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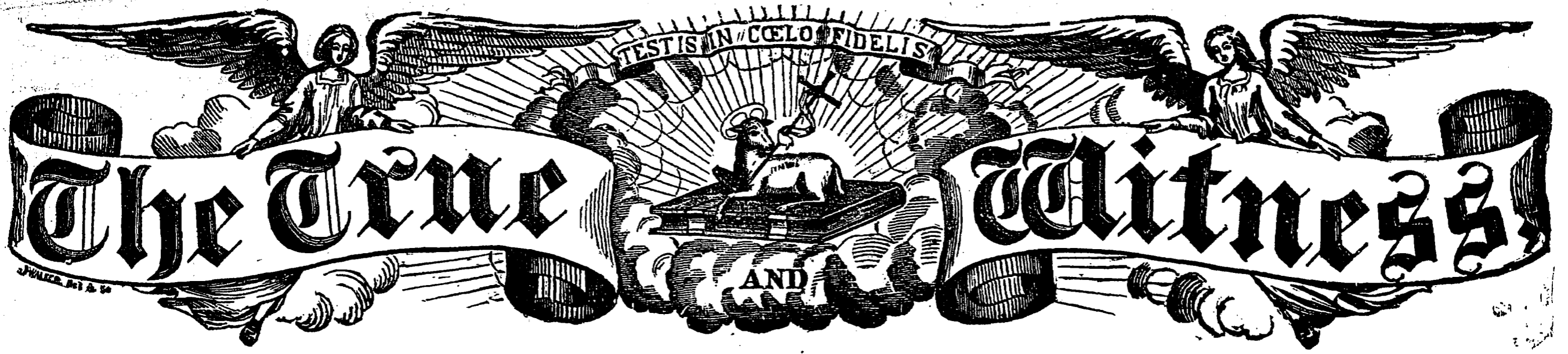
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870.

No. 41.

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE;
OR THE
PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.
—
A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S. Daems
Canon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensians.
(Abbey of Tongerlo, 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 mention 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 his return his mother, old Teresa, died. She called her son to her death-bed, 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 yourself, without any one's help.'

Martin has fulfilled 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 end, but he dwells there now alone. His sister, whose piety became still more fervent after Victor'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 unhappy brother, for whose eternal rest she has devoted herself.

And so, in a few words, I have told the reader 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, *Schrambeck?* 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 heroism.

I have sought, according to my poor ability, to make one of those pearls (a pearl of priceless 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 skillful pens, more eloquent tongues, have celebrated it. What matters this? Do we prize our friends less when we hear that others prize them too?

No, no. My voice may be weak, but even

my poor mouth shall speak your praise, shall 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 iron wall. When the worms of earth dared to declare war against the God of Heaven, you gave your lives and your blood as martyrs 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 olive!

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. Albano, especially, suffered fearfully from the plague; but the Zouaves were there, and martyrs of charity were added to the martyrs of war.

While the inhabitants left their nearest and dearest untended, and sought safety in flight, these brave young men laid aside their weapons, and hastened to the infected 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 adversaries.

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

Many of you, it is true, fell victims to the pestilence: but before His Visar had blessed the survivors upon earth, the Lord of Hosts had 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 is yours, and history shall speak your praise.

You, too, who are still fighting the battles of the Lord against the breifings and accomplices of hell, forward! forward! Let not your 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 Jewish people, and so may it be said to you, 'Behold, the name of the Lord cometh from afar.—His wrath burneth, and is heavy to bear; His lips are filled with indignation, and His tongue as of a devouring fire.

His breath as a torrent overflowing even to the midst of the neck, to destroy the nation unto nothing, and the bride of error that was in the jaws 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 Sion, and upon the hill 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 hatching in the dark, that mask he is slowly laying aside.

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

The danger is still urgent. For seven long years and more the threatening clouds have hung over the horizon of the Church.

The moment is perhaps at hand when they shall burst in their full fury. That moment will reveal the scourge of God—a scourge for guilty Europe.

Crushing and annihilating, perhaps, will be its force. Peoples and lands shall, perchance, be given to it for a prey. Ruins upon ruins, it may be, shall mark the black path of its blast-

ing 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 ruins of overturned institutions—still shall the Rock of Peter remain firm and immovable, lofty and unshaken, and gleaming with ever brightening 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 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.

Then, as after a storm, shall the air be purified.

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 he—

Calm and confident, he sends forth his summons to the whole Catholic world, and at a single word his children throng around him—hundreds 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, and let the army of pilgrims pass, who have no other weapons but their faith and their confidence in God.

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 march 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 solemnize the triumph of the Church.

He, that wonderful Old Man, shall establish the peace of kingdoms 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 he?

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 prevail against it. Tu es Petus, et super hac petram œdificabo Ecclesiam meam, et portæ inferi non prevalebunt adversus eam.'

THE END.

THE MOSS ROSE;
OR,
THE FLOWER GIRL.

CHAPTER I.

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

The girl's tones were earnest, but musical.—He stopped under the gas-lamp, and looked down into her face, which was raised pleadingly to his. It was a pretty face, but pale. It was an honest face, too; not bold, but with a faint flush suffusing it, as her eyes met his inquiring gaze. She was sixteen or seventeen, and thinly clad. The hand holding the flower trembled, whilst the fingers of the other nervously clutched the frail

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 had gained them.

'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 gentleman.

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

She pointed to a garish, brilliantly lighted gin-shop 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 help 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, 'how can I thank you? It is too much.'

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

He drew her under the light—for, although it was not quite dark, the street lamps had been lit—and looked once more into her face. A lock of hair 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,' he added, stepping forward.

'Oh, take this rose, sir,' she said.

He took it, placed it in his bosom, and walked briskly 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 Ho-burn, thence through the Turistile into Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he slackened his pace.

'It shall be done,' he said aloud; 'I will tear her from my heart, and teach her 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 square railings. The moon was at the full, and its light tipped the long dark wall with a silver-fringe, throwing the chapel into grim relief against the sky.

'Of what use to me are professional honors,' he said, passionately, 'if she, for whom I won them, 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 no another word! But for that puppy dressed in a scarlet coat she has always a smile.'

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

'Strange,' he said, musingly, 'how the child's voice haunts me?' He was silent a few moments; then he continued: 'And yet that were more preposterous than the other. But it shall be done. Let the world sneer—let my "learned brethren" 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.'

Fixing his hat firmly on his head, he hurried into New Square, where, entering one of its large, gloomy houses, he found himself at home.

CHAPTER II.

In an elegant Grosvenor Square drawing-room, seated on an ottoman, looking out on the fast falling twilight, is a lady whose maid is standing beside her.

'Now, Margaret, tell me again what he said. Now mind, the exact words,' said her mistress.

