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state from the ramparts of Glanworth. And so the herald again crossed the ford, and

rode back to his master. But it seems that Sir William Flemming miscalculated the power and influence possessed at that time by the fiery Baron of Cloghlea. These were days, when in Ireland, and in fact throughout every country in Europe, the strong hand with lance and sword held the place that the law holds at the present period. Each lord and haron was his own lawgiver,-a petty prince, who, after paying his tribute to the government,

held himself absolved from all other obligations. and ruled his territories, and made war and peace with his neighbors, according to the dictates of his own will. And so it was with Sir William

That night the warder as he looked from his watchtower on the summit of Glanworth Castle, could see the whole wide plain to the eastward ablaze with the signal fires of the wrathful Baron of Cloghlea. During several succeeding nights the same portentious fires threw up their lurid glare into the calm, still sky; and day by day, by castle and town and hamlet, fierce riders spurred hither and thither to chief and vassal. summoning them to take up arms, and back the quarrel of their stout suzerain, till at length a large and formidable army was collected around the castle of Sir William Cantoun. Not content with this gathering, however, he sent for help to O'Keefe, the native and bereditary chief of the whole country stretching along the nor h ern shore of the Blackwater, and obtained it, to gether with the aid of another Irish chief equally beg aid for his master, the Baron of Fermoy, in

With this formidable army, Sir William Cantoun marched westward from his castle, and be gan to lay waste the territories of the Baron of be done !" Glanworth. A ford at this time crossed the Fermoy. After going with fire and sword along all the eastern portion of the district, he at length Rupe. We will hold counsel as we ride to give so suddenly the preceding evening. The reached Glanworth Castle, and sat down before along. us walls to commence a regular siege. A siege in those days was a very different affair from what it has come to be in more modern times .-There were then no cannon; and the only me thod of battering down walls consisted in the use of engines, which, on the introduction of gunpowder, were thrown aside as anavailable in waifare, and of which we now scarcely remem ber the names. Yet with engine, arbalist, crossbow, and javelin, Sir William Cantoun plied the castle, till, in a few days, the besieged were reduced to sore distress. At this stage the Baron of Clogblea again demanded the hand

On the fourth day the sun that lit the herce faces of the combatants in and around Glanworth was also reflected from the points of ten spears that were stuck, bandle downward, in the soft sward of a little glade in the midst of the great forest that then clothed the back of the come to offer thee the service of my arm in thy wild mountain range that walls in the territory strait. My father, Adam de Rupe, was, I beof Fermoy to the southward, and ends in the ro- lieve, once thy companion in arms. mantic peak of Corrin Thierna. Their owners, as many knights, were sitting lazily upon the grass beside them, enjoying their nountide meal. brave companion he was. And thou-thou art while their horses were seattered along the glade 'Lady Amy,' said the herald, 'my master, in the exercise of the same agreeable occupation. The leader of this group was a young man of great stature and noble bearing, with lightcolored bair, and a fine, sun-embrowned visage, that looked all the better from a small white scar that extended obliquely down his high forehead. His name was Richard de Rupe, or Roche. His father, Sir Adam de Rupe, fighting under the banners of Strongbow and Fitz. stephen, had come into possession of Rosscarberry, and there built a magnificent castle on the river Bandon, called Poul-ne-long, whose ruins whose hand is red always with unjust blood, he splendor. On his death, his son, Richard in nuxiliaries; but, by my faith! we were all shall be no husband of mine. Thou hast my Rupe, succeeded him; and was on his way on beaten back, and half our expected sid slain .answer. And with a haughty and indignat look the day in question to visit another strong castle

of his, on the northern frontier of the county of come speedily with a large force to relieve us, I

bare side of a bill, who came down at full speed aid come?' asked de Rupe. upon their left, with the intention of making his arms, will give him the reception that befits his way downward into the southern plain.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

Ridenford and a few other young knights, starting to their feet, and buckling on their belmets. ride after the stranger, who was passing on the left without perceiving them.

'Away!' exclaimed Sir Richard de Rupe .-

Away dashed the wild young knights down the woods, till they came to the bottom of a deep valley, through which they knew the strange horseman must pass; and there, after much doubling and twisting, they at length cap tured him, and led him in triumph to their

Gold, gold !' shouted one of them derivively, as the captive came sullenly in. 'Search him,

"I will barter my steed, trappings and all against a Jew's dookey, but he bath the clixir of

. What errand ridest thou ?' asked Sir Rich ard de Rupe, in a commanding but respectful tone, which drew an answer from the captured horseman. He told them the substance of what is related above, and that he was riding south ward to the castle of Sir Maurice Fitzgerald to

'There!' said Ridenford, 'I told thee an adventure would come of it; and now what is to

First, to let the conrier go,' answered de

The courier waited no further liberty, but, turning his horse, rode down through the woods at the same headlong pace with which he came. The result of their consultation, as they rode over the range of mountains and crossed the Blackwater, was that the nine knights should remain in the forest near, while their leader rode forward to the beleagured castle of Glanworth, and demanded admittance to its lord. The warlike customs of those days were strangely different from those of the present. Sir Richard de Rupe, on reaching the beseieging army, Baron of Cloghles, and made his request; which was granted without besitation and with the ut most courtesy. And thus he was admitted into the castle of Glanworth.

Sir William Flemming, said he to the old baron, who received him in the hall, 'I have

The baron took his band with a friendly grasp. 'Ah!' he said, 'I remember him well, and a combat.' welcome to my poor hall of Glanworth; although, God wot!' continued be, with a sad and coward through all the lands of Christensmile, 'I fear thy single arm will make but small dom, and talse to thy badge of knighthood? change in our affairs; for we are indeed sore be-

thy plight, and make a bold sally upon the bewith the combatants, and get entrance as we all.

her face pale and her beart throbbing, and her eighth lord of Fermoy. white bands clasped in prayer for the success of And now, said Sir William Flemming, as Cork. The whole band were chatting gayly fear me there is but small hope for us; for the her young and gallant champion. What must however, in a very insecure position from the sad bloody Cantoun and his followers are pressing us have been her feelings when at length she saw state of the country at the time. North and the two adversaries approach each other warily, aouth, east and west, the baleful fires of war

' How long canst thou hold out, in case the under the cover of their broad shields, each with

HRONICLE.

Not longer than another day, I fear me,' an- | hat? swered Flemming. 'The foe are in possession A prize, a prize! exclaimed Sir Gilbert of every available spot around the castle, and bave already half battered down the gates." and hotter grew the combat, till at last the axe

'Then,' said De Rupe, after a pause, 'there is but one plan, and that is to offer myself to do battle with axe and sword against Sir William Cantoua for the hand of thy daughter.'

'It is a brave plan,' said the baron, 'and one that well belits thy father's son. But I have sworn by my knightly word, no matter what haps, to let my daughter choose for berself. If she choose the for a husband, then I give my consent to the trial by combat; and I doubt not but Cantoun will accept of thy challenge; for whatever else he may be, he assuredly is brave. I will call my daughter, and do thou propose thy plan to her thyselt."

The beautiful Amy Flemming was again brought into the hall.

'Fair lady,' said de Rupe, 'I would wish to woo thee in another and more befitting way, but cannot, as thou seest. Wilt thou consent that I should do battle with Sir William Cantour for thy band? With thy bright eyes to look upon me in the struggle, I hope to do my devoir as becomes a knight, and free thy father from his worst foe."

Amy scanned the fine face and fair proportions of the young knight with a pleased eye. There was but little time for deliberation, for even then they heard the foe hammering at the gate.

'Yes,' she said, while a blush of maiden mo desty mantled her beautiful face. . My father is now brought to sore distress. An' thou re lieve him and me from our foe, I will be thy

That right, notwithstanding the sad case of the besieged, a merry revel was held in the hall of Glanworth Castle. The fair Amy sat at the board; and, as she talked to the young de Rupe her heart confirmed the consent she was forced many bright objects around the castle,-the no lished armor of the knights as they stalked to and fro directing the movements of the besiegers; the waving banners on plain and tower; the light lances of the kern; the ponderouswords, bucklers, and battle axes of the heavy footmen, who were now gathering in a mass with scaling-ladders, to make a final attack upon besieged. At this juncture, a white flag was suddenly raised from the highest tower of the barbacan, and its appearance caused for a mo ment a suspension of hostilities on both sices .-at once caused himself to be brought before the Immediately after, a herald rode forth from the gate, and demanded to be brought into the pre sence of the Baron of Cloghlea.

> Sir William Cantoun, said the herald. 1 come to offer thee single combat on the part of Sir Richard de Rupe, good knight and true, now in the castle, for the hand of the Lady Amy."

And what if I refuse?' answered the Knight of Cloghlea, with bitter smile. . The castle, father and daughter, champion and all, will be soon in my hands, without the trouble of trial by

'Then,' said the herald, 'Sir Richard de Rupe bids me say that he will proclaim thee recreant

'That were, indeed, a hard alternative,' answered Cantoun. 'But it shall pever be said I have nine other knights at my back,' said that William of Clogblea refused the challenge de Rupe. 'Could we not send them word of of any mortal man. I accept the defiance. sir herald, and will meet him at noon with axe and siegers, during which they might suddenly mingle | sword, on foot, on this very spot, and in sight of

unfortunate Charles to the throne of England, and the breaking out of the great insurrection of Noon came, and saw the besiegers all gathering round a level spot outside the barbacan gate 1641 in Ireland, this David retired to France than thee,' answered Flemming. 'Yesterday of Glanworth, and the besieged, with eager faces, with his family, and a regiment he had raised still remain to attest its former strength and we tried that ruse, to get in a small body of crowding on the walls to witness the combat; within his own territory, and there died leaving while the heautiful Amy sat with her maids at a his estates, worth, it is said, fifty thousand high turret window that overlooked the scene, pounds yearly, to his eldest son Maurice, the

The estates to which Maurice succeeded were.

By the hand of the Conqueror, a prize and adventure both! And they ran towards their steeds, which each mounted at a single bound. Then, catching their spears in their hands, they sat looking towards their leader, for liberty to

He will be but a small prize, indeed. But, if he carry nothing else, he may tell us some news: for every Trishman is full of that commodity."

Sir Gilbert; I will wager be hath a treasure.'

life hid in his pocket," exclaimed another.

his sore distress.

withdrew."

'I fear no entrance can be gained for more Save that my old friend, Sir Maurice Fitzgerald.

THE FIRST AND LAST LORDS OF he took up the steel glove with a grim smile .- | the appearance of a horseman above them on the FERMOY. A LEGEND OF THE FUNCHEON.

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

It was a fine June morning in the year 1216. The sun shone down merrily on river and shore, and gleamed brilliactly from the accourrements of a herald, who, attended by two squires, was riding leisurely through the green forest towards the strong castle of Glanworth, in the county of Cork, at that time possessed by Sir William Flemming, Baron of Fermoy. This Sir William was one of those hardy Norman adventurers who came to Ireland under Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and who, after fighting in many a hard battle against the natives, at last gained for himself the fair district of Fermoy, built in the gentre of it the great castle of Glanworth, on the banks of the Funcheon, and there sat down to spend the remainder of his life in peace and in the enjoyment of his hard won possessions.

But perfect peace rarely falls to the lot of man. Sir William Flemming had an only child his daughter Amy, celebrated both for her beauty and ber goodness, and whose hand soon became sought for in marriage by many of the powerful chiefs around. Amy Flemming, bowever, was as bard to be pleased in a hu-band as she was good and beautiful, and refused all their offers. Among her suitors was Sir William Cantoun, or Condon, a knight of Norman-Welsh descent, whose father had won for himself the barony of Condons, adjoining that of Fermoy. This Sir William resided in great state at the strong cas tle of Clogblea, whose runs may yet be seen standing on a high limstone rock above the Funcheon, a few miles from its junction with the noble Blackwater. It was from him that the herald and his two attendants were now approaching Sir William Flemming's castle of river, where now rise the arches of the narrow and picturesque bridge, a short distance below the cas le. Through this ford the berald and his two attendants dashed their horses merrily across; and, approaching the principal gate or barbacan, of the castle, demanded admittance in the name of their master, Sir William Cantour. They were admitted with all the defer ence and courtesy accorded in those chivalric days to a herald, and conducted into the great hall, where they requested an audience from Sir William Flemming.

'I come,' said the herald as the stout old baron made his appearance, with two presents from my Lord of Cloughlea. This pearl chaplet be bids me offer thy daughter, the Lady Amy, ot Amy Flemming, but was again refused. and demands through me her hand in marriage .--In case she refuse his present and his offer, I am commissioned to offer thee this." And he produced a steel gauntlet, which he laid before the Baron of Fermov.

'To my daughter I leave the acceptance or rejection of such gauds,' answered Sir William Flemming. ' We will call her into thy presence and see how she taken thy suit. Now, continued he, as the fair Amy, attended by her maids, entered the ball. ' make thine offer again, and I will abide by her decision.

Sir William Cantoun sends thee this fair chaplet, and asks thee to become Lady of Clogblea and the green woods around it. What is thine an-

Amy looked for a moment at her father, but saw in his face no expression by which she could judge one way or the other of his senti-

'Take it back,' she said at length, as she drew up her fair and stately figure. 'The Knight whose iron mace is ever raised oppressively over the heads of the poor peasantry. at the berald, she withdrew with her maids.

his daughter left the ball, 'to me it is left to upon various subjects as the meal proceeded. pay thee due courtesy. I accept this.' And They were at length disturbed, however, by too hotly.'

No. 49. axe in hand, poised and ready to begin the com-

And now the axes were crossed, and again

came down for some time alternately, with loud

clanging, upon the interposed shields. Hotter

of de Rupe crashed in through the shoulder-

plate of Cantoun, making the blood flow out

upon his arm and breast. This aroused the full

fury of Sir William Cantoun, who was one of

the most celebrated knights of his time for

strength and prowess. He raised his axe sud-

dealy, as il about to deliver a heavy blow upon

the bip of de Rupe; but, changing the direction

of the stroke, the ponderous weapon came down

with full force upon the belmet of his antagonist,

making him reel backward a few paces, and at.

length fall to the ground over the body of a dead

archer that lay behind him. Now this Archer

had been slain in the very act of poising his

crossbow, which lay beside him drawn, and with

the arrow in, under the very hand of de Rupe

as he fell. Whether it was according to the

laws of single combat, on the part of de Rupe,

we will not say; but, as he fell, he grasped the

d-awn crossbow in his hand, raised it as he half

lay upon the ground, and discharged it at his ad-

versary as he advanced to despatch him, piercing

him with the arrow through one of the inints of

his armor. The arrow entered Sir William

Cantour's left side, and pierced in an upward

direction through his heart; on which be fell

heavily to the ground, and in a few moments ex-

pired. His body was borne away with foud

famentations by his sorrowing vassals; O'Keefe

and the other chieftains departed with their fol-

lowers, and Sir William Flemming was left once

more in peaceable possession of his castle and

domains. The lovely Amy and her champion

were soon after marriec. The young knights

assisted at the bridal ceremony, and wondered

at, and laughed heartily over, the good fortune

. By my fay !' said Sir Gilbert Ridenforh to Cantemar, his brother-in-arms, after they had

danced a few merry measures down the great

hall, I told thee this was an enchanted land. 3

will ride forth to-morrow in quest of an adven-

ture for myself, and try and win a fair bride like

Amy was the sole heiress of Sir William

Flemming; and, at his death, her hu-band, in

her right, succeeded to the possession of the fair

territory of Fermov, which was in his lifetime

raised to a lordship. And thus Sir Richard de

Rupe, or Ruche, won those fertile lands, and

became the first lord of Fermoy, and the pro-

genitor of a long line of barons, distinguished for

their princely hospitality, their prowess, and

often for their patriotic devotedness to the cause

Pass we now over a period of some centuries.

during which the successive lords of Fermov

lived, loved, fought, and died within their foir

territory, like brave Norman-Irish nobles as

they were, till we come to that stormy time

when Ireland and the sister island groaned be-

neath the iron rule of the victorious usurper,

Cromwell. Maurice, eighth Viscount Fermoy,

was at this time a man in the prime of life .--

His father David, after suffering severely in the

great Desmond insurrection of 1592, was re-

compensed for his losses in the succeeding reign.

Several large grants of land, partly from the

forfeited estates of the Earl of Desmond, were

given him by James the First; and, living

peaceably for a long period in his ancestral

home, he at length became one of the richest

noblemen in Ireland. After the accession of the

of their leader.

our leader."

of their pative land.

were glaring redly throughout the land. Saaccautious noble of the Pale, were them battling with savage ferocity; some for the rebellious land, some for the unfortunate King Charles, and a great many, with sorrow be it said, for their own aggrandizement.

Among those that held stoutly and faithfully to the last to the colors of both king and country was Maurice of Fermoy. When the oppressed Catholics, at length banded together, formed the Confederation, and sent their deputies to Kilkenny to redress their wrongs, Viscount Fermov took his place in the Parliament then formed among the Peers, while several gentlemen of his own name attended the Commons .-This was in the stormy year of 1646. On the breaking up of the Confederation, Viscount Fermoy, with many of the gentlemen of his house, again took up arms against Cromwell and his generals; but gained by his loyalty only defeat and forfeiture. He fled, an outlawed man to Flanders, and thus lost the castled home and fair patrimony won so gallantly by his great ancestor, Sir Richard de Rupe. We will follow him a little further, however, and show how faithfully he still adhered to his unscrupulous monarch, and how he was rewarded for his devotedness.

