, where is had lived for upwards of 20 years. A fortnight before bis death be called for a cab and drove to the bouse of a lawyer, where, at his request, one of the clerks took a seat in the vehicle beside him, and drew up his last will and testament. One bour after his return to hospital the testator died. Though generally believed to be very poor -a supposition which the wretched furniture of his mean dwelling seemed to confirm-he left at his decease 2,000 floring to the doctor who attended him ; 2,000 floring to the lawyer's clerk who made his will, and whom he appointed his executor ; and 20,000 floring to a sister still living in Ireland. The entire property was in Austrian Government bonds The North German Correspondent says that on his dwelling being opened after his death a number of interesting letters were found in a mattress that had served him as a bed. Most of these letters were from Smith D'Brien and the other Young Ireland' chiefe, but a few bore the signatures of Mazzini and Garibaldi One communication contained the particulars of Smith C'Brien's arrest in 1848. Duffy appears to have been 63 years of age

at the time of his death .-- Globe. The Nenagh Guardian says :- The following information respecting the murder of Kirwin near Holycross, has cozed out from a private source: - It will be remembered that in January last a law case was published under the following extraordinary heading :- '-v. -. ' It was stated that an application

was made to one of the courts to Dublin in reference to the service of an ejectment in a certain county, which the reporters did not indicate except by saying that it had been recently much disturbed; so that it might have been Mayo, Westmeath, or any of half-a-dozen other places. No one, it was said, could be dozen other removed. To one, to was said, could be found daring enough to serve the writ! no bailiff would undertake it, so great was the terror that prevailed in the district so frightful was the inprevaled of Rory-of-the-Hills. The case was that of Clarke v. Glesson and the county was Tipperary. The Rory whom the bailiffs would not dare to meet The Aury was a Tipperary Rory; and the murder of Kirwan shows that they entertained no idle fears. The case shows that they entertained no idle fears. The case was subsequently compromised, and £300 was paid for the goodwill of the farm. Another important matter has been brought to light. In a small pass book, which was found in the pocket of the deceased, was a threatening letter, addressed to the unfortu-nate man himself, and dated as far back as December last. It does not appear that he ever told his employer, or any other person about it.

A second proclamation has been issued by the Lord-Lieutenant of ireland, placing the districts already proclamed under the operation of the atrongest powers conferred by the Peace Preservation Act Outrages of a cruel and barbarous character are again reported, and threatening letters are frequent occur rences. The 'Nationalist' press encourages the apparent willingness of a portion of the Protestant community to join in a Repeal movement - a state of things that causes much anxiety on both tiles of St. George's Channel.

Dunis, April 30.-The Government have found it necessary to put the most assingent provisions of the Peace Preservation Act in force in the counties which have been generally proclaimed. Proclamations were published in the Dublin Gazette of last night requiring persons in the eight districts to which the Act has been extended to deposit their arms of every kind at the nearest police station on or before Toesday next. The districts to which the Act is applied are certain pariabes in the county of Longford, baronies in Cavan and Slizo, parishes in Roscommon, the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Mayo, and parishes in the King's County. There are also eight special proclamations bringing the second parts of the Act into operation in the above districts from this day. These will place in the hands of magistrates the power to arrest suspicious characters who may he found out at night and unable to show that they are upon lawful business. They will also place strangers and tramps under a salutary surveillance. If the police be on the alert and in sufficent force in the specially proclaimed localities, 'Rory of the Hills' will find it very difficult to pursue his occupa-

The Nation writes in a pacific and conciliatory tone. Its leading sentiment is 'Let us have peace,' and, lamenting the fact that Ireland has so long been the theatre of social strife, it discusses the question how the existing evil may be undone, and such a 'state of feeling established between Irishmen of all classes as will bring peace and happiness, prosperity and strength, to our long-afflicted country.' It contends that there is but one way open to the the Irish landlords by which they may end the Irish social war, win for themselves the confidence and esteem of the people, and confer lasting benefit upon their country. and that is 'uniting with the people for patriotic and national purposes. It appeals to the landlords to meet their countrymen on the common ground of na tionality, and show that they are not foreigners in heart and epicit, but Irishmen, who love their country. Out of their present position, which only brings them into collision with the people, English legislation, it thinks, can never help them.

The Weekly News observes, with expression of pleasure, the 'rift in the clouds,' and writes also quitely on the subject of union among Irishmen.

A correspondent of the Freeman states that John Lyddy, a native of the County Clare, who has recent ly returned from Australia, and is apparently respectable, has been committed to Ennis Gaol on a warrant charging him with avowing himself a stanch and resolute Fenian, and declaring that he had come home to aid his country, and had brought plenty of arms and ammunition with him. When searched, however, none were found in his possession. The same journal reports that on Saturday evening a man named Reddy, of Knocknacree, within five miles of O-rion, County Kildare, received a blow of a stone custody. It is supposed not to be an agrarian crimes. - Times Cor.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that by the Disestablishment Act the Protestant Bishops in Ireland will come under the operation of the Ecclesiastioa! Titles Act, and that these titles will be illegal.
There is indeed a Nemests The necessity of dealing with this difficulty will probably give the coup de grace to the unlucky Titles Act, as it affects Outholie Bishops, since it would be impossible to legalize the assumption of what are called territorial titles by the Protestant Bishop of the minority, and make them still illegal for the Catholic Bishops of the Irish nation. following conversation took place on Thursday night in the House of Commons - Mr. Stackpoole asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could state when it was proposed to introduce the promised Bill for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. Mr Gladstone said the necessity for legis lating on the subject matter of his hon friend's question was as great in the view of the Government as it had ever been, and, indeed, a case which was anticipated as possible had actually occurred because one of the Irish Bishops baving died, a gentleman had been appointed to the See of Kilmore who at present bears the title of the See conformably to law, but on the lat of January it would become illegal. It was, therefore, in his view, argent to deal with the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

At the sitting of the Quarter Sessions Court Queenstown, before Mr D. R. Kane Q.C., Chairman. John Walsh, a mason, was put forward, to receive sentence under a conviction for having had a loaded revolver in his possession in a proclaimed district Mr. P. O'Connell, on the part of the crown, produced documents, showing that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the prisoner on the following charges: - Having, with fourteen others (named and described in the same documents) on the 5th of March, 1867, at Dromeliffe and Kilbaha, Co Clare, appeared in arms, and attacked houses for arms; also, for on the same day, attacking the coastguard station at Kilbaba, wounding one coastguard, and depriving him of his revolver; and, further, for pressing others to join in those unlawful proceedings. The Chairman, in passing sentence, said that the character of the prisoner's father was irreproachable. The sentence he was about to pass, after due reflection would he hoped, make the prisoner mend his ways. He strongly disapproved of the difference he had with the police, and the efforts he made at that ilms; but he thought these circumstances might account for his having had the revolver in his possession On a review of the whole case, he f It that he could not, in justice to the country, and having due regard to the character of the present times and the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament mass upon him a less sentence than nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The Prisoner (leaving the dock) -There will be an exchange of prisoners before that time. When being removed in a car to the County Gaol, he exclaimed, 'God save Ireland.'- Examiner

A correspondent of the Freeman states that on Monday morning three armed men called at the house of a widow named Brady, residing at Laragh, in the county of Osvan, and, having forced open the do r, obliged her to promise that she would give up

visited the house of a man named Grehan, another tenant of the same woman, and, placing him on his kness, put a revolver to his breast and made him swear to leave his employment as herd of Mrs. Brady. They next obliged him to accompany them to the house of Mrs Brady where they demanded admittance, but were refused. They then asked for money, and some money being thrown out of a window to them, they warned her to give up to the former owner a farm which her late busband had purchased, and that if she failed to do so she would not get off so well when they next came to see her: These outrages were committed in broad daylight. It is supposed that the party came from the adjaining county of Meath. A correspordent of the Daily Express reports another of a similar class. A Miss Countel, daughter of Mr. Laurence Counsel, a Roman Catholic gentleman, was returning from Moate, county of Westmesth, on Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, accompanied by ber sister The car in which they were seated was stopped by a strange man, who told her that 'he would shortly be at her father's funeral and her own wake.' Mr. Counsel has been for some time in pos session of a small estate at Oreggan, which formerly belonged to the late Captain Tarleton, who, it will be remembered, was murdered last year. Mr. Counsel had a tenant who held a small piece of land, for which he paid 5s. a year, a nominal rent, intended only as a recognition of ownership. The man died recently, and his ron, who is now in occupation, refuses to pay any rent. Mr. Counsel lately received threatening letter, and he deemed it necessary to have an escort of police. A correspondent of the same journal states that a man named M'Philips was savage y beaten when returning from the fair of Monaghan on Monday night. His teeth were strewn about the road, his upper lip cut away, his jawbone broken, and his face terribly bruised. No motive is assigned for the outrage, but it is conjectured that it arose from a quarrel be ween the Fenians and Ribandmen, who in that and some other adjoining counties are at open war and have bad many violent encounters. The police have arrested some persons on suspicion. Searches for arms are made in different places, but rarely with any success. One of the exceptional instances occurred in Enniscorthy on Tuesday, when a few firearms were seized and the owners sammoned.

The Evening Mulsays-We understand that the Government have decided upon appointing several new resident magistrates, with temporary rank, to assist in carrying out the peace Preservation Act in the proclaimed districts.

The Irish Catholics may very fairly say to leaders of public opinion in England: 'In determining whether the education of Catholics in Ireland is to be secular or Catholic, the question is not which de you think the best?' nor even 'which is the best?' but, 'which do we prefer ?'-Tablet.

The Cork correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says: Intelligence reached Cork on Saturday of a communication having been received from a person in America by a magistrate at Skibbereen, offering for £500 to divulge the particulars of an intended Forlan rising, naming the date, also offering information of secret Fenian arsenals, with a list of magistrates it was arranged to 'gilence,' the person addressed being one of them.

A respectable young man named John Reddix, whose father holds nearly three hundred acres of land in the district of Newtown, county Kildare. when returning from work, on the evening of the 23rd ult., was attacked by an assassic, who, taking deedly aim at the deceased, struck him on the head with such force that he died shortly afterwards. A young man named John Hosey was arrested by the constabulary on the following morning on suspicion, and was present at the subsequent investigation .-The evidence went to show that some bad feeling existed between the accused and the other parties in consequence of a demonstration with horns having taken place on the occasion of the second marriage of the prisoner's father, and in which the deceased was accused of taking part. The jury having found a verdict of wilful marder, the coroner committed Hosey on the circumstantial evidence. Reddix was an inoffensive, unassuming young man, and was held in the highest estimation by all classes of the

The Irish are a religious and a Catholic people. How great then is the folly which chooses the present while passing a grove on his own farm, and died in eight hours afterwards. A man named Hussey is in religious communities. If our readers desire to know religious communities. If our readers desire to know the kind of religious fixme that is being kindled, they have but to refer to the words of the Mayor of Carry. ave but to refer to the words of the Mayor of as quoted in the Times : - I would say, as chief magistrate of the city of Cork, if this be passed into law it is at the point of the bayonet the inspectors will go into our convents. I would stand up as a magistrate of Cork and have the city of Cork rise in rebel'ion against them [cheers]; and we would have men at the convents of the city who would not allow them to enter the thresholds of the doors So much do I know of convent life and its purity, I would not send my daughters there if there was badness there in any shape or form. And when I find ladies there of the highest class, educating rich and poor, I say they have no right to be insulted by any Government; and if any Government will do so, let them take care that they are not going too far.' A similar meeting has been held in Dublin, the Lord Mayor presiding. Alderman M'Swiney in his speech declared, that if the 'vote of the House of Commons were ratified on Thursday, it would empower the bigots of Exeter Hall to establish in our own land an inquisition as bateful and exacting as any that ever existed in an age or country in the world. He missubmit to see 'their relations and friends who had left their bomes' to instruct the neglected 'children of Great Britain,' dragged before a tribunal instituted under the auspices of Mr. Newdegate.'-Tablet.