'Well, miss, I only caught the words as he went quickly by me,' she replied. 'He said, "Fool that I am! but the folly is past."'

'What could he 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 he 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 a low tone.

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

'Ah, 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, Miss 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 I 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 plunged 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 the first speaker.

'Darner was positively raving about her,' said the other.

'He saw her at Lady Belinda's ball, did he not?'

'Yes,' was the reply, 'and danced with her once.'

'Braine's a lucky dog. Some fellows are lucky.'

'Indeed they are,' assured his companion.

'I suppose you have heard that Bulmer is to be made attorney-general?'

'No,' was the prompt reply.

'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 puerile judgeship.'

'So it is,' was the reply. 'But ever since Braine entered the House he has been a marked and 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 is his Jamaica speeches which have won his elevation.'

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

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

The lady was the admiration of the room; of middle height, slender, graceful, and fair, her silver coronet well becoming her pale face and melting blue eyes, which she ever and anon turned upon her husband with unspeakable expression.

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

'Beauty and the beast,' said the other.

'Braine certainly is not a handsome man, but he would be a good catch for any woman. I suppose Thackeray was right: "Men look for beauty, women for love."'

'This is rather a curious affair; I suppose some folks would call it "romantic." You know how he met with her?'

'No, I believe very few do.' 'If you will step with me into the conservatory and have a cigar, I'll tell you.'

'Well?' said his companion. 'You know Banker Belmont's daughter?'

'Rather a commonplace way of learning one's neighbors' romances.'

'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.'

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

CHAPTER IV.

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

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

Mr. Justice Braine becomes impatient, and asks, 'What is it?' Jeames, at this juncture, returns, pale as ashes.

chestnut hair stream from her head on the stone steps. In one hand she holds some uncoloured 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.

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.

FENIANISM 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.

'Look up, Alice, and do not fear,' he 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.'

a saint and Mezzioi 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.

These dreary intervals which elapse between church time and meals are a greater perplexity to the infant mind. It accepts indeed, without hesitation, the idea that what is harmless on one day may be wicked on the next; and the strictest Puritanical code for granted with the utmost readiness.

This is a very pretty amusement, and plenty of children would be quite capable of enjoying it. Indeed it might perhaps be recommended to Mr. Dixon's notice as meeting in some degree the demand for a harmless and universal system of religious instruction.

The coming elections are regarded by the National 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.

THE LAND BILL.—The Bill is described as retrospective, 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.

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 hailed with delight.

Puritan 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.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

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

IRISH EMIGRATION FROM DUBLIN.—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.

A Real Old Irish Gentleman.—Dined at Fieldice's; George Dawson and Montgomery. Dawson told a good story about the Irish landlord counting out the change of a guinea.

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'From a well-grounded conviction that Irishmen alone 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 restoration of their native Parliament, and upon that platform—Home Rule—I boldly take my stand.'

'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.

'Is Ireland Irreconcilable? If that means, will the Irish nation ever be contented with the dependent and rightless position of a tenant-at-will—we answer, 'Never.'

James Doherty, whose murder was reported from Ennis on Tuesday, resided at a place called Gurrane, near Woodmount, within a mile of Ennistymon.

On the 17th ult a person called Duffy, a teacher of languages, and formerly one of the leaders of the 'Young Ireland' party, died at Prague, where he had lived for upwards of 20 years.

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was made to one of the courts in Dublin in reference to the service of an ejection 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 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 influence of Rory-of-the-Hills. The case was that of *Clarks v. Gleeson* and the county was Tipperary. The Rory whom the bailiffs would not dare to meet was a Tipperary Rory; and the murder of Kirwan was a Tipperary murder, and the case was one of those which they entertained no idle fears. The case was subsequently compromised, and £300 was paid for the goodwill of the farm. Another important case 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 unfortunate man himself, and dated as far back as December 1867. 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 proclaimed under the operation of the strongest powers conferred by the Peace Preservation Act. Outrages of a cruel and barbarous character are again reported, and threatening letters are frequent occurrences. 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 sides of St. George's Channel.

DUBLIN, April 30.—The Government have found it necessary to put the most stringent provisions of the Peace Preservation Act in force in the counties which have been generally proclaimed. Proclamations which have been 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 Tuesday next. The districts to which the Act is applied are certain parishes in the county of Longford, baronies in Cavan and Sligo, 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 be 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 sufficient force in the specially proclaimed localities, 'Rory of the Hills' will find it very difficult to pursue his occupation.

The *Nation* writes in a pacific and conciliatory tone. Its leading sentiment is 'Let us have peace,' and, lamenting the fact that Ireland has long been the theatre of social strife, it discusses the question how the existing evil may be removed, and such a state of feeling established between Irishmen of all classes as will bring peace and happiness, prosperity and strength, to our long-suffered country. It contends that there is but one way open to 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 nationality, and show that they are not foreigners in heart and spirit, 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 'light in the clouds,' and writes also quietly on the subject of union among Irishmen.

A correspondent of the *Freeman* states that John Lyddy, a native of the County Clare, who has recently returned from Australia, and is apparently respectable, has been committed to Banias Gaol on a warrant charging him with avowing himself a staunch 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 Knockmore, within five miles of Clon. County Kildare, received a blow of a stone while passing a grove on his own farm, and died in eight hours afterwards. A man named Hussey is in custody. It is supposed not to be an agrarian crime.—*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 Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and that these titles will be illegal. There is indeed a *Necessity*. The necessity of dealing with this difficulty will probably give the coup de grace to the unlucky Titles Act, as it affects Catholic Bishops, since it would be impossible to legalize the assumption of what are called territorial titles by the Protestant Bishops 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. St. George asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could state when it was proposed to introduce the proposed Bill for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. Mr. Gladstone said the necessity for legislation 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 having died, a gentleman had been appointed to the See of Kildare who at present bears the title of the See conformably to law, but on the 1st of January it would become illegal. It was, therefore, in his view, urgent 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 Dromeliff and Kibbaha, Co. Clare, appeared in arms, and attacked houses for arms; also, for on the same day, attacking the coastguard station at Kibbaha, 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 be 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 time; but he thought these circumstances might account for his having had the revolver in his possession. On a review of the whole case, he felt 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 pass 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 cart to the County Gaol, he exclaimed, 'God save Ireland.'—*Examiner* of Sa. urday.