In a somewhat small room in an ancient Flemish town, towards the close of the last year of the banishment of Charles the Second, that monarch sat with a few of his exiled nobles around a table, on one end of which were arranged the materials for a supper. Charles and his comrades at this time led a somewhat rakish life, notwithstanding their poverty and their many troubles. On the evening in question, he and his two favorites were sitting at the tableand deeply engaged in a game, then very fashionable, namely, primero. A small heap of gold coins was placed before each of the players, while another-the stake-lay at the foot of the little lamp that gave them light for their game. A jovial smile played over the features of the merry monarch, as he raised the last card of his deal, and threw it triumphantly upon those of his companions.

'Ha!' he exclaimed, laughing, 'two hearts,two hearts, and my bonne ace upon their necks! By my sovereign word! an' 1 win this, I shall be a second Crossus ere the morning. The game is mine.' And he swept the stake over to

'My lord,' said one of the players, smiling, fortune seems to smile continually upon thy head to night. And touching that same golden monarch your majesty was pleased to name just now, had we him here, thou wert sure to succeed to his treasures. But, with us poor spendthrifts. thou wilt not be much richer, an' thou win all our atore.'

By my father's wise head! no, said the menarch, glancing at the diminutive beans of gold. 'But, come! another game, and a fig for Dame Fortune, that will not stand to me in sterner play than this!' And he took up the cards, and began shuffling and dealing them with no mexpert hand.

Game after game now, however, went against the monarch. The heap of gold, whose size he shortly characterised as a system of repression. had augmented in the beginning of the evening, to which unparalleled intensity and bitterness now began to dwindle away gradually, till at last were added by the religious and dynastic diverhe was reduced to one solitary com. The cards | gencies, consequent on the doings of Elizabeth, a short time afterwards, bowever, Christians enjoyed were dealt once more, and began to fly down Cromwell and the Williamites in England and a happy respite. quickly upon the table.

said the king, as he held again his last card in O'Connell forced his way into the House of his hand, and threw it. 'Ha! by my kingly Commons, and carried the Act of Emancipation. hand! lost,-lost!' continued he as he saw the From that time the inherent injustice of Enggame go against him. 'And now, to borrow, lish role in Ireland, and the distrust and hatred -to borrow! who will lend?"

stubborn, crop-eared Parliament, supply thy be handed over the greater part of his supply to the king. At that moment a lackey entered the

apartment, and stood respectfully near the door. 'Ha. Hilson, what now?' said the king, arranging the little heap of gold before him.

'Sire,' answered the attendant, 'a gentleman is now in the waiting-room, who craves speech with your maresty.

'His name? his name?' inquired the king, with a lazy yawn.

He gave no name, sire,' answered the attendant, but he bade me tell your majesty that he was your friend of Mayence.'

'My friend of Mayence,' said the king. 'Ah.' continued he to his companions, 'I have good reason to remember him. He is one of my wild Irish lords, who not content to lose his patrimony in my cause, still contrives to help me in my troubles. Marry! I would wish there were many like him. Send him into our presence, Hilson; but, ere he comes,' and he gave a light and careless laugh, ' we must put our trumps and aces from before his roving eyes. Away with them, for I know what he brings; and now to supper.

The cards were removed by one of the young noblemen, and the king and his companions were seated innocently at supper as the stranger entered. The latter was muffled in the long military cloak of the period; and as he stepped over respectfully, and dropped on one knee before the king, the young noblemen could not help casting a glance of approval at each other at his manly bearing, tall figure, and handsome, bronzed coun tenancs.

Arise, my Lord of Fermoy,' said the king : thou art welcome to our poor lodging. It grieves us we cannot welcome thee in better state; but come, arise, and partake with us of this sorry fare our rebellious subjects have driven us to subsist on.

'My liege,' answered Maurice, Lord of Fermoy (for it was he), before I rise, let me present your majesty with this.' And he produced a heavy bag of gold from under his long cloak. Imperial Parliament cannot rule Ireland in accord-It is the poor pay of myself and some of my lance with the feelings and prejudices of its inhabit-

timonious Puritan, hot-headed native chief, and trust it may relieve thy necessities for a short time. A day will soon come, I trust, when thou Parliament, some for the weal of their native of the poor contributions of thy devoted subjects. And he laid the bag of gold upon the table be-

fore the king. We accept of it, my Lord of Fermoy, said the king, raising him, and with the more pleasure that the day is coming-yes, times are changing momently in our favor-when we can recompense thee tenfold for this and many an other kindness. The day that sees us restored to our throne and to our rights shall also see thee in the enjoyment of thy lost lands and thy native home. Arise, and let us to supper.

And thus Maurice, Lord of Fermoy, and his brave kinsmen, spent their pay during their military service in Flanders. They shared it with their king during his exile; and, when the Protector died, and Charles II. was restored to his throne, they naturally expected a reversal of their attainder, and a return to their native land Canada has its own federation, its own legislature, and to their homes and properties. But when and, but lately has been entrusted with its own de-Viscount Fermov, and the numerous kinsmen of his that had lost their estates in the cause of the king and his unfortunate predecessor, presented their petition at court, the light and faithless disaffection is almost unknown there; and whilst Charles the Second, instead of remembering their devotedness and his own plighted word. only laughed at them, put them off from day to day, and at length, in his ' Declaration of Royal Gratitude, named one of that gallant house, Capt. Miles Roche, only, as eligible for reward for 'services beyond the sea.' Viscount Fermoy, after the failure of his hopes and the loss of his noble patrimony, left his native land forever, and died with a broken beart far away in a foreign land, illustrating a lesson that was well taught to the head of many a gallant house in those troublous days by the " merry monarch,' namely, put not thy trust in princes.

THE HOPE OF IRELAND.

(From the Catholic Times.)

The Duke of Richmond's proposed amendments, or mutilations, of the Irish Land Bill are now before the public. It is satisfactory to note that none of them trench on the principles of the measure. Their chief aim seems to be to minimise the so called hardships of the landlord class. Under these circumstances, it is now al most certain that the session of 1870 will not pass away without giving to the tenantry of lreland a portion of the relief so long demanded, and so vitally necessary to their contentment and security. Some of the inveterate enemies of concession to Irish feelings, and Irish rights, have long ago told us that even the Land Bill will not satisfy Ireland. We are inclined to agree with them to a certain extent. That the passage of a good security of Tenure bill must conduce to an era of individual peace and con tentment, we hope and believe ; that it will be a perfect remedy for all Irish grievances, and an entire preventative of national discontent, we were never sanguine enough to imagine. In the meetings of the Association for promoting the legislative independence of Ireland, we see only the natural course of events. For centuries English policy towards Ireland might have been Ireland. The first blow at that wicked and Now for a dash in Dame Fortune's face!' most impolite of systems was struck when springing from its exercise have been constantly Borrow and beg,' exclaimed the young noble- and forcibly brought home to the British nation. man to his left, with a careless laugh, by my The change of opinion thus mangurated was knightly word, but they are trades we are all strengthened and made permanent by the fearful expert in now-a-days. I will become your ma- drain Emigration has been making on the land, jesty's treasurer for the present, and, unlike the and by the evident hold Femanism, foolish and abortive though it has proved itself in its aims wants to the uttermost of my poor means.' And and attempts, obtained on the sympathies of the people. The majority of the electors of Eng land resolved to give up repression for justice and, to that end, sent to the House of Commons the Gladstone Ministry with a majority of 120 at its back. In 1869 the religious grievance was done away with; and all Trishmen put on a footing of equality, or nearly so, in matters of belief and conscience. This year promises similarly to do justice as between landlord and tenant. But in both the Church and the Land questions the grievances were those of individuals. the one case individual Irishmen, professing one creed, were subject to annoyances and disqualifications, from which their countrymen of another religion were free. In the other case, the law gave into the hands of each landlord the powers of a tyrant, and reduced every individual tenant almost to serfdom. A little time and both these anomalies will be rectified. But the great griavance of all, the national one, yet remains untouched. It is utterly impossible that Irishmen, when once made equal amongst themselves, should not desire and demand that national equality which can only be enjoyed in legislative independence. This will not be the wish of one portion of the people, opposed by another section, as has been the case in the Church and Land Questions; but it will be a national cry, taken up, and re-echoed, as the present difficulties are got rid of, throughout the whole country, by Catholics

and Protestants, landlords as well as tenants. Will this agitation be successful? Undoubtedly so! When a whole nation gives resolute expression to its will, its demands must be granted, or the discontent engendered and fostered by refusal must be stamped out. This latter proceeding is now-adays impossible, at least as regards England and We are further of opinion that to restore to Ireland her independent parliament, of which she was cajoled and robbed, is an act of political justice, and of political necessity. If it be not done, discontent and disloyalty are sure still to maintain a controld in the land; whilst, if it were carried into effect, we might live to see Ireland happy, prosperous, and contented. It would undoubtedly be but bad policy for the English government, after going so far in the path of justice during the last two years, to besitate or refuse to tread that path to the short end, and to put off until a time of difficulty and danger, when whatever is asked must be granted that restoration of self-government to Irishmen, which, if conceded now, would indubitably bind the three kingdoms in bonds of lasting friendship. The

kinsmen. Small as it is,—it is all we have,—I ants. And, no matter how wise, or good, or just qui'e equal if they do not surpass what we read of to repudiate any sympathy with the perpetrators.

And, no matter how wise, or good, or just qui'e equal if they do not surpass what we read of to repudiate any sympathy with the perpetrators.

We regret to say they waited in value of the perpetrators. affairs of a people differing from them in race, in religion, and in character, as do the impulsive Irish wilt hold thine own again, and have small need from the stolid English and calculating Scots, must end in disappointment, if not in disaster.

From this view of the matter, and laying acide all consideration of the justice of the case, we feel bound to admit that the Repeal of the Union between the parliaments of England and Ireland is a political necessity, and inevitable. The meetings which are being held by the friends of Repeal, although supposed to be private, are well known to be only preliminary to a monster public gathering at which the heartfelt wish of the nation is sure to find most energetic expression.

For all this we see no need of apprehension, nor danger of disturbance, if our Government only elects to do its duty heedfully, but fearlessly. The connection between the two countries would not be weakened, but to our minds, rendered much more intimate much more friendly, by the re-establishment of a National Parliament in Dublin. With the recent example of Canada before us, we see no reason to doubt the success of such an experiment, if that can be called an experiment, whose success is certain, even before it is tried. The Deminion of fence. Its loyalty has not suffered, whilst its selfrespect must grow daily, and stimulate it to increased exertions to progress, and advance, step by step, with every other civilized nation Internal invasion from without has, within the last month, been generally and successfully opposed. Why are we not to believe that, under similar treatment, Irewould exhibit a similar spectacle of unity, energy, and prosperity? If further encouragement be wanted, there is the example of Victoria, a colony mainly founded, peopled, and governed by Irishmen, many of whom, in Ireland, were rebels and traitors to the English crown; and it is yet within recollec-tion that the people of Canada were discontented and disloyal, even to the taking up of arms "gainet England. It is but ressonable, then, to expect that the self-government, which has made Canada peace. able and loya' Victoria prosperous and contented, will produce like happy results in Ireland We feel, therefore, that it is the duty of every one who wishes well to England and to Ireland to welcome the approach of the time when an Irish Parliament will be allowed to manage Irish affairs. And, feeling this, we cannot but look with approval on those Irishmen who lawfully and openly refuse to be content with instalments of justice, however great, but demand its complete and perfect fulfilment.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

[From the London Tablet.]

Christianity, first introduced by S. Francis Xavier. in 1549, had been received with extraordinary favour in Japan, and soon flourished to a vast extent. This prosperity continued and immed for forty years, at which period commences a chequered career, to be succeeded by fearful persecutions that have never ceased to arise at intervals down to our day. The human causes for this change must be sought in the ardour for commercial gain shown by the Spanish and Portuguese merchants, who followed in the wake of the Missionaries; in the jealousy displayed by the English and Dutch Protestant traders, especially the latter, against their Southern rivals, and the calumnies they invented; and last, though hardly least, in the rivalry, inconsistent with charity, that unhappily overtook the various religious families working for one common end. At first the Japanese mission had been wholly confided to the Society of Jesus, but in the beginning of the 17th century a Papal Bull opened the field of labour to other orders, whereupon Dominicans, Franciscans, and Augustinians soon arrived to share the barvest of souls with the Jesuits. The first edict of persecution appears ascribable to the jealousy of the native bonzes; it was obtained in 1586, and forbade all Japanese henceforth to embrace Christianity under pain of death. Ten years later the profession of the Oatholic faith was forbidden to Europeans also, and measures ensued which led to the immelation in 1597 of the 26 martyrs canonized at Rome in 1862. For

At the period when M. Pages' volume opens, 1598, gents who were to govern in the name of his son, a child of six years old. The chief of these lords, the stepfather of the boy, Findeyori, became in reality Emperor and reigned under the name of Daifonsama, until the year 1616. It was during this interval that the Japanese Church attained its highest degree of prosperity. The usurper, having many enemies to fear did not care to alienate his Christian subjects, especially at the commencement of his career. Without protecting Christianity, he was content to allow its existence. When he began to exercise the supreme power, there were about one million native Christians in Japan. These belonged to all ranks and both sexes. Converts had been made among the highest nohles, and down to members of the meanest orders in the state : even some few of the chief bonzes had embraced Catholicism, and many of the ladies about the palace were staunch believers In 1605, the number of Christians had swelled to 750,000, and there were 5 500 new conversions during the year; of these, 1,200 took place at Nangasaki alone. During the two years that followed the Missionary rolls show an increase of 15 000 converts added to their flocks. The city of Nangasaki began to extend rapidly, and almost all the inhabitants were Christians. Here the Bishop resided, and the Jesnits had their principal college. In 1605, the first Japanese ordained was made rector of the Madonna, the finest church in Nangasaki. This same year the first solemn procession in honour of the Blessed Sacrament took place. It was no unusual occurrence to find the first dignitaries of the empire attending Catholic sermons. The Jesuits in Japan then numbered 121; they had 2 colleges, a seminary, 2 professed houses, and 23 residencies. The three orders of Dominicans, Franciscans, and

Augusticians were likewise gradually prospering. But this fair state of things had never been without numerous drawbacks. Not a few of the native princes were always hostile to religion, and by far the larger portion of the bonzes hated it still more bitterly. As Daifonsama grew old these latter worked upon his superstitious fears; and at the same time the Dutch were instigating him through avarice to get rid of the Spaniards and bestow on them the monopoly of Japanese trade. Petty local vexations and individual executions expanded into persecution on a wider scale; first the nobles and then the body of the people were forbidden to embrace Christianity under pain of death. Next the missionaries were exiled, and native Obristians subjected to cruel tor-

The accession of Chogounsams, son of the usurper, opened a period of relentless persecution that never ceased for more than thirty years, until Christianity was supposed to have become extinct in the blood of her martyrs. For Chogounsama, who succeeded to the throne in 1632, proved even worse than his father. He was a leper, and his vices appear to have equalled his deformity. Two hundred religious perished during this period, and it is impossible to

calculate the number of lay martyrs. The tortures inflicted were barbarous in the extreme. The mildest form of death was beheading This was generally reserved for women and children or such criminals as incurred punishment by Japanese law through their relationship with a guilty party. The other martyrs were either tortured by water, or exposed to the ignominious death of the

pit, or else they were burned before a slow fire. The fervour and faith displayed by the sufferers

where the same, always more abundant when most needed. Women delicately nurtured, and children of tenderest age eagerly thirsted after tortures and death; men of corrupt lives became conspicuous for their austerities, and underwent extraordinary tor-

Maria da sa manana manana mana mengambaraha ing pandan da pendadi Maria Maria Maria Mandalah Maria Mandalah Ma Maria da panggangan manana da panggan mengangka ing pandan da pendadi Maria Maria Maria Mandalah Maria Mandala

ments with admirable patience and humility.