A journal published in Skibbereen, county Cork. states that a letter has been received by a magistrate residind in that district from an American Fenian, in which the writer statees that large quantities of firearms and pikes are concealed in the neighborhood of Skibbereen, and that an outbreak has been fixed for a particular day. He further offers to give velable information to the English government on condition that he shall receive £500. He adds that if the receiver of the letter dothts his ability to give in-formation, he should hand the letter to the subinspector of police, who may think otherwise of the matter. He also states that large numbers of Fenians had left America for London and other parts of England. The letter has been forwarded to the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NUMBERY QUESTION. - The number of number in Great Britain has been stated by Mr. Newdegate and others to amount to 6000. This is an exaggeration, and a very considerable one. The number of convents in England amounts to 216, and in Scotland to 17-total, 233; and the total number of professed nuns and lay sisters (not including novices) amounts to rather more than 2500, or less than half the numter stated by those who are arguing in favour of a parliamentary committee of isquiry. We suspent that, in the very liberal statement of 6000 nune, Mr. Newdegate has included not only the novices who are in the verious convents to try their vocation, but also the young ladies, and even the poor school girls, who are in some of the religious houses for education. But these, even if we include the unfortunate women who are being reclaimed in some of our convents, would not make the number up to 6000. Of the 216 convents in England there are not more than 20 that belong to cloistered orders; some land which she holds under another woman of and amongst the later is convent that is cloistered.—Weekly into the hall, followed by his master. Before mr. | that they to be the same name. They threatened to return and there is only one convent that is cloistered.—Weekly Buxton could secure him, however, he had opened essential to northern progress and security.

denounced Penianism from the pulpit on Sunday morning; and, after warning his hearers of the consequences of complicity in the movement, declared his determination to spare no pains to root out the Fenians he had discovered to be existing in the town even if it cost him his life. It is said that there are a good number of Fenians among the Irish population of the Patteries.

The seven Irishmen who were found drilling near Liverpool, armed with revolvers, have been dis charged, the magistrates holding that the evidence against them was insufficent to establish any legal offence.

LONDON, May 16 .- Considerable excitement was created here vesterday by the arrest of 50 persons, who had just arrived from Birmingham by rail-cad. The prisoners all had revolvers on their persons, and were plentifully supplied with money They are supposed to be Fenians. The authorities are taking further measures to prevent any disorders The supposed Fenians arrested here vesterday were cxamined to-day. The evidence was unsatisfactory, and the prisoners were remanded.

SUPERSTITION IN DEVCH. - An old man named Philip Borch, nearly 80 years of age, was on Friday charged before the Barnstaple borough magistrates with assaulting Mary Stephens. It appears that on Thursday the defendant met the complainant in the market and suddenly scratched her arm with a needle, causing it to bleed. On being questioned by her as to his conduct he replied, You have had power over me long enough, and now I will be revenged.' The old man, in an wer to the charge, told the Bench that he had been persuaded by more than 100 persons that if he could 'fetch' the blood of the woman he should be able to overcome her. He went on to state that he had suffered affliction through Mary Stephens for the last five years, and had four complaints upon him at once, he had also lost 14 canaries and about 50 goldfinches. He was fixed 2a G1 and costs, with the alternative of seven day's imprisonment.

The 'Liverpool Albion' says there is now being fitted up in Liverpool, from which place she will sail in the course of a few days for New York, a small bost about 20 feet long, called the City of Raguse, the property of Captain Pimorez, but to be sailed by Captain J O Buckley. Both gentlemen appear confident that with the course they have planted out for themselves and fair weather, they will be able to reach New York in about 50 days. The City of Raguse is being made as comfortable and as seaworthy as possible. She is covered over her whole length, and lined inside to the flooring, having a manhole or cockpit amidships. 'Below' is fitted up with as much comfort as the limited space would permit of There is a patent stove for cooking the provisions - there being three months' supplies on board - on the voyage; and also a sleeping space for either skipper when he is not on 'watch.' The boat is rigged as a yewl, and can spread about 70 yards of canvas. Her tanks are capable of containing 100 gallons of water: but should any accident occur by which it would be necessary to lighten the vessel, a tap can be undone, and the water, if necessary, allowed to escape. The City of Ragues is fitted up with a two bladed auxiliary propeller, which can be worked by hand, on the same principle as a ship's pump. Besides Captains Pimores and Buckley - the latter gentleman baving received the Royal Humans Society's medals for saving life at sea-the only living thing on board will be a fine Newfoundland dog.

STEPECTED TRADE OUTRAGE NEAR MANCHESTER. --An attempt was made about midnight on Saturday to blow up, by means of gunpowder, the dwelling house of Mr. E. Johnson, builder and contractor, situated at Levensbulme. Mr. Johnson, owing to the adoption of machinery in the manufacture of bricks, has long considered his life in jeopardy, and, it is said, has been during the last fortnight in the habit of changing his quarters at night, sleeping at hotels, and the houses of friends, in consequence. On Saturd y night be had just reached home, when he was alarmed by bearing a loud explosion beneath his drawing room window. Upon search being made the fact was discovered that a bottle containing grapowder, lighted by means of a fuse, had been dashed aginst the drawing room window, but that, owing to its having struck a part of the wooden frame, it had rebounded and exploded without doing any mis-

chief The bottle had been encased in half burnt with gunpowder, the fuses attached to which had burnt out, probably owing to their having been exposed to the rain. No fewer than sixty spent mat ches were picked up slong with the bottles The same night, and within half an bour of the above oc currence, a timber shed belonging to Mr. Johnson, situated in Chapel-street, Ancoats, was discovered to be on fire, and although Mr. Tozer with his fire brigade was promptly on the spot, damage to the extent of 800l. (partly covered by insurance) was done before the figures were subdued. None of Mr Johnson's workmen were upon the premises after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Everything tends to show that the fire was the work of an incendiary, probably acting in concert with the miscreants who committed the outrage at Mr. Johnson's house. The police have the description of the men supposed to have been engaged in this outrage, and there is reason to hope they may be brought to punishment.

An attempt to assassinate Mr. Charles Buxton. M.P for West Surrey, was made on Friday morning at his residence in Grosvenor crescent, flyde Park. Mr. Buxton for some years has had in his service as secretary a young man named Arthur White, in whom the most implicit confidence was placed. Latterly, however, he neglected his duty so much that Mr. Buxton felt constrained to give him a three months' notice to leave, and subsequently he had occasion to reduce the time to one month. On Tuesday he attended in Grosvenor crescent as usual. but Mr. Buxton was called away, and White was desired to await his return. He failed to do so, and on Wednesday Mr. Buxton requested him to meet him yesterday morning at 9.30 as usual. Mr. Buxton reproved him slightly for not waiting his return on Tuesday, and said that at any rate he might have sent him the papers by post, and to this White made no reply. Mr Buxton then requested him to procure the ' Army List' from another apartment. The man for some time was as sullen as before but ulti mately he made an impertinent observation, and in consequence was told to leave the house. He then said, 'You want the 'Army List do you.' And Mr. Buxton replied, 'Yes, go and get it.' He then fetched the book and as he went towards Mr. Box-ton the latter said, 'Mr. White, why do you treat me so insolently I have done all I could to get you another situation, but really I can hardly recom-mend any one to employ you.' White answered, 'I don't believe a word of it,' and, leaning on the table, he scowled viciously at Mr. Boxton. Thinking that the man merely intended to assault him, Mr Buxton remained seated, and said, 'Why, you know I saked a gentleman to employ you, and have been looking out in other directions,' and White then returned to his seat at a table. The conversation was continued for a minute or so, and then Mr. Buxton desired him to leave, as he could not tolerate his conduct any longer. Mr. Buxton went towards the door and in stantly he heard the report of a pistol Barting round, he saw the man standing in front of him and pointing a revolver at his head. Believing that a second shot was intended, the hon, gentleman threw bimself down behind a table, upon which his would be assassin observed, 'Are you wounded, Sir.' Mr Buxton rushed at the man for the purpose of disturbing his aim, the revolver being still pointed towards him when white rushed to the door and ran

the property

The Rev. W. Molloy, Catholic priest at Hanley, the street door, had entered a cab, and had got clear away. On searching the study a bullet mark was found in a wall immediately over where Mr. Buxton stood when fired at, and the bullet itself was found lying in the middle of the room It is believed that White, who is a young man of eccentric habits. and soffering from a pulmonary complaint, is labor ing under a fit of insanity. Information of the attempt to murder was immediately given to the authorities at Scotland-yard, and Colonel Henderson placed the matter in the hands of Inspector Pay and Sergeant Daisy. White is still at large. His age is about 27, and his height oft 10in.; he is of pale complexi o, and without whiskers or monstache.

The Spectator thinks ' there is something almost paluiul in the spectacle of Mr. Gladstone's singlehandedness in this Irish Land Bil! buiting. Unfortu. nately, Mr. Fortescue, ample as is his knowledge, of this bill, is not a ready speaker, and has not the art of l'Instrating the force of his position in a few grapic words , and Mr. Serjeant Dowse has gotso great a reputation for humour that the House, with true English narrowness, insists that he alw-ys means a joke, and laughs before he opens his mouth, so as quite to take away the force of a serious answer given in Committee to an argument resting wholly upon detail. And beyond these two supporters, who act the part of Aaron and Hur to Mr Gladatone, holding up his arms as the battle rages all day long till the shades of evening come on, and the Amalekites. weary as they are, decline to be discomfited and flee, he has no supporters of any account on the Treasury beach at all. The English Attorney General and Solicitor General evidently know nothing of the bill, and even united are no more able to encounter Sir Roundell Palmer than two wooden ships of the line to fight an armour proof of the first class. As for the members of the Cabinet, none of them have mastered it except the Irish Secretary and the Prime Minister Mr. Bright is out of the field; Mr. Lowe is lish in finance; Mr. Cardwell can hardly hold his own, and, besides, no doubt feels some disgust at a messure which he was so careful to condemn with jadicial peremptoriness to later than 1865; Mr Chil ders has his own horner's nest amongst those who are aggrieved by the naval retirement scheme ; Mr Austin Bruce has always some unhappy convict or other on his mind; and Mr. Goschen is as full of rates as rates are full of trouble. Under these cirdumstances, Mr Gladstone has to fight his battle of weary detail all but alone.'

UN.TED STATES.

A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF PROTECTION. - The Tribune writes thus :- The Novelty Iron Works his sold off most of its machinery and tools. The Allaire Works is now occupied as a stable The Etna Iron Works has ceased to make marine engines. The Fulton Iron Works are for sale. W. H. Webb's ship yard is to let. Henry Steers's yard is empty The Continental Iron Works is a'most deserted, and green grass is growing in nearly all of the ship-yards which, five years ago, were filled with workmen [So much for National policy !]

A man in Rhode Island has been sent to gad for ten days for sleeping in church. Nothing was done to the clergyman.

The coal operators are at work in Pennsylvania preparing the prices for the coming season, learing that if they leave things alone coal will be 'oo cheap. They are manipulating that great and fa vored instrument, the bogus strike. One strike is in progress, and it is hoped to extend through the whole coal region. 'If the movement to bring about a suspension in Lehigh and Wyoming faits a decline in the price of coal may be looked for;' and we may therefore confidently believe this movement will not fail if the coal operators can help it.

Speaking of the anticipated 'Protestant Renmenical, the 'New York Sun,' after touching on the absence of unity of faith and consequent lack of harmony to be expected therein, says:-'Thus it will be seen that the Council is not preceded by that degree of unanimity, even among Protestants, that would bespeak for it the entire respect of the world And we shall not be surprised if, so far from proving itself a means of exhibiting the essential unity of the Church of Christ, as intended the Conference or Council shall merely result in making conspicuous the warfare of the schools, and strengthening the Church of Rome by showing what a rope of sand binds its opponents together.'

NEW YORK, May 16th. - The steamer George B. ion, a Cuban war vessel, whi port on Saturday, had her clearance papers Upton came about 10 miles north of Barnegat, where a rebooner came alongside, and additional passengere, shor, shell and powder, were put on board -Previous to that, the Upton was transferred to the Cuban authorities, and when ready to start on her mission, did so with the Cuban flig at her peak and the pennant on her main, and 200 fighting men on board. The steemer is 607 tons register, 175 feet long, 57 feet boam, 13 feet depth of hold; is a screw, and steams fast.

Dr. Nathan Allen of Lowell, a prominent member of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities proved in a recent paper that the birth rate among the native inhabitants of the New England Brates is still on the decrease, so much so, that the original Yankee race must eventually die out, unless some steps are taken to increase its powers of reproduction * * * Dr. Allen's argument will hold good here as well as in New England, although we have not arrived at that perfection of New England civilization which classes babies among the 'nuissuces' of life, or at least

makes them a ' rarity.' The corruption that has trinted the judicial offices in America is a most alarming indicarion, the Law Times affirms, of a degeneracy in public virtue. The newspapers of the United States are full of the sub ject. It is impossible to take up any one of them without finding somewhere a complaint that the judges are swayed by venality or partisanship Whether the question be political or social it is not now decided by its merits, but according to the known leanings of the judges by whom it is to be tried. The example is autortunately set by those who should be most anxious to maintain the integrity of the judgment seat. The Senate is the highest and greatest offender, and it is not wonderful that so eminent an example should be followed by others. A notable instance has just occurred. A question has been raised as to the legality of certain proceed ings of the Legislature relating to reconstruction. The majority of the judges of the Supreme Court held the opinion that these proceedings were illegal That illegality seriously affected the particular in terests of the roling party in the Senate, and therefore the Senate has vetoed the nomination of all indepen-dent candidates for the high office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and have put in their places creatures of their own, pledged to support their interests whatever may be the law. In the State of New York judges are elected by popular vote, and there being a great fight between four rival railways, each comany has expended vast sums to procure the election of judges who will issue processes and give decisions favourable to itself. An independent judge has almost cessed to exist.