A correspondent of the *Freeman* states that on Monday morning three armed men called at the house of a widow named Brady, residing at Lyragh, in the county of Cavan, and, having forced open the door, obliged her to promise that she would give up some land which she holds under another woman of the same name. They threatened to return and shoot her if she did not keep her word. They then visited the house of a man named Grehan, another tenant of the same woman, and, placing him on his knees, 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 husband 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 adjoining county of Meath. A correspondent of the *Daily Express* reports another of a similar class. A Miss Counsel, daughter of Mr. Laurence Counsel, a Roman Catholic gentleman, was returning from Moate, county of Westmeath, on Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, accompanied by her 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 possession 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 £s. a year, a nominal rent, intended only as a recognition of ownership. The man died recently, and his son, who is now in occupation, refuses to pay any rent. Mr. Counsel lately received a 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'Phillips was savagely beaten when returning from the fair of Monaghan on Monday night. His teeth were struck 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 between the Fenians and Ribandmen, who in that and some other adjoining counties are at open war and have had 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 Enniscairy on Tuesday, when a few firearms were seized and the owners summoned.

The Rev. W. Molloy, Catholic priest at Haaley, denounced Fenianism 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 Potteries.

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

LONDON, May 16.—Considerable excitement was created here yesterday by the arrest of 50 persons, who had just arrived from Birmingham by rail-road. 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 yesterday were examined to-day. The evidence was unsatisfactory, and the prisoners were remanded.

SUPERSTITION IN DRYEN.—An old man named Philip Batch, nearly 80 years of age, was on Friday charged before the Barnstable 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 answer 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 fined 2s 6d and costs, with the alternative of seven days' 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 boat, about 20 feet long, called the City of Raguse, the property of Captain Pimrose, but to be sailed by Captain J. O. Buckley. Both gentlemen appear confident that with the course they have planned 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 mahogany or cockpit amidships. 'Below' is fitted up with as much comfort as the limited space would permit. 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 yawl, 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 Raguse 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 Pimrose and Buckley—the latter gentleman having received the Royal Humane Society's medals for saving life at sea—the only living thing on board will be a fine Newfoundland dog.

SUSPECTED TRADE OUTFITTING MAN CHESTER.—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 Levenshulme. 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 Saturday night he had just reached home, when he was alarmed by hearing a loud explosion beneath his drawing-room window. Upon search being made the fact was discovered that a bottle containing gunpowder, lighted by means of a fuse, had been dashed against 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 mischief. The bottle had been encased in half burnt clay. Further search led to the discovery, within a few yards of the window, of two other bottles filled with gunpowder, the fuses attached to which had burst out, probably owing to their having been exposed to the rain. No fewer than sixty spent matches were picked up along with the bottles. The same night, and within half an hour of the above occurrence, 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 800*l.* (partly covered by insurance) was done before the flames 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, Hyde 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. Lately, 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 ultimately 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. Buxton 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 recommend any one to employ you.' White answered, 'I don't believe a word of it,' and, leaning on the table, he scowled violently at Mr. Buxton. Thinking that the man merely intended to assault him, Mr. Buxton remained seated, and said, 'Why, you know I asked a gentleman to employ you, and he've 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 instantly he heard the report of a pistol. Starting 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 himself down behind a table, upon which his head was assassin observed, 'Are you wounded, Sir?' Mr. Buxton rushed at the man for the purpose of disturbing him, the revolver being still pointed towards him when White rushed to the door and ran into the hall, followed by his master. Before Mr. Buxton could secure him, however, he had opened

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 suffering from a pulmonary complaint, is laboring 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 5ft. 10in.; he is of pale complexion, and without whiskers or moustache. The *Spectator* thinks there is something almost painful in the spectacle of Mr. Gladstone's single-handedness in this Irish Land Bill-baiting. Unfortunately, Mr. Fortescue, simple as is his knowledge of this bill, is not a ready speaker, and has not the art of illustrating the force of his position in a few graphic words, and Mr. Sergeant Dowse has got so great a reputation for humour that the House, with true English narrowness, insists that he always 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. Gladstone, 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 bench 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 high in finance; Mr. Cardwell can hardly hold his own, and, besides, no doubt feels some disgust at a measure which he was so careful to condemn with judicial peremptoriness no later than 1865; Mr. Childers has his own home'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 rages as rates are full of trouble. Under these circumstances, Mr. Gladstone has to fight his battle of weary detail all but alone.

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The True Witness.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
MAY—1870.
Friday, 27—St. Mary Magdalen of Pezzi, V.
Saturday, 28—St. Philip Neri, O.
Sunday, 29—Sunday within Octavo 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 legalizing 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 tidings 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 without a supporter, should he 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 published 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 subject.
The Gubord 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 Espadero has accepted 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.
I.
OF GOD THE CREATOR OF ALL THINGS.
1. If any one shall deny the one true God, Creator and Lord of things visible and invisible; let him be anathema.
2. If any one shall unblushingly affirm, that besides matter nothing else exists; let him be anathema.
3. If any one shall say that the substance or essence of God, and of all things, is one and the 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 substance, by God, out of nothing; Or shall say that God created them, not of his own will, free from all necessity, but through

a necessity such as that whereby he loves himself;
Or shall deny that the world was created for the glory of God; let him be anathema.

II.
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 inexpedient, for man to be instructed by means of divine revelation in those things that concern God, and the worship to be rendered to him; 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 anathema.
4. If any one shall refuse to receive for sacred and canonical the books of holy Scripture in their integrity, with all their parts, according as they were enumerated by the holy Council of Trent;
Or shall deny that they are inspired by God; let him be anathema.

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 him be anathema.
2. If any one shall say that divine 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 him be anathema.
5. If any one shall say that the assent of Christian faith is not free, but is produced necessarily by arguments of human reason; or that the grace of God is necessary only for living faith which worketh by charity let him be anathema.
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 assent, 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; but that all the dogmas of faith may, with the aid of natural principles, be understood and demonstrated by reason duly cultivated; let him 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 duty, we beseech, through the bowels of mercy of Jesus Christ, all the Christian faithful, and those especially who are set over others, or have the office of teachers, and furthermore we command them, by authority of the same our God and Saviour, to use all zeal and industry to drive out and keep away from holy church those errors 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 third Public Session of the Vatican Council was held. The Sovereign Pontiff presided in person, and the number of Fathers present was 664. Mass was said by Cardinal Bilio, after which

the prayers appropriate to the occasion were recited, and occupied an hour. The dogmatic Constitution *De Fide* was then read, and, after the unanimous vote of all the assembled Fathers had been recorded, it was solemnly promulgated. The Constitution consists of eighteen canons, which pronounce condemnation upon various modern errors on the following articles: "Of God the Creator of all things; of Revelation; of Faith; of Faith and Reason." [These we have published above.]
Princes, who feared the approaches of Revolution more than the censures of the Church, expelled one after another from their dominions; 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 conceit and blindness, are either hostile or indifferent to the Church, and multitudes are plotting against her or recruiting their ranks to reverse the defeat of Mentana; an old man sits in majesty in the Basilica of St. Peter, surrounded by the Bishops of all Christendom, and speaks of 'peace' as though he knew not fear, and confirms by his supreme Apostolic authority the decrees which the Princes and Judges of Israel submit to his irrefragable sanction, and the world looks on in amazement at a spectacle which it cannot prevent or disturb, and knows not how to interpret. And all this happens because Jesus Christ is God, because 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 QUEBEC ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETURN FROM THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN.