A Japanese lady had been condemned to death in lieu of her husband, who could not be found. During her imprisonment she embraced Christianity. When the time for execution came the magistrate, in consideration of her individual innocence, gave permission for her to be conveyed on a litter to the place of suffering. But she declined, preferring to walk for the sake of greater conformity with Our Lord. Her sentence was crucifizion, and as is usual with innocent persons, especially women, she was to be put to death first. This did not satisfy her zeal. She entreated rather to be allowed to die on the cross as her Saviour had done for her, and her request was granted. Twenty conversions in her own samily were the immediate reward of her generous ardour Well may it be said that the Church in Japan was

watered with blood. Amid the thousands who died joyfully for Christ, no tale of martyrdom is more touching than that we read of Father Spinola and his companions. This Jesuit was among the eighteen Fethers of his Order who remained concealed in Nangasaki, after Daifonsama had banished all missionaries from the empire in 1614 Four years later he was suddenly apprehended one night, and with three other religious, their respective hosts, catechists and servants, conveyed to prison in the district of Omoura. They entered upon their capti-vity singing hymns of joy, the Te Deum and psalms. Their abode was a miserable cabin, thatched only with straw and open on all sides. The winds of heaven whistled through it at pleasure, in summer the sun darted down its ardent rays on their unpro tected heads, in winter storms of rain and snow beat remorselessly through. It was so small that they could not lie down even at night. They wore a scanty clothing, never renewed during the four years of their captivity. Their food was insufficient in quantity and disgusting in quality, barely adequate for maintaining existence, while leaving the pangs of hunger unappeased. Filth of all kinds accommulated around this wretched per, the rains washed it out and then in again till the stench became more than sickening, and they were devouted by vermin. By degrees the prisoners numbered 33. Their chief employment was to praise and magnify God. They never omitted one spiritual exercise, each religious following closely the rule of his Order. catechists and seculars were gradually admitted to noviceship, or given the babit. They added voluntary fasts and austerities to those so cruelly imposed by circumstances, and took the discipline in common Our beloved Lord, remarks M. Pages, who gives their food to the birds of the air, and makes the fields to blossom with flowers, consoled these holy men with His real presence. Through the enclosure so strictly guarded, all necessary for the celebration of Mass penetrated every day. At length the bright morn of freedom dawned, the long-desired crown of martyrdom appeared in view. Fifty-five confessors of the faith, and among these the prisoners of Omoura, were led to a place of sacrifice, called the Holy Mountain, in memory of earlier martyrs. It was a grand and edifying spectacle. Behind stretched the sea. The beights surrounding the Holy Mountain were crowded with myriads of human beings. Ou a carpeted expanse sat assembled in tribunal the chief dignitaries of Nangasaki. In front were deep tranches piled with wood. Farther off again rose 25 columns. Within the same enclosure stood satellites with sharpened swords. And now an immense din arose that rent the air. The martyre were arriving. They sang and preached alternately. The assembled multitude responded to their strains, or pressed forward to touch their garments or receive a blessing. Tears and sobs responded to triumphal chaunts. It was a wondrous scene of human woe commingling with foretaste of heavenly joy. Spinola and all the priests were fastened to the columns. One remained untenanted. An aged woman of 80, deemed worthy to suffer with the religious, was bound to it. The distant fires were lighted and occasionally dulled with water that death might be slow. Meanwhile the heademen on either side were busily plying their trade with the 30 seculars. Thirteen of these were women; some middle-aged, some so young and Taicosama, just about to expire, had named five re- Seven little children kneeling beside their smiling mothers eagerly sought the executioner's stroke. The gory heads were raised and placed in view of the burning martyrs. From their stakes, as long as life remained; with some two hours, for others, more or less; they all sang praises to God, or exhorted the bystanders, and finally died with blessings quiv-

ering on their lips. No wonder the blood of such martyrs has proved of surprising fertility. No wonder their descendants still survive in Japan, and are still worthy of suffering like persecutions. The last accounts dated March, 1870, mention 4,000 Christians cruelly driven into exile with all the barsh accompaniments that usually attend such measures. Exile is the milder name that covers hardship, violence, even martyrdom. Europe looks tamely on. The sterile protestations of consuls cannot be called a departure from the selfish policy of non-intervention.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE LAND BILL .- The Cork Farmers' Club bare protested against its being assumed that the farmers of the south of Ireland approve of the bill. The chairman was of opinion that when the bill becomes law the real work of agitation shall commence against it, as the Bill is no settlement whatsoever of the land question.

In a recent debate in the House of Lords, on the bill for disfranchising Sligo and Cashel, the borough of Youghal was alluded to in terms the reverse of flattering, whereupon Mr. Guest assured the House that the borough he represented had not been reported for corrupt practices, but only for "a little trifle of treating."

A race for the senior gold badge of the Corrib Rowing Olub, Galway, took place on the evening of June 20, over the usual Club Course, resulting in a victory for Messrs. Alfred Davy (stroke), and J Dooley. The pulling was good on both sides.

The 'Cork Examiner,' whose editor, Mr. Maguire, ought to know, reports that "it is confidently stated that a seat on the bench is about to be given to Mr. Charles Barry, the Attorney-General for Ireland."

The 'Clonmel Chronicle' says: "It is most gratifying the present complete freedom from crime which the South Riding of Tipperary enjoys. For the last fortnight there has been scarcely a single outrage of any importance whatever reported to the constabulary. We trust this happy state of things may long continue."

A young woman named Mary Doolan, aged 21 years, was killed on the morning of June 18th, by falling down the stairs of a bouse belonging to her master, Mr. Sloane, at No. 2, Stephen's Green, Dablin.

OUTRAGE IN MONAGHAN. - Some Orangemen in Monaghan have outraged every Christian feeling by tearing down and burning on the 10th ult., a cross and other emblems of the Passion of our Saviour. that had been erected as a memorial of a Miss on given lately in the Catholic parish church. Catholics waited for some time expecting that their Protestant fellow-townsmen would take some steps denomination would facetiously be included es

We regret to say they waited in value, and on Sunday last were themselves obliged to take the initiative in expressing the horror that every Ohristian must feel at this wanton and purposeless insult offered not so much to Catholics as to the Saviour of the World Himself.

DRAWING THE CARRIAGE -The only circumstance in connection with the reception of the popular young Marquis of Waterford at Kilmacthomas that calls for disapprobation, is the melancholy fact of twelve Irishmen, made to the image and likeness of God, Christian men, turning themselves into beasts of burthen by drawing the Marquis's carriage into the town. It is high time that those disgusting displays of serfdom should cease; and we have no doubt Lord Waterford would gladly have dispensed with that part of the programme. - Waterford Citi.

A Public Meeting was held at Belfast last night to take into consideration the Government Procession Act. A resolution was passed to the effect that " the Bill introduced by the Chief Secretary for Ireland for the purpose of abrogating the liberties of the people, and preventing them from celebrating the leading events in connection with the history of their country, is a most unconstitutional measure, and should be opposed by the people of Ircland." committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the resolution.

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT. - A committee meeting of those gentlemen interested in the success of the movement in favour of an Irish Parliament was held on the evening of June 23, at 63 Grafton street, Dublin. The proceedings were private, but we understand that several clergymen of different denominations sent in their names, requesting to have them added to the list of those who already declared their wish to support the movement. The names of those gentlemen were not supplied to us - Freeman.

In the Commission Court, Dublin, on the 21st ult. the pensioner, Andrew Carr, was tried for the murder of Margaret Murchy, whose throat he brutally cut on the morning of the 16 h of June. He was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of July. He heard the dread sentence with apparent indifference.

We [the Limerick Reporter] have heard with much pleasure that the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore has promoted the Rev. Patrick Power from the curacy of Carrick-on Suir, where he has fulfilled his missionary duties with the utmost zeal and advantage to the parishioners for the past twenty-seven years, to the pastorship of Cappoquir, vacant by the death of the Venerable Rev. Mr Spratt,

Of those who doubt the sincerity of Protestant patriotism, we would ask, what names stand out most prominently in Ireland's history of the last century? Must they not answer, those of Protestants? Who than Protestants were more trusted or more sternly tried in '48 and '98? What were the Volunteers? What the United Irish? Were they not Protestant, and were they not Irish to the core? And are the descendants of these men less nonest or less Irish? Let the veil be once drawn from their eyes; let that Bugbear - Ultramontanism, be shown to be a phantom conjured up by the heated fancy of bigotry, and the Protestant of to-day will be as thoroughly Irish as the Protestant of '48, '98, or' 82 - Wexford People.

The greater part of last week was fine although some rain fell occasionally, which did much good, and vegetation was stimulated by the varying heat and showers. The crops everywhere look well .--The potatoes particularly so. They were selling in Eoniskillen various days last week at from 3d to 4d per lb A good many meadows were mowed; and if this week be fine haymaking will be general .-Fermanagh Mail, June 20.

THE 'OUTRAGE' MANUFACTURES-The magistrates of Enniskillen have published the following letter: To the Editor of the Mail.

Enniskillen, June 20, 1870

Sir .- I have been instructed by the justices presiding at the petty sessions here, this day, to call your attention to the fact that various paragraphs have cf late appeared in the journals, detailing outrages, murders, &c., &c , as having occurred in this neigh borhood and county, which statements have proved on enquiry to be utterly untrue.

The magistrates have to suggest that the editors will exercise a petter discretion in the insertion of such sensational paragraphs, and that they will not employ as correspondents parties in whose truthfulness they cannot place full reliance.

The last paragraph of this kind, detailing the finding of the body of a girl, with the head severed from the body, is without even a shadow of truth. I am, Sir, your ob'd't serv't,

RIGHARD GIBION, Clerk of Petty Session.

BARON O'HAGAN-The 'Derry Standard' says, -It is a curious coincidence that the Lord Baron O'Hagan, of Tullaghogue, should not only be embled by a title derived from a district occupied by his ancestors during whole centuries before the era of written history, but should in connection with that title now fill a high judicial office identical in effect, and anslogious in point of dignity with that of 'Rechtaire' which the head of his lordship's house is known to have held in Ulster nearly 800 years ago. In wishing to the noble lord a long life of continued usefulness in the enjoyment of the distinguished honors which he has so meritoriously gained, not more by supreme ability than moral integrity, we are merely re echoing the inspiration of all creeds and of all classes in Irish society.

We always look with suspicion on the advancement by England of any of our leading Catholics.-It is a certain sign that she wishes to throw dust in our eyes. We had eight Catholic Judges not long since, and foolish people were heard to say that was a grand thing for Ireland! We never thought it so: The elevation of the eight lawyers cost the country 4,000 000 of its people. The lawyers were promoted and 4,000,000 of our inhabitants were scattered over the earth. Heaven grant that Baron O'Hagan's promotion may not add one million more to the exiles. We have got a bad land bill and perhaps it is to quiet us on that point that Baron O'Hagan has been raised to the Peerage. If such be the object of exalting him, we warn the Prime Minister that his policy will not succeed, for Ireland will never cease to demand her rights, never give up the battle for happy homes until they have won, no matter how many Catholic lawyers may experience a gracious promotion. - Dundalk Democrat.

The Catholic chaplain of Clonmel gaol has addressed a letter to the Board of superintendence stating that the period of Protestant ascendance having passed away, the Catholica imprisoned can no longer be compelled to act in violation of the sacred ordinances of the Church by working on holy days.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on June 18,8 CARO came on for trial before the Lord Chief Justice and special jury, in which Anne Loughman claimed £1 000 damages from the Jorporation of Dublin for the death of her busband, who was killed in August last by the inhalation of poisonous gasses while working in a sewer in Benson street, in the se vice of the defendants. The jury, after some deliteration, returned into Court and stated that cleven of them were for giving demages for £200 and one for £50. The Lord Chief Justice advised them to concede a little on both sides, and ultimately a sum of one

hundred and fifty pounds was awarded. Although the Irish Established Church is no more, the following statistical extract is highly suggestive, especially when we recollect that in statistical returns those individuals described as of no particular annual report of the state of education in Ireland records progressive improvement. The number of children on the rolls has increased by 23,700, and the daily attendance by 3 707. The total number of children on the school registers in Ireland is now a million, minus a few thousands In 1833 it was only 107,042. The number in Ulster is much larger than in any other province. It is 247,919 against 267,093 in Munster and smaller totals in the other provinces. The number of children owing alleprovinces. The number of the Revablished Church against 178,755 Roman Catholics. In Munster there against 178,755 Roman Catholics. In Munster there is fall was welcome and the received and the restablished Church against against 178,700 homan One Established Church against fall was welcome, and the weather prophets predict are 5 019 children of the Established Church against 204 a further development and the weather prophets predict are 5 0 19 onlighten of the Astronomers of 786 against 204, a further downpour The glass is falling, and the 532; and in Connaught 4,442 against 158 548. There are 106,769 Presbyterien children in Utster, There are 100,163 reconstituted outlier. The total be cautious, as they know from experience the and scarcely any in the order provided country is danger of miscalculations. The upward moveper centage of Cainottes in the Irish Church Act ment in the grain market does not arise from any nearly 81. The arguments for the Irish Church Act do not grow weaker by keeping"

Freezes. - It is an ascertained fact, that out of the Kinsale fishing ground a quarter of a million pounds' worth of fish was taken this season for about ten weeks, of which the whole fleet of fishing had at the lowest calculation £500 a boat at an average; while between fish packing and boats' crews a gross sum of £1,700 was paid in wages alone; lodginghouse keepers received for the season £550, while the telegraph wire earned £430 It is said, on good anthority, at least £30 000 fell to the share of the boyers while a wide margin is allowed to the steamers for freightage, beside the cartage and railway tariff. The same might be written of the fi heries on the wide extent of coast around Mayo, where the poor fishermen, to get that encouragement which a native government would give them, but which we need never expect till we have our countrymen legislating for us in College Green. - Mayo Ex-

THE CONVENTION ACT. - Mr. P J. Smyth in a short but able letter in the 'Freeman' of Tuesday last calls attention to the great evils of this penal and exceptional law by which Irishmen are forbidden to elect delegates or representatives for any purpose except as members of Parliament, and in consequence of which a special clause is to be enacted electing representative delegates. Mr Smyth says: In England a single meeting in Covent-garden Theatre may express the will of the whole English people, as being a meeting of delegates - so the repeal of the Corn Laws was carried, so the late measure of Parliamentary Reform was carried after a single compaign. In Ireland the people, being pre vented by this Act from deliberating in an orderly and authoritative manner, are obliged to fell back upon inorganic monster meetings, or are driven into conspiracy. It is the one great barrier which even O'Connell, with all his wonderfu! resources, was unable to surmount; and to its operation must be ascribed that indisposition on the part of the mass of the Irish people to seek by what, through courtesy, is termed 'constitutional' agitation, the redress of their grisvances. The saving principle of constitutional government is that of representation, From it our municipal bodies derive their vitality, and the High Court of Parliament is its bighest expression

TER MARQUIS OF SLIGO AND THE WESTPORT TOWN COMMI-SIGNERS. - As we go to press we have been handed the following letter, and we congratulate the people of Westport and the Most Noble the Mar quis of Sligo on the contents of the same. If proof were needed of that high spirit of generosity and munificence, the first instincts of a true nobleman, it is certainly supplied from under Lord Sligo's own generous hand We last week referred to Lord Sligo's bestowal of a valuable town clock to the people of Westport. We shall hope to see more of Lord Sligo's presence on his property. The railway, the harbour, the town, have rapidly become the ob jects of his patronage. May we see ere long his remotest and poorest tenantry the loudest heralds of his selicitude and his goodness, and the waste places and lonely islands of Olew B y again echoing the nident praises of a virtuous and industrious people : -"London, June 18th, 1870.-Sir,-I have the honour to acknowledge receipt, last night, of your letter of the 15th Jone, conveying to me the resolutions of the Town Commissioners as to the Quay Railway and the new Town Clock. I wish that I could be brought into the town, and should be well inclined to lay out a couple of thousand pounds to mention this that any inhabitant of Westport may make suggestions. Please to convey to the Town Commissioners my grateful thanks for their resolutions and my gratification and their ap proval of the work done. I have no donbt that the completion of the line to the Quay will be found very beneficial, not only to Westport and its inhabitants. but also to the Railway Company itself. I have the honour to be. Siz, your obedient servant .- Suigo .-The Clerk to Westport Town Commissioners." &c .-Mayo Examiner.

The 'Freeman's Journal,' in alluding to a meeting held by the Catholics of Monaghan to protest against ontrages recently perpetrated by some of the orangemen, says :- We cannot say that this meeting was one of protest, or of recrimination or of indignation so tolerant, so charitable and Christian were the sentiments expressed by the different speakers. The Catholics of Monahan have suffered and endured much from the intolerance and ignorance of their Orange fellow-countrymen They have been personally outraged and their religion has been openly insulted; yet, obedient to the admonitions of their revered clergy, the Catholics have not sought by revenge or relaliation to satisfy their indignatian or appease their offended feeling. They have endured; but at the same time, they raise their voices in solemn protest against the injuries inflicted on them. This they have done with a dignity and a gravity-we might, indeed say a solemnity-which must awaken for them the sympathy and the respect of every justice loving man in the community. The executive, it is to be hoped will not overlook this protest from Monaghan against ignorant bigotry and wanton outrage.

A strange case came before the magistrates at the Rathmore petty sessions, on June 23 A gamekeeper named Tobin, employed in that district by Mr Lowe of Tipperary, reperted a short time since that stones were thrown into his house at night, and that on making a search of the premises he found a notice warning him that he might as well prepare his coffin if he did not leave the locality. The matter coming to the knowledge of the police was reported to the Castle, and the authorities in Dublin referred it to the magistrates for investigation. Tobic did not appear on Thursday, and his soliction stated that he desired to abandon the allegation. Mr. Wilson, representing the inhabitants of the district, pressed for a full investigation under the provisions of the Ocercion Bill, but the magistrates do not seem to have acceded to his application. Charges of this sort, compromising the character of a whole locality, should not be allowed to drop in such an unsatisfactory manner. — Cork Examiner

IRELAND'S HARVEST PROSPECTS. - Weather is everything that farmers could desire.' Such is the announcement of our Corn Market authorities .-Yet the markets are looking up - wheat and osts about sixpence a barrel, and flour held for an extra advance. The Emerald Isle maintains its old character, It is just now a sheet of luxuriant green .-Orope of all kinds never looked more promising. We had just the sesson best suited to growth. Perbaps, a little more rain would not been superfluous, but the quantity we have had seems to have agreed with every description of agricultural produce. In England complaints of the protracted drought are general. The accounts from the centre and south of France are gloomy. The price of the 4lb. loaf has risen to bluepence, and if it should reach the franc,

members of the Church by law established:—" The bakers as it did on former occasions A serious 'Father' Benson are to preach on certain occasions, Government. The Parisian working classes live on bread, and their wages would not bear any large addition to the present price. The drought is felt severely in England. Vegetation is liverally parched up. The pastures are the color of brown paper in Laccashire and Yorksbire, and the stocks are fed, as in the hot summer of 1868 with artificial food. Cattle suffered, and water had to be brought for miles. The rain of Wednesday and Thursday,

lowering sky indicates more rain. The corn apacelators make the most of the drought. They should deficiency in stocks. On the contrary the stocks of all kinds of grain are above an average. The rise is attributable to two causes -exports to France, and an apprehension that the harvest will be deficient-some say by as much as one-fourth. It is too early to calculate on the probable yield, for the wheat has not yet begun to flower, and when it pas er that critical stage the ripening process remains. One fact is established by the experience of 1868, that no amount of heat will damage wheat If the straw is short, the grain is hard, full and farinaceous. The summer of 1868 surpassed the present in prolonged beat, and yet the wheat crop was one of the best on record Then, it should be remembered that the land was never in a finer condition for the reception of the seed than at the end of last year, and up to the close of the spring sowing in March. The consequence was. that wheat and oats never grew better or looked more bealthy at least in Ireland, and, saving exceptional districts, it was the same in England. In the paris of France where the farmers most complain the crop might yet recover for they shared in the recent rain. There is really nothing to excite any serious apprehension about the barvest. The rise in the French corn markets attr cts English stock which gravitate to the most remunerative mar ket. This is rather the cause of the ris- than any presumed deficiency in the coming harvest. The fruitful rainfall will not only invigorate the corn crops and improve their quality, but will remove any apprehension for the bay and green crops. The artifici I grass harvest, which begins in England in the middle of June, will be rather short, but the na tural grass harvest w ich commences later, will be nearly an average. In Ireland we have been blessed with weather not to be surpassed for every variety of agricultural produce. The winter wheat never looked finer, and the same may be said of the soring wheat and oats. The meadows are fully equal to last years's Potetoes everywhere show the deep rich green which indicates productiveness. It was feared the price of store cartle would rule low next winter in consequence of the diminished hay cron in England. The fear of the farmer would be the joy of the consumer but, bowever much we incline to the latter, the apprehension of the producer is not likely to be realized. The price of young stock is not likely to fall, for the simple reason that there is find for them and profit to be made on the sale. -

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dublin Freeman.

