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No. 47.

PAUL GOSSLETT.

A COCKNEY TRIES HIS FORTUNE IN IRELAND.

The door into the ante-room where I was waiting stood half open, and I heard a very imperious voice say, 'Tell Mr. Gosslett it is impossible—quite impossible. There are above three hundred applicants, and I believe he is the least suitable of any of them.' A meek looking young gentleman came out after this; and, closing the door cautiously, said, 'My lord regrets extremely, Mr. Gosslett, that you should have been so late in forwarding your testimonials.—He has already filled the place, but, if another vacancy occurs, his lordship will bear your claims in mind.'

Thus were all my grand schemes dashed to pieces. What next? Suicide? I was too much of a philanthropist for that. Revolving various schemes, I determined to visit an aunt and an uncle in the country.

I never liked my uncle, nor did he like me.—He was a hard, stern, coarse-natured man, who thought that any one who had ever failed in anything was a creature to be despised, and saw nothing in want of success but an innate desire to live in indolence, and be supported by others. He often asked me why I didn't turn coal-heaver. He said he would have been a coal-heaver rather than be dependent upon his relations.

It was dark on the morning when I set out, and it was closing into darkness as I reached the little inn where the cottage stood, and I was by this time fairly beat between fatigue and hunger.

'Here's a go,' cried my uncle, who opened the door for me. 'Here's Paul Gosslett, just as we're going to dinner.'

'The very time to suit him,' said I trying to be jocular.

'Yes, lad, but will it suit us? We've only an Irish stew, and not too much of it either.—But here's the dinner, and I suppose you must have your share of it.'

I was in no mood to resent this invitation, discourteous as it was, for I was in no mood to resent anything.

The meal went over somewhat silently; little was spoken on any side. A half-jocular remark on the goodness of my appetite was the only approach to a pleasantry.

'Better have you for a week than a fortnight, lad,' said my uncle as we drew round the fire after dinner.

My aunt now armed herself with some knitting apparatus, while my uncle, flanked by a smoking glass of toddy on one side and the 'Tizer' on the other, proceeded to fill his pipe with strong tobacco. Under the influence of his drowsy wisdom, and overcome by the hot fire, I fell off fast asleep. At length I fancied I heard people calling me by my name, some saying words of warning or caution, and others jeering or bantering me; and then quite distinctly—as clearly as though the words were in my ear—I heard my aunt say:

'I'm sure Lizzy would take him. She was shamefully treated by that heartless fellow, but she's getting over it now; and if any one, even Paul there, offered, I'm certain she'd not refuse him.'

'She has a thousand pounds,' grunted out my uncle.

'Fourteen hundred in the bank, and, as they have no other child, they must leave her everything when they die.'

'It won't be much. Old Dan has little more than his vicarage, and he always ends each year a shade deeper in debt than the one before it.'

'Well, she has her own fortune, and nobody can touch that.'

I roused myself, yawned aloud, and opened my eyes.

'I say, Paul,' said my aunt, 'were you ever in Ireland?'

'Never, aunt. Why do you ask me?'

'Because you said a while back that you felt rather poorly of late—low and weakly.'

'No loss of appetite though,' chuckled in my uncle.

'And we were thinking,' resumed she, 'of sending you over to stay a few weeks with an old friend of ours in Donegal. He calls it the finest air in Europe; and I know he'd treat you with every kindness. But, as a cockney, you know neither how to ride, fish, shoot—how, then, are you to spend your time? Mrs. Dudgeon's deaf, but the daughter, Lizzie, is pretty. That will be a resource in all cases. At all events, they are distant connections of your mother's; and, as you are determined to live on your relations, I think you ought to give them a turn.'

'There is some justice in that,' said I, determined now to resent no rudeness, nor show of fease at any coarseness, however great it might be.

'Well, then, I'll write to-morrow, and say you'll follow my letter, and be with them soon after they receive it.'

We talked for some time longer over the

family whose guest I was to be, and I went off to bed, determined to see out this new act of my life's drama before I whistled for the curtain to drop.

My plan of procedure was to be this. I was supposed to be making a tour in Ireland, when, hearing of certain connections of my mother's family living in Donegal, I at once wrote to my uncle Morse for an introduction to them, and he not only provided me with a letter accrediting me, but wrote by the same post to the Dudgeons to say that I was sure to pay them a visit.

On arriving in Dublin I was astonished to find so much that seemed unlike what I had left behind me. I was not, I shame to own, much better up in the geography of Ireland than that of Central Africa.

'Do you know Donegal?' asked I of the waiter, giving to my pronunciation of the word a long second and a short third syllable.

'No, your honor, I never heard of him,' was the answer.

'But it's a place I'm asking for—a country,' said I, with some impatience.

'Faix, maybe it is,' said he, 'but it's new to me all the same.'

'He means Donegal,' said a red-whiskered man with a bronzed, weather-beaten face, and a stern, defiant air, that invited no acquaintance-ship.

'O, Donegal,' chimed in the waiter. 'Begorra! it wouldn't be easy to know it by the name your honor gave it.'

'Are you looking for any particular place in that country?' asked the stranger, in a tone sharp and imperious as his former speech.

'Yes,' said I assuming a degree of courtesy that I thought would be the best rebuke to his bluntness; 'but I'll scarcely trust myself with the pronunciation after my late failure. This is the place I want; and I drew forth my uncle's letter and showed the address.

'O, that's it, is it?' cried he, reading aloud. 'The Reverend Daniel Dudgeon, Killyrotherun, Donegal.' And are you going there? O, I see you are,' said he turning his eyes to the foot of the address. 'Favored by Paul Gosslett, Esq.; and you are Paul Gosslett.'

'Yes, sir, with your kind permission, I am Paul Gosslett,' said I, with what I hoped was a chilling dignity of manner.

'If it's only my permission you want, you can be anything you please,' said he, turning his insolent stare full on me.

I endeavored not to show any sensitiveness to this impertinence, and went on with my dinner, the stranger's table being quite close to mine.

'It's your first appearance in Ireland, I suspect,' said he scanning me as he picked his teeth and sat carelessly with one leg crossed over the other.

I bowed a silent acquiescence, and he went on—

'I declare that I believe a cockney, though he hasn't a word of French, is more at home on the Continent than in Ireland.' He paused for some expression of opinion on my part, but I gave none. I filled my glass, and affected to admire the color of the wine, and sipped it slowly, like one thoroughly engaged in his own enjoyments.

'Don't you agree with me?' said he, fiercely. 'Sir, I have not given your proposition such consideration as would entitle me to say I concur with you or not.'

'That's not it at all,' broke he in, with an insolent laugh; 'but you won't allow that you're a cockney?'

'I protest, sir,' said I sternly, 'that I have yet to learn that I am bound to make a declaration of my birth, parentage, and education to the first stranger I sit beside in a coffee room.'

'No, you're not—nothing of the kind—for it's done for you. It's done in spite of you, when you open your mouth. Don't you see the waiter running out of the room with the napkin in his mouth when you tried to say Donegal?—Look here, Paul,' said he, drawing his chair confidentially toward my table. 'We don't care a rush what you do with your H's, or your W's either; but, if we can help it, we won't have our national names mis-called. We have a pride in them, and we'll not suffer them to be mutilated or disfigured. Do you understand me now?'

'Sufficiently, sir, to wish you a very good night,' said I, rising from the table, and leaving my pint of sherry, of which I had only drunk one glass.

As I closed the coffee-room door, I thought—indeed, I'm certain—I heard a loud roar of laughter.

'Who is that most agreeable gentleman I sat next at dinner?' asked I of the waiter.

'Counsellor MacNamara, sir. Isn't he a nice man?'

'I wish you heard him in the court, sir. By my conscience, a witness has a poor time under him. He'd humbug you if you was an archbishop.'

'Call me at five,' said I passing up the stairs,

and impatient to gain my room and be alone with my indignation.

What stories had I not heard of Irish courtesy to strangers—Irish wit and Irish pleasantry. Was this, then, a specimen of that captivating manner which makes these people the French of Great Britain? Why this fellow was an unmitigated savage.

Having registered a vow not to open my lips to a stranger till I reached the end of my journey, and to affect deafness rather than to be led into conversation, I set off the next day, by train, for Derry. True to my resolve, I only uttered the word 'beer' till I arrived in the evening.

I wanted to learn something about the people to whose house I was going, and asked Pat, the driver of a car on the last stage of my journey, if he knew Mr. Dudgeon.

'Troth I do, sir, well,' said he.

'He's a good kind of man, I'm told,' said I.

'He is indeed, sir; no better.'

'Kind to the poor, and charitable.'

'Thru for you; that's himself.'

'And his family is well liked down here.'

'I'll be bound they are. There's few like them to the fore.'

Rather worried by the persistent assent he gave me, and seeing that I had no chance of deriving anything like an independent opinion from my courteous companion, I determined to try another line. After smoking a cigar, and giving one to my friend, who seemed to relish it vastly, I said, as if incidentally, 'Where I got that cigar, Paddy, the people are better: off than here.'

'And where's that, sir?'

'In America, in the State of Virginia.'

'That's as thrue as the Bible. It's elegant times they have there.'

'And one reason is,' said I, 'every man can do what he likes with his own. You have a bit of land here, and you daren't plant tobacco; or, if you sow oats or barley, you mustn't malt it.—The law says: 'You may do this, and you shan't do that;' and is that freedom, I ask, or is it slavery?'

'Slavery—devil a less,' said he, with a cut of his whip that made the horse plunge into the air.

'And do you know why that's done? Do you know the secret of it all?'

'Sorra a bit o' me.'

'I'll tell you, then. It's to keep up the Church; it's to feed the parsons that don't belong to the people; that's what they put the taxes on tobacco and whisky for. What, I'd like to know, do you and I want with that place there with the steeple? What does the Rev. Daniel Dudgeon do for you or me? Grind us—squeeze us—maybe, come down on us when we are trying to scrape a few shillings together, and carry off for tithes.'

'Shure and be's a hard man. He's taking the herrins out of the net this year—for every ten herrins he takes one.'

'And do they bear that?'

'Well, they do,' said he mournfully; 'they've no spirit down here; but over at Muggle nagary they put slugs in one last winter.'

'Oue what?'

'A parson, your honor; and it did him a dale o' good. He's as meek as a child now about his dues, and they're no trouble with him in life.'

'They'll do that with Dudgeon yet, maybe?' asked I.

'With the Lord's blessing, sir,' said he piously.

Satisfied now that it was not a very hopeful task to obtain much information about Ireland from such a source, I drew my hat over my eyes, and affected to doze for the remainder of the journey.