CHARLES FRANCOIS DALLAGNON,
By the mercy of God and the favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Quebec, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne &c.
To the Clergy Secular and Regular, to the Religious Communities, and to all the Faithful of our Archdiocese, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.
Finding myself 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 accomplished.
It has been given to us, in effect, to assist at the Great Ecumenical Council of the Vatican: at that solemn assemblage of all the Chief Pastors of the Church, under the eye and the august presidency of the Pastor of pastors, the successor of Peter, the Vicar of Jesus Christ!
What an assembly, Dearly Beloved Brethren, is that of the eight hundred Bishops, brought together, 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 Eternal 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 placed in admirable order, according to the degrees of the holy hierarchy, 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 authority, the Pontiff King, the great and glorious Pius IX., whom they surround with their love and their most profound veneration—bringing and presenting to Him the tribute of respect, of submission and of filial piety of the two hundred 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 salvation 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 demonstration of the marvellous unity of the Church of God.
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 favor could 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 God has granted us the grace to attend it; it is in our quality of chief pastor of your souls that we have taken part therein; and it is also in the

interest of the salvation of your souls that we have there labored.... A part of our happiness redounds therefore to yourselves, and for this reason, is it not just that you share our gratitude, and that you help us to perform this duty, as it is becoming, and as we beseech you.
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 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 gratitude, you also, Dearly Beloved Brethren, and we feel truly happy to be able to offer you here 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 holy will of God, who did not deem us worthy to share longer the apostolic labors of that venerable assembly, and to witness 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 joy 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 joy; 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 Canadian Zouaves: generous and heroic 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 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 noble qualities, 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 Sainly 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 heart, 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 super omnes fideles tuos; super Clerum ac populum tuum; super seminarium tuum, atque super universitatem et omnia collegia tua; super communitates ac omnes domos institutionesque religiosas tuas, ac tandem super omnes parentes ac familiares tuos; et maneat semper. Amen."
"May the Benediction of Almighty God, of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy 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 houses, 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 him. 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 us.
(To be continued in our next.)

The Montreal Witness 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 Ubyrk is fresh in every one's memory. Europe shuddered at the horror of it. Why then should there not be a trustworthy inspection of convents."
3.) "Three ladies—(English Protestants)—who were spending the winter in Rome were called upon between eleven and twelve o'clock midnight of a recent Thursday, by three soldiers and one police agent." After a short interval they were notified to quit Rome.
This is the stuff 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, himself a Protestant, summed up strongly in their favor.
(2) In the case of Barbary Ubyrk, the insane Cracow nun, the result of a rigid scrutiny and public trial under circumstances the most unfavorable to the defendants, was simply the public acquittal of the Nuns, and their triumphant vindication.
(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 prince of cut-throats, Mazzini, carried on his 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 Tortugas, 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 "tyranny."
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 praiseworthy; and that to the assassin, or suborner of assassins, who, like Mazzini, furnishes the money for the crime, and puts the dagger with a *lay s lacuzi* handle, which he dare not himself grasp, into hands stronger than his own, all manner of sins shall be forgiven, if only his intended victim be a Papist; whilst no punishment 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 be such a good and necessary thing in the case of Catholic Ladies, and Convents, why should not the domiciles of evangelical editors, be subjected to the same process? why should not their inmates be 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 coal-hole, 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 Witness 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 Ohio have increased from 937 to 1003; and that "the average of divorce to Marriage is as 1 to 28." "At this rate" continues the writer—"in ten years, Ohio allowing for the increase in population, will have 300,000 Marriages and 10,000 divorces." * Is it not at

best a farce to speak in Ohio of the "Marriage tie."

Well it is: but Ohio is not worse in this respect than is every other non Catholic Community, for wherein it differs, it differs only in degree. It is a farce and nothing more to speak of the "Marriage tie" as existing in any community that on any pretence whatsoever admits divorce, and does not recognise the fact that only to sexual unions, which are essentially indissoluble, can the honorable name of Marriage be applied.

By this we do not mean to impugn the validity or sanctity of Protestant Marriage. God forbid; all we mean is that, whenever and wherever the "Marriage tie" is contracted, that tie, all laws of man to the contrary notwithstanding, is indissoluble. The legislator may repeal his laws against bigamy, and do away with all civil penalties for the offence under certain circumstances, but he cannot alter the nature of things: he cannot dissolve the "Marriage tie," or by any act of his mitigate the penalties which God Himself has pronounced, and will doubtless inflict upon the adulterer and adulteress, even though they sin with the sanction of an Act of Parliament, and a decree in their favor from the highest civil tribunals of the land.

"We do not belong to the order"—of Freemasons says the Daily News—but as an act of justice to that body we must confess that we cannot recall any proof, in past or contemporary history, that Free Masons have excited political strife, engaged in conspiracies against constituted authority, or made themselves an evil name."

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 Freemasonry, 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 narrative "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 altars."

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 Freemasonry had taken an immense development. Spread over the whole of Europe it seconded the meditative genius of Germany, it silently agitated France and everywhere presented the image of a society based upon principles contrary to those of civil society."

And again, after having given the details, as far as was free to give them, of the ceremonies and inner 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 society in labor drew nigh, have failed 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 social systems of the world; for he adds in explanation—of all these mystical and revolutionary societies, the only religion was deism. Now Louis Blanc says all this not to throw odium on the Freemasons, of whose designs he heartily approves as a revolutionary Socialist himself; but in their honor, and to claim for them their share 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 be accomplished. To a certain extent the Revolution 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 establishing. 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 man for the very necessities of existence, make wretched the human race; and still the earth is encumbered with those Thrones and those Altars beneath which the Freemasons had long been, and still are, digging their deadly mines. This

is the testimony of one so well qualified a witness as is Louis Blanc; and to a study of his writings we respectfully commend the editor of the Daily News, would be wish to learn what are the real tendencies and designs of Freemasonry, as it exists in Continental Europe.

A WORD IN SEASON.—The Recorder, like a good and worthy magistrate, delivered the other day a sound rebuke to the owners of houses of debauch, who live on the wages of prostitution. One of these gentry—"a gentlemanly looking person"—as we read in the Witness, a specimen of your respectable "gig-driving" humanity, made his appearance as a witness in a case pending before the Recorder's Court. His Honor plainly told him that, degraded as were the vile women the inmates of the houses in question; the proprietors who knowingly rented those houses to bad women, and made their filthy living off the wages of prostitution—were still more infamously culpable, and that their proper place would be inside the dock, in company with the unclean creatures to whom they leased their property. "The gentleman," adds the Witness "to whom this unexpected lecture was addressed, left the Court somewhat crestfallen."