BLESSING OF A CATHOLIC BURIAL GROUND AT ATHERSTONE, BIRMINGHAM - The bearts of the faith ful at Atherstone were greatly consoled on Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi. Bitherit whenever death has taken one of their brethien an additional grief always arose. They had no Catho lic burial-ground. Many a prayer that this boom might be granted them then ascended from their sorrowing hearts. Now thank God! by the fairness and generosity of their fellow townsmen, this has When the New General Ormetery wes this come year laid out, a due portion was set apart for the Catholics There was no Catholic on the Burial Board; still no prejudice was shown in allotting their part, or in arranging for the services which the Church appoints. On Sunday alterno n most of the Catholics assembled at the entre e .ates of the suid see how a good supply of pure and clear water cemetery. They were then met by it eit master, who was vested in a purple cope, and as sted by the Rev W Hilton A procession was torued, and the through the ground. The processional cross moved slowly on, carried by a veteran sold or The chitdren were headed by the Banner of S Benedict, on it Pax' shone brilliantly in the summer's girious eun. The women followed, then the men with the aplendidly worked banner of the Sacred Heart, next the officiating priest and his attend nis. Several bundreds of persons had assembled on the walks of the cometery, but perfect order and the greatest respect and kind feeling were everywhere visible. The cross as it stood on the allotted ground. The pries spoke a few words of explanation, showing why our faith demands to have ber children bu 6 in ground that is set apart and blessed. 'The bodics of all true Christians are to be the mystical stones of beaven The throne of God has to be built up and adorned by these. The 11th article of the Apostles' C. eed. 'I believe the resurrection of the body,' domands boly ground wherein to place that body whilst it awaits the Judgment Day. Another and a higher reason is the union between our bodies and the Adorable Body of Christ in Holy Communion. From this spot moreover, they will arise to first hear the Sacred Voice, and meet the all Holy Eyes of ou: Blessed S. viour' The ground was then blessed, the nriest sprinkling it with holy water, as usual _ This finished, the procession, whilst chanting the Te Deum, returned to the gates of the cometers.

RECONVERSION - We are requested to contradict the report circulated by the 'John Bull' to the effect that Mr John T Walford, of King's College, Cambridge, has returned to the English Church. -

Several petitions have been presented to the House of Lords against the repeal of the Ecclesiastical

HEALTH OF LONDAN. - During the four weeks ended May 21, the deaths by scarlet fever were at the runual rate of 12 per 10 000 of the population; in the last four weeks the mortality has risen to an annual rate of 16 per 10,000. There was a marked increase last week in the deaths from typhus, enteric, and simple continued fevers.

BARN FARMING .- The revelations of baby farming at 4, Frederick-terrace, Gordon-greve, Lambeth, have been brought under the notice of the Treasury, and at the adjourned examination of the prisoners on Monday Mr Poland conducted the cases for the prosecution From the tone of some letters which have come into the possession of the police, and from the evidence of a maid-servant employed in the baby-farming establishment, there can be little doubt that the system of receiving and quieting infants was carried on upon an extensive scale, and suspicion points to the clandestine disposal of some of the unfortunate children.

One of Mr Bisraeli's admirers, in speaking about blm to John Bright, said, 'You ought to give him credit for what he has accomplished, as he is a selfmade man.' 'I know he is,' retorted Mr Bright and he adores his maker.'- Court Journal.

"FAR EST BY AB HOSTE DOCERI."- In one of the Ritualistic papers the other day there was an announcement that there would be some Anglican function or other on the festival of Corpus Christi. We have, however, searched the Book of Common Prayer, and find no such festival mentioned. How comes it that the manua for imitation will carry these silly men to such absurd lengths? In another Government will interfere and compound with the announcement we find that 'Father' Rivington and

the said Fathers' being nothing more nor less than two (no doubt highly respectable) Protestant parsons, who can any day take wives unto themselves. We thought that 'Father' Ignatius, and his sham O.S.B., had sickened even Ritualists of this makebelieve folly, but it would seem otherwise. And yet there is no body of men so loudly abused by these sham 'Catholics' as the very Oburch which they copy but which they hate much in the same way and with the same intensity that a certain nomeless party is said to hate holy water .- Weekty

GRANTS TO SCHOOLS AND BUILDINGS. - The following is important to school-managers and intending builders of schools. In the House of Commons on Monday, in answer to Dr. Playfair Mr. W. E. Forster stated that the Education Bill would come into operation immediately when it received the Royal essent, and that as soon as the deficiency in the present grant was ascertained it would be in the power of the Department, presuming the additional grant to be proposed by the first Lord of the Treasury were made to supply that deficiency immediately after the passing of the Act. With regard to the quesgrant should be given unless under the conditions imposed in Clause 7 The First Lord of the Treasury bad already stated that it was not intended that building grants abould be made after the financial year, but grants would probably be made before the end of this year.

THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE .- PROMOTION CF CATHOLICS. - A correspondent draws our attention to the to lowing passage which occurs in a letter ad-dressed by "MD RN" to the Army and Navy Gazette:—"At the present moment another question is deeply agitated among us, and it is one of serious import, when, at least, one half of the junior officers are not members of tha State Oburch. As the service now draws four fiths of its supplies from the Irish achools, it follows that the disparity I am about to allude to must go on increasing. How far shall a map's religious persuasion influence his chance of pomotion? This is the question referred to. It is a fact which needs some explanation, and one that must be dealt with, that out of twenty who now stand at the head of our lists there is but one name in relation with the Church of Rome. Is it not time to look to this portentous fact, when the English and Scotch schools are virtually sealed, and the Irish schools alone send their men into the Royal Navy? You have been generally ready, Sir, to make known injustice whether acting on the mass or on incividuals, and a numerous body of 'Naval Medical' officers trust that you will let this strange tact be dwelt on in your paper." It is to be baped that some Ontholic member of the House of Commons will put a question to Mr Childers on this matter We thank our correspondent for drawing our attention to this subject. - Tablet.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SIMMY -- A trial took place tew days ago in the County Court, Manchester, by which we get an insight into the interior working of the spiritual machinery of the Courch of England. A church commission agent, named Davis, sued the Rev Jeremiah Curtis for £50, due, as he alleged, for selling a right of 'next presentation' on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Cobbett appeared for the plainriff, and from his statement we learn that the clerical a; e tadvertised on beb If of a customer for a 'next presentation ' The defendant answered the adverisement, and in one of his letters be said : 'I have sent you the pasticulars of another 'next presents-The rentor of the first is in a state of health tion.' which must very shortly terminate fatally, and it is, therefore, necessary that an immediate sale should take place. The price is fixed at the exceedingly low sum of £3,600, with 6 per cent interest. The second is a desirable living, with the prospect also of obtaining possession at no remote period, the recfor being far advanced in years. If either of these livings is likely to suit your client's purpose, address let er to me by return, at Shelton Rectory, Long Stratton. Another letter from the defendant atated that he had a 'next presentation' to sell, the income from which was £550. There was no house, but an excelleng site for one. The present rector was \$1. and 'very infirm.' The population was 200. The living was near a railway station, and the price £2,000. These are some of the secrets of the State it to be wondered at that the call is loud and general for severing the Church from the State? The plainiff, owing to a techincal d fliculty, was non-suited

In an article on Foreign Missions, in the (Angli Can) Church Herald, we read :- 'Are our Missions carried on in a proper manner. Is there not somebing all wrong in the 'modus operandi' both of the Society itself and of its Missions. Was Europe evangelised by a money-collecting society, with committees, paid Secretaries, and Charters of Incorporation. Were the Missionaries themselves med who lived among the heathen, as a Curate lives in an English parish Was the Missionary of old supported by subscribers at home. We do not hesi tate to give our opinion, that before we can expect anything like success in our Missions we must change the whole character of them. Of old, a company of men went forth, carrying with them not only their Missal, B eviary, and Psalter, but also the ionla of the carpenter, smith, husbandman, and gardener They chose their location . they felled trees, built a rude Chapel and ruder but. They ploughed the land, and sowed the seed. In a year's ime the little community was self supporting. Then began the real work of the Mission; they preached; hey prayed; converts came in, joined the community, gave their aid to the work for the general support of the whole; and from those natives were made not only ploughmen and smiths, but Priests and Deacons. Soon the rude Chapel and log but gave way before a stone Church, and a Monastic building; from which proceeded other Missions of like sort to the first, swarming out and covering the whole land, and establishing everywhere the Chris tian Church and civilization. And this is no mere fanciful picture of olden times, unsuited to our pre sent habits and motives. The work, as above described, is actually going on in Russian Asia, unknown to most, for there is no Society to publish its reports, but it is steadily doing its work.' And the work as above described is actually going on in China and India, and amongst the New Zealand and the Fijii Islanders, and the Red Indians, and, in fact, wherever the Catholic Church sends her devoted Missionaries, who teach as with one voice, and have so divided duty towards wife or child. If the Missions of the Church of England could be conducted as these are they would not be the failures they are

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL. -- On Tuesday the Lords were engaged in a legal debate which was for once lively. The subject was the Bill of which Lord Cairns has charge for giving married women the control of their own property. The Bill has passed the Lower House two or three times, and was introduced about this time last year to the Lords by Lord Penzance, who declined to move the second reading in consequence of the arguments against it. This time be, as well as Lord Westbury and Lord Shaftesbury, objected to almost all its provisions except that which secured to a wife the proceeds of her own industry. The ingenuity of the Law Lords was exercised in producing an amusing picture of what a wife would be enabled to do, and of the hard fate reserved to husbands, who would not be able to enter their wife's house, and might be sued by her on contracts or see all her property spent on diamond necklaces instead of its going to the support of the menage and of the children. The Lord Chancellor spoke in favor of the Bill, and so did Lord Romilly, spoke in favor of the Bill, and so did Lord Romilly, command, aged about sixty. Forty-four years ago through the Stat who made a graceful allusion to the presence among last February he entered the Navy as midehipman, cial Advertiser.

nobody is displayed. All, however, even Lord Cairns, agreed that the Bill must be referred to a Select Committee, in order to correct many defects and to restrict its application to its real purpose. This, as stated by Lord Unirns himself, was simply to recure that wherever property had been acquired by a married woman by virtue of her own industry, be it either bodily or mental, she was entitled to the property so acquired just as if it were settled in the Court of Chancery to her separate use. The explanation that this alone was the principle of the Bill satisfied everybody, and it was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

On a book entitled 'Bishops and Councils, their Causes and Consequences,' by J. Lillie, D.D., M.D., Public Opinion says: Instead of the Œcumenical Council getting all these thrusts, we find the severest ones are intended for the Anglican Church. According to the writer, the Bishops of this Oburch have no place in the Word of God, and stand in defiance of the Apostles and their Lord; and that, created and controlled as we behold them, they are but servants of men. Her priests, though they have presumed to appropriate the glorious title common to all Obristians, are but servants of servants; her deacons are no deacons that Scripture knows; her three creeds are as spurious as her three orders. Her baptism is corrupted, by falsehood and absurdities; her communion is a contradiction of terms; her marriage service dishonours God's honourable ordinance; and, finally in obedience to a tyrant. she has systematically obscured, corrupted, and defiled the living word of the eternal God. The bishops are all tearing wolves says Dr Lillie, who thanks God that ' their teeth are all decayed and their claws We cannot commend the rancorous and pared.' beated language of our fiery theological pugilist, and gladly hand his book over to the tender mercies of theological disputants, who, as a rule, are seldom charitable. The Spiritual Peers had better be setting their

house in order. It is clear from the discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday night respecting their removal from the aristocratic Chamber that public opinion is running rapidly in favour of the country relieving the Bisnopa from all political duties. The sessult made on the episcopal beach by Mr. Somerset Beaumont on the occasion referred to was as strong as many persons will think the defence for their retention by Mr. Gladstone was weak Of course, the Premier had no alternative but to oppose the motion. No man in his position could have done other than he did. Such a question must grow and be ripe for public opinion before Parliament can be expected to adjudicate upon it; but the fact that in the second session of the Householders' Parlia ment 102 members should be found voting for the expulsion of the Bishops, and only 150 for their re tention, reveals a change in public opinion which could not have been looked for a few years ago. -The Bishops as a body, have never in their legisiative exceer sought to conciliate public favor. They are the mere creatures of the Minister of the hour, and felt that they owed fealty to the man who had called them into political existence-feelty which crushed the sense of independence, and independence is a mixture without which, in matters that concern the nation in its entirety, no equivalent can be found. In the days when corn was taxed, not to benefit the Exchequer, but the great landowners the Biebops, knowing that the poor ought to have been the first objects of sympathy, invariably voted for the strong against the weak - for the rich agains: the necessitous. People tressure these things up in their minds when the day of reckoning arrives, and it is arriving faster than some of us imagine. In O-tholic times, when the Church was independent of the S'ate and the sovereign represented all clarses. more especially the largest, who lived by labor, there was some reason for the presence of the episcop oy in the halls of legislation. There is not a shadow of reason to be advanced for it now when circumstances have so materially changed. It is one of the remnants of the good old days which, though natural and proper under other institutions, is altogether out of harmony in a state or society like the one which we see around us The remark about the conduct of the Bishops as regards the food of the people, which they kept so long artificially dear, is hurch, which swell the ranks of Catholics and the still more applicable when Catholic em-noination Disserting bodies, and make all who read them blush came before the Upper Chamber. Of the two or tor the kind of Christianity which they reveal. Is three dozen lawn sleaves which then invariably voted with religious bigotry, only one mitred Protestant head, the Bishop of Norwich who lived in the latter years of George the Third's reign and in those of George the Fourth, ever voted and spoke in favor of toleration. The fate, therefore, which awaits the Bishops they have brought upon themselves, and when the day of expulsion comes, the lay peers will submit to the excision with remarkable humility, for they will feel that one source of weakness as regards their order has been thrown overboard to satsify the monster of democracy.

UNITED STATES.

Saturday, the 18th of June, Archbishop Perche confirmed 23 persons in the Chapel of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, in the Parish of St. James, and the following Monday be confirmed 18 students in the Chapel of the College of Jefferson. On the 23rd be blessed the new church of St Peter, on the left bank, and confirmed 63 persons in it. Friday, the 24th, feast of St. John the Baptist, Mgr., after blessing the fire of St. John, and High Mass, confirmed in the church of St. John the Baptist 152 persons, among whom were a good number of the recently eman cipated. The 26th, in the church of our Lady of the Rossry, right bank, Parish of St. Oharles, he confirmed 89 persons. On the 28th he confirmed 97 persons in the church of St. Theresa. This makes 3.357 confirmations in the last two months .- New Orleans Morning Star.

On Thursday, June 30, Rt Rev. Joseph Melcher, Bishop of Green Bay, conferred Tonsure and Minor Orders on the following students of the Seminary of St Francis de Sales, Milw ukee, Wis:-Green Bay-William DeKelver, Nicholas Magon-

Dubuque,-John S. Baumaun, Peter Garahan George W. Heer, James McNulty, F. W. Oberboeck-

ling. Michael Onirk. Milwaukee - Thomas Bergen, James M. Cleary. Anthony Decker, James J. Keogh, William G. Miller, John W. Peil.

Chicago. - James A O'Connor. St. Louis. - Joseph Reisdorf. Alton - Henry Helibake.

Vicaricte Apostolic of Kansas,-Rudolph Mayor. On the same day, Thomas Bergen, and Edward Goss, of Milwaukee, were ordained sub deacons. On Friday Thomas Bergen, Edward Goss and John Huber, deacons. On Saturday, at Green Bay, Wis, the last three named were ordained priests.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

We are very glad to hear of the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Ann's Church, on last Sunday evening. It is to be on Twelfth street, be-tween Third and Fourth avenues. The ground secured has lately, in part, been occupied as a Jewish Synagogue. – Ibid.

New York July 12.-The Orangemen and Irish aborers had a row to-day. A number were killed and wounded on both sides.

WASHINGTON, July 14. - The President has nominated P J Frelinghuysen to be Minister to England, vice Motley, recalled.