When the segession war broke out some noble minded patriot proceeded to Arlington, residence of Mrs. Ourtis Lee a descandant of George Washing ton, and there stole his sword, his hat, and his breeches. The chroniclers of the time do not say whether the here was rewarded with a commission. but at all events the Secretary at War approved of the deed and ordered the ' reliet" to be placed in the Patent office. Mrs. Lee has now petitioned Congress for their return, and Congress has, in its wisdon, refused to give them up doubtless believing into the hall, followed by his master. Before Mr. that they form a palladium, the retention of which is

NEW NAMES FOR OLD CRIMES.-There is a strong tendency to gloze over crimes and villainles, by apeaking of them in terms which disguise their bideoueness and impart a sense of toleration and lenity towards the offence which does not shock the mind nor cause it to recoil with indignation and horror. It cannot be denied that the extraordinary verdicts pronounced in some of our Courts have contributed largely to the spread of crime, and that this wonderful rapid increase has familiarized the public with its commission, blunting the finer feelings, and creating a species of indifference in its regard, unless its effects fall upon ourselves, and then we wonder at the want of sympathy exhibited by others. The theory that a man is same the instant before committing murder, same the instant be has consummated the homicide, but insane while perpetrating the act, is not calculated to insure the safety of life. The practice of characterizing the most outrageous crimes by softened and cunningly devised terms, may be seen in the fact that when one murders another it is said of him that he made his victim ' pass in his checks.' Adultery is now known as 'afficity,' and men run off with others' wives because they have an 'affinity.' Perjury is denominated an 'error of judgment;' robbery is defined as due to having too much 'acquisitiveness;' down-right stealing is excused under the name of 'kleptomania; self-murder finds a ready plea in 'temporary insanity; cheating in business recuives hearty applanse as 'smartness;' official plundering is called defaulting,' and if the 'defaulter' gets off with his booty -- which he does in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred - he immediately becomes a 'clever fellow ;' a villainous bankrupt is seen in his carriage, with liveried servants, in less than a week after embezzling the money of other people, and the coward crowd lift their hats as he passes. In this meoner not only is the social and moral atmosphere poisoned and vitiated, but the stre ms of business are corrapted defiled and impeded. These terrible evils have been fostered by coining new names for old crimes, and refraining from giving them the abhorrent titles by which they were known to our more primitive and honorable fathers. The press should set the example, and brand every vice by its most expressive title, with the view of ousting the literary filth which has obtained of late years .- Ex.

One of the most singular sights growing out of the war is a continuous line of peach trees of nearly fifty miles in length around Petersburg, and extending towards Richmond. They grow from the breastworks thrown up by the rebel army and are the only legacy left by the poor fellows who were on the advance line within one hundred yards of our forces. Having eaten the fruit while on picket duty, they cast the seed aside, and now they appear in one continuous line of forty five miles of beautiful trees, which yielded an abundant crop the last

In this connection we have give the telegrams announcing the advance of a Fenian army under Indian guides to fight this Red River expedition, which has not yet started. The absurdity of the canard is so apparent that it is only necessary to say that there is no such army, and that there never was such a person as 'Col. Rankin' in the Fenian organization, in order to expose the fallacy of the whole thing. Of a like nature is the statement of the New York Sun, that General O'Neill had left New York on Saturday last, accompanied by two hundred men. Gen O'Neill was in this city on Monday afternoon : and, if he left then, it certainly was not with any such following. He has made many mistakes of late; but to attempt a movement now, when be is utterly destitute of money, deficient in necessary munitions of war, and unsupported by the bulk of the national organization, would be a crime of which no one would be guilty but a frenzied madman or a villain upon whom the excreations of every future generation of our people would fall, for the ruin of a cause that had been brought so near success by the toll and sacrifices of patriotic thousands. We pass pearg rumors of such a 'movement', put Me warn our people that it is not in the interest of Iretand, but to hide the disgrace of a clique, who, in grasping at a shadowy phantom of power, not based on worth, election, or intollect, have miser bly failed, and would fain cover up their fall in a fiacco. No good or prudent nationalist will coun enance any such endeavor that upon which the hope of millions of the Irish race now rest. - N. Y. Irish Ameri-

Some Albany girls who had charge of a table at a Fair for religious purposes in that city played a pratty sharp game to draw custom. They inserted a "personal" in the papere, in which 'Lizzie' entranted her 'dear John' to meet her at the table named. Every one was on the look out for the meeting and bought something while waiting.

AN INDIAN WAR TRICK .- The following extract from a letter written by a soldier on the plains to a friend in Milwaukee is printed in the . Evening Wisconsin' of that city . - We are after the Indians hot blast, and I tell you the man who nicks these fellows up for dogans finds himself woefully deceived. A part of our troop had been on trail of a small band of Sioux, and they had dodged us, and beat us, until we determined to have them, and it appeared, so suddenly, too, that there was no chance for them to Each was seated himself squarely in his eacabe saddle, and, with revolver in his hand, we dashed on There squat each identical Sloux on his pony, just as though we were miles away, and as stoically indifferent as though they didn't oare a continental. As we, at gallop, drew near the officer in command felt that we were riding into some trap, but it was too late to sound a retreat, and on we went. I think the distance between us and the Sionx and their nonies was just twelve feet, before a single redekin had moved a muscle; from the shoulders of each identical Sloux came the fiery red blanket he wore, and up and down it was shaken vigorously in the very faces of our borses, and they would do enything we wanted them to-that is to say, they would drive through a prairie fire, alongside a bull buffalo, through a prairie dog village, and over dead Indians, but I tell you, you ought to have seen them, to a horse, turn tail and run from these blankers. We were getting along so nicely and each trooper was so eager to make a sure dead thing of his redskin, that we let the horses have much their own way, and we repented of it. Just as frightened as they could be they paid no attention to curb, and away they went in every direction. Troopers were sprawling on the ground, and others were hanging to horses' manes, with both feet not only out of the stirrups, but pointing up in the air. It was the worst stampede I ever saw and I have looked at 'some' in my day. If the Sioux had followed up, they might have made a few scalps but they were so well pleased with the result of the trick that those who were unborsed near them say they disappeared as if they had gone down through the earth. When our troop assembled, we, one and all, declared that the thing was the best of the kind ever heard of, but determined that we would pay them back for it one of these days, and so we will.

A Pennsylvania paper said that a men in town had been drunk thirty-five years, and over a score of citizens have claimed that it meant them But neither of them was the right one.

For two or three weeks past a terrible fire has been aging in the Shawangunk mountains, which traverse Sullivan, Orange, Delaware, Dutchess, and Madison connties, New York, and a portion of Pennsylvania. Whether the fire was started purposely or so identally is not known, but it has already descroyed property to the amount of several millions, and caused the loss of at least three lives, if not more. The whole section swept by the uncontrollable flames present a scene of utter desolation.

Transfer all markets

The True Wlitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1870.

Friday, 27-St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, V. Saturday, 28 - St. Philip Neri, C. Sunday, 29 - Sunday within Octave of Ascension. Monday, 30 - Of the Octave. Tuesday, 31-St. Angela Merici, V.

JUNE-1870.

Wednesday, 1-Of the Octave. Thursday 2 - Octave of the Ascension.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Irish Land Bill is still before the House of Commons. In the Lords, the Bill for legalsing marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been rejected. Press prosecutions are the order of the day in France, and in general the Government succeeds in getting a verdict.

We may shortly expect to hear interesting adings of the progress of the Red River expedition. The men of whom it is composed were at last accounts in good health and spirits, and though we do not expect that they will have to burn a single cartridge, we have no doubt that there is plenty of fight in them. The reports about a Fenian expedition seem to be much exaggerated, if not altogether groundless. Of Riel's intentions we are ignorant, but we expect that the wise, just and conciliatory policy of the Cartier-McDonald Cabinet will leave him with out a supporter, should be purpose to continue his opposition. As the course of the expedition will be anxiously followed by thousands in Canada, we may mention that the Messrs. Dawson Bros. of Great St. James Street, have just pub Jished a most excellent pocket map of the district through which the troops will have to march, and which we have much pleasure in commending to all who take an interest in the

The Guibord Case, in appeal, was brought up in the Court of Review on the 20th inst. It is expected to occupy the remainder of the term.

The want of rain in some parts of the country is causing a little uneasiness to the farmers .-Fires in the woods in the district of Ottawa have already done a good deal of damage.

It is confidently reported that Espastero has acrepted the Crown of Spain. The health of Sir John McDonald continues to improve. The Red River expedition is on the move. By latest instructions from the U. States authorities all vessels not carrying troops or munitions of war will be allowed to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

THE COUNCIL.

We have received through the N. Y. Catholic World-to whom we tender our thanks for its courtesy-a copy of the Constitution of Dogmas concerning the Catholic Faith, promulgated in the third Session of the General Council of the Vatican. The document being of great length, we content ourselves with publishing the text of the Canons :-

CANONS.

OF GOD THE CREATOR OF ALL THINGS. 1. If any one shall deny the one true God,

anathema.

let him be anathema.

seence of God, and of all things, is one and the out and keep away from holy church those errors same ; let him be anathema.

4. If any one shall say that finite things, both corporeal and spiritual, or at least spiritual things, are emanations of the divine substance;

Or that the divine essence by manifestation or development of itself becomes all things:

Or finally, that God is universal or indefinite Being, which, in determining itself, constitutes all things, divided into genera, species, and individuals: let him be anathema.

5. If any one do not acknowledge that the world, and all things which it contains, both spiritual and material, were produced, in all their third Public Session of the Vatican Council was

substance, by God, out of nothing:

Or shall deny that the world was created for the glory of God; let bim be anathema.

11. OF REVELATION.

1. If any one shall say that certain knowledge of the one true God, our Creator and Lord, can not be attained by the natural light of human reason through the things that are made; let him be anathema.

2. If any one shall say that it is impossible, or mexpedient, for man to be instructed by means of divine revelation in those things that concern God, and the worship to be rendered to bim; let him be anathema.

3. If any one shall say that man cannot, by the power of God, be raised to a knowledge and perfection which is above that of nature; but that he can and ought of his own efforts, by means of constant progress, to arrive at last to the possession of all truth and goodness; let him be anathems.

4. If any one shall refuse to receive for sacred and canonical the the books of hely Scripture in their integrity, with all their parts, according as they were enumerated by the holy Council of

Or shall deny that they are inspired by God; let him be anathems.

III.

OF FAITH.

1. If any one shall say that human reason is in such wise independent, that faith cannot be demanded of it by God; let bim be anathema.

2. If any one shall say that divice faith does not differ from a natural knowledge of God, and of moral truths; and therefore that for divine faith, it is not necessary to believe revealed truth on the authority of God who reveals it; let him be anathema.

3. If any one shall say that divine revelation cannot be rendered credible by external evidences ; and therefore that men should be moved to faith only by each one's interior experience or private inspiration ; let him be anathema.

4. If any one shall say that no miracles can be wrought; and therefore that all accounts of such, even those contained in the sacred Scripture, are to be set aside as fables or myths; or that miracles can never be known with certainty. and that the divine origin of Christianity cannot be truly proved by them; let bim be ana-

5. If any one shall say that the assent of Christian faith is not free, but is produced neces sarily by arguments of human reason; or that the grace of God is necessary only for living faith which worketh by charity let him be ana-

6. If any one shall say that the condition of the faithful, and of those who have not yet come to the only true faith, is equal, in such wise that Catholics can have just reason for withholding their a-sent, and calling into doubt the faith which they have received from the teaching of the church, until they shall have completed a scientific demonstration of the credibility and truth of their faith; let him be anathema.

IV.

OF FAITH AND REASON.

1. If any one shall say that divine revelation includes no mysteries, truly and properly so called : placed in admirable order, according to the debut that all the dogmas of faith may, with the aid of natural principles, be understood and demonstrated by reason duly cultivated; let bim be anathema.

2. If any one shall say that human sciences ought to be pursued in such a spirit of freedom that one may be allowed to hold, as true their assertions, even when opposed to revealed doctrine; and that such assertions may not be condemned by the church let him be anathema.

3. If any one shall say that it may at any time come to pass, in the progress of science, that the doctrines set forth by the church must be taken in another sense than that in which the church has ever received and yet receives them : let him be anathema.

Wherefore, fulfilling our supreme pastoral Creator and Lord of things visible and invisible; duty, we beseech, through the bowels of mercy of Jesus Christ, all the Christian faithful. and 2. If any one shall unblushingly affirm, that those especially who are set over others, or have besides matter nothing else exists; let him be the office of teachers, and furthermore we command them, by authority of the same our God 3. If any one shall say that the substance or and Saviour, to use all zeal and industry to drive and to spread abroad the pure light of faith.