The following report of the Idaho Penitentiary is a rich thing in its way, and reminds one of Uriah Heep's experiences of convict life, as detailed by David Copperfield:—

"The prisoners have formed a Bible class, and spend part of each day in reading and commenting on the Scriptures"—easier and pleasanter work than picking oakum or breaking stones—"Two of the prisoners" so we are told "who were pardoned, left the institution with great reluctance; and one of the inmates who attempted to rob an express wagon train, is now studying for the ministry, expecting to preach the gospel when he is set at liberty."

We fear that there is little chance that the Yankee scoundrel Fletcher, and his worthy associate Ragner who conjointly committed the burglary on the premises 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 extradited.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal reports—date not given—an interview of Mgr. Lynch, Archbishop 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 readers a translation of the Pastoral Letter addressed by Mgr. the Archbishop of Quebec to the Clergy and Faithful of his Archdiocese upon the occasion of his return from Rome. We are compelled much against our will, to divide this important document into two, but the conclusion shall appear in our next.

We have received the first number of a new paper 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 character of a religious paper."

It is in contemplation to raise in Canada another detachment of Zouaves 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 departure 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 QUARTERLY REVIEW.—April 1870—Messrs Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

This is a very excellent and interesting number, containing articles on the following subjects:—1. The English Bible; 2. Landre's Napoleon; 3. The Church in Wales; 4. Sir Charles Eastlake, and the English School of Painting; 5. Non—Historic Times; 6. The Education of the People; 7. Mr. Froude's Queen Elizabeth; 8. Annals of an Eventful Life; 9. Government Dealings with Irish Crime.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—April, 1870.—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. Rezan's St. Paul. 8. The Epic of Arthur; 9. Ballot not Secret Voting. 10. Earl Russell's Speeches.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW. April, 1870.—Quite a sensation has been created by a political article headed, "Is Ireland Irreconcilable?" which appears in the current number of the great Catholic periodical. The writer believes in a policy of conciliation, and warmly deprecates the violent acts, and violent language of the extreme or

revolutionary party in Ireland. The articles are as under:—1. Janus and False Brethren; 2. Indian Theism; 3. Fra Paoli Sarpi; 4. M. Renouf's Reply on Pope Honorius; 5. Dr. Molloy on Geology and Revelation; 6. Mr. Tenyson's Arthurian Poems; 7. The Ministerial Education Bill; 8. Is Ireland Irreconcilable? 9. Controversies on the Council; 10. Roman Documents; 11. Notices of Books.

At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Saint Patrick's Benevolent Society, held in the Saint Patrick's Hall, on Thursday, 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing six months:—

- President—Mr George Murphy. 1st Vice do—Mr Thos. Phelan. 2nd do do—Mr R P Burke. 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—Messrs J McLaughlin, John Fitzgerald, John Tisdale. St Antoine Ward—Messrs 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—Messrs John Burke, M Bergin. Centre Ward—Mr P Reynolds. East Ward—Mr E Spelman.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

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

	\$2948 59
Paid to widows and orphans.....	\$ 800 00
Miscellaneous expenses and Rent.....	189 63
Paid for funeral expenses.....	83 80
Paid as benefit to sick members.....	231 00

	1364 20
Balance on hand.....	\$1684 39

The Montreal Witness recently published the following:—

THE REWARD OF TREASON.—The Ministry has carried out its secret compact with the Church of Rome. Nearly the whole New Province of Manitoba, except what is occupied in the possession of a Protestant minority, is so tied up by reservations and confirmation of H. B. grants as to render it necessarily a nearly solid French speaking Roman Catholic Province in the future, which will, on the dictation of the priests, in all probability, extend the parish and tithing 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 Manitoba, probably to be formed into provinces upon the same model?

We protest against these statements for our ultra Protestant contemporary. It speaks in this case as in some others, in ignorance, and through prejudice.

It is not true that there has been any compact made or fulfilled. It is false that any grants of land have been recognized in Manitoba except those given for mere sites for churches and parsonages, which we in old Canada itself have not refused to recognize. It is false that the grants of a large reserve to the half breeds have 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:—First, That the majority of the inhabitants of the Province of Manitoba 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 recognize 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 right. And we may add now a sixth, That a Protestant has been named Lieutenant-Governor, not likely to countenance Roman Catholic usurpations on the one side, but so far and honest a man as not likely to be a mere tool of partisans on the other.

Our contemporary cannot, of course, be blamed for not knowing this. But it should have been known, if at all well informed—and it should not have 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, Mr. Morris, the Minister of Inland Revenue, at once met it with a frank and unreserved denial, which no one could rebut, or tried to do so. There are 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 their Protestantism is more than 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 territory, 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 say The Witness to foster prejudices and arouse ill blood, which will necessitate the expenditure of many needless millions to make Manitoba a part of the Dominion. It may be willing to add immensely to the burden of our debt to promote its exaggerated notions of Protestant dominancy there. We regret such folly.

It is one thing to march a small body of men into that territory as friends of the people; it is 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 attempt Protestant domination and conquest of 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 this—that it bases all its argument on ignorance or falsehood, and we on knowledge of facts and a respect for truth.—Montreal Gazette 20th inst.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Shortly after six o'clock on Saturday morning, three brothers were rowing in a hired skiff just above the Grand Trunk Wharf, and endeavouring to pass under one of the arches of the Victoria Bridge, as they struck the current, which is exceedingly rapid at 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 fortunately was turned uppermost, and were floated down the stream. The unlucky boat soon came to grief upon the rocks which were protruding in 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 told of the danger the boys were in, and leaving his home and bed, in Forfar street, went to the rescue. The youths, shivering and dripping were, once on shore, taken to Askew's house where they turned into the bed he had a short time before turned out of, and in about an hour were so far 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 Trunk Railway Company, rescued two young men from drowning near the old Grand Trunk Wharf, and in gratitude for this service, they presented him a few days ago with a volume of the British Workman, richly bound in Morocco.

THE ROUTE TO THE NORTH WEST.