We arrived at length at the foot of a narrow road, impassable by the car, and here the driver told me I must descend, and make the rest of my way on foot.

'The house wasn't far,' he said; 'only over the top of the hill in front of me—about half a quarter of a mile away.'

It was a long, one-storied building, with cow house and farm offices under the same roof.—The hall-door had been evidently long in disuse, since it was battened over with strong planks, and secured besides against the north-west wind by a rough group of rocks. I made for the rear of the house, where a woman beating flax under a shed at once addressed me civilly, and ushered me into the house.

'His rivrence is in there,' said she, pointing to a door, and leaving me to announce myself.—I knocked, and entered. It was a small room, with an antiquated fireplace, at which the parson and his wife and daughter were seated—he reading a very much crumpled newspaper, and they knitting.

'O, this is Mr. Gosslett. How are you, sir,' asked Mr. Dudgeon, seizing and shaking my hand; while his wife said, 'We were just say-

ing we'd send down to look after you. My daughter Lizzy, Mr. Gosslett.'

Lizzy smiled faintly, but did not speak. I saw, however, that she was a pretty, fair-haired girl, with delicate features and a very gentle expression.

A very brief conversation enabled me to learn that Mr. Dudgeon came to the parish on his marriage, about four-and-twenty years before, and neither he nor his wife ever left it since.—They had no neighbors, and only six parishioners of their own persuasion. The church was about a mile off, and not easily approached in bad weather. It seemed, too, that the bishop and Mr. D. were always at war. The diocesan was a Whig, and the parson a violent Orangeman, who loved loyal anniversaries, demonstrations, and processions, the latter of which came twice or thrice a year from Derry to visit him, and stir up any amount of bitterness and party strife; and though the Rev. Dan, as he was familiarly called, was obliged to pass the long interval between these triumphant exhibitions exposed to the insolence and outrage of the large masses he had offended, he never blinced the peril, but actually dared it; wearing his bit of orange ribbon in his button hole as he went down the village, and meeting Father Lafferty's scowl of defiance and insult as fierce as his own.

After years of episcopal censure and reproof, administered without the slightest amendment, for Dan never appeared at a visitation, and none were hardy enough to follow him into his fastness, he was suffered to do what he pleased, and actually abandoned as one of those hopeless cases which time alone can clear off and remedy. An incident, however, which had befallen about a couple of years back, had almost released the bishop from his difficulty.

In an affray following on a twelfth of July demonstration, a man had been shot; and though the Rev. Dan was not in any degree implicated in the act, some imprudent allusion to the event in his Sunday's discourse got abroad in the press, and was so severely commented on by a young barrister on the trial, that an inhibition was issued against him, and his church closed for three months.

I have been thus far prolix in sketching the history of those with whom I was now to be domiciliated, because, once placed before the reader, my daily life is easily understood. We sat over the fire nearly all day, abusing the Papists, and wondering if England would ever produce one man who could understand the fact that unless you banished the priests and threw down the chapels there was no use in making laws for Ireland.

Then we dined, usually on fish and a bit of bacon, after which we drank the glorious, pious, and immortal memory, with the brass money, the wooden shoes, and the rest of it—the mild Lizzy herself being 'told off,' to recite the toast, as her father had a sore throat and could not utter; and the fair, gentle lips, that seldom parted save to smile, delivered the damatory clause against all who wouldn't drink that toast, and sentenced them to be 'rammed, jammed, and crammed,' as the act declares, in a way that actually amazed me.

If the peasant who drove me over to Killyrotherun did not add much to my knowledge of Ireland by the accuracy of his facts or the fixity of his opinions, the Rev. Dan assuredly made amends for all the short-comings; for he saw the whole thing at a glance, and knew why Ireland was ungovernable, and how she could be made prosperous and happy, just as he knew how much pooten went to a tumbler of punch; and though occasionally despondent when the evening began, as it drew toward bed-time, and the decaeter willed low, he had usually arrived at a glorious millennium, when every one wore an orange lily, and the whole world was employed in singing, 'Croppies he down.'

I suppose I must be a very routine sort of creature who loves to get into a groove, and never leave it. At all events, I grew to like my life at Killyrotherun. The monotony that would have driven most men to despair was to me soothing and grateful.

A breezy walk with Lizzy down to the vil lage after breakfast, where she made whatever purchases the cares of household demanded, sufficed for exercise. After that, I wrote a little in my own room—short, jotting notes, that might serve to recall, on some future day, the scarcely tinted surface of my quiet existence, and occasionally putting down such points as puzzled me—problems whose solution I must try to arrive at with time and opportunity. Perhaps a brief glance at the pages of this dirty diary, as I open it at random, may serve to show how time went over with me.

Here is an entry. Friday, 17th November. Memorandum to find out from D. D. the exact explanation of his words last night, and which possibly fatigue may have made obscure to me. Is it Sir William Vernon or the Pope who is Antichrist?

Query: also, would not brass money be better than no halfpence? and are not wooden shoes as good as bare feet?

Why does not the parish clerk always bring up a chicken when he comes with a message?

Lizzy did not own she made the beefsteak dumpling, but the maid seemed to let the secret out by bringing in a little amethyst ring she had forgotten on the kitchen table. I wish she knew that I'd be glad she could make dumplings. I am fond of dumplings. To try and tell her this.

Mrs. D. suspects Lizzy is attached to me.—I don't think she approves of it. D. D. would not object if I became an Orangeman. Query: what effect would that have on my future career? Could I be an Orangeman without being able to sing the 'Boyne Water' for I never could hum a tune in my life. To inquire about this.

Who was the man who behaved badly to Lizzy? And how did he behave badly? This is a very vital point, though not easy to come at.

18th.—Lizzy likes—I may say loves—me. The avowal was made this morning, when I was carrying up two pounds of sugar and one pound of soap from the village. She said: 'Oh! Mr. Gosslett, if you knew how unhappy I am!'

And I laid down the parcel, and taking her hand in mine, said: 'Dirling, tell me all! and she grew very red and flurried, and said: 'Nonsense—don't be a fool! Take care Tobias don't run away with the soap. I wanted to confide in you—to trust you. I don't want to—' and there she fell a crying, and sobbed all the way home, though I tried to console her as well as the basket would permit me. Memorandum—Not to be led into any tenderness till the marketing is brought home. Wonder does Lizzy require me to fight the man who behaved badly? What on earth was it he did?

A great discovery coming home from church to-day. D. D. asked me if I had detected anything in his sermon of that morning which I could possibly call violent, illiberal, or uncharitable. As I had not listened to it, I was the better able to declare that there was not a word of it I could object to. 'Would you believe it, Gosslett, said he—and he never had called me Gosslett before—that was the very sermon they arraigned me for in the queen's bench; and that mild passage about the Virgin Mary, you'd imagine it was murder I was instilling. You heard it to-day, and know if it's not true. Well, sir,' continued he, after a pause, 'Tom McNamara blackguarded me for twenty minutes on it before the whole court, screaming out, 'This is your instructor of the poor man—your Christian guide—your comforter! These are the teachings that are to wear the nation from bloodshed, and make men obedient to the law, and grateful for its protection! Why do you think he did this? Because I wouldn't give him my daughter. A Papist rascal as he is, that's the whole of it! I published my sermon, and sent it to the bishop, and he inhibited me! It was clear enough what he meant; he wanted to be made archbishop, and he knew what would please the Whigs. 'My lord,' said I these are the principles that placed the queen on the throne of this realm. If it wasn't to crush Popery he came, King William crossed the Boyne for nothing.'

Monday, 31st.—A letter from Aunt Morse. Asks if I have sufficiently recovered from my late attack to be able to resume habits of activity and industry. Aunt surmises that possibly some tender sentiment may be at the bottom of my attachment to Ireland, and sternly recalls me to the fact that I am not the possessor of landed property and an ancient family mansion in a good county. What can she mean by these warnings? Was it not herself that I overheard asking my uncle, 'Would not he do for Lizzy?' How false women are! I wish I could probe that secret about the man that behaved ill: there are so many ways to behave ill, and to be behaved ill by. Shall I put a bold face on it, and ask Lizzy?

Wednesday—All settled; but what have I not gone through these last three days! She loves me to distraction; but she'll tell nothing—nothing till we're married. She says, and with truth, 'confidence is the nurse of love.' I wish she wasn't so coy. I have not even kissed her hand. She says Irish girls are all coy.

We are to run away, and be married at a place called Articlane. I don't know why we run away; but this is another secret I'm to hear later on. Quiet and demure as she looks, Lizzy has a very decided disposition. She overhears all opposition, and has a peremptory way of saying, 'Don't be a fool, G.!'—she won't call me Paul, only G.,—'and just do as I bade you.' I hope she'll explain why this is so—after our marriage.

I'm getting terribly afraid of the step we're about to take. I feel quite sure it was the Rev. Dan who shot the Papist on that anniversary affair; and I know he'd shoot me if he thought

I had wronged him—is there any way out of this embarrassment?

What a headache I have! We have been singing Orange songs for four hours. I think I hear that 'old shake on the word 'ba-a-tle,' and 'I'm a sailor' in 'old Dan's song. It goes through my brain still; and to-morrow at daybreak we are to run away! Lizzy's bundle is here, in my room; and Tom Ryan's boat is all ready, under the rocks, and we're to cross the bay. It sounds very rash, when one comes to think of it. But Lizzy, all so gentle and docile as she seems, has a very peremptory way with her; and as she promises to give me explanations for everything later on, I have agreed to all. How it blows! If it should be rough to-morrow morning, will she still insist on going? I'm a poor sort of sailor at the best of times; but if there's a sea on, I shall be sick as a dog! And what a situation—a sea sick bridegroom running off with his bride!

I suppose this is the worst climate in Europe. D. D. said yesterday that the length of the day made the only difference between summer and winter; and O dear! what an advantage does this confer on winter!

Now to bed—though I'm afraid not to sleep; amid such a racket and turmoil, rest is out of the question. Who knows when, where, and how I shall make the next entry in this book? But, as Mr. Dudgeon says, when he finishes his tumbler, 'Such is life! such is life!'

I wonder if Lizzy will insist on going if the weather continues like this? I'm sure no boatman with a wife and family could be fairly asked to go out in such a storm. I do not think I would have the right to induce a poor man to peril his life, and the support of those who depend upon him, for my own gratification. There goes a chimney as sure as fate! How they sleep here, through everything! There's that fellow who minds the cows, snoring through it all, in the loft overhead; and he might, for all he knew, have been squashed under that fall of masonry. Was that a tap at the door? I thought I heard it twice.