And whereas it is not enough to avoid heretical pravity, unless at the same time we carefully shun those errors which more or less approach to it : we admonish all, that it is their duty to observe likewise the constitutions and decrees of this Holy See, by which wrong opinions of the same kind, not expressly herein mentioned, are condemned and forbidden.

We make some extracts from the Vatican:-"On Easter Tuesday the forty-sixth General Congregation met. On the 24th of April, the

the unanimous vote of all the assembled Fathers had been recorded, it was solemuly promulgated. The Constitution consists of eighteen canons, is becoming, and as we beseech you. which pronounce condemnation upon various modern errors on the following articles: "Of God the Crestor of all things; of Revelation; of Faith; of Faith and Reason." [These we have Princes, who feared the approaches of Revo-

nublished above. 7 lution more than the censures of the Church, are expelled one after another from their dom nions: more than forty, observes Perrone, having been driven into exile during the present century. while the Church survives all empires, king doms, and principalities, because to her alone belongs immortality.' And at this very hour, while the air is filled with the blasphemies of thousands, and almost all the statesmen of Europe, incorrigible in their concert and blindness, are either hostile or indifferent to the Church, and multitudes are plotting against ber or recruiting their ranks to reverse the defeat of Mentana; an old man sits in majesty in the Basilica of S. Peter, surrounded by the Bishops of all Christendom, and speaks of 'peace' as though be knew not fear, and confirms by his supreme Apostolic authority the decrees which the Princes and Judges of Israel submit to his irreform able sanction, and the world looks on in amaze ment at a spectacle which it cannot prevent or disturb, and knows not how to interpret. And all this happens because Jesus Christ is God, hecause when Peter said to Him, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God, He gave to His first Vicar that promise which only God could fulfil: 'Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build My Church.'

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF QURBET ON THE COUNT.
SION OF HIS RETURN FROM THE COUNT. NICAL COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN.

CHARLES FRANCOIS BAILLARGEON,

By the mercy of God and the favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Quebec, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne &c.

To the Glergy Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities, and to al the Faithful of our Archdiocese, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.

Finding ourself once more in your midst, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the sentiment which predominates in our heart, and which we also desire to express, before all things, is that of a lively and tender gratitude towards the Divine Goodness for all the blessings vouchsafed to us, during the long pilgrimage we have just accom-

It has been given to us, in effect, to assist at the Great Œcumenical Council of the Vatican: at that solemn assemblage of all the Chief Pas tors of the Church, under the eye and the au gust presidency of the Pastor of pastors, the successor of Peter, the Vicir of Jesus Christ !..

What an assemble, D arle Beloved Brethren s that of the eight hundred Bishops, brought to gether, at the call of their Chief, from the North, from the South, from the East, from the West and from all parts of the earth, to the Centre of Catholicity, the Evernal City!

How truly worthy of the admiration of angels and of men is the spectacle of these Princes of the Church, adorned with their sacred vestments grees of the holy bierarchy, in the immense and resplendent chapel of the right arm of the incomparable basilic of Saint Peter,-having at their head, in all the majesty of his sublime dignity and of his supreme au bority, the Pontiff King, the great and glorious Pius IX., whom they surround with their love and their most profound venera tion -bringing and presenting to Him the tri bute of respect, of submission and of filial piety of the two bundred and fifty millions of Christians of the whole world, who acknowledge Him for their common Father, and of whom they are the pastors and the faithful interpreters :—having all, among themselves, and with the Holy Father. but one heart and one soul,-like Him occupied with, and like Him treating of, the great interests of truth, of justice, of religion and of the salva tion of nations, and thus offering, in the ineffable union of their thoughts, of their design and of their action, to every man capable of understanding it, a sensible, a living, an immortal demon stration of the marvellous unity of the Church of Gnd.

What honor then for us, and what happiness to have been called not only to contemplate this great spectacle, but moreover to take part in this august assembly; to become part thereof and to labor, according to our strength, in concert with our brethren of the Episcopacy, at the eminent and truly divine work which it proposes to accomplish for the greatest glory of God, and for the salvation of his people !.. And this favorcould we, without ingratitude, overlook to-day, and dispense with inviting you to join us, that we may together return humble thanks to the Lord?

For it is as your Archbishop that we were called to this Council; it is on your account that held. The Sovereign Pontiff presided in person. God has granted us the grace to attend it; it is Or shall say that God orested them, not of and the number of Fathers present was 664. In our quality of chief pastor of your souls that his own will, free from all necessity, but through Mass was said by Cardinal Bilio, after which we have taken part therein; and it is also in the

a necessity such as that whereby he loves him- the prayers appropriate to the occasion were interest of the salvation of your souls that we recited, and occupied an hour. The dogmatic | have there labored A part of our happiness Constitution De Fide was then read, and, after redounds therefore to yourselves, and, for this reason, is it not just that you share our gratitude. and that you belp us to perform this duty, as it

To this first grace, which we have in common with all the Fathers of the Council, the Lord, in His infinite goodness, has been pleased to add another, most particular to us : despite the fatigues of a long journey, despite the extreme weakness of our constitution and of the exhausted state of our feeble temperament, despite the insalubrity. for us, of the Roman climate,he has not permitted | quit Rome. us to succumb: he has sustained us; he has preserved us, and brought us back to our dear country, with the cherished hope of being enabled to do something for his service and for yours..... Oh! that we are grateful to Him for this last favor, and that we feel constrained to thank Him!.... But we have the intimate conviction that it is through your fervent prayers, that it has been granted to us, and that it is to you, after God, that we are indebted for it. You therefore have a claim on our most sincere favorable to the defendants, was simply the pub. gratitude, vou also, Dearly Beloved Brethren, and we feel truly happy to be able to offer you vindication. bere the liveliest expression thereof.

The state of our health, it is true, has not permitted us to remain unto the end of the Council, as we would very much have wished, and it has caused us great pain to be forced thus to come away from it before the time. But we have needs been consoled by the consideration that such was the boly will of God, who did not deem us worthy to share longer the apostolic labors of that venerable assembly, and to witness prince of cut-throats, Mazzini, carried on his the glorious crowning thereof; and, let us say it in all simplicity, our sorrow has been greatly alleviated by the hope to see at last the end of our long sufferings; by the thought also of the 107 we would feel to see you once more; and finally by the desire to bring you sooner the Holy Father's Benediction.

This august benediction, which you, as well as we, value so much,—on the Sunday which preceded our departure from Rome, we knelt at the feet of His Holiness to request of him. The Holy Father loves with all particular love his children of Canada. He knows their spirit of faith and of piety, their love for the Holy Church and for his sacred person. You have again quite recently given him a shining proof of those pious and noble sentiments, by sending to him, as you have done, your beloved sons, those courageous children, who flew to his assistance with so much 107: who have left every where on their passage so beautiful a souvenir of their good conduct : who form to day in his little army the corps so distinguished and so brave of the Capadian Zouaves: generous and heroscal young men, who, one and all, burn with the desire to shed their blood in defence of the holy cause. This desire of their heart, worthy of their faith and of their valour, we may well proclaim, and we are happy to proclaim, it here, since be such a good and necessary thing in the case we have heard them ourself express it more than once. These soldiers without reproach, who, by their perfect discipline and by the example of their piety, bring so much honor as well on their religion as on their country and their families, and who, by all those goble qualt ties, have conquered the high esteem of their military chiefs: these Canadian Zouaves, in fine, have also become the object of the all special affection of the Saintly Pontiff; and, and it is easily understood, this paternal affection must naturally extend to their parents who have sent them, and to all their countrymen

It was therefore with all the marks of a tender affection, and with effusion of beart, that the Most Holy Father, rising and standing up, pronounced the following apostolic Benediction. which he has commissioned us to bring to you and to give you in his name, as we intend to give it to you this day, and by these presents:

"Benedictio Dei omnipotentis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti descendat super te, et auper omnes fideles tuos; super Clerum ac populum tuum ; super seminarium tuum, atque super universitatem et omnia collegia tua; super commu nitates et omnes domos institutionesque religiosas tuas, ac tandem super omnes parentes ac familias eorum; et maneat semper. Amen."

"May the Benediction of Almighty God, of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holv Ghost, descend upon you and upon your whole flock: upon your Clergy and upon your people; upon your seminary, your university and all your colleges; upon your communities, your religious hopses, and institutions; upon all parents and their families; and may it abide with them for ever and ever. Amen."

Such then is the benediction which the Holy Father has given you, with so much love, and which we have the happiness to day to bring to you from bim. It is the benediction of God himself, which, as the Vicar of Jesus Christ, he has the right to give to his children. God grant that we never render ourselves unworthy of it. that, according to his prayer and the paternal wish of his heart, it may thus eternally rest upon

(To be continued in our next.)

The Montreal Watness of 18th inst., quotes from an English paper, to show why Convents should be inspected by Government "Jacks," The reasons assigned are three fold:-

1.) "The Saurin case is only a year old, and no Protestant was concerned in it: yet it proved to demonstration that deadly cruelties may be, and are perpetrated in British Convents."

(2.) " The case of Barbara Ubryk is fresh in every one's memory Europe shuddered at the horror of it. Why then should there not be a trustworthy it. apportion of convents."

(3.) "Three ladies - (Egglish Protestants) - who were spending the winter in Rome were called upon perween eleast and twelve o'clock miquight of a tecent Thursday, by three soldiers and one police agent." After a short interval they were notified to

This is the stuft that passes with evangelicals for arguments. To it we reply :-

(1) In the Saurin case, not only was no case of cruelty made out against the Lady Superior, and Sisters of the Convent in question, but the learned Judge who presided at the trial, bicaself a Protestant, summed up strongly in their favor.

(2.) In the case of Barbary Ubryk, the insare Cracow nun, the result of a rigid scratiny and public trial under circumstances the most unlic acquittal of the Nuns, and their triumphant

(3.) The three English Protestant ladies at Rome were the tools of the revolutionists, and the agents through whom they carried on their guilty correspondence with their accomplices in Rome; much as a few years ago, there was in London a person called by courtesy a " gentleman," and who in fact was a member of the British House of Commons—by whose favor and connivance the "Apostle of the Dagger," and murderous intrigues in England against the rulers of countries in peace with England. The Pontifical Government might well have sent the "three ladies" to stand their trial, for their offence, and treated them to a taste of the discipline which the Yankee Government inflicted upon political offenders at the Dry Toringas, and which the British Government administers to O'Donovan Rossa, and other Fenian prisoners. It contented itself, however, with ordering them to leave Rome, and is therefore rather to be criticized for its lenity, than blamed for "bigotry" and " tyrangy."

But we forget ourselves; we are overlooking the fact, that, with Liberals and Evangelicals it is axiomatic that all manner of plots and conspiracies against Catholic Governments are lawful and praizeworthy; and that to the assassin, or suborner of assassins, who, like Mazzini, furnishes the money for the crime, and puts the dagger with a lap s lazuli handle, which he dare not himself grasp, into bands stronger than his own, all manner of sins shall be forgiven, if only his intended victim be a Papist; whilst no punish. ment is too severe for those abandoned Fenians, who dare to rebel against the majesty of the British Empire.

But may we be permitted to ask: if inspection of Gatholic ladies, and Convents, why should not the domiciles of evangelical editors, he subjected to the same process? why should not their inmates he submitted to the same inquisitorial proceedings, and compelled to answer any string of questions that it might please the visitors to propound? " Deadly cruelties," it can as well be argued in one case as in the other, "may be," and therefore "are perpetrated" in the private residences of the most evangelical and sleek-faced of men; whereupon a commission should at once issue to inspect, to smell, to ferret in the coalhole, to rummage amongst the dirty linen, to look under the beds, and to demand answers to such a string of questions as these:-

"Have you ever been bankrupt? and if so, how often?"

"To what extent have your creditors been losers? Have you ever been trusted with goods to sell on commission?"

"Have you ever been openly convicted of lying and slandering, and compelled by a Scotch nobleman to eat your own nasty words? Were you ever threatened with a horsewhipping?"

We need not continue our list; but the style of questions that might appropriately be put, will suggest themselves naturally to our readers. If the game of " Inspection" is to be commenced, let it be carried out fully and fairly; and by all means, we say, let the advantages of it be extended to those first, who are so anxious to apply them to Catholics and to Religious Houses.

The Montreal Wieness of the 19th May reproduces from the World some statistics of the operation of Protestant divorce laws as illustrated in the State of Ohio. They speak more eloquently in support of the Catholic position on the Marriage question, than the best sermon that ever was delivered.