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

From Collingwood	Miles.
Steamer through Lake Huron and Superior to Fort William in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior.....	510
March, boat and swamp, to Dog Lake.....	28
Next stage along Dog Lake and River.....	35
Through Prairie Middle Savanne Portages (boats must be drawn by horses and oxen,) then down Savanne River to Lac des Mille Lacs.....	19
Across Lake to the Seine.....	35
Through Seine to Erie Steel River.....	10
Down River to Rainy Lake.....	68
Through Lake to Fort Francis.....	50
Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods where boats are left.....	85
Then over prairie, due west wooded and swampy.....	50
Open prairie to Fort Garry.....	32
Total distance from Collingwood.....	952

We understand that Mr. Thomas Howard, of this city, a military school cadet and Captain in the 'Royals,' has received the appointment of Paymaster in the Quebec Rifle Battalion, detailed for service in the North West, and leaves for headquarters immediately. The appointment is a very satisfactory one. Mr Howard being eminently qualified for the responsible position he has been selected to fill.—Gazette.

It is evident that the Algoma did not pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal a day too soon; and her fortunate escape from detention, should the absurd 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 Wolsley's Force, or as one despatch puts it, preventing its landing at Fort William. We still incline to the opinion that the want of means of transport and subsistence, for which they are said to be waiting—two slight necessities for any great military expedition—will prove an insuperable difficulty in the way of any efforts on a bold scale to intervene in Red River affairs.—Toronto Globe.

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 skirmishing 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 canvas for a fortnight, or until the arrival of other contingents. A man thought to be a Fenian spy came on board the Onion 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 place. In the meantime Mr. Clarr, of St. Thomas, warrant for Cook who was followed by the constable to Ingersoll, where he was arrested and taken to St. Thomas for examination.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 24, 1870.

Flour—Pollards, \$3 00 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 40
\$3 60; Fine \$3 75 to \$3 90; Super., No. 2 \$4 00 to 4 10; Superfine \$4 30 \$4 35; Fancy \$4 70 to \$4 80; Extra, \$4 80 to \$4 90; Superior Extra \$4 85 to 5 00; Bag Flour, \$2 15 to \$2 20 per 100 lbs.
Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$3 90 to 4 40.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0 95 to \$0 96.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pot \$5 50 to \$5 52

Seconds, \$0 00 to \$5 00; Thirds, \$0 00 to 4 10.—First Pearl, 6, 75 to 6 90. Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27 50 to 28 00.—Thin Mess \$25 00; Prime, \$30 00 to 00 00. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 15c.—good per choice Western bringing 15c to 16c. CHEESE, per lb.—14c. LARD, per lb.—14c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0 40 to \$0 50. PRASE, per 66 lbs.—\$0 80.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 24, 1870.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal.....	12	0	12	6
Oatmeal, do.....	11	0	12	0
Indian Meal, do.....	9	6	19	0
Rye-Flour, do.....	00	0	00	0
DAIRY PRODUCTS.				
Butter, fresh, per lb.....	1	3	1	6
Do, salt do (inferior).....	0	10	0	11
Cheese, do.....	0	9	0	10
FOWLS AND GAME.				
Turkeys (old), per couple.....	10	0	17	6
Do (young), do.....	0	0	0	0
Geese, do.....	6	0	10	0
Ducks, do.....	4	0	6	0
Do (wild), do.....	0	0	0	0
Fowls, do.....	3	0	4	0
Chickens, do.....	0	0	0	0
Pigeons (tame), do.....	1	0	1	6
Partridges, do.....	3	0	4	6
Hares, do.....	1	6	2	6
Rabbits, (live) do.....	0	0	0	0
Woodcock, do.....	0	0	0	0
Salpe, do.....	0	0	0	0
Plover, do.....	0	0	0	0
MEATS.				
Beef, per lb.....	0	4	0	9
Pork, do.....	0	7	0	8
Mutton, do.....	0	5	0	6
Lamb, do.....	0	5	0	6
Veal, per lb.....	0	6	0	7
Beef, per 100 lbs.....	\$5	0	0	0
Porck, fresh do.....	\$9	0	0	0
GRAIN (NEW).				
Barley, do.....	3	6	2	9
Oats, do.....	3	0	3	6
Do, do.....	1	6	1	8
Sackwheat, do.....	2	3	2	6
Indian Corn, do.....	3	6	3	9
Rye, do.....	0	0	0	0
Flax Seed, do.....	7	2	7	6
Timothy, do.....	12	6	13	0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Potatoes per bag.....	3	9	4	6
Turnips do.....	0	0	0	0
Onions, per minot.....	0	0	0	0
Maple Syrup per gallon.....	0	0	0	0
Honey.....	0	0	0	0
lard, per lb.....	0	11	1	8
Eggs, fresh, per dozen.....	1	3	1	8
Haddock.....	0	3	0	4
Maple Sugar, per lb.....	0	6	0	6
Apples, per barrel.....	\$4	50	\$5	00
Hay, per 100 bundles.....	\$13	00	\$10	00
Straw.....	\$0	00	\$0	00

Potatoes per bag..... 3 9 to 4 6
Turnips do..... 0 0 to 0 0
Onions, per minot..... 0 0 to 0 0
Maple Syrup per gallon..... 0 0 to 0 0
Honey..... 0 0 to 0 0
lard, per lb..... 0 11 to 1 8
Eggs, fresh, per dozen..... 1 3 to 1 8
Haddock..... 0 3 to 0 4
Maple Sugar, per lb..... 0 6 to 0 6
Apples, per barrel..... \$4 50 to \$5 00
Hay, per 100 bundles..... \$13 00 to \$10 00
Straw..... \$0 00 to \$0 00

Birth: In this City, on the 18th inst., 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 Tyrrell, from the City of Dublin, Ireland. The happy couple left by the evening train to spend the honeymoon in the Far 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 Oubourg, on Sunday evening, 15th inst., after a short but painful illness, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. John O'Neill, merchant, deeply regretted and mourned by a large circle of sorrowing friends and relatives, aged 35 years. Requiescat in pace.

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6 FOREIGN 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 dissatisfaction.

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 Workmen'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 Plebiscite. When the result was declared, the members of both Centres and of the Right received the announcement with shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur.'

Julius Simon approached the Tribune and endeavored to make some observations, but the Chamber refused to hear him. He then submitted 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 give cuts of the shells agreeing, in the main, with the description in the Tribune. To use a homely comparison, they are like muffins or teacakes, with a depression or hollow in the centre of each side, and the points sticking out round the circumference, to which the handle 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 iron of which they are made is of excellent quality. It had been thrice melted, and upon this is based a supposition that the clandestine manufacturers had made use of old cast iron in preference to pig iron, of which the purchase might have attracted notice or have led to their being traced.

The moulds made have been the work of a very skillful 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 adjustment 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 fingers of 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 was to throw them from windows. An absurd report was spread that it was intended to blow up the Tuilleries and some of the public buildings. The conspirators seem to have had a double design, for Bourne or Senary, as some spell it had a six-chambered revolver, and it is said that a letter was found upon him bearing the London postmark, and signed Gustave Florens containing the most minute instructions for the assassination of the Emperor.