Rear-Admiral John A Dahlgren died yesterday at the Washington Navy Yard, of which he held the

them for the first time of Lord O'Hagan-one of and during the long term of service proved himself a these fortunate persons, by the way, whom every- skilled and efficient officer. On the subject of naval body likes, and at whose well-deserved advancement ordnance be was a first-rate authority, and the heavy ordnance he was a first-rate authority, and the heavy shell-guns invented by him, and bearing his name, are still the prominent feature of our naval armaments, although serious doubts are now entertained whether the system advocated by him is not essentially defective. His writings on naval ordnauce are the chief publications on the subject produced in this Admiral Dahlgren came last prominently country before the public as commander of the South Atlantic Squadron from July, 1863, to the close of the war, in which capacity he filled a difficult position with energy and tact, proving himself a good seaman as well as an accomplished orduance officer .-N. Y Sun.

> The Boston papers are discussing the question, Why shouldn't clergymen drive fast horses?" A writer in the Boston Herald argues for the right of the clergy to dissipate in this way on the following terms: " Some of the best sermons preached in Boston are the results of hard study through the long quiet hours of the night. After such a night's work what just person should quarrel with a man for taking a brisk ride behind a 'fast' horse? I don't know any class of men that need such health giving exercise so much as our hard working clergymen."

The life of the faithful policeman is not the pleasantest imaginable. Many an act of great beroism is performed by such. In Baltimore on Monday, an officer arrested one of three brothers for insulting a young girl, whereu on he was beaten by the others in a terrible manner with billies, but clung to his prisoner and took him to the watch-house, where he stated his charge, and shortly afterward died of his injuries.

A dispatch from Dixon, Ill, says: "We are suffering one of the most damaging drouths ever experi-in this section of the State. Wheat, cats, p. tatoer, barley, and gardens are literally dried to death.

Washington, July 15th.—Secretary Fish does not credit the statements in the London telegrams that France will send a fleet to capture Cuba. The remark that this Government might have something to say is regarded as significant, coming as it does from the Secretary of State.

Reports from all sections of Virginia are to the effect that the present wheat crop is the largest and finest harvested for years.

Hor. Thomas Murphy has been confirmed as Collector at New York, by a vote of 48 to 4. This was a great triumph for the President, and a sad defeat for Senator Fenton.

Some of the citizens of Philadelphia propose to test the legality of the income tax. Thousands of citizens, in every State, will await the result of the decision with deep interest.

United States Government Expenses .- The inon the public debt is not far from one handred and twenty millions of dollars annually. The expenses of the Government, aside from the payment of this interest, should, under no circumstances, exceed one hundred millions more - making in all two hundred and twenty millions of dollars. The revenues col lected are estimated at three hundred and seventynine millions of dollars for the present fiscal year. This is one hundred and fifty-nine millions in excess of the amount required, and upon a most liberal basis, for the expenses of the Government. Why should this sum be collected from the earnings of the people? Allowing sixty millions as to be applied in payment of the public debt, there is yet about a handred millions surplus. And yet Senator Sherman tells us that the income tax is necessary in order to meet the expenses of the Government.-Boston Paper.

Our reports from the grain-growing regions show the prevalence of drouth to an extent quite remarkable for the early summer. As estimated by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, the falling off in wheat must be nearly 20 per cent. Until the 20th of June, corn everywhere looked pale and grew slowly, but the intense heat since the solstice has given this vigorous plant a great lift, so that we may expect a full crop, and in some parts of the West, as the Wasash Valley, a great sie'd. As a general thing, the Atlantic water shed has not as yet suffered for rain Grass, the great crop is in many counties unusually heavy, in others an average only. A great deal of hay has been made since the solstice. If no remarkable change occurs before the end of the barvest, the summary of the year will be a medium or small crop of wheat a fr hay as good as usual, potatoes so plenty that there is no money in raising them for market, and cheese and butter at good prices and with steady demand. This result will draw prodent farmers into better lines of production, and we are, therefore, glad the seeson is just as we find it. It will show that profit lies in products that convert grass and corn into food-that is to say, in dairy products and in flesh -and will draw us away, from the mistaken policy of large grain growing, by which we dipress the European farmer, exhaust our strongest soils, and enrich nonody but the railroad specula ors .- New York Tribune.

A terrible accident occurred at Ohelsea, Michigan, on the evening of the 4th Some young men procured from a blacksmith two anvils, one of them being made of cast-iron, and having in it a bole of sufficient capacity to hold nearly a pint of powder. This they filled up, and upon lighted it only fished, whereupon it was more densely packed, and the ex-ptosion that followed was so powerful as to split the anvil into fragments, which were scattered far and wide. A young man named Daniel Clark, who was standing in the door of a saloon, about five rods from the anvil, was struck by several fragments, which penetrated his forehead and passed out of the top of his skull. He fell to the floor, and in fifteen minutes ceased to breathe. Another and a larger fragment, of ten pounds weight, struck the ceiling above, and deflecting from its course, passed through the par-tition into an adjoining room. Another piece went crashing through the board advertisement of a circus, and severed the toes from the foot of John Moran, of Linden Centre, who stood near the town pump .-Woodruff, who fired the anvil, was thrown nearly a rod, and was not aware that he was injured until he attempted to rise. Upon examination, however, several bones of the foot were found to be broken, and the flesh of the lower part of one of the legs was lacerated. The horn of the anvil, weighing twenty pounds, was thrown eight or ten rods across the railroad track. One piece, it is said, was picked up a quarter of a mile away. The piece that struck Moran weighed nearly ten pounds.

A COMMERCIAL PROBLEM.-A glance at a statement of the eastward movement of flour and grain from the three principal lake ports for the week ending July 9, published in our commercial department to-day, ought to be sufficient to induce every grain dealer in the city to attend the Rochester Causl Convention on the 15th. Of the total amount of wheat 770,638 bushels, shipped from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, by water for the week, 321,900 bushels is destined to pass through the Welland Canal; and of this last amount nearly 200,000 bushels is consigned to Canadian ports, and will ulti-mately reach Montreal through the St. Lawrence river. In addition to that significant fact, there were 2,347 berrels of flour and 40 269 bushels of cern shipped to Port Heron, and 13,956 bushels of corn to Sarpia, all destined to go through to Montreal in bond via the Grand Trunk Railway. If the people of this State do not bestir themselves in the matter of retaining our commerce, it is only a question of time when our more enterprising neighbours will have diverted our entire trade. A few years ago the trade referred to above was scarcely worth taking into consideration, and now it amounts to nearly 50 per cent. of that which reaches tide-water through the State of New York .- Buffalo Commer-

The True Wlitness.

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MONTRRAL, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870

ECCLESIASTICAL: CALENDAR. JULY -1870.

Friday, 23 -St. Mary Magdalen, Saturday. 23 -St. Apollinarie, B. M. Sand .y, 24 - Seventh after Pontecort. Monday, 25-St James, Ap. Tuesday 26 - St. Anne, W. Wednesday, 27 Of the Octave. Thursday, 28-SS. Nazarius and Comp., MM.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

According to the statements in La Liberte of the 18th neither France or Prussia bas yet issued a formal proclamation of war. Each power besitates to be the aggressor.

Great popular manifestations in favor of war were made in the streets of Paris on the 18 h and on the Boulevards. The streets and all oub lie places were crowded to excess, and till after midnight much enthusiasm was manifested.

A Council of Members and a Council of war was held at the Tuileries, on the 17th, at both of which the Emperor was present.

Prefects of Departments on the Spanish border have been ordered to watch the frontiers and allow no Carlists to pass.

The best feeling exists between the French and Spanish authrities along the line.

M. Thiers, in a long speech pronounced against the determination of the Government. He found after all it was said that France had received satisfaction from Prussia, and war should not be made on her for a mere formality.

Berlin, July 10 .- The Government is in hourly receipts of despatches from all parts of Germany, which are offering men, money, arms, horses, &c., in support of the real cause, and asserting that no sacrifice that can be made will be deemed too great for the cause of Germany. The Government recommends Bremen as the port of refuge for German shipping.

The city of Strasburg has been placed under mar-

Elegrant addresses to the Orown are received at

Berlin (com the municipalities of the Bingdom. The Bavarian Chambers have granted Govern-

ment a credit of twenty seven million of floring. LONDON, July 18 .- Despatches report that Prussia has received a formal declaration of war from

France. A London special dispatch to the Herald says that General Malke stated in the Fruesian Cabinet Council that Prussia was never better prepared for war than at present.

The Times in rn editorial ears that it expects to be obliged to chronicle Prussian reverses at first, owing to the superior preparation and the efficiency of the French ermy. Prussia needs at least another fortnight to get altogether in readiness.

THE COUNCIL.

(From the Vatican.)

Every week brings us nearer to an event more full of promise for the Church and for human society than any which has concerned the interests of either for more than three hundred years. The definition of Papal Infallibility, which all true Christians will accept with joy as a decree of the Holy Ghost, will be at once a new proclamation of the social sovereignity of Jesus Christ, against which the world everywhere rebels; a solemn affirmation of the principle of This is untrue. The priest who received him authority and of the Creator's malienable right into the Catholic Church, exacted from himto the obedience of his creatures; and finally, a supreme triumph granted by God to His Church from any of the Protestant sects-an express, over the powers of darkness.

We return to the sessions of the Council. On the 13th the seventieth General Congregation assembled. The amendments on the proemium of the schema De Ecclesia Christi were put to the vote one by one, alter a discourse in which an emment Irish Prelate, the Archbishop of Cashel, explained the views of the Commission on the proposed amendments In every case, to the great joy of the Fathers, the vote was almost unanimous, and the amendments were rejected.

On the 14th, in the seventy-first General Congregation, the Council was addressed by Mgr. Haynald, Archbishop of Colocza; Mgr Yussef, Patriarch of Antioch, of the Melchite rite; Mgr Bravard, Bishop of Coutances; Mgr de Martin, of Fogarach; and Mgr Freppel, Bishop of Au. is this; that he believes that body to be "the only "

then closed.

On the 15th, in the seventy-second General Congregation, the vote was taken on the amendments proposed in the first and second chap ters. The report of the Commission on these amendments was made by Mgr d'Avanzo, Bishop of Calvi and Teano, one of the most learned Prelates of Italy, in a speech which is said to have occupied an hour and a quarter. The conclusions of the Commission were adopted by the immense majority of the Fathers, and the discussion of the fourth chapter, on the Infalli bility of the Roman Pontiff, was then opened. It was announced that, up to that date, 74 Fathers had inscribed their names as intending to speak. Only two did so on this occasion, the Cardinal Archbishop of Besancon, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna.

In the seventy third General Congregation. held on the 18th, addresses were delivered by their Emmences Cardinal Pitra, Cardinal Guidi. Archbishop of Bologna: Cardinal de Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen; and Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublia.

More than 100 Fathers have inscribed their names as intending to speak, of whom the greater number belong to the majority. If, therefore, the discussion should be closed, as is probable. before all have been heard, it is not the minority who will have a right to complain.

There is a story to the effect that a learned Judge once advised a brother Judge never to assign a reason for his decisions; for though his decisions might be good decisions, his reasons for arriving at them might be-something or another-bad reasons.

So with the Rev. Mr. Floulkes. It would bave been well for him, if some kind friend had persuaded him to content himself with barels armouncing the fact to the world, that, like a certain animal mentioned in Scripture which had been washed, he also had determined to return to his ancient habitudes, but to assign no reasonfor his conduct. We say nothing as to Mr. Floulkes decision, but the reasons he assigns for it are-we besitate not to say it-remarkable bad reasons, or rather no reasons at all.

We find them, however, such as they are set forth at length in an extract in the Montreal Gazette of the 7th July, from the Record, an English Protestant journal. These reasons we

4. J. Edmund S. Floulkes, in asking to be re-admitted to Communion and restored to my former position in the Church of England, desire to acknowledge publicly that I was deluded by false appearances to commit the grave missake of quitting it for the Church of Rome, and to express my sincere reprefor having paraued a course so calculated to mish ad others. Experience b-s convinced me that the Christian charac'er developed in the Roman Communion is peither different in kind from, nor superior in degree to, that which is or may be developed in the Church of England. Closer readings of Church bis tory have convinced me that the modern claims of the Church of Rome rest upon no selld foundation (pur ticularly that of arrogating for the body which is in actual communion with the Pope, to constitute and be the only true Church of Christ upon earth; a claim never, till quite recently pressed upon my acceptance, by her living authorities, and nowhere to be found totidem verbis in her Catechisma. And this has since been surpassed in the chapters proposed to the Council now sitting on Papal infallibility, which the Roman Catholics of this kingdom have again and again assured their fe'low-subjects publicly was no doctrine of their Church at all); that there is such an admixture of untruths pervading her prac-tical system as to prejudice the habit of truthfulness in general amongst Christians most seriouals that Christendom's divisions can never be healed properly till both her systems and her claims have been remodelled; and that he breach between Rustern and Western Christendom was originally caused by her flarrant violation of the canons of the Universal Church, and forcible and fraudulen invasion of the rights of others. For all of which causes I desire to return to the Communion of the Church of England, as publicly as I quitted it; more persuaded than ever of the righteousness of her position under existing circumstances, and of the reality of the Sacraments administered by her

We content ourselves with a bare denial of the fact asserted by Mr. Floulkes, that the claims of the Church of Rome-rarticularly that of arrogating for the body which is in actual communion with the Pope, to constitute and he the only true Church of Christ upon earth," were never till quite recently pressed upon his acceptance by her living authorities. as the Catholic Church exacts from all converts implicit acknowledgment of the claims of the body in actual communion with the Pope to be the one true visible Church of Christ upon earth; and this claim Mr. Floulkes, on his knees, in the confessional, before God in the person of His minister, expressly admitted and accepted .-Without such full unreserved, and formal submission to all her claims Mr. Floulkes would never have been admitted to communion within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church; and Mr. Floulkes therefore is guilty of deliberate untruth in asserting that they were never till quite recently pressed upon his acceptance. This, every one who, from the ranks of Protestantism, has been received into the Roman Ca tholic Church, knows to be a deliberate and groundless falsehood. In fact the only reason Bishop of Galtelli Nuovo; Mgr Krementz ihat either Mr Bloulkes, or any other Protestant Bishop of Ermeland; Mgr Vancsa, Archbishop | can have for joining the Roman Catholic Church

whose pale there is no salvation; and unless Mr. Floulkes believed this when some twentyfive years ago be was received into the Roman Catholic Church, he would never have renounced the worldly advantages of Protestantism, and a snug government situation in the State Religious department. He would have had no reason for becoming a Catholic.

But passing over Mr. Floulkes' untruthfulness. what shall we say of the reasons he assigns for leaving the Roman Catholic Church, and for joining the English Protestant Church as By Law Established. These be it remembered are too distinct operations which have no logical connection whatsoever with one another; so that, even admitting for the sake of argument. that the reasons by Mr. Floulkes assigned for leaving the Romac Catholic Church are valid. they afford no grounds whatsoever for his joining the Protestant Church of England. A man may have very good reasons for instance for leaving Canada; but it does not thence follow that he is under any reasonable obligation to go

Now we ask the intelligent reader, what single reason, ghost or shadow of a reason, does Mr. Floulkes assign for joining the Protestant Church of England? He tells why be bas left the Roman Catholic Church, but there he stops : and for aught that appears to the contrary, he might just as well, have joined the Protestant Parlament bave Established in England.

But it any be of a different opinion, if any hink that Mr. Floulkes' reasons for joining the Church of England are valid, we would remark that, if valid in his particular case, they must be valid in all; and that not Mr. Floulkes alone. but that all men are in reason bound to join the Church of England. It cannot be pretended that God has imposed different religious obligations upon His creatures; that by His law, some are bound to join one Church, to believe one thing, whilst others are bound to join other Churches, and to believe different things. This is too absurd for any one to profess, and consequently, as obedience to the will of God as made known through Christ is the only " reason," the only conceivable " reason" for joining any par icular Church, or for holding any particular form of religious belief-so, if there be any valid reason why Mr. Floulkes or why any other man should join the Protestant Church of England or other bodies in communion therewith, that same reason imposes the same obligation of joining that Church upon all, without distinction : for we suppose that no one who believes there is a God, the Father of all, will pretend that man's duties as towards that God and common Father, can be determined by the accidents of birth, or by his national and political status. The Catholic thesis that all men, no matter what their country, or national origin, are bound by highest reason, that is to say, by the revealed will of God, to be members of that great religious body of which the Pope is the visible head upon earth is at all events intelligible, and consistent with what natural reason teaches as to the attributes of God; but to pretend that because one man is, by the accident of his birth, an Englishman he has contracted obligations to join any particular Church, or to hold any particular form of religious belief, not equally incumbent upon all men, Russians, Frenchmen, Italians or Spaniards-is to insult both God, and human reason. In a word-Either all men are in conscience bound to join the Church of England, or none are so bound; and if none are in conscience bound to poin that denomination or Church, then there is no "reason" why any one should join it.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Londo: derry, June 30.

A large public meeting here last evening strongly condemned the Government fill relating to public processions.

A Cartoon for the times. Year of grace 1870. Naughty Londonderry Billy Orange (crying from a dose of blue beech.) Boo! boo! boo! Grappy Government wont let me kick brother Pat, and call him names! She says it arnt Christian. But I arnt a Christian and dont want to. And I will kick Pat. Boo! boo! boo!

THE ST. LAWRENCE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS'

On Thursday afternoon, 14th inst., the annual distribution of prizes of the St. Lawrence Chris. tian Brothers' School took place in the St. Patrick's Hall.