From these statistics it appears that since 1868 to 1870 the number of divorces decreed by the Civil Courts in Onio have increased from 937 to 1 003; and that "the average of divorce to Marriage is as 1 to 28." "At this rate" continues the writer-" in ten years. Oblo allowing for the increase in population, will have 300,000 Marriages and 10,000 divorces . Is it not at

tie."

is a farce and nothing more to speak of the "Marriage tie" as existing to any community that on any pretence whatsoever admits divorce, concubinage legalized.

Himself has pronounced, and will doubtless inflict left the Court somewhat crestiallen." upon the adulterer and adulteress, even though they sin with the sanction of an Act of Parliament, civil tribunals of the land.

" We do not belong to the order"-of Freemanns safs the Daily News - but as an act of justice to proof, in past or contemporaneous history, that Pres spiracies against constituted anthority, or made themselves ar evil name "- Duily News, 20th inst.

We would respectfully invite our contemporary to study carefully the history of the 18th century, and he will therein find proofs that the Free Masons did play a very active and a very important part, in that great and terrible drama known as the French Revolution. Indeed the part they therein played was so important, and their action upon the course of event was so great and decisive, that Louis Blanc, the historian of that Revolution, and one certainly whom no one can suspect of sympathies either with the Church or the Throne, deems it necessary in the commencement of the second volume of his great work, to devote a special chapter under the caption of "Les Revolutionnaires Mystiques" to E'reemasonry, its origin, its organisation, its designs, and its effects on determining the direction, and force of the violent political and social tempest of the last century. "It is fit" says Louis Blanc, before commencing the parrative "the reader be introduced to the mine which revolutionists, very different in depth and activity from the encyclopedists, were then digging beneath the thrones and the alters."-Vol. ii., c. 3, p. 75.

He then gives us the history of Freemasonry; its origin, its three-fold degrees, and its great influence over European society towards the close of the 18th century. He says in the same chapter as that from which we have quoted :-

"But on the eve of the French Revolution Freemagonry had taken an immense development Spread over the whole of Europe it seconded the meditative genius of Germany, it shently agitated France and averywhere presented the image of a society based upon principles contrary to these of civil society."

And again, after having given the details, as far as he was free to give them, of the ceremonies and moer life of the Lodges, he asks " What could be better fitted to make men conspirators? and how could such an institution, as the crisis longed for by secrety in labor drew nigh, have tailed to furnish arms to the calculated prudence of the sectaries, to the genius of prudent liberty."

As it existed on the Continent, Louis Blanc in short tells us that Freemasonry was one, and a most important branch, because the most widely spread, of the mystical and revolutionary societies which aimed at the subversion of the Church and the Throne, of all the existing political and so cial systems of the world; for he adds in ex plaustion-of all these mystical and revolutionary Louis Blanc says all this not to throw odium on but in their honor, and to claim for them thershare in what he looks upon as the great and good work which the Revolution only partially effected, but the greater part of which is yet to THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-April, 1870 .be accomplished. To a certain extent the Re volution may have given Europe "Liberty"that is political liberty—and " Equality" -that is political equality. But "Fraternity," that is to say the social liberty, and the social equality, which was the main object of the mystical revolutionists, as distinguished from the "Doctrinaires" or Political Economists and the Encyclopedists-it has as yet failed in establish. ing. Superstition, that is to say, Christianity, still obscures the glorious light of reason; but still social inequalities, still the deadly principle of competition, and consequent struggle of man with and still are, digging their deadly mines. This lent acts, and violent language of the extreme or I testant dominancy there. We regret such folly. | Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.50 to \$5.52

masonry, as it exists in Continental Europe.

A WORD IN SEASON .- The Recorder, like and does not recognise the fact that only to a good and worthy magistrate, delivered the other sexual unions, which are essentially indissoluble, day a sound rebuke to the owners of houses of can the bonorable name of Marriage be applied. debauch, who live on the wages of prostitution. All other unions, that is to say all dissoluble One of these gentry-" a gentlemanly looking sexual unions are simply concubinage—legalized person"—as we read in the Witness, a specimen concubinage if you will, but still at their best of your respectable "gigdriving" bemanity, made his appearance as a witness in a case By this we do not mean to impugn the vali- pending before the Recorder's Court. His dity or sancuty of Protestant Marriage. God Honor plainly told him that, degraded as were forbid; all we mean is that, whenever and wherever the vile women the inmates of the houses in the "Marriage tie" is contracted, that tie, ell question; the proprietors who knowingly rented laws of man to the contrary notwithstanding, is those houses to bad women, and made their filthy todissoluble. The legislator may repeal his laws living off the wages of prostitution-were still against bigamy, and do away with all civil penal- more infamously culpable, and that their proper ties for the offence under certain circumstances, place would be inside the dock, in company with but he cannot alter the nature of things : he the unclean creatures to whom they leased their cannot dissolve the " Marriage tie," or by any property. "The gentleman," adds the Wisness act of his mitigate the penalties which God "to whom this unexpected lecture was addressed,

The following report of the Idaho Penitenand a decree in their favor from the highest tiary is a rich thing in its way, and reminds one of Uriah Heep's experiences of convict life, as detailed by David Corperfield : -

"The prisoners have formed a Bible class, and spend part of each day in reading and commenting says to Dany we must confess that we cannot recall any on the Scriptures" - easier and pleasanter work than picking cakum or breaking stones-" Two of the Masons have excited political strife, engaged in con- prisoners" so we are told ' who were pardoned, left the institution with great refuctance; and one of the inmates who attempted to rob an express wargon train, is now studying for the ministry, excecting to preach the gospel when he is set at liberty.

> We fear that there is little chance that the Yankee scoundre! Fletcher, and his worthy associate Ragner who conjointly committed the burglary on the premisses of Mr. Mussen will be brought to justice. The rascals got over the Lines with their booty, and it is said that their crime is one for which they cannot be extra-

The Dublin Freeman's Journal reportsdate not given - an interview of Mgr. Lynch, which will, on the dictation of the priests, in all Archishop of the newly erected Province of Toronto, with His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff, and during which the venerable prelate first named was presented with the pallium.

We have much pleasure in laying before our upon the same model. dressed by Mgr. the Archbishop of Quebec to this case as in some others, in ignorance, and the Clergy and Faithful of his Archdiocese upon through prejudice. the occasion of his return from Rome. We are It is not true that there has been any compact compelled much against our will, to divide this made or fulfilled. It is false that any grants of important document in two, but the conclusion shall appear in our next.

We have received the first number of a new saper printed in this city—the Weekly Times. Its aim is to be an Irish paper; in politics it will be independent, and it " will not aspire to the First, That the majority of the inhabitants of the character of a religious paper."

It is in contemplation to raise in Canada another detachment of Zounven for the service of His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur will, to the great regret of the citizens of Montreal, take his dedeparture from them on Tuesday next, the 31st inst. The Prince will take steamer at 9 a.m.

To Correspondents. - Again we are obliged to hold over some interesting communications. Poetry respectfully declined.

THE LONDON QUARTERTY REVIEW. - April 1870 - Messra Dawson Brothers, Montreal. This is a very excellent and interesting num ber, containing articles on the following subjects:-1. The English Bible; 2. Lanfrey's societies, the only religion was deism. Now Napoleon; 3. The Church to Wales; 4. Sir Charles Eastlake, and the English School of the Freemasons, of whose designs he heartily Painting; 5. Non - Historic Times; . The approves as a revolutionary Socialist himself; Education of the People; 7. Mr. Froude's Queen Elizabeth; 8. Appals of an Eventtel Mr. Morris, the Minister of Inland Revenue, Life; 9. Government Dealings with Irish Crime. at once met it with a frank-and unreserved

Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. We should call this a heavy number, or even dull. We give a list of the contents :- 1. The Viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence. 2. Juana la Loca; 3. M. de Paneri on Taxation. 4. Eastlake and Gibson. 5. Non-restraint in the Treatment of the Insane; 6. Smith's Tour in Portugal. 7. Reman's St. Paul. 8. The Epic of Arthur; 9. Ballot not Secret Voting. 10. Earl Russell's Speeches.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW. April, 1879 .- Quite a sensation has been created by a political article man for the very necessaries of existence, make | headed, " Is Ireland Irreconcilable?" which Wretched the human race; and still the earth is appears in the current number of the great Ca encumbered with those Thrones and those Altars | tholic periodical. The writer believes in a policy beneath which the Freemasons had long been, of conciliation, and warmly deprecates the vio-

ness as is Louis Blanc; and to a study of his as under :- 1. Janus and False Brethren; 2. into that territory as friends of the people; it is Well it is: but Ohio is not worse in this res- writings we respectfully commend the editor of Indian Theism; 3. Fra Paoli Sarpi; 4. M. pect than is every other non Catholic Community, the Daily News, would be wish to learn what Renoul's Reply on Pope Honorius; 5. Dr. for wherein it differs, it differs only in degree. It are the real tendencies and designs of Free- Molloy on Geology and Revelation; 6. Mr. Tennyson's Arthurian Poems; 7. The Minis- attempt Protestant domination and conquest of terial Education Bill; 8. Is Treland Irreconcilable? 9. Controversies on the Council; 10. Roman Documents; 11. Notices of Books.

> At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Saint Patrick's Banevolent Society, held in the Saint | that it bases all its argument on ignorance or Patrick's Hall, on Thursday, 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for respect for truth .- Montreal Gazette 20th Oatmeal, the ensuing six months:-

President-Mr George Murphy. Let Vice do-Mr Thos. Phelan. 2nd do do-Mr R P Bucke. Secretary-Mr J P Whelan. Assistant do - Mr H O'Connor. Treasurer - Mr James O'Farrell. Collecting Treasurer-Mr J Whitty. Asst. Col. do -Mr H Heaton. Committee of Inquiry - St Ann's Ward-Mesers J McLaughlin, John Filzgerald, John Tiadale.

St Antoine Ward - Mesers John Foley, S Grier.

St Lawrence Ward-Mr P Dillon. St Louis Ward-Messrs M Cavenaugh, B Emmerson.

St Mary's Ward-Mr A Purcell. West Ward-Messra John Burke, M Bergin. Centre Ward-Mr P Reynolds. East Ward-Mr E Spelman.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Cash on hand, November 1st, 1869.....\$1894 45 Cash received during the last 6 months. . . . 1054 14

Paid to widows and orphans....\$ 800 00 Misce laneous expenses and Rent 189 63 83 60 Paid for fureral expenses..... Paid as benefit to sick members. 231 00

> 1364 20 Balance on hand.....

The Montreal Witness recently published the

'THE REWARD OF TREASON .- The Ministry has carried out its secret compact with the Church of Rome. Nearly the whole New Province of Minitobih, except what is now in the possession of a Protestant miniority, is so fied up by reservations and confirmation of H. B. grants as to render it necessarilly a nearly solid French speaking Roman Catholic Province in the future, prohability, extend the parish and titbe system of Lower Canada over the new Province. And even this is not the worst. The rest of the vast Territory is to be, during its minority, under the management and control of the Government of Manitobab, probably to be formed into provinces

We protest against these statements fo our readers a translation of the Pastoral Letter ad- ultra Protestant contemporary. It speaks, in

> land have been recognised in Manitohah except those given for mere sites for churches and parsonages, which we in old Canada itself have not refused to recognise. It is false that the grants of a large reserve to the half breeds bave been given with this notion. Our contemporary and those who go with it, ignore, purposely we fear, for the sake of abusing the Government, five things :-Province of Manitobab are Protestants. Second, That of the half breeds, entitled to shares in the reserve, a large proportion are English-speaking and Protestants, and the proportion of lands to which they are entitled will pass into their hands, if they have the manhood to recognise both their parents and claim it. Third, That these lands once transferred to individuals, may be sold to anybody. Fourth, That the greater part of the emigration thither is likely to be from Protestant Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia and the United States, and not from Quebec. Fifth. That any pretended grant to any church other than the above, is subject to the decision of a court of law, no one ought to question legal in Red River affairs .- To:onto Globe. right. And we may add now a sixth, That a Protestant has been named Lieut - Governor, not likely to courtenance Roman Catholic usur pations on the one side, but so fair and honest a man as not likely to be a mere tool of partizans

on the other. O ir contemporary cannot, of course, be blamed for not knowing this last But it should have known, if at all well informed-and it should not bave spoken in ignorance in terms to inflame unchristian hatreds among christian men,-that no compact was ever entered into, and therefore, none could be fulfilled. When something like it was hinted at in the House of Commons. denial, which no one could rebut, or tried to do so. There re few better Protestants in Canada than he-not even excepting the conductors of The Witness. If they did not desire to gain an unjust end by untrue statements, that ought to have sufficed them. But we fear that, with them Protestantism is more that christian charity, their party more than truth. Protestantism and hatred of the priests has been made a thing to trade on. Is this not a case in which it has been done? Done, too, when everything-the state of our relations with the territory, the attitude of the chief of the Roman Catholic religion in the ter ritory, and of the enemies of our flag and of all religion without, showed to reasoning and honest men alike, the benefit and the necessity of conciliating prejudices and not inflaming them. I may sul The Wirness to foster prejudices and arouse ill blood, which will necessitate the expenditure of many needless millions to make Manitobah a part of the Dominion. It may be willing to add immensely to the burthen of our debt to promote its exaggerated notions of Pro-

best a farce to speak in Ohio of the " Marriage is the testimony of one so well qualified a wit- revolutionary party in Ireland. The articles are It is one thing to march a small body of men quite another to fight our way in as conquerors of its more warlike inhabitants. We prefer to grant fair play to Roman Catholics, and send a small force—(only really as Police)—rather than the North West by so large an army as will be necessary for the purpose-and we appeal to the whole common sense of the Dominion for a judgment between us. Not less, truly, than our contemporary are we opposed to exorbitant Roman Catholic claims. We differ only in thisfalsehood, and we on knowledge of facts and a