Yes, it was Lizzy. She has not been to bed. Over and over I said to myself, 'If I were to tell her that I have a foreboding—a distinct foreboding of calamity; that I dreamed a dream, and saw myself on a raft, while waves, mountain high, rose above me, and depths yawned beneath—dark, fathomless, and terrible; would she mind it? I declare—on my sacred word of honor, I declare—I think she'd laugh at me!'

'Are you ready?' whispered a soft voice at the door, and I saw at once my doom was pronounced.

Noislessly, stealthily we crept down the stairs, and, crossing the little flagged kitchen under the heavy bars of the door. Shall I own that a thought of treason shot through me as I stood with the great bolt in my hands, and the idea flashed across me, 'What if I were to let it fall with a crash, and awake the household? Did she divine what was passing in my head as she silently took the bar from me, and put it away?'

We were now in the open air, breathing a swooping nor'wester that chilled the very marrow of my bones. She led the way through the dark night as though it were noonday, and I followed, tumbling over stones and rocks and tufts of heather, and falling into holes, and scrambling out again, like one drunk. I could hear her laughing at me, too—she who so seldom laughed—and it was with difficulty she could muster gravity enough to say she hoped I had not hurt myself.

We gained the pier at last, and, guided by a lantern held by one of the boatmen, we saw the boat bobbing and tossing some five feet down below. Lizzy sprang in at once, amid the applauding cheers of the crew, and then several voices cried out, 'Now, sir! Now your honor!' while two stout fellows pushed me vigorously, as though to throw me into the sea. I struggled and fought manfully, but in vain. I was jerked off my legs, and hurled headlong down, and found myself caught below by some strong arms, though not until I had half sprained my wrist, and barked one of my shins from knee to instep. These sufferings soon gave way to others as I became seasick, and lay at the bottom of the boat, praying we might all go down, and end a misery I could no longer endure. That spars struck me, and ballast rolled over me; that heavy-loomed sailors trampled me, and seemed to dance on me, were things I minded not. Great waves broke over the bows, and came in sheets of foam and water over me. What cared I? I had that deathlike sickness that makes all life hideous, and I felt I had reached a depth of degradation and misery in which there was only one desire—that for death. After this, I know no more.

A wild confusion of voices, a sort of scuffling uproar, a grating sound, and more feet dancing over me, aroused me. I looked up. It was dawn; a gray murky streak lay toward the horizon, and sheets of rain were carried swiftly on the winds. We were being dragged up on a low, shingly shore, and the men—up to their waists in water—were carrying the boat along.

As I looked over the gunwale, I saw a huge, strong fellow rush down the slope, and, breasting the waves as they beat, approach the boat—Lizzy sprang into his arms at once, and he carried her back to land triumphantly. I suppose at any moment a pang of jealousy might have shot through me. Much sea-sickness, like perfect love, overcometh all things. I felt as more, as I gazed, than if it had been a bundle he had been clasping to his bosom.

They lifted me up and laid me on the shingle. 'O, do, Tom; he is such a good creature,' said a voice, which low as it was, I heard distinctly.

'By all that's droll, this is the cockney I met at Morrison's!' cried a loud voice. I looked up; and there, bending over me, was Counsellor Macnamara, the bland stranger I had fallen in with at Dublin.

'Are you able to get on your legs?' asked he, or shall we have you carried?'

'No,' said I, faintly; 'I'd rather die here.'

'O, we can't leave him here, Tom; it's too cruel.'

'I tell you, Lizzy, said he impatiently, 'there's not a minute to lose.'

'Let them carry him, then,' said she, pleadingly.

I mildly protested my wish to live and die where I lay; but they carried me up somewhere, and they put me to bed, and they gave me hot drinks, and I fell into, not a sleep, but a trance, that lasted twenty odd hours.

'Faix, they had a narrow escape of it' were the first intelligible words I heard on awaking. They were only just married, and drove off, when old Dan Dudgeon came up, driving like mad.—He was foaming with passion, and said, if he went to the gallows for it, he'd shoot the rascal that abused his hospitality and stole his daughter.—The lady left this note for your honor:—

It went thus:—

'Dear Mr. Gossett:—

'You will, I well know, bear me no ill-will for the little fraud I have practised on you. It was an old engagement broken off by a momentary imprudence on Tom's part; but, as I knew he loved me, it was forgiven. My father would not have ever consented to the match, and we were driven to this stratagem. I entreat you to forgive, and believe me,

Most truly yours,

LIZZY MACNAMARA.

I stole out of Ireland after this, and got over to the Isle of Man, and am now once again on the world.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICK MCCULLOUGH, O. C. GARRICKMACROSS.—We deeply regret to announce the death of this respected Clergyman, son of Peter McCullough, Esq. of Monaghan, which took place on Thursday morning, after a few days' illness. The warm-hearted Catholic people amongst whom he laboured are deeply afflicted. They deplore the death of the young priest, and mourn for his early demise. The following communication tells the sad story of his death:—

GARRICKMACROSS, June 11.—Poor Father McCullough was struck down by typhus on Thursday last, after the Triduum in Donacoinne, in which as in all such matters, his zeal outstripped his physical powers. He succumbed this morning at 7 o'clock. A purer, gentler, or more genial spirit seldom has taken his flight from a more sorrowing and afflicted community, in which during the last six years he laboured, the blessing of all following his every footstep. A priest and a patriot, a wit and a scholar, one in whom was combined the playfulness and innocence of a child, with the wisdom of a sage and the quickness and presence of mind of a great leader, has been snatched from amongst us in his thirty-third year, to the bitter grief of his family and the entire diocese, throughout which he was known and beloved.—'Multisille bonis occidit fletibus.' May the God of infinite mercy grant eternal rest to a soul, amiable and beloved, and to all those who deplore his untimely loss may He grant comfort. His remains will be interred in the new Catholic Church of Garrickmacross on Saturday.

Dr. Woodlock, the Rector of the Catholic University, has addressed a letter to Mr. Cogan, M. P., which has been published as a pamphlet advocating the establishment of a distinct Catholic University, rather than a Catholic University College in a common University, as more advantageous to the religious and the educational interests of Irish Catholics.

The Belfast News-Letter, referring to the debate in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on the subject of Church endowments, states that no discussion since the time of the Arrian controversy occupied so much attention, and observes:—'The issue was simply as between the Establishment principle supported by State endowment and the Established principle detached from that support, because it might lead to the maintenance of what was regarded as error. All admitted the principle of Christian Establishments; but by the minority generally endowment was considered inexpedient, as being susceptible of prostitution at the behest of error. The result of the division shows 211 for religious endowments, and 180 against. In the former number 29 elders, and in the latter 46 elders, are included. It is only right to state that, when the division took place, several ministers were absent, having been obliged to return to their homes, or the majority would have been larger. As it is, however, there has been a triumph on behalf of endowments, while the Church is unanimous on the principle of Establishments. The discussion, moreover, brought out conspicuously the great Protestant spirit of the Church; and in the speeches of many of the clergy there was a Christian liberality of sentiment towards other Protestant Churches which is in the highest degree commendable. All joined in the protest against the State ministering to the establishment of Roman Catholicism.' It remarks with satisfaction that the ministers expressed their opinions freely, and in many cases with a power of debate which reflected credit on the Church. As regards the freedom of speech, the compliment, it must be admitted, is well deserved. In the 'athletic exercises'—as one of the ministers designated the efforts of the disputants—personalities were not wanting, and some strong epithets, which would not be thought Parliamentary in another House, were interchanged. The excitement culminated at the time of the division, and the Moderator frequently interposed, but with little effect, to quell the tumult. Some modifications were made in Dr. Dill's resolutions before they were adopted, such as the omission of a clause expressing 'alarm' at the passing of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions and the withdrawal of the instruction to the special committee to prepare petitions to Parliament, their duty being now limited to the adoption of such measures as they may deem expedient for the purpose of securing in any event justice to this Church in the matter of endowments.' While unanimously approving the principle of an Establishment, and by a majority declaring their approval of endowments, the Presbyterian body are anxious to guard against the supposition being entertained that they are satisfied with the manner in which the principle is now carried out.

DUBLIN, June 3.—The liberation of Mr. A. M. Sullivan is generally regarded with satisfaction, and has elicited from a portion of the press a strong expression of approval. The Cork Examiner observes that 'so far the act of the Government has been one of concession, and may be accepted as an indication of a desire to conciliate.' It is gratifying that Mr. Sullivan has made no condition as the price of his freedom but merely entered into the recognizances required by the Court. Noticing the change in the treatment of misdemeanants, it remarks that the sentence was one of the modified penal servitude; that he suffered more in four months than he would have had to endure in twelve months under the present system in an English gaol or in an Irish one before the regulations were altered. The Examiner would not 'desire to see the usefulness of able men impaired,' and is therefore glad that conditions were imposed and that there was no 'sign of weakness or truckling on his part.' The Cork Reporter accompanies its congratulations with some sensible advice. Anticipating the release of Mr. Pigott also, the Reporter exhorts the two journalists in the following terms to mend their ways:—

'We trust that the journalists we have indicated will devote their liberty to some ends more useful

than those which they have hitherto pursued. Both are men of intelligence, one at least is a writer of remarkable power, both profess to love their country; nay, more—do, we believe, honestly love their country according to their lights. We ask them what earthly advantage do they imagine can accrue to that country from the course they have thought proper to adopt. Mr. Pigott, through the medium of the Irishman, addresses a public larger, probably, than that of any other Irish journalist, and Mr. Sullivan's papers, the Nation and News, have also a large circulation. Now, these three journals have ever since their establishment adopted, with a persistence and consistency which in a good cause would be most admirable, the role of sedition mongers. They have, except during the excited period following the Manchester executions, kept tolerably clear of using any incitements to actual rebellion. What they did was simply to prepare the ground on which James Stephens and his associates raised their monstrous edifice of treason and fraud. With the Irishman and the Nation England is always an ogre never sufficiently to be glinted with Irish blood. English statesmen are mere tricksters struggling for so many thousands a year, English liberty is but a mockery. The patriotism which they preach when analyzed will be found to be unadulterated hate of England. Every contemporary event is distorted, often with a clumsiness which makes one astonished that even a Faenian should be deceived by such absurdity. Barrett, we are told in the last number of the Nation was murdered to satisfy the brutal cravings of an English mob, and in the following article we learn that Sir R. Napier is furious at the non-discovery at Amba Magdala of the booty which was, as is well known, the sole object of the expedition. In every number of either journal articles are inserted setting forth the brutality, the immorality, the falsehood of England and Englishmen, and one sickens when he finds that men of real literary power devote themselves weekly to the degrading task of keeping alive old national hatreds, by exaggerating grievances, falsifying facts, and misrepresenting the acts and motives of individuals.'