The large ball was well filled with an audience chiefly composed of ladies and the clergy, all of whom exhibited tokens of lively interest in what

We may premise by saying that the St. Lawrence Christian Brothers' School is one of several excellent institutions of its kind in this city. Its pupils number about 400, varying of cultivation attained. from 6 or 7 to 16 and 17 years of age. It furpishes excellent common school education, gratuitously, and must be of very great use to the community.

gers. The discussion of the third chapter was true Church of Christ upon earth," outside of combining recitations, music, and two suitable served to render the entertainment pleasing even dramas, in which the parts were well sustained. to the most artistic. The recitations exhibited a large amount of elocutionary and mental training, as may be interred from the fact that one of the dramas was in three acts, and that the prompter's voice was seldom beard. The musical part of the performance had contributed their full measure to lend enwas also very good; the choruses were sung in admirable time, and were well chosen. The to particularize where the selections are choice proceedings were closed by the distribution of and correctly rendered. prizes, which was completed shortly before five o'clock .- Gaze'te.

> ST. ANN'S CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL. The appual distribution took place at the above School, on Friday, 15th inst. The Rev. Father Hogan presided on the occasion. The large Hall of the School was filled to its utmost capacity with the parents of the pupils and the Father McCarthy replied in feeling terms, friends of education.

> The pupils acted their several parts with a success which reflected the highest credit both on themselves and on their teachers, the good, humble, and self-denying followers of De la extraordinary advancement made by the papils,

At the close of the performance, the Rev. Mr Hogan complimented the pupils on the great success of their entertainment and of the pleasure which it afforded him to be present thereat .-He also said that he felt great happiness in being able to inform their parents and friends who were present, that the boys of St. Ann's School this Church of Scotland, or the Methodist Church, | year carried off the palm for Mathematics over or the Mormon Church, as that which Acts of all other Schools conducted by the Christian Brothers in America. The rev. gentleman ex borted them to persevere in their studies and in the practice of the Christian virtues which were taught them by the good Brothers. By so doing they would be sure to find their efforts crowned with complete success, and themselves enabled to attain positions in society which would be an honor to themselves and their parents, as well as a credit to the Institution in which they received so useful ap education.

> Marcus Doberty and J. J. Curran, Esgrs., then delivered short addresses appropriate to the

ST. ANN'S CONVENT, GRIFFINTOWN.

On Tuesday evening, 12th inst., a musical entertainment was given by the pupils of this Convent, conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation, on the occasion of the closing of the studies of the year.

The Rev. Father Hogan, the worthy pastor of St. Ann's, presided thereat, there being present likewise many of the Clergy of the city with the pupils.

The Programme consisted of music, vocal and instrumental, with plays, dialogues and recitations, all of which were executed with that ease and grace characteristic of the Congregation.

The pupils very generously gave their premiums in aid of the sufferers of the Saguenay fire, and presented the Rev. Father Hogan with the price thereof, to be transmitted in their

At the end of the Programme, the Reverend Father Hogan rose and felicitated the numls on the success which attended their exhibition which was so creditable both to themselves and to the good Sisters of the Congregation. The Rev. gentleman eulogized the generosity which prompted them to forego the legitimate pride and honor of carrying home the premiums which they so well merited, to so good and charitable a cause as that for which they were given. He likewise exhorted them to put in practice during the vacation the many excellent lessons which they were taught in the Convent.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE BOARDING SCHOOL OF NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒUR, OTTAWA.

Notwithstanding the somewhat severe rain of vesterday, the spacious ball attached to the University of Ottawa was filled to excess. The friends and promoters of the well-known perfect training of the good Sisters of the above Institution crowded in numbers disregarding the in clemency of the weather. The number of persons present must have been over four hundred. The Very Reverend D. Dazdurand, V.G., and Administrator of the Diocese, occupied the principal chair. Several leading gentlemen of the city, and a number of the officers of the 60th, were present. The Hall was neatly decorated with evergreens, and a side stage was raised, on which six pianos were placed .- Times.

CONVENT OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN.

The annual seance and distribution of prizes of this interesting establishment took place on in a most appropriate and feeling manner. He the 7th inst., in the spacious Town Hall, which said :- "My dear children, I cannot let this was very tastefully ornamented for the occasion.

Numerous paintings and drawings adorned the walls, and with the embroidery and fancy work which covered the tables, bore ample testimony to the genius of the pupils and the high degree in the different branches of education which you

precise emphasis and enunciation, and the ab- an honor to your parents and teachers, and gain sence of that constraint characteristic of amateur for yourselves that respect which the world is representations showed bow thoroughly masters forced to show to virtue. Notwithstanding the

In praise of the singing and music it is bard to be extravagant. Sweet youthful voices, when carefully trained, are well calculated to produce an effect, and here it was evident nature and art chantment to this source. It is a difficult matter

But a song, "Love of Country," by Miss Minore McGillis, so exquisitely given, and a "Fantasia" by Miss Gertrude Shaver, executed in most brilliant style, deserve especial mention. After the prizes were distributed, comprising meny beautifully bound and illuminated works and several medals, an impressive valedictory was delivered by Miss Halloran, to which Rev. eulogising the progress of the Institution, which is yearly becoming more successful and already a favorite throughout the Dominion; the energy and ability displayed in its management, and the

The audience was select and appreciative, and separated with feelings of regret that Williamstown is not more frequently favored with an ertertainment so amusing and instructive.—Ga.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HAMILTON. UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SISTERS OF LORETTO.

The annual public examination of this inestimable institution, took place on Thursday. 30th ol ... and ender with the distribution of prizes on the following evening. There were present the Rev. Mr. Gordon, V.G., Rev. E. J. Heenas, and many other clergymen from various parts of the diocese, with a very respectable audience consisting of the parents and friends of education. The general answering of the young ladies exhibited extraordinary talent, research and nenetration throughout the strict and searching examination to which they were severally subjected. All who had the pleasure of witnessing this intellectual treat, seemed unanimous in the opinion that the Ludies of Loretto in charge of this institution, cannot be surpassed in imparting what must be reasonably admitted to be the essential education of young ladies, namely, correct development and moral direction of the heart and head, together with a training suited to the useful pursuits of life and the polite and literary refinement of the age. Here the different English branches are cultivated with care sufficient to defy the severest criticism .-Music, both vocal and instrumental; plain and fancy needlework; the various branches of drawing and oil painting, wax flowers, &c., drew forth the admiration of the best judges of these fine acquirements. The success of the students in overcoming the difficulties of the French language, testifies to the energy and talent of their devoted teachers. In reading, translating, conversing, &c., the purity of the French accent, the freedom and fluency of expression shown by the English scholars, were really surprising; the best trained ear being scarcely able to note the slightest difference in the pronunciation of the English scholar and that of the talented French ladies who acted a brilliant part throughout the whole. Such attention to the French language and literature in an English institution, is rarely witnessed. German and Italian seem to be taught with equal success. Finally, the theoretical and practical knowledge of arithmetic and algebra acquired by the pupils, and their quick and correct answers to various problems given at random, together with their proficiency in book keeping, strongly enhance the happy results of the art of teaching practised in this convent.

During the delivery of the final address, cr "Farewell to Mount St, Mary's," by Miss Sweeny, the young students could not suppress the tender and affectionate emotion of the lore and respect entertained for their kind and competent teachers, giving vent to their feelings in tears which speak more than words the gratitude and sincerity of the soul. In all these sensations the entire audience seemed sensibly touched by the affectionate emotions exhibited by the students for their teachers on this interesting occasion. Considering the delightful scenery that surrounds this asylum of learning and happiness, the students might truly exclaim, with the immortal Moore:

Oh! If there be an Elysiam on earth, it is this,

Immediately after the valedictory, the Very Rev. Vicar General Gordon addressed the pupils opportunity pass without expressing the sincere pleasure I feel in being present at the exercises which I have just witnessed. I congratulate you on the remarkable proficiency you have attained have so successfully studied; and which, I as-The natural and easy manner, the correct and sure you, if judiciously applied, will render you The exercises of the day were very interesting, of these branches the young ladies are, and numerous branches taught, and the remarkable success in the study of each, I see with heartfelt | Ireland had increased and improved beyond exsuccess in the state of the sta culcated by your pious teachers. You shall, no doubt, be subjected to the temptations and difficulties which are the inheritance of humanity; but you possess an advantage denied to thousands of your fellow beings—that of a religious education. By adhering to the principles of religion and morality, and by remembering and attending to the wise counsels of your gifted teachers, you will be able to overcome the vicious temptations that are commonly strewn in the paths of youth. You will be looked upon as models worthy of imitation by all your sex; you will make happy homes; gladden the hearts of your parents and friends; be ornaments in society, and a lasting credit to the Convent of Mount St. Mary."

We are happy to approunce that another young Priest has been ordained for the Arch Diocese. On Saturday last, the Feast of St. John Fran cis Regis, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, conferred the ordination of Priesthood on the Rev. William Bergin in the beautiful chapel of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Mount Hope. The young clergyman completed a successful course of studies in the grand Seminary of St Sulpice, Montreal. He celebrated his First Mass in St. Michael's Cathedral on Sun day, and afterwards dispensed his sacerdotal Benediction to the vast congregation that en joned the happiness of being present .- Irish Canadian.

Bishop Tache arrived in town from Manitobah and Ottawa on Tue-day evening, and was received at the Bonaventure station by Judge Coursol, at whose house he is now residing.

Hon. Mr. Archibald, the new Governor of Manitobah has returned to the city, and will leave shortly for his seat of Government. The will accompany the rear guard of the Red River Expedition, commanded by Col. Wolseley, and will make his entry into the Territory with the troops.

LECTURE BY MATTHEW RYAN, Esq.

On Tuesday, 12th inst., in the St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. Ryan delivered his promised lecture on "The Irish as a business people, and some observations on the value of Savings Banks."-Among those present we noticed M. P. Ryan. M. P., Ald. Devlin, James E. Mullin and J. J. Curran. As we have room only to touch but briefly on the leading points to which he adverted, it is somewhat difficult to convey anything like a correct idea of this admirable and eloquent lecture. It showed a great amount of study and research and was very instructive .-The audience, though not large, was much interested, and testified their appreciation by frequent bursts of applause. After some introductory remarks be said :--

This was undeniably a business age, and the Irish were not so far behind in it as some people would have them to be. Referring to their business transactions in ancient times there was evidence that so for back as the period of the Roman Empire, Ireland was known as a place of trade. Tacitus affords us a sure proof of this. In those times there were great thoroughfares through Ireland to the senboard used for the exportation of manufactured goods. She also carried on an active trade with the westera coast of Spain. It is said that Ireland was much bebind England in the development of trade. The best answer to this was to look at the terrible exertions made by England in times past, and still being made, to prevent the growth of Irish trade. Indeed there is no better evidence that Ireland has resources available for commerce than the fact of the continued exertions in England to repress trade in Ireland. As early as 1638, in the matter of clothing, Ireland was placed at a great disadvantage. In the reign of Charles the 2nd England found protection in her legislative enactments against the increase of Irish trade. Cattle was probibited from being imported into England, and many articles of household use were not allowed to enter Ireland unless they were first brought into England .-What was the action of the Irish Parliament in these matters? This unfaithful body gave a too ready acquiescence. They were not the Parhament of the nation. They unfortunately re presented the ascendency party which had tritry and laid her manufactures at the feet of her unjust rival. Yet in 1798 Mr. Pitt gives Ireland the highest credit for her manufactures, which compared very favorably with that of

pleasure that the time burning is but vanity) have been incul- of the Union, trade flourished, but since it has cated both by word and example; and with a sadly declined. He instanced several cities where tact exclusively peculiar to Ladies whose lives the decline was very marked. In Limerick are devoted to the service of God and to the at the time of the Union there were education of youth. You are now, my dear 1,000 people engaged in the woolen children, about to return to the bosom of your trade; now there are only 70. In Kilrespective families, where you will have ample kenny there were three thousand employed opportunities of reducing to practice those in manufactures, at present only 100. The sublime lessons of virtue and filial obedience in- lecturer would not speak of the means which were employed to bring Ireland to her present condition, but he would say this: that if the English commercial policy was intended to annihilate the trade of Ireland it has not succeeded. Ireland has not lost all her trade; certainly not all her spirit. Of the Irish people abroad, the great English historian, Lord Macaulay says: "They flourished in every court on the Continent." Cardinal Wiseman's father was an Trishman, and a very successful wine merchant of Spain, and by his industry he was enabled to send back his son a man of wonderful knowledge and erudition. Allison says, in his history of modern Europe, that he was alarmed lest the Irish might control the institutions of Britain. In Australia, the Governor says, in a communication to the Colonial Secretary that the Irish are the most wealthy and conservative people under his government. They have ruled in Western Australia for years. It was an Irish- it that the train was stopped for some time and man who layed out the city of San Francisco, men set to work to clear away the debris. and while it was still in chaos, another son of Erin was, by a vote of the assembled citizens. called upon to administer the government of the city. The most extensive bankers there are houses over into St. Joseph street. Irishmen. They are the most successful merchants and engineers; and in the legal profes- and scattered pell-mell along the street. In sion. Trishmen in that city enjoy an enviable reputation. The Hibernian Savings Bank and Loan Society in that city, now SO years old, has deposits to the amount of \$5,000,000, and is paying interest on its deposits at the rate of 11 the vicinity of Richmond Square and along St. per cent. In Newfoundland and New Brunswick Irishmen also hold a large number of the most prominent and responsible positions. In Our bec sums of \$20,000, \$30,000, and \$50,-000 have been realized by single individuals who came from Ireland without a shilling. Of the siderably damaged, and one large maple tor \$1,000 000 deposited in the Savings Bank of about twenty-five feet long, is broken off and Montreal, 4-5ths of it belong to Irishmen. In carried over the wall into the latter street, formthe high departments of government both in this ing no small obstruction. city and country, Irishmen hold positions of distinction. In this city there is the Mayor, Re- lost, or persons injured, although it is reported corder, and many able business men members of that a boy was killed at the Rope Works across the City Council, and another gentleman who as the canal, but we cannot vouch for the truth of be was present, he would not mention who will the statement. The men engaged at the Rollprobably receive honorable distinction in the ing Mills were working at the time of the storm, future from his efforts to establish a Montreal but immediately hurried out of the building at public park. The lecturer then adverted to the the first signal of danger, and fortunately escaped value and utility of Savings' Banks, especially to unburt. the poorer classes. He said that the Irish have a larger interest in Savings' Banks than any and although the havec there is dreadful, no lives other people. In the United States the great were endangered. bulk of the money thus deposited belonged to Those who have had the dire misfortune of them. In 1856 they had \$12,000 000 in the having the roof torn from their dwellings will, Savings' Banks of the New England States we hope, meet with hospitable treatment from alone. After some very practical suggestions their more fortunate neighbors .- Daily News. regarding the use of these banks, showing how advisable it was to lay by money in this way and thus acquire positions of social and perhaps political importance, the eloquent lecturer closed

> A vote of thanks was then moved by J. J. Curran, E-q, seconded by M. P. Ryan, E-q, M. P, and carried unanimously, and tendered to Mr. Ryan, for his admirable and elequent lecture. - soon several people were running after the young Daily News.

ASTLUM

The above pic-nic took place on the Montreal La crosse Grounds on Monday, 18th inst, and the Society crosse Grounds on Bronday, roth 1835, and the operaty when his pursuers were at the water side, and may pride itself on a grand success. During the when his pursuers were at the water side, and afternoon about 5,000 to 7,000 people were on the gronds some dancing, and others promenading about, waiting for the grand event of the day, the Lacrosse Match between the Champions and the

Caughnawaga Indiass. The first game was won easily in nine minutes by

the Red skins. The record game was bothy contested, and finally the whires proved victorious. Time, 35 minutes. The third game also fell to the Shamrocks in 40

The fourth game went to the Indians, after a des-

perate struggle of about 8 minutes. Now the game of the day commenced in earnest. Each white was bound to do his best for "Ould Ireland," and the game was, during the most intense excitement, taken by the Shamrocks. Time

Although the Society advertised four races, we are sorry to say that only one of them came off, viz., the 1 mile, which was won easily by Anthony Moffatt, taking the long time of 1 minute and 20 seconds to complete the distance.

Next on the programme was the foot-ball match between the married and single men. we are happy to say that after a slashing game the married men proved victorious.

The rest of the evening was happily spent in danc-

STRANGE -The Schooner "Hector," Capt. Spear- | held this morning .- Telegraph. water, from Montreal to Halifax, reports being fired into by a long, low, rakish rigged schooner, which was about a mile and a quarter from his vessel. As the stranger showed no colours, the "Hector" continued her course, the stranger tacking and firing umplied over those really interested in the countwo shouts in succession, which fell short. She followed in the wake of the "Hector" for some time but the latter being the faster sailor, induced her to give up the chase. It was thought by the Captain that it was an over zealous Domicion schooner that had annoyed him, but it is now known that there were no Government vessels in the vicinity, and moreover, not one of them would answer the de- Nolan gave fifty feet of the hundred on the England. In 1799 at a meeting of Dublin mer | moreover, not one of them. "Who was the stranchapts' it was resolved, that the commerce of ger?"-Acadian Recorder.

About 7 o'clock, Wednesday evening the 13th | does the same on the South side, the front being | ing. So far, nothing but favorable reports have inst., one of the most terrific thunder-storms that has been experienced for many years swept over the city, leaving bavoc and rum in its wake to mark its dreadful fury and severity. Its direction was from west to east, and, although it only lasted about five minutes, it seemed determined to wreak, its fury upon everything within its reach. The wind blew a perfect burricane, and the rain, mixed with bail, came not in torrents, but in buge sheets that rolled and foamed and swept the streets with a terrific grandeur that at once arrested the attention of the most indifferent. When it had ceased the streets were several inches deep in water, rushing in every direction to find a lower level and outlet.