> RESCUED FROM DROWNING .- Shortly after six o'clock on Saturday morning, three brother were rowing in a hired skiff just above the Grant Trunk Whart, and endeavouring to pass under one of the arches of the Victoria Bridge, as the struck the current, which is exceedingly rapid a this point, the boat was caught by it and upset One of the young men was an excellent swimmer and reached the shore in safety; but his two younger brothers clung to the boat, which fortu nately was turned uppermost, and were floater down the stream. The unlucky boat soon came to grief upon the rocks which were protruding it all directions, and was rapidly going to pieces when Wm. Askew came to the rescue of the half drowned lads in his skiff. He had been tole of the danger the boys were in, and leaving hi home and bed, in Forfar street, went to the res cue. The youths, shivering and dripping were once on shore, taken to Askew's house where the turned into the bed he had a short time before turned out of, and in about an hour were so fa recovered as to be able to go home in a carriage On the previous Saturday night. Askew, who is a smith in the employ of the Grand Trupl Railway Company, rescued two young men from drowning near the old Grand Trunk Wharf, an in gratitude for this service, they presented him a few dars ago with a volume of the Britise Workman, richly bound in Morocco.

THE ROUTE TO THE NORTH WEST.

The following statement of the route to be take by the troops in going to Red River, and the distance between the various points on the road, will be general interest for some months to come, especial to the friends of the volunteers. Out it out, it wi be referred to very frequently :-

From Collingwood Steamer through Lake Huron and Superior to Fort William in Thunder Ray, Lake Superior..... 510

March, boat and swamp, to Dog Lake..... Next stage along Dog Lake and River..... Through Prairie Middle Savanne Portages (boats must be drawn by horses and oxen,) then down Savanne River to Lace des Mille Lacs Across Lake to the Seine..... Through Seine to Erie Steel River..... Down River to Rainy Lake

Boats are left..... Then over prairie, due west wooded and Swampy..... Open prairie to Fort Garry.....

Total distance from Collingwood.......

We understand that Mr. Thomas Howard, of this city, a military school cadet and Captain in the mourned by a large circle of sorrowing friends and Royale, has received the appointment of Paymaster relatives, aged 35 years. Requiescat in pace. in the Quebec Rifle Battalion, detailed for service in the North West, and leaves for beadquarters immediately. The appointment is a very satisfactory one. Mr Howard being eminently qualified for the responsible position he has been selected to fil. - Gazette.

It is evident that the Algoma did not pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal a day too scon; and her fortunate escape from detention, should the absord proceedings of the United States Government be persisted in, will prevent more than temporary delay or inconvenience from arising to impede the journey of the troops or the conveyance of munitions of war to Thunder Bay, A telegram from Chicago reasserts that the Fenians are bent on mischief at Red River. and that armed bodies of them are at St. Paul and other points with the view of attacking General Woisley's Force, or. as one despatch puts it, pre-venting its landing at Fort William. We still incline to the opinion that the want of means of transport and subaistence, for which they are said to be waiting -two slight necessaries to any great military expedition - will prove an insuperable difficulty in the way of any efforts on a bold scale to intervene in

It has been definitely decided to abandon the land route from Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry, and follow instead the Winnipeg river into Winnipeg lake, and then down the river to Fort Garry. This route has been adopted to avoid the swamps on the direct land route which would be deleterious to the health of the men, and afford ample opportunity for skirmshing attacks, and to prevent all chances of a collision with the Fenians, by throwing between them and the Canadian force such a stretch of country that no disorganized force, such as the Fenians, could possibly march over. The troops will encamp under canvass for a fortolight, or until the arrival of other contingents. A wan thought to be a Fenian spy came on board the Chicora at Collingwood and narrowly escaped lynching.

A patent hay-fork swindler, named Cook, has been arrested on the cars at Ingersoll on his way to Suspension Bridge. The St. Thomas Home Journal says he had been travelling the western counties as the agent of one Morey, of Windsor, who had a valuable patent right for a hay-fork. Cook was in the habit of taking \$150 promissory notes, payable in a year, in every case to be returned to the maker if a clear profit of \$300 were act made by the purchaser of the township right. The bait took and many notes were made, but as time passed the farmers got suspicious and telegraphed to Windsor and Hamilton, the factory being plausibly located at the latter place, but no Morey was known at either places. In the meantime Mr. Claris, of St. Thomas, warrant for Cook, who was followed by the constable to Ingersoll, where the was agrested and taken to St. Thomas for examina-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 24, 1870; Flour-Pollards, \$3 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$8 40

\$3 60; Fine \$3,75 to \$3 90; Super., No. 2 \$4,00 to 4 10; Superfine \$4 30 \$4,35; Pancy \$4 70 to 34,80; Extra, \$4 80 to \$4,90; Superior Extra \$4,85 o 5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.15 to \$2.20 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$3.90 to 440.

Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0,95

Seconds, \$0,00 to \$5,00; Thirds, \$0,00 to 410. First Pearls, 6,75 to 6 20.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess. 27.50 to 28.00 :-Thin Mess \$25.00 ; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00. BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c -good per choice

Western bringing 15c. to 16c. CERESE, per lb.-14 to 15c. LARD, per lb .- 14c.

Barley per 48 lbs. - Prices nominal, -- worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50.

PEASE, per 66 lbs.-\$0.80.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. May 24, 1870

or (may 11, 1010;	
a l	Wilson complete and order		8. d. 8 da	
b	Flour, country, per quintal		13 0 to 12 6	
	Ostmeal, do	• • • •	11 0 to 12 0	
	Indian Meal, do	* * * *	9 6 to 19 0	
	Rye-Flour, do	• • • •	00 0 to 00 0	
	DAIRY PRO	DUCE.		
er [Batter, fresh, per lo		1 3 to 1 6	
re l	Do, salt do (inferior)	••••	0 10 to 9 11	
	Cheese, do	• • • •	0 9 to 0 10	
d			0 0 10 0 10	
r l	FOWLE AND	GAKE.	'	
y	Turkeys (old), per couple		10 0 17 6	
	Do (young), do		0 0 to 0 0	
at	Geese, do		6 0 to 10 0	
t.	Ducks, do		4 0 to 6	
ar	Do (wild), do		0 0 ta 0 0	
o l	Fowls, do		3 0 to 4 0	
	Chickens, do		C 0 to 6 0	
1:	Pigeons (tame), do	• • • •	1 C to 1 6	
ed [Partridges, do		3 9 to 4 6	
18	Hares, do	••••	1 6 to 2 6	
in	Rabbits, (live) do		0 0 to 0	
	Woodcock, do		0 0 to 0 0	
9,	Salpe, do		0 0 to 0 0	
ie	Plover, do			
ld Ì	TARM		0 0 to 0 0	
is	Beef, per lb		0 4 to 0 9	
	Pork, do	• • • •		
: ~ 		••••		
е,	Mutton, do	• • • •	0 5 to 0 6	
y	Lamb, do	••••	0 5 to 0 6	
re	Year per lb	••••	0 6 to 0 7	
	Beef, per 100 lbs		\$5.00 to 8.0	
ar	Pork, fresh de	• • • •	\$9.00 to 10.00	
e.	GRAIN	r		
10	Barler, do (dew)	••••	3 6 to 2 9	
k	Peas, do		3 0 to 3 6	
1		••••	1 6 to 1 8	
m	Buckwheat, do		2 3 to 2 6	
ıd	Indian Corn, do		36 to 39	
m	Rye, do		0 0 to 9 🕡	
h	Flax Seed, do		7 2 to 7 B	
46	Timothy, do		12 6 to 13 0	
	MIBURLLAN	BUOF.		
-	Potatoes per bag		3 9 to 4 4	
	Turnips do		0 0 to 0 6	
	Onions, per minot,		0 0 to 0 a	
30	Maple Syrup per gallen		0 0 60 0	
	Honey		0 0 to 0 .	
ce of	Lard, per lb		0 11 to 1 6	
	Eggs, fresh, per dozen	••••	1 3 to 1 8	
ly ill	Haddock	• • • •		
111	[••••		
	Maple Sugar, per lb	••••	0 6 to 0 8	
88.	Cappies, per ustrei	• • • •	\$4.50 to \$6.	
	Hay, per 100 bundles,	• • • •		
	Straw	••••	50,00 to \$6,00	

Birth.

In this City, on the 18th lostant, the wife of Mr. J. Cox, of H. M. Customs, of a daughter.

Married.

In Mars, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. K. A. Campbell, Mr. A. A. Bethune, Teacher, late of Kenyon, Glengarry, to Miss Hannah Tyrell, from the City of Dublin, Ireland. The happy couple left by the evening train to spend the honeymoon in the For West.

Died.

In this City, on the 17th inst., Catherine Cecilia Donovan, aged 16 years and 7 months, daughter of Mr. T J. Donovan, Tanner.

In Cobourg, on Sanday evenior, 15th inst, after a short but peinful illness, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. John O'Neill, merchant desply regretted and

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· · · I only regret that I did not sooner know that an instrument of so much beauty and perfection could be had in England. I have usually had, for illustrating my lectures, a good Alexandre Harmonium, but the superfority of your Organs over any Harmonium I ever met with is really marvelous. I was never before so charmed with an instrument."

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FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 17 .- The party of the left centre to which belonged three ministers who have just resigned, is to be immediately reconstructed. The new Cabinet is viewed with considerable astonishment and no little dissaturfaction.

The French Government has officially notified Greece, that if Brigands capture Frenchmen, Greece shall pay the ransom.

The Constitutional, semi-official organ, demands that the laws be applied in their rigor to the cases of all who attack the constitution, and that full penalties be visited on the members of the International Workingmen's Society, convicted of creating disorder.

The police continue the search for and arrests of the parties connected in the late conspiracy. A native of Belgium, discovered during the election among the voters at one polling place, was arrested, and has since been sent out of the country.

PARIS, May 18 .- The Corps Legislatif met to-day and proceeded to count and verify the vote on the Plebiscitum. When the result was declared, the members of both Centres and of the Right received the announcement with shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur.'

Jules Simon approached the Tribune and endeavored to make some observations, but the Chamber refused to hear him. He then sub mitted an interpellation on the manner in which the election has been conducted and took his seat.

The Chamber then separated, with renewed cries of ' Vive l'Empereur' from the majority.

To day's morning papers have a great deal to say about the new attentat, and the Gaulois and Figaro gives cuts of the shells agreeing, in the main, with the description in the Tribunaux. To use a homely comparison, they are like muf fins or teacakes, with a depression or hollow in the centre of each side, and the points sticking out round the circumference, to which the bandle also is fixed. A vertical section shows nearly the form of a dumb-bell, with the rivetting bolt, which holds together the two halves, passing through the centre. According to the very minute description given by the Figaro, the cast aron of which they are made is of excellent quality." It had been thrice melted, and upon this is based a supportion that the claudestine manufacturers had made use of old cast iron in prefer ence to pig iron, of which the purchase might have attracted notice or have led to their being traced .-The moulds must have been the work of a very skil ful hand, supplied with excellent tools. The grooves for the passage of the pegs or nails are also very well wrought. In short, the conspirators seem to have had at their disposal an expert ironfounder, a good mould-maker, and somebody skilful in the adjust ment of such engines. The papers found show that a chymist was engaged in the plot. But the smith's work is bad; the bolts are such as could be bought at any shop, but they are badly inserted; the nails are common, and broken with a hammer; the handle, with which the shell was to be thrown, is ill-made, and too small to admit more than three fiegers of | Sixty inspectors incessantly keep wath over the but any ordinary man's hand. Owing to the deficiency in these respects, the shells, when loaded, would be dangerous to handle, so much so that it is supposed the intention to handle, so much so that it is suppesed the intention was to throw them from windows. An absurd report was spread that it was intended to blow up the Tuileries and some of the public buildings. The conspirators seem to have had a double design, for Babrie (or Seaury, as some spell it) had a six-chembered revolver, and it is said that a letter was found upon him bearing the London postmark, and signed Gustave Flourens cong the most minute instructions for the sasses instion of the Emperor

The Figure of Saturday gives some details of the arrest of Baure, for whom the police had been search ing for two or three days as he was known to have left London for Paris early in the week. He was taken in the apartment of a women in the Burte des Monline, and immediately conveyed to the prison of Mazas. A sum of 100£, a loaded six chambered revolver, and a letter signed Gustave Flourens' were found upon him. Flourens, who was a contributer to the Marseillause, and who is now in London to avoid an imprisonment to which he has been condemned for contumact, in that letter gives most minute and complete instructions for the murderous at tempt. Baure, when arrested, made a full con-fession of his designs, and indicate three other persons as being concerned in the plot. who were immediately taken into custody. The 1001, found upon him, he said had been given to him that morning to assist him in the perpetra tien of his crime and to aid him in subsequent flight. Later in the day the police arrested another man at Belleville, against whom grave auspicions are entertained, but the man resisted, and calling for help to a captured Republican, a number of roughs came to his assistance, fell upon the officers. and succeeded in rescoing the prisoner. A guard on the Northern Railway has also been arrested, upon a charge of having undertaken to bring into France from Belgium a large number of revolvers which were ordered of a manufacturer at Liege for French Republicans.