The Reporter then proceeds to ask what is the meaning of all this, what end do the two journalists seek? Their conduct it says, can only be accounted for by either of two hypotheses. Either, knowing that rebellion would be an insane course, they write for the sake of the applause and money, inciting the masses to rebellion, or they incite to sedition and rebellion because they believe that to be the true policy for Ireland. The Reporter acquits them of the baseness and criminality involved in the former supposition, and upon the other hypothesis enters into an elaborate argument to convince them, first, that rebellion would be unjustifiable, and secondly that it would not have the slightest chance of success. It will be interesting to see whether they will appreciate the candour of their friend and receive his wholesome advice in a penitent and docile spirit. The Evening Post expresses surprise that Mr. Pigott has not been released as well as Mr. Sullivan. It is probable that he will be liberated in a day or two. An amended application has been presented for liberty to bring a writ of error, and if the Attorney-General grant his fiat, which he is not likely to refuse, Mr. Pigott will be admitted to bail pending the decision upon the appeal, supposing it to be persisted in. If it be withdrawn, the technical difficulty in the way of his immediate and final release will be of course removed. It is quite possible, however, that he may persevere with the writ of error in order to have the legal points determined by the highest tribunal.—Times Cor.

MR. DISRAELI TO THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND.—THE PREMIER ON REVOLUTION.—The London Times of the 9th inst. says:—A deputation consisting of noblemen and gentlemen representing the Ulster Protestant Defence Association and the Central Protestant Defence Association in Dublin, together with their various branches throughout Ireland, waited yesterday upon the Premier at his official residence in Downing street, for the purpose of laying before him resolutions passed by those bodies in reference to the proposed disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, and of making statements in support of those resolutions. The following noblemen and gentlemen represented the Ulster Protestant Defence Association:—Marquis of Downshire, Sir Edmund Macnaughten, D. L.; Sir F. Heygate, M. P.; Sir J. E. Tennant, John Mulholland, D. L.; High Sheriff Down, John McGildowney, D. L.; the Governor of the honourable the Irish Society; Rev. O. Seaver, honourable secretary; Rev. H. Henderson, Presbyterian minister; Rev. D. Macafee, Wesleyan; W. Ewart, and R. T. McGeagh. The other bodies were largely represented also. The Marquis of Downshire having introduced the deputation, said that they represented all classes and denominations of Protestants in all parts of Ireland. In consequence of the recent attacks upon the Irish branch of the United Church, Protestant Defence Associations had been formed which had branches in various parts of Ireland, and they had come to resolutions which the deputation now submitted to the head of Her Majesty's government. The Rev. Mr. Henderson, Presbyterian minister, said he had, on behalf of the Protestants of Ireland, to urge upon the government the adoption of a decided, distinct and strong Protestant policy. (Loud cheers.) He need not say that there was different opinions held among the Presbyterians as to the Established Church; but a great majority of the ministers of that Church had stood forth boldly in defence of it. (Cheers.) He had no hesitation, as minister of that Established Church in Ireland as the great bulwark of Protestantism in that country. (Loud cheers.) He was there also to ask the government to give their continued support to the Regium Donum. (Hear, hear.) Employed during fifty years as a minister in various parts of Ireland, he knew what the opinion of the Irish people was in reference to the question now under consideration. It was not in accordance with the fact to say that Irish people would be pleased by the overthrow of the Church. The priests would be, but not the people. If that which was now contemplated was carried out it would lead to an increase of absenteeism and emigration.—(Hear, hear.)—and it would smooth the way for the establishment of Roman Catholicism in Ireland. The Irish Church had the truth, it taught the bible, and therefore it should be upheld. (Hear, hear.) Degrade the Church and it might be that the Bible would be taken out authoritatively. What was now proposed was the removal of a great monument in favour of Protestantism. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the day would never come when the government of Protestant England would think of endowing the Roman Catholic Church or of rescinding Protestantism in the eyes of all the world. (Cheers.) Mr. Disraeli, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said:—I need not assure you that I am deeply gratified, and I am sure my colleagues will be when I inform them of that important deputation which I have the honour of receiving this day, and which represents the whole of the Protestant population of Ireland.—[Cheers.]—which is not limited to one church or to any particular sect, but which, I think, from the various associations which have been delegated to appear here to-day, may be plainly looked upon as representing the general sentiments of the Protestant population of Ireland. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] And, gentlemen, I can assure you that, so far as the Protestant churches and the Protestant institutions of Ireland are concerned, you need have no fear that Her Majesty's present government will not stand by them.—[Cheers.]—and to the utmost of their efforts support and maintain them. (Loud cheers.) We are well aware of the critical position of affairs in Ireland from the policy which has suddenly been introduced by the opposition in the present Parliament; but I think we should be taking a very limited view of the situation if we looked upon it as only affecting the interests of Ireland. In the opinion of Her Majesty's government the interests of the whole United

Kingdom are concerned, and the blow that is to be dealt to the institutions of Ireland must in due time, as a necessary consequence, be levelled against the institutions of Great Britain. Under the circumstances of great difficulty and no doubt great danger—Her Majesty's government have taken that course which they believed was their duty—namely, to take care that no precipitate decision was arrived at by Parliament upon a question of paramount importance suddenly introduced to its consideration. And, although from the position of which we were placed, having accepted office originally in a minority, we have not been able to accomplish that which we could have desired, we have at least secured this for the people of this country, that their constitution shall not be subverted without an appeal to them. (Cheers.) So that if there is to be a great and lamentable change in the institutions of the United Kingdom, it will be by the people of the United Kingdom, and not by the machinations of a party of politicians, who have seized a favourable opportunity of carrying their revolutionary designs into effect. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) The question, therefore, simply is this: Do the people of the United Kingdom wish for a revolution? Do they wish for a subversion of their happiness and their greatness? (Loud cheers.) Her Majesty's Ministers will not believe that can be the case, and they look forward with the utmost confidence to the impending appeal to this great nation, believing that the verdict to be given will be one to uphold the institutions of the country, and among those institutions those in which you are peculiarly interested—the Protestant institutions of Ireland. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) The Marquis of Downshire—I beg to thank you, sir, in the name of this deputation, and to say that the statement you have just made is perfectly satisfactory. (Cheers.) The deputation then withdrew.

The recent deputation to the Premier and the declaration which the Church Defence Association has elicited are subject of different comments in the press. In the Conservative journals satisfaction is expressed at the clear and decided tone of the Prime Minister's reply. The Daily Express observes:—Nothing could be more explicit than the address of the Protestant Defence Association on the one hand, or than Mr. Disraeli's reply on the other hand. The one declared the determination of the Protestants of Ireland to go every length in the constitutional defence of their rights; the other showed that the head of the Conservative party fully apprehended the gravity of the crisis, the magnitude of the issues involved, and was ready to lead the whole constitutional party of the kingdom to battle in the approaching conflict. The astute mind of the Premier sees that the question involved is not the existence of a particular Government or even of the Irish Church, but the maintenance of Constitutional equilibrium. Once overthrown the Irish Church, and the floodgates of revolution are opened. The Belfast News-Letter and other journals concur in expressions of approval. The Mail is chary of its praise. It thinks that the Premier's declaration was extracted by the pressure of his own supporters, and that a clearer note is required for the hustings. The Liberal journals view the proceedings in a very different light, and strongly condemn the spirit of the Prime Minister's reply. The Freeman declares its opinion in the following terms:—Never since the old days of ascendancy did men hear such language from a Prime Minister. No wonder the deputation cheered so lustily and long. We have a foretaste of the future regime which, under the auspices of Mr. Disraeli, is to bear away in Ireland, in the wrecking at Banbridge. The Orangemen are reeling ripe for disorder all over Ulster. They are stimulated in every possible way. We noticed yesterday the resolutions of the Grand Lodge. They were rapidly followed by the Orange outbreak at Banbridge. The Redemptorist Fathers had a mission in that prosperous town, which contains a large number of Catholics. The mission was conducted in the Catholic Church, but why should Catholics have a right to hear the exhortations of their clergy in a Protestant district? It is not improbable the dregs of the lodges were worked out secretly by persons who jabber in the pulpit about Protestant toleration and rights of private judgement. They had clerical Morphy's to work up their fury to the wrecking point. Mr. Disraeli incurs a dreadful responsibility in allying himself with Orange savages. When he says Protestant institutions shall be maintained, they understand him to say that Protestant ascendancy is to rule Ireland and as they are the instruments of ascendancy, why they might as well open the campaign at Banbridge. If Mr. Disraeli would throw the empire into confusion and revive anarchy of old times he could take no more effectual steps to accomplish the end than to identify himself with this ultra-Protestant policy, which will certainly lead to his political ruin. He is the hope of the party. The Evening Post appeals to the constituencies to reject every member who has aided Mr. Disraeli by his vote. This is the practical direction in which the commentaries of the Liberal press are tending. The Limerick Reporter, viewing the formidable organization of the Church defenders, complains that the Catholics of the empire are not showing their deep interest in the great cause which Mr. Gladstone has espoused, and reminds Irish Catholics that it is their duty to require of their future representatives to sustain the leader who has sunk his own fortunes and the fortunes of his party in disendowing and disestablishing the Irish Protestant Church. The Cork Reporter writes in a similar tone. It examines in detail the representation of the country, and points out places which it thinks might be wrested from the grasp of the Conservatives. On the other hand, the friends of the Church are not idle.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have been greatly exercised on the subject of Church endowments since the commencement of their meeting on Tuesday in Belfast. They have had more than one sederunt upon it. The Rev. Dr. Dill proposed on Wednesday morning a series of resolutions, expressing regret and alarm at the decision of the House of Commons, declaring the unswerving adherence of the Assembly to the principle of an Ecclesiastical Establishment protesting against the threatened withdrawal of the Regium Donum, recalling the circumstances under which the grant was made and the ministerial work undertaken on the faith of its continuance; and appointing a special committee to prepare petitions to Parliament and adopt other means to secure in any event justice to this Church in the matter of endowments. The latter clause seems to suggest that the ministers and elders have no objection to see their Episcopalian brethren thrown overboard if they can save their own little cargo. The Venerable Dr. Cooke seconded the resolutions. The Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick moved an amendment, declaring that general disendowment of all religious sects is to be preferred to the endowment of error, and recommending the Presbyterian body to make arrangements for supporting their own ministry. The Rev. Mr. Macnaughten seconded the amendment. After a debate which lasted four days, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland yesterday evening rejected Dr. Dill's amendment, and adopted the motion introducing a series of resolutions in favour of religious endowments. The numbers were—against the amendment, 210; for, 180. The Northern Whig says the latter mustered strong in favour of the amendment, 40 voting for it and only 28 against it. An extraordinary scene of confusion arose after the division, the supporters of the resolution wanting to have them passed without comment, and the opponents objecting, and maintaining their right to record their protest on the minutes.