The Figaro of Saturday gives some details of the arrest of Baure, for whom the police had been searching 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 woman in the Rue de la Harpe, and immediately conveyed to the prison of Mazas. A sum of 100fr. a loan of six-chambered revolver, and a letter signed 'Gustave Florens' were found upon him. Florens, who was a contributor to the 'Marseillaise', and who is now in London, to avoid an imprisonment to which he has been condemned for contempt, in that letter gives most minute and complete instructions for the murderous attempt. Baure, when arrested, made a full confession of his designs, and indicates three other persons as being concerned in the plot. Who were immediately taken into custody. The 190fr. found upon him, he said had been given to him that morning to assist him in the perpetration of his crime and to aid him in subsequent flight. Later in the day the police arrested another man at Belleville, against whom grave suspicions 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 rescuing 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 demoralized France. Legal and pacific opposition has there lost the courage of its convictions, and renounces all hope of acting up to its principles. Liberty feels that it can no longer defend itself. 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 chairman of a public meeting were to read an indictment against the Sovereign, proposing that sentences of death should be passed upon her, and that the sentence should be commuted into the galleys for life, in consideration of those humane Republican principles which tend to do away with capital punishment. Yet the French Government, which arrested the other day one Lermine, or L'Harminier, for having brought forward an acte d'accusation against Charles Louis Bonaparte commonly called Napoleon III., concluding with 'the French People's sentence condemning the said Charles Louis Bonaparte to imprisonment 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 dread of revolution which favors the Emperor's Plebiscitary scheme, and wiser over to Count Daru and other high-minded Liberals, who had at first solemnly declared against it, we must not be understood to share their fears or to approve their resolutions. That France prefers personal rule to a Republic, a Napoleon on a Rockefeller, is a point which it requires no Plebiscite to clear up; but that does not prove that France prefers personal rule to all other forms of Government, or that she thinks that

despotism may best be tempered by Plebiscites. The result of an appeal to the people under the pressure of such terrors as haunt 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 readiness 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, by they few or many, that are really worth having, there will be so many of them given ad terrorem and so many ad misericordiam, 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 Plebiscite La Marseillaise draws 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 suspected of having attended any public meeting. Those who are found reading democratic journals are confined in the guard-room. Punishments and outrages are showered upon those who are suspected of independence. When the day of voting arrives, there will be prepared in each barrack a ballot-box or a register. Around the ballot-box or register will be 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 trowsers, 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 tolerably energetic measures towards securing the purity of the articles they consume. A French journalist, wandering about what he calls the 'ham fair', says he suddenly became aware of a great tumult not far from him and, turning to ascertain the cause, perceived a cart which appeared to belong to some employees of the prefect of police, and which was fast filling with hams, sausages and other savoury articles, amid much laughter and plenty of 'obass.' 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 honest pride, 'Paris has no idea of the services we render it. But for us the population would be decimated. 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 poisonous frauds alone were perpetrated. He who adulterates coffee with chicory, chestnuts, scorpa, potato, beetroot, carrot, turnip, maize, can give one a gastric fever, but some will employ ground bricks? Oil may be adulterated 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 real olive oil find their way to the capital. Will it be the rest made of? Truffles are made at Will with yams, mushrooms, and even cork. In the lowest class of restaurants you find cots, horses, and even rats' flesh cooked. Yes Sir, without continual supervision continual misdeeds would occur. This supervision is exercised in the most varied forms. Sixty inspectors incessantly keep watch over the butchers' meat; wine-tasters are employed to judge of the beverages sold in 3,000 Parisian publichouses. At the Halle 70 persons are employed solely to ascertain, 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 fitted for sale. We begin our work every day at 8 o'clock, generally arranging not to pass over the ground already reconnoitred by our colleagues; but this we sometimes have to do, as those tradesmen whose goods have been lately overhauled are very apt to think themselves 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 notions a week against dishonest tradesmen. All comes under our jurisdiction—tainted meat, rotten fruit, milk adulterated with horses' brains, white wash, &c. This is not all; we have to examine the state of the kitchen utensils in the 5,800 restaurants, eating-houses, and table d'hotes of the capital, otherwise veridigis would claim a yearly tribute of victims.'—Pall Mall Gazette.

SPAIN.—MADRID, May 17.—Espartero has written a letter to Prim declining the candidacy for the crown on account of his great age. The Cortes has passed a bill authorizing civil marriage by a vote of 142 yeas to 34 nays. The press continues to urge the settlement of the throne, and the anxiety in political circles for the termination of the provisional status daily increases. The news from Spain is important, though conflicting. Despatches received from Madrid direct report that the Council of Ministers have determined to confer upon Regent Serrano the Royal attributes, if no candidate for the Throne is found within a reasonable short time. On the other hand, some continental news agencies have just forwarded telegrams to the effect that the Regency will thrust the Crown upon Espartero, in default of any other solution of the situation. It is believed in some quarters that his resolution to decline the Crown is not absolutely final.

ITALY.—PADERNA.—The situation continues as dangerous as it is possible to be short of a revolution. Two more horrible murders have taken place at Ravenna, which city appears to be the very headquarters and centre of the sect; the victims are brothers, respectable citizens and fathers of large families. General Robbani has returned suddenly to Florence, in consequence it is said of an attempt at assassination. At Milan the police have discovered large deposits of arms and ammunition, so considerable as to necessitate their removal in the military fortifications. 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 optimism at view of matters while the Democratic and the Catholic journals make no secret of the approaching catastrophe.—Tables.

IN ITALY we have the terrible contrast of murder, theft, and irreligion. Two respectable citizens of Ravenna have been assassinated by the agents of the sect since I wrote you. Seizures of large magazines of Orsini bombs, cartouches, and ammunition have taken place in Milan, and the revolutionary party boast (and with perfect truth) that the police are ignorant of nine-tenths of their resources and that no effort of the Government will stay the proclamation of the Red Republic in Italy. Let your Catholic readers follow carefully the events of Florence, Milan and Bologna. They are directed from the same centres as the revolutionary movements in France, the Fenian societies in Ireland and the great Irish centres of England, and have one common word—the destruction of religion and social

order. It is they who have destroyed Catholic Poland, who are working through the unnatural and sanguinary acts of Russia, who are the instigators of Armenian schisms, of Yankee flabbergasting, 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 Des and the Hambar, 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 remember that the friends and allies of Mazzini 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 Pius 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 a law tribunal, to satisfy the brutal curiosity of a Murphy 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 reaction, however tardy at home) is a positive evil for Catholics.—Cor. of Northern Press.