The sorrowful truth is, the Revolutionary party have demonstreed France. Legal and pacific op position has there lost the courage of its convictions, and renounces all hope of acting up to its principles Liberty feels that it no chance against licence. It is only the strong hand of personal rule which can, at its pleasure, either check it or humor it or show it indulgence. We do not know ourselves what we should have to do in this country if the cheirman of a public meeting were to read an indictment agains. the Sovereign, proposing that 'sentence of Ceath should be passed upon ber, and that the sentence should be commuted into the galleys for life, in consideration of those bumane Republican principles which tend to do away with capital punishment., Yet the French Government, which arrested the olber day one Lermins, or L'Harminer, for having brought forward an acte d'accusation against Charles Louis Bonaparie commonly called Nipoleon Ill.'- concluding with 'the French Propie's sentence condemning the said. Charles Louis Bona-parts to imprisorment with hard labour for life!—is very much in that predicament, unable, to see that such excess must either be absolutely ignored and treated with contempt, or else that they must be visited with such a punishment as will, at least make the people aware of their criminality.

If we now say that, in 1870 as in 1851, it is the solemnly declared against it, we must not be und r-Stood to share their lears or to approve their resolu-That France prefers personal rule to a Republic, a Nanoteon to a Rochefort, is a point which it requires no Plebicite to clear up; but that does

despotism may best be tempered by Plebisciles. The result of an appeal to the people under the pressure of such terrors as baunt, the French voters at the present moment can scarcely be considered a fair index of their real wants and tendencies. Whatever improvements the new Constitution may actually introduce in the policy of the French Government, that Government will continue to stand on the same principle on which it always stood - the demoralization of the sound Liberal party and the readmess of the mass of the people to accept order without any certain guarantee of liberty, rather than establish a liberty which, in their apprehension, may lead the way to revolution. But at the time of the formation of the January Ministry we were led to hope not only that order was to be made consistent with liberty, but that liberty itself was to be so constituted as to become the best security against revolution. If the Emperor obtains as large a majority as he anticipates, if, above all things, he obtains the votes, be they few or many, that are really worth having, there will be so many of them given ad terrorem and so many ad misericordism, that we shall not be able to say to what extent he may have to be congratulated upon the favourable result .- Times.

MILITARY VOTERS - Referring to the participation of the army and navy in the Plebiscitum La Marseillaise drows the following picture of the process: - In order to prepare soldiers become citizens, care is taken to send off to Algeria all those who may be sus rected of having attended any public meeting. Those who are found reading democratic journals are confined in the gard-room. Punishments and outrages are showered upon those who are suspected of independence. When the day of voting arriver, there will be prepared in each barrack a ballot-box or a register Around the ballot-box or register will he ranged the body of officers. The orders of the day will tell the soldier to vote 'Yes.' Then the roll will be called, and one after another, with head erect and body stiff and one hand on the seam of the trousers, the soldiers will bring to the urn of the register the 'Yes' of which the Empire stands in need.'

FOOD IN PARIS - The French do not enjoy their food without suspicion any more than we do, but they seem to take toberably energetic measures towards securing the purity of the articles they consume. A French journalist, wandering about what he calls the 'bam fair,' says he suddenly became aware of a great tumult not far from him and, turning to ascertain the cause, perceived a care which appeared to belong to some employes of the prefect of police, and which was fast filling with hams, sansages and other savoury articles, amid much laughter and plenty of 'chaff.' This operation came to an end, and the agents of the prefect were about to retire, when curiosity prompted the amused spectator to enter into conversation with one of them respecting this strange scene. Sir,' said this individual with bonest pride, 'Paris has no idea of the services we render it. But for us the population would be decima'ed. You see, Sir, that in a town like this, in which you must satisfy nearly 2,000,000 appetites daily, the supply of the public need offers facilities for imposition which would lead to universal fraud if some measures were not taken. Everything that can be eaten or drunk tempts the cupidity of adulterators. It would be well if innocuous frauds alone were perpetrated. He who adulterates coffee with chicory, chestuats, acorns, potato, bestroot, carrot, turnip, maize, can give no one gestric fever, but some will employ ground bricks? Oil may be adu'terated in 38 different ways. As to this it needs only to be remarked that Paris consumes more than a million litres of salad oil; but only 100 000 litres at most of eal olive oil find their way to the capital. Wh t is he rest made of! Truffles are made at will with yams, mushrooms, and even cork. In the lowest class of restaurants you find cats', horses', and even rats' flash cooked. Yes Sir, without continual supervision continual mishaps would occur. This supervision is exercised in the most varied forms. chere' mest : wine-tasters are employed to judge of the beverages sold in 3.000 Parismo publichouses. At the Halle 70 persons are employed sciely to as certain, by holding eggs up to a lighted candle, whether, they are fresh enough for consumption. As to ourselves, Sir, we form part of the scenting-out brigade. It is our duty to discover by the smell the condition of all sorts of estables offered for sale. We begin our work every d.y at 8 o'clock, gener-lly arranging not to pass over the ground sheady reconnoired by our colleagues; but this we sometimes have to do, as those tradesmen whose goods have een lately overhanled are very apt to think hemselves safe, and take advantage of their fancied security to make dishonest profits. In 12 months we visited 2,500 establishments, and we have to bring about 20 solions a week against dishonest tradesmen All comes under our jurisdiction - tainted meat, rotten fruit, milk adulterated with horses' brains whiting, &c This is not all; we have to extenine the state of the kitchen utensils in the 5,800 res taurants, sating-houses, and table d'hotes of the capital, otherwise verdigris would claim a yearly tribute of victims.'- Pall Mall Gazatte.

SPAIN.

Madrid, May 17 .- Espartero bas written a letter to Prim declaing the candidacy for the crows on account of his great age.

The Cortes has passed a bill authorizing civil mar riage by a vote of 142 year to 34 mays.

The press continues to urge the setlement of the throne, and the anxiety in political circles for the termination of the provisional status daily in-

The news from Spain is important, though conflicting. Deepatches received from Madrid direct report that the Council of Ministers have determined to confer upon Regen: Serrano the Royal attributes, if no candidate for the Throne is found within a rea sonably short time. On the other hand, some con. inental news agencies have just forwarded telegrams to the eff of that the Regency will thrust the Crown upon Espartero, in default of any other solu tion of the situation. It is believed in some quarters that his resolution to decline the Crown is not ab solutely final.

ITALY. PIEDMENT.-The situation continues as dangerous as it is possible to be short of a revolution. Two more borriole murders bave taken plece at Ravenna, which city appears to be the very beadquarters and cen re of the Sect; the victime are brothers, respectable citizens and fathers of large families General Robilant has recurned suddenly to Florence, in conerquence it is said of an attempt at assessination. At Milan the police have discovered large deposits of arms and ammunition, so considerable as to secessitate their rem vel in the military foorgons. Plots for the revolutionizing of the army exist in every regiment and maintain the Government in a perpetual state of alarm Even the official press is shaken in its optim at view of matters while the Democratic and the Catholic journals make no secret of the approaching catastrophe. . Tablet.

In Italy we have the terrible contrast of murder, theft, and irreligion. Two respectable citizens of Ravanna have been assessinated by the agents of the sent since i wrote to you. Seizures of large maga sines of Orsini bombs, cartouches, and ammunition beve taken place in Milan, and the revolutionary dread of revolution which favours the Emperor's party boast (and with perfect truth) that the police Plebiscitary scheme, and wins over to it Count Daru are ignorant of ninetenths of their resources and that and other high-minded Liberals, who had at first no effort of the Government will stay the proclams

tion of the Red Republic in Italy. Let your Catholic readers follow carefully the events of Florence, Milan and Bologno. They are directed from the same centres as the revolutionary movements in France, the Fenian societies in Ireland

order. It is they who have destroyed Catholic Poland, who are working through the unnational and sanguinary seets of Russis, who are the instigators of Armenian schiems, of Yankee filabustering, and of every low, lawless, and wicked enterprise over the whole world, and their first, and principal object is the destruction of the Pope's royalty, temporal and spiritual. Therefore, let none of your intelligent readers, and no readers are more so than my northern fellow-countrymen, imagine that because I speak of events and tendencies far south of the Dee and the Hamber, they have no interest in them. Not only the Catholic, but the honest Protestant, has a direct interest in watching and stemming the tide of continental democracy, especially when they re-member that the friends and allies of Maz-zini and Garibaldi, are still in office as ministers of England, and that what they have encouraged in Italy will come home to England. That what has been done against Pins IX, may be visited on our own beloved and noble Queen and her dynasty. That the same men who are favouring revolutions in Rome are those who would drag the daughters and sisters of our proudest old Catholic houses before allay tribunal, to featisfy the brutal curiosity of a Murply and Newdegate. It is in the Mazzinian press that the libels on convents commenced in Italy, long before the tide of calumny reached England The ignorance of Foreign public opinion (which always has its re action, however, tardy at home) is a positive evil for Catholics. -Cor. of Northern Press. A MAZZINIAN CONSPIRIOR IN MILAN. - For some

time the attention of the police had been directed towards certain mysterious proceedings in a house situate in the immediate neighborhood of the Doomo. A floor had been rented by a self-styled professor of mathematics for the purpose of preparing students for their university degree. It soon became known that these scientific evenings in the Piszza del Duo me were in reality devoted to the manufacture of projectiles and other instruments of destruction, to be used at the next Mazzinian rising. The circumstance that large quantities of explosive matter were stored upon the premises rendered great precaution necessary, for the mathematicians would naturally have as little scruple in blowing up the neighborhood in case of a surprise as they would have had in doing the same thing in obt der co to orders from Lugano or elsewhere. At last a good opportunity presented itself; the premises were known to be empty one night at eleven o'clock; the agents of the questura took possession of the place and proceeded to draw up their inventory of the contents. While they were thus employed one of the young aspirants for distinction in the exact sciences. or, perhaps, their 'coach' himself, came to the landing, and was seized by one of the agents who was lying in wait for stray arrival. The newcomer was however, too quick for his assailant, wrested himself from his grasp, and drawing forth : revolver, fired, striking the agent in the thigh, and then disappeared like lightning down the narrow staircase, leaving, however his hat behind him, and carrying away the marks of a blow hastily dealt at bis hand with a short bludgeon by the wounded man By the help of these indications the man was

subsequently found and taken into custody. Shortly afterwards the King's procurator repaired to the spot and an artillery waggon was laden with all the materials that came to light. They consisted of a great quantity of powder, lead, and moulds for bullete, percussion caps, and a vast store (ingente quantital of cartridges ready for use. Warrants were then issued for the capture of four individuals known to be habitual frequenters of the house. -Among these was a certain Dujardin, who was at once suspected, and afterwards clearly proved to be the here of the scuffe with the police agent. He is a young man of basely 23 years, connected with an iron foundry in a suburb of Milan. At the moment of his arrest he was found in possession of a twelve shot revolver, all the chambers of which, except one were still loaded. The books and papers found on the premises were at once carried off to the questura. Doj rdin was then taken to the hospital, confronted with the police agent, who lies in a very serious ata'e, and positively identified as the person who had fired at him. The three other men taken into custody are notorious 'destructives.'

Florenc, May 17 .- The entire reduction and submission of Neapoltion insurgents is reported to the war office this morning.

Troops have been sent to Viterbo, to prevent the band of insurgents who had rebelled against the Italian Government, from crossing into the Papal territory with arme in their hands.

Rome. May 17 .- The canonization of Christopher Columbus is contemplated.