In the matter of the Irish Church Mr. Bright presents rigid principle and naked truth. The case is monstrous. It admits of no accommodation, no palliation. It is plain murder, without extenuating

circumstances. Here are your five hundred thousand—your five hundred thousand, will not accept the seven hundred thousand returned by the Census. Half a million aliens, conquerors, spoilers, persecutors, haters, maligners, and landlords, monopolizing the religious endowment once the property of another communion nine times their number, and still annually created by the labours of that vast oppressed majority. What would anybody anywhere think of this? What would Frenchmen or Germans? To take Mr. Bright's own supposition, what would the English say to it if the French conquered this island, and appropriated to the use of their own clergy all the revenues of our National Church?—Times.

It is true that the crisis of the Irish Establishment has arrived unexpectedly, but the question has been before the country for two generations, and it is vain to pretend that further time is necessary to examine or to judge it. There never was an issue of greater simplicity. There never was a case in which the facts were more clearly ascertained. Admit every extenuating circumstance as we may, and magnify the weight of every plea in defence of the Irish Establishment, the verdict must still be that it is wholly indefensible. It does not bear argument, and the test is that no person outside this kingdom has ever had a single word to say in its favor. The dispassionate judgment of our best friends has uniformly condemned it as a stain upon our national justice and a source of weakness to the Empire. Even among ourselves no statesman has ventured to uphold the Establishment as it is, and a catena of authority stretching from Mr. Pitt downward has admitted the necessity of such changes as Mr. Disraeli is pleased to call 'vast and violent.' It could not be otherwise. The dedication of national property to the use of a fraction of the people, not amounting according to the most favorable computation, to a sixth of the whole, is so repugnant to all sense of justice that it must be condemned as soon as it is understood. Men may differ as to the mode of remedying the evil, but they cannot question the necessity of attacking it. The Suspensory Bill, fortunately, pledges no one to any distinct method of action. It prevents the creation of further vested interests while providing for the continued discharge of all spiritual offices, and all men who feel that the Irish Establishment must be abated in some way or other may support it.—Times.

The bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Kennedy, for limiting the power to eject tenant farmers in Ireland, holding from year to year, will come on for second reading on the 24th instant. As the measure is one of great importance to the Irish farmers, the worst treated class in the whole world, the several constituencies in the country should insist on their representatives being in attendance, to support the second reading. We published the bill last week, and our readers may have seen how unobjectional its provisions are, as they do not seek to injure any party. They take nothing from the landlord, and only seek to protect the tenant from arbitrary eviction, which now prevents him from improving the soil, because as the law now stands, the improvements he makes can be taken from him by the landlord and converted to his own use. But this bill still clothes the landlord with power to evict for non-payment of rent, or for subversion of farms. What more can be demanded, unless he wishes to act unjustly; to permit him to do that would be a disgrace to the state which is bound to prevent any class from oppressing another. The bill also provides when thirty years shall have elapsed, then the landlord cannot evict for non-payment of rent, if his land is let at more than 25 per cent over Griffith's valuation. We need not state what a great reform this would effect in the relations between landlord and tenant. But whilst it would serve the latter, it would not do the slightest injury to the former. Besides, it would tend to promote good feeling; and unquestionably it would serve the interests of all classes in the country. Mr. Kennedy deserves the thanks of Ireland for the patriotism and wisdom he has displayed in proposing this measure, and we sincerely hope that he will be warmly supported when it comes on for the second reading.—Dundalk Democrat.

DISPUTE ABOUT LAND—FATAL CONSEQUENCE.—An inquest was held on Friday last 5th inst. by M. Marmion, Esq. coroner, at Baltiger, parish of Castlejordan, county of Meath, on the body of James Kelly, who died on the 3rd from the effect of wounds inflicted on his head close to his own house the day previous by a person or persons unknown. It appeared that deceased had been to Mullingar fair to sell wool, and that whilst there or returning he had a quarrel with his brother relative to land, which the latter contended should belong to him, and was pushed off the car on which they had travelled. Shortly after deceased had got home he heard footsteps outside his house, and, contrary to the wish of his family, determined to see who it was. He had not been absent five minutes when he returned with his head out and bleeding profusely. Strong suspicion rests on the brother and nephew as being the perpetrators of this foul deed, but the evidence to connect them with it so far has been deemed insufficient.

The Belfast News-Letter publishes the following resolutions, agreed to at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Orange Institution:—'The Orange Institution is composed of Protestants resolved to the utmost of their power to support and defend the rightful Sovereign, the Protestant religion, the laws of the country, the Legislative Union, and the succession to the Throne in the House of Brunswick, being Protestant; and united for the defence of their own persons and properties, and the maintenance of the public peace. All these objects of their care are now endangered; therefore the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland deem it right, in the name of the Orangemen of Ireland, to state unhesitatingly and clearly the deliberate determination of the Orangemen and Protestants of Ireland that, with God's assistance, they will never surrender, under any circumstances, the civil and religious rights which they now enjoy, or any of them, and they deny the right of any power, party, or sect to deprive them of those, insured to them as they are by the Constitution of Great Britain, and purchased by the blood and treasure of their ancestors; and this they solemnly declare to be their resolution, long since made, and now and ever unchangeable, and they humbly but faithfully pray—May God defend the right! Religious rancour is still rife in certain districts of Ulster.'

DROGHEDA, WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Henry McCann, ex J. P. second son of our ex M. P. a Catholic gentleman, connected with this town, who took an active part in the election of the county Longford, where he has for years resided, is spoken of as about to be put forward by those who have undertaken the supply of Liberal candidates at the coming election. It is said Mr. B. Whitworth will not be supported should he again come forward—of which there is considerable doubt; and for some time the representation is in a lull. The Corporation and other public bodies here are sending their petitions and business through other representatives. The only candidate actually before the electors is Francis Brodigan, Esq., J. P. who expresses his determination to contest the borough with all comers. He is largely connected with the locality by property, as also by birth and education; a Liberal in politics, a member of the Reform Club and closely related to the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, the esteemed President of Maynooth College.—Irish Times.

Mr. Edward O'Regan, a gentleman connected with the medical profession, who was tried at the Dublin Special Commission for Fenian designs, has been released on bail, from Kilmalbin prison. The necessary forms having been complied with, through Mr. M. J. Collins, solicitor, recognizances were entered into before Mr. Hamilton, R. M., and Mr. O'Regan is probably now at liberty.

BANBRIDGE—The peace of this rising and prosperous town has during the past week been sadly disturbed by drumming parties, who seem to have taken offence at the prolonged visit of three members of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, who morning and evening, conduct religious services in the Roman Catholic chapel, Dromore street. On Thursday rumors were current that the drumming parties would associate and pay the chapel a visit—a proceeding, which unfortunately for the peace of the neighbourhood, was carried out, notwithstanding the attempts of the local police force to avert it. With the exception, however, of the breaking of a few panes of glass in the chapel school-house, and knock down experienced by Head-Constable Mervyn and Sergeant Beattie respectively, no excesses were committed. Friday passed peacefully; but rumour, with her thousand tongues, asserted that reinforcements would meet on Saturday with the object of smashing the chapel. Meanwhile, additional police were quietly drafted in from Gilford, Lauretstown, Loughbrickland, Moira, and Ballyally districts, and every exertion made by the local magistracy to preserve the peace of the neighborhood. About ten o'clock on Saturday evening the drumming parties were in sight and a cordon of police was drawn across Dromore street, near the chapel, to prevent them from advancing upon it. The persuasions of sub-inspectors and head-constables were futile. Onwards they marched, flushed and excited, and by sheer crushing, broke through the cordon of police, and then commenced an unprovoked and cowardly assault upon the police in showers of stones. A rash was then made to the houses of the principle Roman Catholic townsmen and mobocracy, in Banbridge as in other large towns, once more left humiliating evidence of its power in the smashing of glass. In Bridge-street the windows of Mr. Hugh Hill's public house and contents were smashed. Scarcely a single pane was left in the windows of Mr. Henry McGrath, shoemaker, in the same street. The mob then crossed the street and attacked the house of Mr. Bernard Roney, publican, whose windows they smashed to the extent of above thirty panes. The windows of Mr. James McAlvey, M'Neill, and Ser. Beattie were also demolished. At the foot of Reilly-street they smashed above forty panes in P. Tully's Railway Hotel. To-morrow are coming two troops of dragoons, two companies of infantry, and fifty additional policemen. Forty strange police are already arrived in Banbridge. There has been comparative quiet to-day, but it is feared the riot will break out again to-morrow. The police, several of whom are more or less hurt in guarding the Roman Catholic chapel.—Northern Whig.

At contested elections in Ireland some fifty years ago it was customary for each candidate to employ a fighting attorney, and we believe some of our American contemporaries do not consider their literary staff complete without a fighting editor, whose position is said to be the reverse of a sinecure. The Irish Church Establishment has a magnificent staff of fighting parsons, who seem as eager for bloodshed as Sioux Indians, Jamaica M-rooms, or Ulster Orangemen. Ferrar, Flanagan, and half a score of other "reverend" braves have already yelled forth their war-whoops, and now we have a venerable Archdeacon in the field, brandishing his Bible in tomahawk fashion, and threatening to make mince-meat of all who shall dare to lay an unholy finger on the "loaves and fishes" of his beloved Establishment. This "venerable" warrior is Archdeacon Davison, who at a Church and State meeting at Tamort, openly threatened "revolution" in the event of the disestablishment of the Establishment, and deliberately stated that unless churchmen were up and doing, "the chances would be that many of them would have to fight with the sword before this matter was done with."