A MAZZINIAN CONSPIRACY 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 Duomo. 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 Piazza del Duomo 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 obedience 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 arrivals. The newcomer was however, too quick for his assailant, wrested himself from his grasp, and drawing forth a 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 his 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 wagon was laden with all the materials that came to light. They consisted of a great quantity of powder, lead, and moulds for bullets, percussion caps, and a vast store (ingente quantita) 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 hero of the scuffle with the police agent. He is a young man of barely 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. Dujardin was then taken to the hospital, confronted with the police agent, who lies in a very serious state, and positively identified as the person who had fired at him. The three other men taken into custody are notorious 'destructives.'

Florence, May 17.—The entire reduction and submission of Neapolitan 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 arms in their hands.

ROME, May 17.—The canonization of Christopher Columbus is contemplated.

GREECE

The King of Greece and an immense crowd attended the funerals of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Herbert in Athens. The greatest honours 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 band them over to the Greek authorities, should the culprits cross the frontier. The Minister of War, General Bonaz, has resigned.

RISES 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 reason have we then to presume 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 behoove the descendants of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upward is steep and long 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 aid of the descendants of the present laborer become gentlemen. This is a natural progress. It is by attempting to re-oh the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world; and the propensity to make such attempts has been cherished and encouraged to the strange projects that we have witnessed of late years for making the laborer 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 neatness; 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 violent or fraudulent means, and to keep far from their minds all the inducement to hypocrisy and deceit.

MEN IN LOVE.—There is something very cruel in the contempt with which women, as a rule, look upon a man who is in love. One might have thought that compassion (which is nearly akin to contempt, however, with many people) would have been a more appropriate feeling; but it cannot be denied, that a man is never less a hero with the woman of his acquaintance, than when he is desperately 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 upset his reason, she, out of all her sex may be inclined to see something fine and noble in 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 ours—cannot help regarding a lover as a silly person, who has caught a fever which is about as ridiculous as the measles are to a grown up man. In novels the case is quite otherwise; and nothing in fiction attracts the sympathy of woman so much as a perfect abandonment to a wild and impetuous affection, with the spectacle of a rhetoric-loving young man conquering every difficulty, and overcoming all manner of obstacles for the sake of his sweetheart. 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 acquaintance look upon him as a 'sooty,' 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 CUSTOM.—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 dwell on the loftiest peaks take their horns and trumpets forth: 'Praise God, the Lord!' All the herdsmen in the neighborhood take their horns and repeat the words. This often continues a quarter of an hour, while on all sides the mountains echo the name of God. A solemn stillness follows; every individual offers his secret prayer on bended knees and uncovered head. By this time it is quite dark 'Good night!' trumpets forth the herdsmen on the loftiest summit. 'Good night!' is repeated on all the mountains from the horns of the herdsmen and the clefts of the rocks. Then each eies dows to rest.

PROMPTNESS.—Promptness is a cardinal virtue. Nothing noble in life can be achieved without it. With it all things are possible. Before it all difficulties vanish, all obstacles disappear. The prompt man is the successful man. 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 him.—Promptness is not rashness. It never acts blindly. It does 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 must be changed. For this purpose, BURTON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alternative ever compounded is the medicine to be used. Constipation 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 produce 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 symptoms and source of the disease removed together. BURTON'S SERRAVALLE should used at same time, which will insure a cure more speedily than by the Pills alone.

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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 the blood.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Little think those ladies who 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 understood by the initiated that the pure essence of rosemary of beauty, in the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sensitive nature are employed. In addition therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle 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 Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, 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 Serravallo's 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, I withhold them, but can satisfy any one who may wish to make further inquiries upon calling at my store. I remain, yours very truly, ROBERT WHITE, Druggist, 42 Princess street. 458

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

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior. In proof of this we call attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great superiority of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith, in another column.

Our modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged, clogged, and labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it and both sink, or are depressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system—cleanse the blood—take Ayer's Pills.—Glasgow [Ky] Free Press 153

CANADA. Pro. of Quebec, Dist. of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1115. DAME MATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Francois Xavier Piche, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and now wife of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said City of Montreal,

vs. Plaintiff, The aforesaid FRANCIS MURRAY, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation of property against the Defendant, O. AUQE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 1m Montreal, April 1870.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments 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 yielding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physics, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathists, Homoeopaths, 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. 106

LOVELLS DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

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

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 7, 1870.

LOVELLS DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date. I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

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P. McLAUGHLIN & 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 Community, will be sold without reserve at reduced prices until the 15th day of August next, after which date the Shop will be closed, and the business discontinued. By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgis's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price—45c. D. & J. SADLER & CO. Montreal.

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late partners and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, OILS, LARD, BEANS, PEAS, BROAD, DRIED FRUIT, SALAD OILS, SOAP, BEANS, 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.

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

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

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

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3rd AND LAST SECTION.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

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

L. FOREST, Interim Assignee.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS. PROMINOR OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. Dist. of Montreal. In Re, Nestor Turgeon, Insolvent.

And Andrew B. Stewart, Official Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thereto. Montreal 1st March 1870

L. BLANC & CASPARY, Avocat du Failli. 2m20.

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, P-rmer.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file them without delay. T. GARAUULT, N.P. St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

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

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

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

TERMS:

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Nov. 5th 1869.

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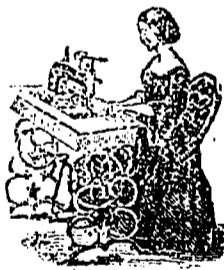
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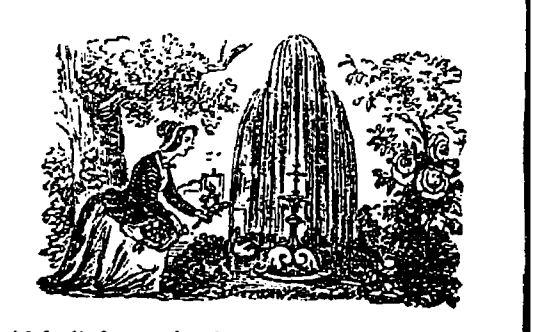
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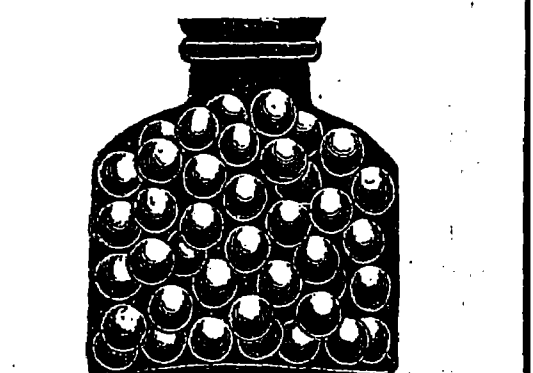


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