So far as we were able to ascertain last night the damage done is pretty much as follows:-The Glass Works at the west end has suffered considerably. The furnace and part of the mould room and cutting shop were blown down and are a complete wreck. The damage done cannot be much below \$10 000.

At the Rolling Mills the large stock was carried away with fearful havoc into the capal.

In St. Antoine street a roof was carried wholesale off a house and scattered in the street.

In Bonaventure street the roof and a good part of a house was blown down and landed upon the railway track, and so completely obstructing

In Workman street a little above Fulford street, two houses were torn down and the roofs carried in ruinous confusion over the tops of other

In Delisle street the sidewalks were torn un several places throughout the city trees, shedand fences were blown down, and purtions of them scattered about, indicative of the wonderful strength and fury of the wind. The trees in Joseph street are broken down, torn and twisted and portions of roofs and cornices were strewn along St. Joseph as far as Mountain street. In the grounds of the Christian Brothers, between Chenneville and Cote streets, the trees are con-

As far as we were able to learn, no lives were

The Glass Works, luckely, were unoccupied,

A Young Man Drowns Himself in the CANAL .- On Friday morning, 15th inst., about one o'clock, some persons on McGill street saw a man, attired in his shirt, drawers and stockings. his head bound with a handkerchief, run wildly down the street. A policeman gave chase, and man, who, however, distanced his pursuers, rastraight to the bank of the canal, and without a PIG-NIC OF THE ST. PATRICKS CRPKAN moment's hesitation, plurged headlong into the water, and sank, never to rise again. The infatuated man bad hardly taken the fatal lean assisted by the Water Police, made every endeavor to save him. His father, mother and brother soon reached the spot, and watched the search with breathless interest. It lasted for an hour, the body being found in the lower basin after the locks had been opened. The cold, dripping corpse was drawn from the water, and ther came the saddest sight of all; the poor bereaved mother threw herself down upon the body, hugged it, and kissed it, but could not bring it back to life. She was at last torn away, and carried to her home in almost as pitiable a | gedy at the prison will create something for them to plight as her dead son. The deceased was a son of Mr. Gordon, gardener to Hugh Allan, E.q. should leave in the hands of their attorney, a gentle-The poor fellow was suffering from a fit of insanity, and although closely watched by a kind them to consider if it is safe, after the fearful lesand affectionate father as well as brother, he son of Thursday, to leave a guard alone with two and anectionate lather as well as prother, he convicts in a deep quarry at an isolated spot for seized an opportunity to jump out of a window, over an hour? And whether it is in the interests ran down McTavish, Sherbrooke, Beaver Hall and McGill streets to the river, where he came ces of six, ten and fourteen years to serve ont, to such an untimely end. An inquest will be and particularly those who are known to be dan-gerous men? It is not kindness to the convicts

> THE MILE END. -The work for the construction of the Agricultural Show Ground in this neighbourhood has been already commenced. The ground acquired by the Board has a frontage of three expents by a depth of seven ar pents, and it is to be surrounded by avenues of one hundred feet wide. Mr. Penny and Mrs. North side, and we believe Mr. Stanley Bagg farmers in the country have commerced their hay- Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

on the Mount Royal Avenue, and the Board making their own road on the rear. The projected continuation of Bleury street will now we presume be at once carried torward. It will come out upon the Mount Royal Avenue, just opposite the northern of the two side roads which will surround the property of the Agricultural Board. In order to meet the demand which these changes will doubtless make for the carriage of passengers, the City Passenger Company are making use of the privilege obtained by them some time ago from the road trustees, and on Monday last they began to lay down their track from the place where it has bitherto stopped to the church of Cote St. Louis, a distance of some half or three-quarters of a mile fartler. We understand also that the Road trustees contemplate moving their toll-gate, sit. uated at the corner of Mr. Smith's property on the Mount Royal Avenue somewhat farther afield. so that we presume the road to the Cemetery will hereafter be free .- Herald.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION .- General Lindsay must by this have fully satisfied himself that he cannot carry out his instructions by ordering the 60th Rifles to set out on their return march on the 20th August. Here we are well on to the middle of July, and Colonel Wolsely cannot get his supplies conveyed from Thunder Bay to Shabandowan. Road there is none, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, and the puzzle is, what has become of the tens of thousands which Mr. Dawson has been so assiduously spending for nearly three years. It was most fortunate for Colonel Wolseley that he forced his boats up the Kaministiquia, because, had he trusted to the land road, there is no saying when the boats would have been launched on Lake Shebandowan. The expedition, we are told, cannot get finally away from Thunder B y before the middle of this month. In one respect the men will benefit from the delay. The flies, after the 10 h of July, are less vigorous and sanguinary, but the sufferings of those exposed to them in the woods during Jone must have been fearful, No repose can the traveller obtain. Night and day they assail hun incessantly, and frequently with serious results. One private letter contains ludicrously sad accounts of the discomforts of the road, the barbarous character of the country, the mability to procure what we here should call necessaries as worse than Abyssinia. The truth is, that from sheer necessity every one belonging to the expedition had to put his shoulder to the wheel to shove the machine ahead. It is some satisfaction to the hardworking soldiers to reach Lake Shebandowan. That lake will take them thirty miles nearer their destination, and by the time they have reached the west end of Lake Kaskahowe, they will be inured to bush life .- Daily News.

It is stated that \$489 have been subscribed in Chibis province-\$303 for Quebec and \$186 for the Saguenay.

A so der belonging to the 60th returned to Otaws on Friday evening from the Red River expediion d. I rions from the eff cis of sucstroke caught on the march. His case is pronounced to be a bad one by the Hospital Surgeot.

The grasshopper plague has broken out at St. Victoire, a patish in the vicinity of Sorel. For an extent of more than a mile all the grain crops, vegetables, bay, even the leaves of the trees have been entirely eaten up!

Quebec, July 15 .- Ex Mayor Tourangeau was returned as member of the Bouse of Commons by a ma thrity of 170 Rioting occurred during the day, and several were severely injured. One polling booth was pulled down, and the books destroyed by the The military and City and Water Police were on duty, and had great difficulty in maintaining or der. Mr. Valin, the defeated candidate, intends contesting.

R. C Riress .- The men of the company who did not wish to settle in Newfoundland have returned to Cant da per Hibernian, and will pass through Mon treal, bound for Kingston and the West to day. A number remained at Quebec.

A case of conscience, resulting in the return of a valuable gold watch and chain, is reported at Belleville. About six months ago the articles were stolen from the residence of the late Mr John Wilson, and all efforts to find them were unsuccessfu Or Tuesday morning last Mr. Thomas Wilson was much surprised on opening the kitchen door; to fine the veritable watch and chain which was stolen six months rgo, hanging from the latch. Nothing was attached to it to show who returned it, or in whose possession it had been so long. Belleville Intelligencer.

THE INSPECTORS OF PENITESTIARIES. -- These well paid officials are now in town, and the recent trado besides attending to a two penny half-penny arbitration case before Judge Burrowes, which they man quite competent to take care of the law matters of the institution. Will it not be proper for of justice, or fair to the officers and guards, to place prisoners on outside work who have sententhemselves, for the temptation to escape, evan at the cost of becoming a murierer and an outcust, is too great for moral resistance, as was proved on Thursday. -Kingston Whig.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING .- We are corry to learn that on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., Thos. Sheffield, Esq., near Delta, had a shed and two barns struck by lightning, the shed and barns and all their contents being burnt up. At the time of the fire, Mr. Sheffield had about fifteen tons of hay and a quantily of wheat stored, all of which was destroyed. The loss amounts to about \$1000. There was no insurance. - Brockville Recorder.

Toronto, July 15. - A horrible murder was perpetrated about five miles from this city last night. A laborer named F M. Shepherd got drunk last evening. While in this state he usually labored under the impression that his wife was aufaithful. Last night, on returning home, the jealous demon seized him; he took a gun loaded it with shot, went to his wife's room, and fired at her. The charge struck her in the breast, tearing it frightfully. She lingered till this morning, when death cane to her relief. Shepherd was arcested, and handed to the county author-

A young man who was employed loading lumber at Mr. E B. Eddy's docks Ottawa, on Friday, 8th. instant, while standing on one of the board slides, eaw a load of lumber coming down on him with a To have :emained where he was would have been instant death, and he risked a leap for life from a beight of some thirty feet, and landed on the rocks below fearfully bruised and insensible. He was carried home and his wounds attended to. Hopes are entertained of his recovery,

A man named Quinlan was killed by lightning near Dundas, Ont., on Saturday last. A house in Lo omotive at Hamilton, was struck and considerably damaged - Hamilton Times.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Trois Pistoles, L J McLachlan, \$2; Vankleekhil!, Dr W Harkin, 2; French Village, M Ling, 2; Sandwich, Very Rev Dean Laurent, 2; Glayton, P Hogan, 2; Kingston, Ool Hibbert, 1; Broughton Rev F Gague, 2; Morrisburg, P Walsh, 2; Frelighsburg, H Mon ghan, 2; Cushing E Whelihau, 1.

Per J Nolan, Kingaton—Salf 10; W Bropby, 4; Campbell, 4; H Cummings 250; J Swift, 4; M Morrison, 4; A B McDonell, 4; P Smith, 2; J Hackett, 2; J O'Reilly, 2,50.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Moutreal, July 19, 1870;

Flour-Pollards, \$2 60 to \$0 00; Middlings \$4 40 \$0,00; Fine, \$4 75 to \$4 80; Super., No. 2 \$5 10 to +0.15; Superfine \$5 30 \$5 35; Fancy \$5,75 to \$0.00; Extra, \$5.90 to \$6.00; Superior Extra \$0,00 to 0.00; Bag Flour, \$2 20 to \$2 30 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl of 200 lbs .- \$4 25 to 4 60.

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs .- U. C. Spring, \$1,10 to \$1 20.

Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$0,00 to \$5.05; Thirds, \$0,00 to 4,20.-

First Pearls, 7,10 to 7 15.

Pork per bri. of 200 lbs - Mess, 27 50 to 28,00;-Thin Mesa \$25.00; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00

BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with letest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c -good per choice Western bringing 17c, to 18c, CHERSE, per lb -- 14 to 15c.

LARD, per lb .- 140. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -worth about

\$0.40 to \$0.50. PEASE, per 66 lbs - \$0,84.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

			July 19, 1870/					
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Onious, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Syrup per gallon 0 to 0 0 0 to 0 0 Honey 0 11 to Eggs, fresh, per domen 9 to 0 10 0 3 to 0 4 Haddock Maple Sugar, per lb 0 6 to 0 8 Apples, per barcel \$4.50 to \$5. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$7 00 to \$8.00 £4,00 to \$5,00

SITUATION WANTED A YOUNG MAN good at figures, of pleasant ad-

dress, speaking fluently the English and French lancigo for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires in gunges, and who has travelled extensively through the United States, wishes to get a situation as Grocery Clerk or Bur-Tender, or any position of trust where he could make himself generally useful. Address this office.

> per la constante de la company CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK. FROM and After the FIFTERNTH lostant this

> Office will CLOSE at ONE o'clock on SATUR-

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

July 1st, 1870.

DIARRHOEA REMEDIES.

Dwight's Diarrhea Mixture. Brown's Chlorodyne. Dixon's Blackberry Carminative. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawborry. Butler's Blackberry Cordial.

Parties going to the Sea side or Country should lar in a supply of one or the other of these excellent and well-tried Diarrhos remedies.

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, imported direct from Alfred Bishop, London, England. HENRY R. GRAY.

Dispensing Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Established 1859.)

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

VALUABLE FARM FOR

SALE.

LGT No. 4, S. B., in the Township of Biddulph. in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 116 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs. one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new .-Said farm is situate on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 141 miles from from the city of London, and 121 miles from the important town of St. Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Lucan, and three and a half from the village of Granton - the three last named places are important produce markets on the G T.R.R. It is within three-fourths of mi'e of a past office, two good stores, a blacksmith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic church, Presbytery, and Separte School; in Lucan there are three Protestant churches—namely, English, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with three Schools, and all these places are approached by a first class gravel road .--Terms moderate. For further information apply to John McIlhargy, of the premises, or, by letter, to The Hamilton Times says that a large number of Patrick Mollhargy, St Mary's Road, Highfield, P. Q.

FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE,

FRANCE.

Paris, June 25.-The Legislative Body passed to the order of the day on the petitions Paris. asking fer the election of the Mayors by the Municipal Councils or by the universal suffrage. The Chamber also rejected, by 176 votes against 59, an amendment moved by M. Ponthe Mayors in communes containing 6,000 inhabitants. The amendment of the Marquis d'Andelarre, proposing that the Government should choose the Mayors from three persons recommended by the Municipal Councils was negatived by 173 votes against 55. Art. 1 of the Bill was adopted. On Monday the Cham ber will fix the day for the discussion of the

June 26-The total deaths in Paris from the 19th to the 25th of Jane were 1,149, of which 238 were due to small-pox-

News has been received here of the death of M. Barbes, at the Hague. Prince Napoleon has returned from Switzerland. The rumeur circulated to-day of the intended resignation of the Minister of the Interior is wholly unfounded.

June 27 - In to day's sitting of the Legislative Body Articles 4 and 5 of the Bill relating to the nomination of Mayors were adopted. M. Ollivier declared that the Government considers the present Bill final. The debare on the Budget will commence on Thursday next.

Paris, July 12. - The excitement here over the quarrel with Prussia is tremendous.

On the Bourse, and at the Boulevards, and in the cafes and clubs heated discussions are going on, and personal encounters are not unfrequent.

Ministerial agents are exciting the people against Prussia. They charge that the mangling of Count Benedette's telegram and the detention of the trains yesterday were Prussian tricks to gain time.

The military activity is unabated. A fleet is under orders for the Baltic. It will be commanded by Admiral De la Graviere.

General Dousy is ready to march on Luxembourg with an army of sixty thousand men.

The Ministers of War, Marine, and Finance had a protracted interview with the Emperor to-day.

The Opposition charge that the violent speeches of the Dake de Grammont and Ollivier were made by the express desire of the Empress, who is devoted to the interests of the Prince of Asturias. They also де-са др.

PARIS, July 13.-A questionable despatch from Durseldorf, this morning, says Prince Leopold so cepts the Spanish crown on condition of an imme diate declaration of war - gainst France should the latter attack Germany.

The French Military attache at the Court of Vienna has been ordered to return to his post immediately. Baron Bourgeoing, the Secretary to the French Ambassador, also returns to Vienna

The public opinion and the majority of the French journals are opposed to accepting the despatch of the father of Prince Hobengollern to the Spanish Government as a final settlement of the question be tween France and Prussia. Most of the journals assert that Ministers went so far in their declarations as to say that peace without a direct acknowledgment on the part of Prussia would be more of a shame than a success for France.

From 200 to 400 students made a demonstration in the streets while returning from a public ball, shouting 'Vive France!" "Down with Prussia!" and singing the Marseillaise without the interruption of the police.

The ionrnals say that the French Cabinet, having received as a first concession the personal renunciazion of the Spanish erown by Hoherzollern, agree to continue negotiations to obtain from the King of Pressia an official renunciation now and forever of any Hohenzollern.

Бр. м.-- The King of Proseis has refused to re ceive Count Benedetti or sign the promise which France requires.

The Emperor left St. Cloud and arrived at the Tuilleries by special train this morning. The Ministers were all at the Palace and a Council was held immediately. At half-past 3 o'clock the Presidents of the Senate and Corps Legislatif were informed that the Government would have communications to make before the close of the sitting It is generally believed this will be a declaration of war.

It is positively asserted that Count Benedetti has been ordered to return to France, and only awaits the departure of the Prussian Minister from Paris.

CONJUGAL SEPARATION IN FRANCE. -- A report of judicial statistics recently made by the French Minister shows that applications for separation de corps have largely increased of late years. In 1857 the total number of such applications throughout the whole of France was only 1,191, while in 1868 it reached no less a total than 3,000. The Courts granted the application in the proportion of 89 per cent. In 2.683 cases the wife was the plaintiff and only \$16 applications were at the instance of the husband Formerly judicial separations were confined to the wealthier portions of the community, but it now appears that the working classes frequently avail themselves of the law, as in 1868 no less than 1,258 applications were at the instance of persons styling themselves ouvriers or ouvrieres. As might be expected, the vest majority of separation cases proceed from the great cities, Paris ranking first and followed in due order by Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, and Rouen. Of the 3,000 suits instituted in 1868, in 24 cases the parties had been married less than a year; 519 from 1 to 5 years, 809 from 5 to 10 years, 1.219 from 10 to 20 years, 401 from 30 to 40 years, 24 from 40 to 50 years, and in three cases the parties had been married for more than half a century. In exactly two-thirds of the cases there were children of the marriage.

SPAIN.

Madrid, June 27 .- It is reported that Senor Rivero will assume the Presidency of the Council during the absence of Marshal Prim, and Senor Figuerola will undertake the duties of the Ministries of the Interior and Justice during the absence of Senor Montero Rios. A meeting is to be held at the Progresista Club on Thursday next, at which it is believed that Marshal Prim will be present.

June 29. - Slight disturbances have occurred at June 29. — Blight disturbances have occurred at If the priest preaches in Russian, we will Barcelone, during which four persons were wounded. listen to him," reply the peasants, " but we will not All the prisoners in the Arsenal of Carraca have been liberated. The Regent has issued as order according to which all subscribers to the loan of two millards who do not pay in 30 days the instalments due will forfeit those already paid.

June 30-The 'Imparcial' states that there is a deficit in the Budget to the 30th of June of 700 000,000 reals, and that it is calculated that the following Budget will show a deficit of an equal amount.

ITALY.