THE DUBLIN MAYORALTY FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—At the adjourned meeting of the Corporation on Monday, Mr. A. M. Sullivan gracefully expressed his thanks for the expression of feeling evinced towards him, irrespective of party or religious differences. His appearance at the Council gave him an opportunity of proving that justice and moderation were not mere formal words to him. He gave notice that on the 1st of July next, he would move that a gentleman from the Conservative side of the House, should be nominated Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The motion comes from Mr. Sullivan with peculiar grace seeing that some of his many friends in the House had intimated their intention to nominate himself for the office.—Irish Times

A statement which appeared in the Dublin Weekly News of Saturday, to the effect that a Fenian suspect, named Murphy, had been offered £100 and a Government appointment on condition of his giving such evidence as would convict Colonel Nagle and his associates in the Jacknall expedition, was made the subject of a short inquiry and a short reply in the House of Commons on Monday. The offer, it was asserted, had been made by Mr. S. L. Anderson, Crown Solicitor. Sir F. Heygate asked if the story was true or false. Lord Mayo said it was decided by the letter, and that without qualification. "He had received a letter from the Crown Solicitor in Dublin, in which that gentleman stated that he never had anything to do with the prisoners; that he never, directly or indirectly, made any proposal to John P. Murray to become a witness; nor had he offered Murray or any other person £100 to induce him to give such evidence as would convict Colonel Nagle." Appended to that was a declaration signed by the prisoner, in which he entered into a solemn engagement not to engage in any reasonable proceedings in future, and admitted that he did take part in that piratical expedition. He (the Earl of Mayo) need only add that the clemency of the Crown had been very ill requited in this instance by the discharged prisoner, who, immediately on his arrival at New York, engaged in so gross an act. This statement was received with loud cheering. The purpose of the policy of publishing unfounded announcements of this nature is, to say the least questionable.—Tribune.

IMPROVED SPORTING GUNS.—The Messrs Trueblood Brothers, of Essex quay, have just obtained letters patent, for further improvements in a central fire gun, which seems to accomplish all that can be desired in the security, the simplicity, and durability of sporting guns. These guns too possess all the advantages of the ordinary look fast gun. They have also this acquisition over other central fire guns which we have seen, viz, that they indicate whether the gun is loaded or not, thus doing away with any possibility of danger. It gives us much pleasure to observe such progress in an Irish firm which has already obtained the highest prizes and medals for its excellent firearms.

There is reason to believe that a fire in Lismore Castle, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, on the 22nd of May which threatened serious consequences, was the work of an incendiary. His Grace's agent has offered a reward of £200 for such information as may lead to the arrest of the guilty party. No cause is assigned for the outrage. There, at least the tenantry cannot complain of landlord oppression.

A denunciation of Irish railway directors was to wait on Mr. Disraeli, June 11, in London, to ask that time be extended for the repayment of temporary loans. Mr. Gregory will interrogate the government as to its intention next session with regard to the purchase of Irish railways, or how otherwise it will legislate.

The London Times feels that public opinion will never ratify the programme which the Protestant Defence Association of Ireland induced Mr. Disraeli to accept, at least by implication, in his late address to a deputation of that body.

The Lords Justices, acting in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, have again, by advice of the Attorney-General, refused to grant a writ of error in the case of Mr. Pigott, of the Lishman.

Two steamers sailed from Queenstown on Wednesday with emigrants from New York, and one steamer for Boston. They took out about 300 passengers. Over 600 are booked for other steamers.

Lord Mayo refuses to postpone the discussion on the Irish Reform Bill from the 15th to the 18th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EX GOVERNOR BYRNE To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir,—Confident in my own integrity and believing that truth would ultimately prevail, I have submitted in silence to the malignant and monstrous calumnies and misrepresentations by which I have been so unscrupulously assailed during two years of unceasing and most rancorous persecution. Even while serious, however unfounded, criminal charges were pending against me, letters have been published in the newspapers misrepresenting my conduct, and speeches in Parliament have been reported, misquoting the report of the Royal Commissioners, proceedings eminently calculated to prejudice the cases and to prejudice both the magistrates and the grand jury against me. Unfurnished, however by these un-English proceedings two different judicial tribunals, and now a jury of my fellow countrymen, by refusing to entertain the charges brought against me have practically declared them to be unfounded.

It is not my wish or intention to inflict upon you or upon the public any counter statements of my own, but now that a competent judicial tribunal has pronounced its verdict—one which I am happy to believe will be endorsed and echoed by the large majority of my fellow-countrymen of all classes and politics—I ask you to allow me, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, to make better known to the public some few passages from the report of the Royal Commissioners and some short extracts from a despatch of Sir Peter Grant, the present Governor of Jamaica, this last document being, I believe, scarcely, if at all, known to the general public, though it is most important as showing the real nature and character of the circumstances with which I had to grapple in October and November, 1865. The Royal Commissioners, after investigating the occurrences of the rebellion from a legal point of view, at their leisure, and when all danger and the pressure of so great an emergency were over, reported that in their opinion "the punishments inflicted were excessive," and "the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent;" but they at the same time reported that

"In the great majority of the cases the evidence [before the courts martial] seems to have been objectionable in character and quite sufficient to justify the finding of the Court," that "with the full knowledge of all that has occurred we [the commissioners] are, nevertheless, also of opinion that upon the information before them, and with the knowledge they possessed of the state and circumstances of the island, the council of war had good reason for the advice which they gave [to proclaim martial law], and that the Governor was well justified in acting upon that advice," that "not a few [of the negroes] contemplated the attainment of their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island," and "that though the original design for the overthrow of constituted authority was confined to a small portion of the parish of St. Thomas in the East yet that the disorder in fact spread with singular rapidity over an extensive tract of country, and that such was the state of excitement prevailing in other parts of the island that, had more than a momentary success been obtained by the insurgents, their ultimate overthrow would have been attended with a still more fearful loss of life and property."

Sir Peter Grant, the present Governor of Jamaica, writing to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon on the 9th of October, 1865 [see further correspondence relative to Jamaica, 26th of May, 1867], reported in reference to certain evidence taken before a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held on and after the 24th of January, 1866, at Kingston Jamaica:—

"It appears to me that, as far as it goes, this judicial evidence is even of greater value than any evidence which could be obtained by the Royal Commissioners in their admirably conducted inquiry."

Moreover, this trial, which was held according to all the rules of English law, and was presided over by a legal judge, was necessarily deliberate, regular, fair, and full, giving the accused every reasonable facility of defence; and was, therefore, necessarily such as to afford every ground of reasonable conviction as to the truth of the verdict. The judicial evidence in this case proves that the march and attack upon the Court-house on the 11th of October were premeditated as part of an intended insurrection; that there had been previous swearings in and drillings in order to this movement; that the assailants were to a certain extent an organized body, having drum and flag, marching under previously appointed commanders and capable of dividing into two and of advancing in two lines under separate captains when it was so ordered; that occasionally in the course of the evening a sort of attempt to use military words of command, such as "order arms," "load," was made; and that the murder of certain persons who were murdered on that occasion was premeditated, was openly spoken of before the day of the occurrence among those engaged in the attack, and was boasted of afterwards by others so engaged.—This evidence throws no light on the cause which may have led to the conspiracy, but it proves that the assailants proclaimed, upon making their attack, their object to be "war," that the war announced was a war of colour, and that they themselves understood the day after the slaughter that what they had undertaken was war.

To the brief but authoritative enunciation of the broad features of the rebellion and its suppression contained in the extracts I have given I have only to add that though insurrection actually occurred in but one district of the colony [a very large one], the Government had reason to fear from numerous communications officially made to it by the constables or others, up to dates comprehending the full period of martial law, that seditious feelings were rife and that the negro population might at any moment break out in open rebellion in many other districts of the island; and I would remind the public that during a state of warfare, which open rebellion creates, and which cannot be regarded as terminated until all liability to further outbreak of insurrection be over, many things must always occur which are to be deplored [and by none more than by the civil and military authorities in command at the time] but which it is as impossible to foresee as to prevent.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant. E. BYRNE. 71, Kensington Gardens Square, London, June 2.

When Mr. Justice Blackburn earnestly and repeatedly charges the Grand Jury of Westminster to put themselves, if they possibly can, into the place of Governor Byrne upon the outbreak of the Jamaica insurrection, and when he lays down that this preternatural process is the prime necessity of a fair trial, unless indeed, it can be shown that the Governor did something altogether out of his power and directly contrary to the law, that, as the Grand Jury probably felt, it disposes of the matter. It has disposed of this matter; it has disposed of a thousand other matters and will, we fear, have to dispose of quite as many more. It is impossible—happily impossible—for any one here to put himself in the place of Mr. Byrne on the 10th of October, 1865, and several days following. Upon even the most moderate estimate of the peril, it was appalling; and partisan writing at their leisure at this distance of time, with abundance of materials, can only reduce the dimensions of the crisis by ignoring what everybody knows and forgetting what everybody remembers. But the truth as it was impossible at the time

to take even a reasonable measure of the crisis, in which a mere handful of whites scattered over a large island found themselves the objects of sudden and violent hostility, in the midst of near half a million free blacks, armed, frenzied with political and religious excitement, full of the wildest hopes, and possessed with the most extraordinary illusions. It comes at the same time the accusation and the defence of Mr. Byrne that he had not the power of taking a calm estimate of this state of things, that he could not test the passing rumors, that he trusted informants who could not or would not tell the exact truth, that he found it impossible to say how far the fierce and treacherous element in the negro character would carry the excited mass, and how far the weaker would dissolve and scatter it. For several months, even with time for investigation, it had not been possible to ascertain the exact value of an extensive organization, known and avowed, but only breaking out into menaces, insults, and small outrages in assertion of supposed rights. It had become a growing fear that a few men of impetuous character knew not where to stop in the career by which they had sought to repair their desperate fortunes, and were only understood by their followers in the worst possible sense. All this was in Jamaica, within a day's sail of the Black Republic of terrible annals, and with which there was known to be communication with factious purposes. Among such elements a day, or even an hour, may decide the crisis in which hangs the existence of a community or the ascendancy of a race. The Grand Jury of Westminster, which has probably read at its leisure in the course of these three years many columns and many pamphlets relating to this affair, and which has probably exercised the British privilege of forming a full and strong opinion of every person concerned in it, cannot put itself in Governor Byrne's position, and knows that it cannot. It might as well try to put itself in the position of a man terrified by an alarm of fire or assassins—possibly only an alarm, but possibly also dangerous.—Times.