GREECE

The King of Greece and an immense crowd at ended the innerals of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Herbert in Athens. The greatest bonours and respect were paid by all classes. A portion of the brigand band has been captured, and nine of its members have been executed. The rest of the gang are being pursued, and the Turkish Government has undertaken to hand them over to the Greek authorities, should the culprits cross the frontier. The Minister of War. General boutzo, has resigned.

RISING IN THE WORLD. - You should bear constantly in mind that nine-tenths of us are, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to earn our livelihood by the sweat of our brow. What resson have we then to resume that our children are not to do the same? If they be - as now and then one will be - endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those powers may have an opportunity of developing themselves ; and if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to us or to them. Nor does it heno follow that the descendants of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upward is steep and long to to be sure. Industry, care skill, excellence in the present parents lay the foundation of a rise under more favorable circumstances for the children. The children of these take another rise; and by and by the desendants of the present laborer become gen tlemen. This is a natural progress. It is by attempting to re-ch the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world; and the propensity to make such attempts has been cheriabed and encouraged to the strange projects that we have witnessed of late years for making the laborerer virtuous and happy by giving them what is called education. The education we speak of consists in bringing up children to labor with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to teach them how to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example of industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and nestness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they contrary practices; to let them always see a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the goods of others by vio lent or fraudulent means, and to keep far from their minds all the inducement to hypocrisy and deceit,

Man in Love - There is something very cruel in the contempt with which women, as a rule, lock upon a man who is in love. One might have thought that compassion (which is nearly skin to contempt, however, with many people) would have been a more appropriate feeling; but it caunot be denied, that a man is never less a hero with the woman of his acquaintance, than when he is des perately in love with some particular woman. If it be his good fortune to have inspired a similar attachment in the bosom of the young person who has uplet his reason, she, out of all her sex may be inclined to see something fine and noble in Ayer's Pills.—Glasgow [Ky] Free Press not prove that France prefers personal rule to all and the great Irish centres of England, and have one be inclined to see something fine and noble in other forms of Government, or that she thinks that common worl—the destruction of religion and social his devotion, but your ordinary woman — and

above all your extraordinary woman, who has some power of satire, and loves to revenge the weakness of her sex by laughing at onrs - cannot help regard. ing a lover as a silly person, who has caught a fever which is about as ridiculous as the messles are to a grewn up man. In novels the case is quite otherwise; and nothing in fiction attracts the sym pathy of woman so much as a perfect abandonment to a wild and impetuous affection, with the speciacle of a rhetoric-leving young man conquering every difficulty, and overcoming all manner of obstacles for the acks of his awestheart. But in actual life, a man finds himself compelled to keep a strict watch over any exhibitions of affection he may be inclined to indulge in, and if he does not, the women of his The aforesaid FRANCIS MURRAY, acquaintance look upon him as a 'softy,' and shrug their shoulders in a highly humorous way over his folly. As for the modern young lady, she conceals her affection so thoroughly that you would almost imagine she had none.

BEAUTIFUL Swiss Cusrow. - The horn of the Alps is employed in the mountainous districts of Switzerland not solely to the sound of the cow call but for another purpose, solemn and religious. As soon as the sun has disappeared in the valleys, and its last rays are just glimmering on the snowy summits of the mountains, the herdsmen who dwells on the loftiest takes his horn and trumpets forth: 'Praise God, the Lord !' All the herdsmen in the neighborhood take their horns and repeat the words. often continues a quarter of an honr, while on all sides the mountains echo the name of God. A solemn stillness follows; every individual chers his secret prayer on bended knees and uncovered head. By this time it is quite dark 'Good night!' trumpets forth the herdsman on the loftiest summit. 'Good night!' is repeated on all the mountains from the horns of the bersman and the clefts of the rocks. Then each eies dowd to rest.

PROMPTRESS. - Promptness is a cardinal virtue. Nothing noble in life can be achieved without it. With it all things are possible. Before it all difficulties verish, all obstacles disappear. prompt men is the successful men. He takes time by the forelock. The opportunity comes and he seizes it. Luck is on his side. The force of nature takes his part and acts with bim .-Promptness is not rashness. It never acts blindly. It dose not waste its strength in random blows. It strikes at the right moment, and in the right place. It is a wide-awake faculty. It sees clearly and acts a wise decision. It does not put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day.

BEGIN AT THE ROOT!

Local disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint mustb changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alterative ever compounded is the medicine to be used. Costivness is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver pruduce constipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptrms and source of the disease removed togethea. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA Should used at same time, which will insure a cure more speedily than by the

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

Thousands of Promising Youths, of both sexes, go down to untimely graves from general debility and weakness, who might be saved by fortifying their systems with Iron. The Peruvian Syrup is an Iron Tonic prepared expressly to supply this vitalizing preparation of Iron that will assimilate at once with

WIRRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Little think | Deminion of Canada Subscribers. to avail themselves of the empirical beautifiers'of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin. From the time of the Borgias to the present day, it has been well un-cerstood by the initiated that the pure essence of romotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sanative nature are employed. In addition therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the caticle of all eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, whiteness and transparency.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp bell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealors in Medi-

Beware of counterfeits; always sek for the legitimate Morray & Lanman's Florida Water, pre pared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

SCROFULA ENTIRELY CURED. Kingston, C. W., June 17, 1864.

Gentlemen,-It gives me much pleasure to inform

you of the good effects derived from the use of Bristol's Bares parilla

One case in particular has been brought under my notice, in which a person was entirely cured of Scrofula by taking nine bottles. Owing to delicacy of parties in not wishing their names to appear in print, withhold them, but can satisfy any one who may wish to make further inquiries upon calling at my

I remaio, yours very truly.
ROBERT WHITE, Druggist, 42 Princes street.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamplongh & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell& Do, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; comperition has been thought impossible since the Mesers. 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 superority of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith, In another column.

Our modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged clozged, and labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it and buth sink, or are decressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system - cleanse the blood - take | delphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price - 45c:

A Company of Marie Control

CANADA. PRO. OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

No. 1115.

DAME MATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Francols Xavier Piche, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and now wife of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said Oity

Plaintiff,

T8.

Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instiinted an action for separation of property against the Defendant.

O. AUGE, Plaintiff's Attorney. Montreal, April 1870.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL

396 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknow. ledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while Jielding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the case with which they are dishensed the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathisits, Homscepathists, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c, with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he remains

Their obedient servant J. A. HARTE, Druggist P.S. - Early in this month the GLASGOW DRUG HALL will be removed to No 400, two doors west of present stand.

LOVELLS

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE. - Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely dis-tinct 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 36, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to 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 off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date

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

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMISION DIRECTORY:

Deminion of Others Dani	PCTIPO	431
United States	do	12 Gold.
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Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71.....\$4 60 Province of Quebec Directory, 1870 71...... 4 00 Province of Nova Scotia Directory 1870 11... 3 00 Province of New Branswick 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 ap-

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

BANKRUPT SALE.

THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE,

OF

W. B. EOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES

AT

3 9 5

NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY. THE Balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles for the use of the Clergy and Religious Commanity, will be sold without reserve at reduced prices until the 15th day of August vext, after which date the Shop will be closed, and the business discontinued.

By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgo's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Phila-D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Montreal.

WANTED.

Two Female Teachers one mubt be capable of teach- AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for ing French and Foglish, 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.

which illustrate specification and the second second second second second second second second second

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, Ro. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann'
Ko. 443 Warket, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, Comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Commeal, Butter, Ohenes, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried PRE, DRIED AFPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

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

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

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will hear something to their sdvantage 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 Black-smith by profession. He has a daughter who, if liv-ing, 18 some 16 or 18 years old. When less heard ron this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK.

NO. 269 NOTRE D_ME STREET MONTREAL.

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HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE,

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WED-NEEDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

KATTERS :

1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining; and An equal and solid study of French and English syntax 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcula-

lation;
4th Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts;

6th Rudiments of book keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd section

3rd year - Business Class

This denortment is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business atudents to the practice of the various branches - counting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph office - fac similes of notes, bills, draughts, &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.

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

MATTERS.

1st. Book-keeping to its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3rd Commercial correspondance;

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

6th Telegraphing; f 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions); 8th Insurance;

9th Stenography 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd AND LAST SECTION. 4th year .- Class of Police Literature.

1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

2nd Contemporary Eletery; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History;

5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &.);

6th Architecture; 7th1A treatise on domestic and political Economy

5th year .- Class of Science.

lst Course of moral Philosophy; 2.d Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of

the Dominion of Canada; 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry, 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing-Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music.

TERMS: Board and Instruction \$100.00 per annum Half Boarders..... 20.00

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six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Catholic Young Folks.

Thirty-two large double column pages each name ber at \$1.00 per annum. For particulars address:

YOUNG CRUSADER. 12, West Street, Boston, Mass.

TO LET.

AS a Wond or Coal Yard, a Large Euclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul

For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, p fter adding a course o Law to its teaching department.

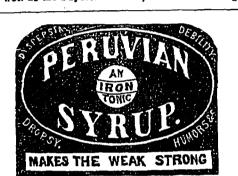
The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.
In the lutter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for

Commercial pursuits. Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover. Elementary and Preparatory Olasses for younger students. TERMS.

For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders 700



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrap." (NOT "Peruvian Bark.") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet sent free. J. P. Dissanore, Proprietor, 38 Dey St. New York. Sold by all Druggists.

SLIPPER PATTERNS! TEA COSIES! SOFA CUSHIONS!

A choice assortment in Bouded, Woo! and Raised Work, of the newest styles. F B WRIGHT,

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WOOLS! WOOLB! WOOLS! BERLIN WOOL, SHETLAND WOOL

FINGERING WOOL, FLEECY WOOL In every variety of Shades and Color, at F B. WRIGHT'S,

GEO. A. CONSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLIGITOR IN CHANTERY. PERTS, Cc. LANARE, ONT.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this ex-

The reputation this excellent medicine onjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed asturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were agreed to the informed of its virtues or uses. The continuous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfecting or fits allows, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, substitutions on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, substitutions on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, oven when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relich; and, attength, oure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, oven when no active symptoms of disease. Texter, But Elecum, Scold Head, Emguerrin, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Vicerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

And the various electrons affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphists or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required, for subduing these obstinate muladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine while cure the complaint. Leucorrhae or Whites, Uterine Uterations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and drigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanas, supplied gratis. Rhouseation and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Infammation of the Liver, and Jamaides, when arising, as they often do from the ranking poisons in the blood. This SARSAP ARILLA is a great restorer for the strength, and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Lietless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPAREDBY Dr. J. C. AXER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

The Insolvent has made as 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.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON:

📭 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🚾 "LRS' MADE TO ORDER.

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DANIEL SEXTON. PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

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MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR,

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MR. AND MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & FRENCH, DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

NO. 115 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET.

N.B.-Evening lessons all the year round for young gentlemen and ladies.

> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS.

PRONINGE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In Re. Nestor Turgeon,

Andrew B. Stewart,

Insolvent.

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 Can da, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thresto. Montreal 1st March 1870

LEBLANC & CASIDY, Avocat du Failli.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the bands of the said Jacques Archem bault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to fyle them without delay. T. GARAULT, N P.

St. Lio, March 7th 1870.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commissions to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co. Maraball, Mich.

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A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



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

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

HAIR DRESSING,

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

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

> LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00,

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

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

All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to.
Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

BEAUTIFY

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C O M P L E X I O N

By using Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is the most healthful and safest of all cosmetics, cor. the most hearthful and sales of all coametics, con-taining to deleterious ingredients, being prepared solely from the rich floral perfumes of nature, pradulterated by any foreign substance whatever. It is suited for use by the blonde and brunette alike, imparting that beautiful, clear actiness to the skin so much admired to the fair sex. By regular use at the toilet it tends to

PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES.

the softness of thin produced by its use taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows. Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacions of totlet waters, every thing entering into its composition being of the finest quality, and so combined as to speare their heat effects. It never changes as to secure their best effects. It never changes nor alters, keeping for any length of time, and in any climate, as delicate and fresh as at the moment of its preparation. It is also very extensively used as a dentifrice, on account of the

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolific cause of decayed teeth, had breath, and unbealthy, white-looking gums. Moreover, by the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to bave

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes reduess and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic and, after twenty five years of every-day use, they have decided that it is the only itagrant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is its wonderful

REFRESHING POWER.

The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is

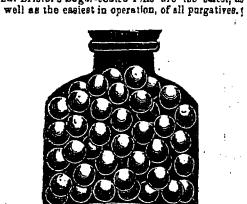
accustomed to its use. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New

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breath, and clear and strengthen the voice. IT IS UNDER BLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pilis are the best salest,

and most agreeable of family medicines. They will not disappoint you. Try them and be itstored to health.

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