Florence, June 26 -The 'Independence Italienne'

Florence, June 29—The Independence Italience the faith. Two native Catechists—Yang Sin Sang of this evening says the Khedive will shortly go to and Taye Sin Sang—had been sent into a district Constantinople with his son Tewfik Pashs, who has where several families had asked for instruction in been suddenly recalled, and will embark at Brindisi for Egypt. It adds that this sudden decision of the Khedive is due to pressing advices received from

Rome, June 17 - The Octave of Pentecost closed on Trinity Sunday at Sta Maria and Martyres, commonly called the Pantheon, and such a crowd has rarely been collected in that venerable temple as met to pray for the intentions of the Pope and the tals, that the Government should only nominate Council. The noble Confraternities of the Stigmata the Mayors in communes containing 6.000 inthe Sick from the Maddalena, and countless guilds and schools poured through the great bronzed gates and thronged the atrium, the sun lighting up the whole with the red glow of sunset into one of the most beautiful pictures it is possible to conceive -The whole city population being free from labour crowded the Piezza, and there were few who did not halt on their way and enter and pray before the lighted altar for the graces of the Holy Spirit. -Bishops of both the majority and the minority were

Mgr. Cardoni, Archbishop of Edessa and Rector of the Accademia, has been appointed Archivist of the Holy See. Signor Guidi has been appointed to succeed Signor Mazio, the lately deceased master of the Papal Mint.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 26. - The Presse of to-day says it understands that the Archduke Albrecht will leave for Warsaw, and arrive there on the 2nd of July, for the purpose of welcoming the Czar in the name of the Emperor. His Imperial Highness will be accompanied by Major Bechtolsneim, who will thence pro ceed to St Petereburg, there to enter abon his functions as Military Pienipotentiary at the Austrian

A correspondence in the Monde contains some val uable facts respecting the re-action in favour of religion which has set in in Austria, now that the pressure exerted by the late Government is taken off As far," it states, ' as an opicion can be formed at present, the approaching elections will give a mapority to the Catholics, not only in the Tyrol Lut in the Diets of the Vorsriberg, Upper Austria (Linz), Carniola, Salzburg, and Styria In those of Lower Austria [Vienna], there will be a strong Catholic minority; and even in the Die's of Silesia Bohemia. and Moravia the cause of right and justice will have some energetic defenders." Everywhere immense assemblages raise the cry of 'Gelobt sei Jesus Christus." And at Reid and two other places meetings summ ned in the anti-Catholic interest have been completely transformed by thousands of Catholics who were present. The same unanimity prevails at St. Polten, Gmunden, and Amstettan, and the "Catholic Patriotic Association," although it say the Emperor's motive is personal ambition, and has hardly been in existence for a vear, already ridicule the idea of a decrepid invalid leading an counts ten thousand members in Upper Austria army, with a child fourteen years of age as his Aide-de-camp. What, it may be asked, or n be the cause of this sudden demonstration? The National Zeitung of Berlin is good enough to tell us "The advantage," it says, " which the 'clericals' possess is this, that the Ministry observes a complete neutrality, and that contrary to what has been huberto the rule the Liberals have not this time been actively backed up by Government influence." It would seem, however, that the abstention of the Govern ment is not attributable to any modesty on the parof its former favourites who call openly for represive measures. The Linz official paper, says the Monde has threatened the Catholice with the rigours of the law if they continue to constitute a majority in the electoral reunions. We suppose on the ground that they forcibly change the character of the meet. icgs. In other words, that it is deficult to pack the latter, and impossible without doing so to get the intended resolutions passed.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, July 14.- The disposition of the people of Prussia seems to be calm, serious, and resolute to fight for the national bonor.

The Borss 'Zeitung' says the war will be because France wants it. The Borsin 'Courier' says the French pretensions

are a direct insult to Prussia and King William. Ems Nassau, July 14 - The French Ambassador to-day demanded an audience of the King of Prussis, to exact that Prince Hohenzollern's renunciation be made perpetual, and that the Royal veto be applied to any fresh approach to the Prince on the subject of

the Spanish crown. The King declined to receive the Ambassador, and answered him through an aide de-camp that he had no further communications to make.

RUSSIA.

Our readers will recollect that by a ukase of the 6th January last the Emperor of Russia gave permission for the use in Catholic churches of the Rus sian language in sermons, bymns and translations of prayers, wherever in fact Polish has been hitherto in use. The measure was originally compulsory, but in consequence of the remonstrances of the Greek schismatics, who dreaded the effect of Catholic preaching in the Russian language, the change was made conditional on a petition to that effect from the commune. Even this has excited great opposition on the part of the Catholic clergy especially in Lithuania, although many Russian Catholics are of opinion that their resistance is ill-judged, and that the introduction of the Russian language will oper. ate powerfully in spreading the knowledge of the Catholic feith. On the merits of the controversy we scarcely feel curselves competent to pronounce The Moscow Gazette, however, furnishes us with a graphic account of the manner in which the decree is carried out, and from this it would seem that the Catholic peasantry of Lithuania are not without their suspicions that the measure conceals ulterior intentions. Whether it be really so or not, they have certainly an excuse for their fear in what they have already suffered from attempts to force them into schism. This, according to the Moscow paper, is what is happening every day. The chief officer of the district arrives with an escort and convokes the peasants. 'I have come,' he says, 'to announce to you a new imperial favor. This is what it is.' Then he reads the ukase. 'Hitherto,' he continues. 'you have not been allowed to pray in your mother tongue, but henceforth you will have no occasion to learn Polish prayers, or even to call yourselves Poles. Are you not delighted to hear it?' No answer. 'In that case you are only to petition the Government to be allowed to have Rus sian sermons, and sign this paper.' In the meantime most of the peasants have slipped away. 'What do Sou, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in petition the Government to be allowed to have Rus you say,' continues the official, who begins to be impatient. 'Most gracious and most noble sir,' reply those who are still there, 'it is not our business and we won't sign it.' 'Scoundrels,' thunders the commissary, 'you have just said that the Im-perial ukase caused you the greatest joy.' sign, ' for it is no business of onrs, and our signatures might perhaps be taken to mean that we abjure the Oatholic faith." The official makes another useless attempt, and goes off swearing, followed by his escort of soldiers. This scene, continues the 'Mocow Gazette,' is repeated in every village and small town. If by any chance the intentions of the Government this time are really fair, its antecedents are such that it can scarcely complain of their being suspected.—Tablet.

CHINA.

the Christian religion. The conversions which they made excited the batred of the neighbouring pagans, who resolved to seize them. Tayne Sin Sang, who was not in the same village as his colleague, suc ceeded in escaping, but Yang Sin Sing was arrested and kept all night in the tribunal of the local mandarin. The next day a public meeting was held, and it was discussed whether he should be sent away with a probibition against his returning to preach, or whether he should be put to death. The latter course was adopted as the only efficacions one, and he was dragged to the foot of the wall of the englosure and beheaded. He suffered on the 31st December last. The writer adds: " His constancy and calmness of soul to the last moment so astonished the pagans that they exclaimed in wonder, 'The worshippers of the Lord of Heaven

THE SOLETH THE STORY OF THE SECTION OF THE SECTION

UNITED STATES.

are hard in face of death."

Twenty applications for divorce a week is the average in Vigo County, Indians, which has 20,000 inpabitants If they were all successful it would re quire less than ten years to furnish a divorce to every man woman and child in the county.

The Chicago Lyceum have 'resolved that the doctrine of endless punishment is true.' We are sorry for that, but suppose it cannot be helped .-That conclave of philosophers, however, are to debate the question on the 29th, and may possibly relent, and at least allow us the benefit of the doubt which has beretofore prevailed on the subject.

The Chicago 'Republican' speaks quite despond ingly of the northwest. The intense heat and the scanty supply of rain have caused the grain to shrink in the berry Wheat promises to be a light crop and inferior in quality bay will be scarce and high, potatoes will be a short crop, and oats are certainly short in the straw if the grain is not affected.

What ship do most young men like to sail in ?-

Why is Ireland always prosperous? Because its capital is always Dublin [doubling]. When is a man chliged to keep his word? When

no one will take it. Lord Norbary would have been a wit had he a heart Terribly appaling it was for Norbury to say when passing sentence of death for stealing a watch,

egad, you caught Eternity.' An American in London asked an Englishman why London Palace was built of iroa. 'Because.' replied the Englishman, 'if it was built of wood, the Yankees visiting London would whittle it all to

my good tellow, you made a grasp at Time, but

Of Curran we quote a characteristic saying A companion walking with him in Hyde Park, Lon don, observing an Irish acquaintance of their's at some distance, with his tongue out, said to Curran. 'Why thinks you, does that fellow so keep out his tengue? "I suppose," answered Curran, "that be is trying to catch the English accent"

. They tell me that in an age so conning as onrs one needs to have prudence at least, to prevent being taken by surprise. I do not blame the principle, but I believe that the other principle is more evangelic which teaches us that it is a great wis dom before God to allow oneself to be devoured and his goods taken from him, knowing that far better and greater goods are awaiting us; in a word, a true Christian will ever prefer to be an anvil rather than a hammer robbed the rob, murdered than murder; and let the prudence of the world burst, and self be in despair, it pays better to be good and simple than conning and malicious.'- St. Francis of Sales.

ALMOST A MIRACLE!

Hamilton, C. W , March 6th 1865.

Dear Sirs, - That others may be benefited, as my boy has been, I beg to send you the following par ticulars of his cure by the use of your Bristol's sarsa parilla.

Three years ago next May, he got a severe fall, which brusised his arms and left leg I called in medical aid, supposing it to be a simple hurt, from which he would soon recover; but in this I was disappointed. for after having had thirteen different physicians at him, he was at last given up by them as incurable. He used many kinds of medicines and other Sarsaparillas by the dozen bottles, but without any benefit At last be began to use rour Bristol's Sarsapartila; and, during the time of using it, a bone 93 inches long was taken away from his leg, and a piece 8 inches long from his arm. He used about eighty bottles in all, and after being confined to his bed two years and seven months, he is now well enough to go around and take care of himself. I consider that if it had not been for your Bristol's Sars parilla he would not have lived, Mr Bickle, the Druggist. is familiar with the case, and can vouch for the truth of my statements. You are also at liberty to refer any person to me, when they can see the boy.
William Burns,

Wellington Street, near Rebecca:

Agents for Montreal—Devine & Bolton, Lamplongh & 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.

THE FAMILY FRIEND.

From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the fficacy of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. In districts infested with chills and fever and bilious remittents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physican says: "They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all billons cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have." No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion' and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mild ness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching properties are excelled with peculiar emphasis. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection

Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamp

The Venerable Archdeacon Scott, of Durham, C. | NOTICE. - Learning that my name has been unwartwenty-five years, but three weeks use of the Peruvian Syrup [an Iron Tonic], has benefitted him so wonderfully that he can hardly persuade himself of the reality, and people who know him are astonished at the change. 39

MURRAY & LARMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- This is the original toilet water so much extolled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We un-derstand that it was for the purpose of protecting and is likely to supersede here, as it has done in South lengaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty equal in all respects to the finest of them.

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

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lauman's Florida Water, pre pared only by Lauman & Kemp, New York. All Others are worthless.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; comperition 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 AMBRICAN ORGAN is far superior. In proof of this we call attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great superority of the Americ n Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith in another column.

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

WANTED.

A LADY (aged 40) who has for reveral years past kept house for Clergemen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "E. L.," TRUE WITNESS Office.

WANTED

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

INFORMATION WANTED

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the S.cred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgo's Novens of the Sacre 1 Beart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price-45c. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

GURY'S THEOLOGY.

P. J. P. GURY, S. J.

New Edition with the complete notes of Bellarini; bound, marble edge, \$3.00. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

NOTICE.

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

By Order of the Executors of the late
JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

BRUNO LEDOUX.

CARRIAGE MAKER,

AND

MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL RINDS 125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET.

MONT EAL. At the above establishment will always be found a omplete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds. Repairs done on the shortest notice.

Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux oas been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

LOVELLB

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

E., says that he suffered from Dyspepsia more than | rantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

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

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

the public against imposition, that the proprietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spanish repubcomplete and correct ever issued on this continent. Anorage Marrenou. — Letters received from lics, Oubs, and Brazil, twenty old years ago, commended to the Greek GoJennest.

Anorage Marrenou. — Letters received from lics, Oubs, and Brazil, twenty old years ago, commended manufacturing it for this market as well as by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own goes at Paris bring intelligence of another death for for those named. It has already became popular,

men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steams boat Routes, important places on the lines being neid till the completion of the former, to admit of correc-

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

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

WANTED

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

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!

FACILITIES

for the production of Musical Instruments consists of Well-chosen Materials.

Labor-saving Machinery.

Musical Knowledge and Experience, Refined Taste in Decoration,

Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and

Ample Capital. The MESSES. SMITH, believe that their

FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED

and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price, - as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a sup-ply of disentisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.

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

THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elogant in appearance, — thoroughly constructed, with powerful and steady bellows, - with exquisitelyvoiced reeds, - finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of

power and for expression.

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

EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED.

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Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use!

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THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE.

OF

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

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NOTRE DAME STREET.

P. McLAUGHLIN & 00. Montreal, May 13, 1870.

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28 ST. JOHN STREET.

Corner of Notre Dame,

(Over J. M'Entyre's Clothing Store,) MONTREAL.

Orders by Mail promptly attended so.

Two Female Teachers one mubt be capable of teach-Two senses of teaching French and English, the other English—for the ing French and English, the other English—for the Gatholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmiagford.

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 or the puriness, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann' Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, general stode of provisions bulled to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeat, Commeat, Butter, Chemen, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried Fig. Dried Apples, Sur Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

Jansus.

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

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The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blackswith by profession. He has a daughter who, if living, is some 15 or 18 years old. When last heard ing, is some 15 or 18 years old. ing, is some to or to your old, with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

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Cash pard for Raw Furs.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE,

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PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1st section of the commercial course. 1st and 2ad years .- Grammar Classes.

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1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcula-

lation; 4th Different styles of writing ;

5th Reading of Manuscripts;

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

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This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business atudents to the practice of the various branches—counting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph office-fac similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions—News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is farnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

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

MATTERS.

lat. Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated;

il 2nd Commercial arithmetic; 13rd Commercial correspondance;

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

26th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);

8th Insurance:

19th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

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

MATTERS. 1st Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

2nd Contemporary History; u 3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History;

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

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

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MATTERS.

That Course of moral Philosophy; 22d Course of civil Law;
3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of
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4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

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Drawing-Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music.

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

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TO LET,

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

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

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course o Law to its teaching

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

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

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

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

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

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



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For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any hefore so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purpative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all agos and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which those Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languer and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Billious Healiache, Sick Headache, Januadicellor Green Sickness, Billious Colio and Billions Fevers, they should be ignored to the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loine, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action or immored the sum of the sum of the sum of the

the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent deses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and howels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DE. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

DR. J. C. AVER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL. MASS., U. S. A.

WANTED.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

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.

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

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON:

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. ~LBS MADE TO ORDER.

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NO. 115 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET. N.B.-Evening lessons all the year round for young gentlemen as diadies.

> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMBNDMBNTS.

PRONUCE OF QUEBRO, SUPERIOR GOURT. 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 forencon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge

on the said Act and the Amendments thrreto. Montreal 1st March 1870 LEBLANC & CASSIDY.

Avocat du Failli.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

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

GRAY'S UMBRA.

A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its ori ginal color Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver .- Price 50 cts. per bottle.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. A delicate and lasting perfume .- Price 50 cts. per

GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionne.)

This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description .- Price 25 cts. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist. 144 St. Lawrence Main street. (Established 1859.)

Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city. Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 400 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 Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathisits, Homacopathists, 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 Glasgow Drug Hall 400 Notre Dame];) Montreal, May, 1870.

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-11G 1G) FOR THE POCKET.

A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the completest and speciest contrivance ever invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours.
Send One Dollar Bill to Hearn & Co., Opticians Montreal, for a sample.

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Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

COTE-DES-NEIGES NEAR MONTREAL.

This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants-is located on the wellknown Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north eide of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful over-looking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion gilt, \$1.25— The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overof Canada, besides its proximity to the city will en-able parents to visit their children without much inconvenience.

dren a primary Education nutured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian 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

Parents and guardians will find in this Institution

an excellent opportunity of procuring for their chil-

culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The Course of Studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz: Reading, Spelling Writing the elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity

TERMS: The Scholastic year is of (10) months.
 Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation.

of the Pupils.

3 Board and Tuition (\$10 00) per month parable Quarterly in advance (Bankable money) 4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table farnitures will be furnished by the House at the rate

of \$2 00 per month. 5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes 6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra.

7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing re-

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

Nov. 5th 1869.

Superior,

BURNS & MARKUM,

(Successors to Kearney & Bro.,) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTERS

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury,)

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTEDED TO.

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PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER,

GAS-FITTER, &C. Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 28, 1869.



SEWING MACHINES

THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal ceptember 1868, for making the best SINGER SEW-ING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines.

The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Ætna Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed,' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Eliptic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A, B, and C.

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufactorer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agenta. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this

matter their stiention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions
Principal Office - 365 Notre Dame street.

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Halifax, N.S. All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth stro at; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office.

J. D. LAWLOR.

365 Notre Dame attest, Montreal,

OWEN M'GARVEY. MANUFACTURER PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

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MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, anddelivered according to instructions, free of charge.

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Just Published, in a neat 180. vol., cl., 75 cts.; cl. THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Latter lossing oil, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the

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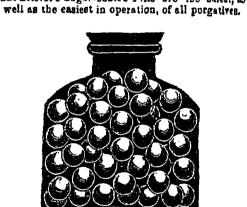
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