WILL VICTORIA ABDICATE?—The House of Commons, having made up its mind to put an end to the Church, is now said to contemplate recommending Her Majesty to abdicate. What that omnipotent Chamber will next attempt, we cannot venture to guess. It would be a very pretty broglio: the Queen, who is evidently weary of queenship, and of London, and of everything except the memory of the Prince Consort, were to give up the whole business. If we felt perfectly assured that the Prince of Wales was thoroughly up to the work of a King of England, in the most difficult crisis since Charles I. lost his head, we should say the sooner the better. At present democracy is kept in check by the fact that a lady holds the sceptre; but there are no times for such courtesies, and if monarchy is to be saved, it must be by the brain and will of a born monarch; and England has been prolific in born monarchs, since the days when Alfred saved her from heathenism. An Edward I. would be the man for the moment; will Edward VII. be in any measure like him? The tradesman would probably like Her Majesty to abdicate contemplating thereafter a brilliant metropolitan, a joyous court, with a gay young king and a beautiful young queen, happy themselves and making the world happy. Ah, but consider—what other issues must arise? Here is a whole array of republican royalty, ready to spring at the throat of Royalty; and the instant a king ascends the throne of England the struggle must commence. The gentlemen of England are strong enough and resolute enough to save Alexandra from the fure of Marie Antoinette, but whether they will awake early to the stern earnestness of the coming struggle is a doubtful matter. At any rate, whatever the House of Commons and the London tradesmen may think, it would be dangerous for Her Majesty to abdicate at this moment. It would accelerate a crisis for which the resisting forces are unprepared. Many indeed who read this will fancy that we are alarmists; will imagine it quite impossible that there should be revolution in England and an entire bouleversement of our ancient constitution. This optimistic indifference is the source of our main peril. All is right that is done in England, preach the Times and Telegraph; and the happy, easy, indolent creed is accepted by the comfortable folk who have good incomes and a balance at their bankers. But for all that, the crucial crisis time is coming; the maelstrom of destructiveness has already sucked into its waters William Ewart Gladstone, once Oxford's pride, once Toriest of Tories. And it is moreover significant that among Gladstone's most trusted followers is a man who bears the great name of Coleridge, the name of the Plato of England. When such things occur, men must be very blind indeed if they cannot perceive that we are on the verge of a great conflict—too probably of an absolute revolution.—Westminster Gazette.

It cannot be said that the country has much confidence in either of the rivals. Gladstone comes of a merchant race. England, being a commercial country, prefers a thorough aristocrat. Disraeli is a son of the Sephardim. England has a landable detestation for all Hebrews, whom everybody naturally associates with sixty per cent. Again, Gladstone has never yet shown any capacity for making up his mind on any subject whatever, while Disraeli does not trouble himself with slight complexities, but makes up his mind according to the views of the majority. Neither propensity is consistent with ideas of statesmanship; but the politician who will do anything for the sake of obtaining office is perhaps somewhat less meritorious than the politician who declines to accept defeat, and adheres to office resolutely. And there is this advantage which the latter has over the former. Mr. Disraeli may at least profess to be defending an ancient church, while Mr. Gladstone cannot pretend that he has any object except to be Prime Minister. Unluckily for him, the other man was the first to pass the judge's box: Our own impression, caring nothing for either and having no stake on the event, is that Disraeli will beat Gladstone. He has temper, which the other has not. He can keep cool. The immense advantage of this is obvious to all who have entered St. Stephen's. Gladstone's intense irritability makes him a nuisance to himself and to everybody else. For a leader, political or military, or in any other direction, a cool, calm temper is a great necessity, and atones for many shortcomings. Disraeli is imperturbable. No attack can make him angry. Only now and then does he condescend to reply to his assailants, and then it is with an easy epigram, calm and contemptuous. Were there nothing but this (and there is much more) between the two men, it would induce any giver of political "tips" to say—"Back Disraeli!" It is unlucky that there is no third horse in the race. Cranborne is scratched. Lowe, even was the Times to back him, can never expect to get more than a place. Bright is of no use, except to make the running for Gladstone. The political field is poor, and what we want is some competitor of a better breed, who will disdain alike the Gladstonian style of attack and the Disraelian style of defence. There is no such man in Parliament now, and the only thing to be hoped is that the new constituencies may find us such a man. England is weary of sordid strife conducted as unscrupulously as any scandal of the turf. Let political clans of the gentlemanly old school arise, and kick the political wretches out of the ring.—Echoes from the Clubs.

CHARITABLE POND DINNERS.—We (Times) occur in the following remarks which we take from the Pall-Mall Gazette. These dinners are a growing nuisance, and an intolerable tax on the time and patience of public men. Every new hospital—and every known disease is now claiming a hospital for itself—must needs have its annual dinner, with a Duke, a Cabinet Minister, or an M.P. in the chair, according to its dignity or renown. What is to happen under a still more voluntary system we shudder to think. The disestablished Irish Church

will certainly require 12 annual dinners, with nothing less than an Archbishop or a Duke to take the chair at each. How these matters are arranged between the secretaries and the tavern-keepers we do not pretend to say; but an active secretary must be a fortune to the proprietors of those admirable establishments. Some of our readers may remember a person of this kind who flourished not many years ago, and who was distinguished by his success in getting up and otherwise promoting charitable institutions. So great were the merits of this gentleman that they deserved a suitable testimonial, which was accordingly subscribed for, when it appeared that among the chief subscribers to his testimonial were the proprietors of a famous tavern, which, in his official capacity, he had honoured with his patronage. No doubt the system answers, or it would not be persisted in; but it is creditable neither to our manners nor our sentiments that no better mode of raising the necessary funds for the relief of sickness or want can be devised than one which every sensible person would rather give a guinea to escape than to submit to.

SIXTY YEARS IN A CAGE—The Philadelphia Medical Reporter describes the case of the son of a clergyman who has just died insane at the age of 81, having become insane at college at the age of 21. According to this astounding statement, for nearly two years he was not confined, until his father's life had been repeatedly endangered by his violence, when he was restrained with chains for a couple of years, and then was placed in a strong cage in the garret of the house, where he never came forth while he lived. No clothing could be kept on him; but in severe weather he would allow himself to be covered with a blanket, which lasted only till his propensity for destruction became stronger than his fear of the cold. His cage was not high enough for him to stand erect, and he remained constantly in a sitting posture, leaning back against the timber when he slept. His limbs could not be straightened, his hair was never trimmed; and for cleanliness he received only the attention given to a poorly kept animal. In fact, he had lost all appearance of a human being, and had nearly lost his faculty of speech. No official or legal investigation of his case, or his class of cases, has ever been made by the Government, but he was left in this pitiable, but unipitated, state, in the midst of a highly enlightened and Christian people, to howl and shriek and groan, and suffer the unutterable horrors of mental madness for sixty years.—British Medical Journal.

LONDON, June 22.—A meeting was called by the Liberals to-night at Guild Hall, to consider the Irish Church question. The hall was crowded. The Lord Mayor presided, but it soon became evident that the majority of those present were Tories, as soon as the proceedings commenced a great disturbance was created. Mangled cheers and hisses rendered the voices of the speakers on the platform inaudible to all except reporters. Mr. Lubbock moved the first resolution, declaring that the Irish Church should cease to exist, and opposing any amendments to the Suspensory Bill now pending in the House of Lords. A general uproar followed the reading of this resolution, and fights took place in various parts of the hall. The disturbance threatened to become serious. At this juncture the Lord Mayor retired from the chair, and with a number of other gentlemen on the platform, left the hall. Mr. Jones then rushed upon the platform, held it for a short time. He addressed the audience in an excited manner, declaring that the bulk of the English people were opposed to the suspension. After comparative quiet had been restored speeches were made in support of the bill by Mr. Croft, M.P., Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Harcourt. They were repeatedly interrupted and unable to proceed with the reading of other resolutions. The meeting ended in disorder without taking any vote on the resolutions which had been prepared.

THE NEW LAW ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Yesterday the new Act for the carrying of Capital Punishment within Prisons was issued. It has immediate operation and extends to the whole of the United Kingdom. There are 16 short clauses and schedule of forms. "Judgment of death to be executed on any prisoner sentenced after the passing of this Act on any indictment or information for murder shall be carried into effect within the walls of the prison in which the offender is confined at the time of execution." The sheriff is to be present with the officials. The surgeon of the gaol is to certify the death, and the sheriff to sign a declaration. A coroner's inquest is to be held; the Secretary of State may make rules, the certificate and declaration are to be exhibited outside the principal entrance of the prison for at least 24 hours. There are directions as to Scotland and Ireland.

POOR LAW.—According to a Return just published it appears that the total number of paupers relieved in England and Wales during the past year was 931,546, 157,310 of which number were in-door and 794,236 out-door paupers, and of the total number 24,379 were lunatic paupers in asylums and licensed houses. A similar return for the metropolis only shows there were 122,454 relieved during the last year, of which 33,079 were in-door and 89,384 out-door paupers; and of the total number 4,430 were lunatic paupers in asylums and licensed houses. The average of pauperism is taken upon the returns of the persons who were actually in receipt of relief on the 1st of July and 1st of January in the parochial year.

THE POLITICAL DRIFT.—Never has severer race been run than that between Disraeli and Gladstone at the present moment. It is the sharpest thing ever known on the political turf; and opinions as to the ultimate result vary considerably. Let us look at the two favorites. Both have rattled. Gladstone began life as a Tory and High Churchman and is now an "advanced" Liberal and "disestablisher" of Churches. Disraeli commenced as a Radical, and is now the recognized leader of the Tory party. Again, both are literary men: Gladstone has written on Church and State, and on Homer, and Disraeli has written a brilliant and extravagant series of novels.

LONDON, June 23.—George Francis Train has again been arrested, and was to-day brought before the Court of Bankruptcy in Basing Hall Street. He vehemently protested against his arrest, declared that it proceeded from political motives, and appealed to the United States Army and Navy for protection. He was cheered by the spectators, and after a brief examination remanded to prison by the Judge.

Another large batch of Brigham Young's English and Welsh disciples, numbering 650 men and women, left Liverpool for the Salt Lake district, Utah, on Friday, and many more are preparing to leave. Another instance of the efficacy of a State Church in teaching religion and morality.

In the House of Lords the Scotch Reform Bill has passed to a second reading.

UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS MORALITY.—The following is from the N. Y. World.—That the paths of the Puritans drop dust is tolerably evident from the tax returns of Massachusetts; that out of their strength cometh forth sweeteners is plain to whoever reads and runs from the oratory of the saints depicting their own holiness. There is an old Massachusetts legend of a miser in the early days of the "old colony" who used to roll over naked in the chest full of pinetree shillings. The common wealth of Butler and of Banks might bathe itself to-day in other people's spoons or in its own greenbacks. And if it be admitted to know anything about its own metal and moral merits, it is the home of Austria returned to earth, and of Minerva reconstructing her Athenian relations. How then, we should like to know, does it come to pass that while the most respectable newspapers of this

land of butter and honey are denouncing its legislators as the most shameless set of "whiskey drinking, card playing" incapables to be found in America, and its legislative "lobby" as the most "corrupt" in the Union, an official report reveals the existence within its borders of child slavery in its worst and most brutish form, and upon a scale unparalleled save in the collieries and factories of England, when Lord Ashley earned a righteous fame by exposing the horrors therein daily wrought and suffered? We have already cited in these columns the unchallenged assertion of Mrs. Cady Stanton that the Legislature of Massachusetts, on a recent visit to the Hoosac Tunnel, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on mixed drinks and indecent songs, and in that capacity proceeded to beleague a young ladies' academy with riot and ribaldry worthy of the crew of Comus. We have already called attention to the declaration made by the Springfield Republican of its desire to be called upon to give "full publicity" to the scandalous secret history of Massachusetts legislation at the "hub." We now beg the intelligent people of America to take notice that in the State which lets loose its Wendell Philipian upon mankind to blackguard decent people in the name of God, and sends its Wilsons and its Butlers to taint the air of the Capitol with their violence and their vulgarity, their exist no fewer than nine hundred and thirty-seven manufacturing establishments, in which children between the ages of 10 and 15 are employed, and in some of them regularly chained to their labor for more than sixty hours a week, and therefore forbidden all opportunity either of physical recreation or of mental instruction. The hapless little creatures were found to be "ill clad, bare footed, unclean, and pale." Naturally enough! But what does it matter? They are churned up into butter for lordly dishes in which Massachusetts delights. They perish miserably, but they make honey for the great hive of modern philanthropy and of model honesty! And it is from this commonwealth, thus corrupted at the core, that thousands of "schoolmarm" and "bureau-officers" are sent forth at the expense of the taxpayers of the Union to disseminate ignorance, passion, fanaticism, and immorality throughout the Southern States?

Everything seems to indicate a settled purpose on the part of the Radicals to force a collision of races at the South. The military commanders, in obedience doubtless to instructions from Washington, are doing everything to irritate and madden the white population. The official guillotine is everywhere at work, and the victims are the purest and best, and are immolated to gratify the brutal passions of the most ignorant and degraded population on the continent. The City Council of Charleston is prostrated at a blow, and negroes and irresponsible adventurers invested with the entire control of a leading Southern seaport. The city of Columbus, Georgia, meets a similar fate. Towns of several thousand inhabitants, centres of trade for large rural districts, have had councils forced upon them, in which notorious negro burglars are named as aldermen by order of the commanding general. On the 29th May, six citizens of Hamburg, immediately opposite Augusta, Ga., were arrested by an order from General Canby for having as trustees of a church, refused the use of the building to a Radical meeting and a military commission ordered to try them at Aiken, S.C. Columbus of such recitals could be given. The language of it all is by no means ambiguous. The wretched party which controls the Government is rendered doubly desperate by the continued patience and submission of the South. They have not even the honor of the ring. The man is down, but they continue the punishment. "Foul play" will soon become the nation's cry. Hence there must be fresh agitation, renewed excitement, more riots and blood shed. The people have already had too much time for thought. Such reflection must insure a returning sense of justice and terminate the rule of Radicalism, and its reign of terror. Impediment had its purpose in drawing attention from the South; but the dome of the invalids has been guided, and the excitement has passed away. The South has been quiet and has submitted with unlooked for and amazing forbearance to all the villany of Congo conventions and constitutions, and the insolence of hussar and military officials, and even the rule of its former slaves. The animal must be punched up afresh and if he roars or breaks through his iron bars and hurts somebody, there will be the old party howl from Dan to Beersheba, and the poor beast doomed to still harsher treatment. Certainly, judging even from what the telegraph and our exchanges bring us, the administration of the unremitted Africanized States exhibits a continuous violation of every noble American sentiment. Law, justice, right, are ruthlessly trampled under foot, and every thing done to goad the white population to madness. If there were rights under such a regime, the Radicals would be the authors. If there are none it will be owing to a passivity on the part of the sufferers which will be sadly illustrative of the extent to which their depletion has been carried. Sangrado never bled a patient worse. One half the present wrongs of the South has swelled to millions the Fenian muster roll, and made Ireland, in all her poverty, fierce and formidable to the British crown.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—What is the meaning of the frequent attacks made of late in Northern papers against the Catholic Church? A few days ago there was a howl from the New York Tribune against us; then was a bark from some paper in the state of Maine; then was a matter from Forney's papers; and then as if the key-note of widely-spread feelings had been struck, various other papers, almost simultaneously, began to assail the old Church. Is this to be the next watchword? Is this to be the rallying cry of party? Does it forebode persecution? Is the long threatened storm about to break? It once was said: "First get rid of slavery—then of Popery?" Is the saying to be realized? Is this to be a part of the logic of events? We would not wonder. The men who trampled down the altars in the South, are just the men to lay their sacrilegious hands on the altars of religion. The men who tore into shreds the banner of our freedom, are the very men who would try to wrest from us the banner of the Cross. Our Church is conservative—the strongest conservative element in this country. To old traditions she clings as a mother to her children. No Church in this country has more faithfully respected and more deeply loved the Constitution. Protected by it, she protects it in turn. What she is on this continent she is in Europe—the strongest conservative element. Revolutionists hate her there—their brethren hate her here. They assail her there—they may try to attack her here. Let them—the glories in the honor of persecution. It is the priceless gem in the crown she wears. She has not learned how, nor ever will, to bend her knees to political iniquity. If you wish to make her triumph, persecute her. She mourns over every lost cause that was just; but her own cause, she knows, can never be lost, for He is with her who overcame the world.

The friends of Surratt say that the new indictment which has been found against him will result in his acquittal. It is based on the charge of conspiracy under the Treason Act, proof of which, they claim, cannot be obtained. A movement to admit him to bail will be made in the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The defence already have summoned one hundred witnesses, the expense of which, under an order of the Court, is to be paid by the Government. A large number of bags arrive in St. Louis every day, smothered to death on the cars, and are sold to unprincipled dealers, who dress them up and put such pork in market for sale at reduced rates. NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—About one hundred arrests were made yesterday by the United States Marshal of parties suspected of belonging to a filibustering expedition to Mexico in the interests of Santa Anna.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

ECCLIESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1868.

Friday, 3—Of the Octave.
Saturday, 4—Of the Octave.
Sunday, 5—Fifth after Pentecost. The Most Pre-
cious Blood.
Monday, 6—Octave of SS. Peter and Paul.
Tuesday, 7—St. Leon, P. C.
Wednesday, 8—St. Elizabeth, W.
Thursday, 9—Of the Holy Sacrament.

In calling upon such of our subscribers as are
in arrears to pay up immediately the sums which
they severally owe to this office, we are ask-
ing of them no favor, but are insisting only upon
that which we have the right to demand, and
which they in common honesty are bound to
comply with. And yet, though the publisher is
the aggrieved party when he is compelled to sue
time after time for his dues, so peculiar, not to
say lax, are the prevalent notions on the matter
amongst many, so low the moral standard with
regard to the payment of debts—that many de-
faulting subscribers who have been in the habit
of taking a paper for years without paying for it,
think themselves very harshly used indeed, if
steps be at last taken to compel them to do that
which if they were honest men they would do
without compulsion.

Nevertheless we intend, no matter what our
many defaulters may think, to try whether there
be not virtue in law to compel them to do us
justice, and to pay us what they owe. This
amounts to a very large sum: for whilst of our
so-called subscribers nearly one half pay very
irregularly, and at long intervals, of the remainder
the majority never pay at all. To those how-
ever who do pay, we return our thanks for their
honesty.

This hint, we trust will suffice. We are not
going to pray for our owe, but we will have it,
by forcible means—that is to say by legal process
if we cannot have it by fair means—or in other
words, by the spontaneous action of our debt-
ors. Defaulters therefore if they wish to save
themselves legal expence, must at once remit the
amount of their indebtedness to this office; for we
will in no case listen to excuses, or give credit
to promises; knowing that the first are feigned,
and that the second are never intended to be
kept.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Irish Church question has at last got into
the House of Lords, and has provoked a long
and lively debate. The majority of the House
seemed to be decidedly opposed to disendowment,
and would not doubt had they the power, gladly
maintain the Irish Protestant Establishment
intact. But this is impossible; and though the
Lords may delay the passing of the measure, it
is not in their power to prevent the projected
change; their more prudent course would be to
allow it to take place quickly and quietly, lest
by a prolonged resistance they implicate the
Protestant ecclesiastical establishment of Eng-
land in the inevitable fall of that of Ireland.—
The Irish Reform Bill was read for the first
time in the House of Lords on the 27th ult.—
General Napier and staff had arrived at Malta
en route for England. The Continental news
is of little interest.

The meeting called in our last issue, to make
arrangements for the annual Pic-Nic of the
Orphans, was held in the St. Patrick's Asylum,
after Grand Mass, on Sunday last. The
Trustees of the St. Patrick's Asylum, the Direc-
tors of the St. Bridget's Refuge, and of the St.
Patrick's Hall, and the Presidents and Com-
mittees of the National, Benevolent, and Religi-
ous associations were in attendance. The meet-
ing was but of one mind—to do everything in

their power to make the Orphans Pic-Nic a
success. Masters of Ceremonies were named,
Committee on Games appointed, and arrange-
ments made to have the Pic-Nic carried out so
as to secure its success, and to reflect credit on
the united Societies and body of the Irish peo-
ple, whose work it is, and to whose credit it will
unquestionably redound. The Masters of Cere-
monies and Committee on Games have consider-
able experience in the duties they have under-
taken to discharge. From the earnestness and
zeal with which they entered on their work, and
the enthusiasm of the meeting, we have not the
slightest doubt that the hopes of the people will
be fully realized, and that the Orphans Pic-Nic
of 1868 will be one of the most interesting and
successful ever witnessed in Montreal.

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—
On Tuesday, the 23rd ult., the third of a series of
monthly literary entertainments given by this ex-
cellent Society, came off in the St. Patrick's
Hall, before a very intelligent and respectable
audience. In the absence of the President, the
Chair was taken by Mr. Coyle, Advocate, who,
in very appropriate terms, thanked those present
for their numerous attendance, and congratulated
the members on the rapidly increasing prosperity
of their association. The programme was very
tastefully got up, consisting of both vocal and
instrumental music, carefully selected from the
best masters, and rendered with an exactness and
musical ability of which some of our best pro-
fessionals might well feel proud. Several elo-
quent recitations were also given in a manner
reflecting the greatest credit on the young men,
and indicating an amount of talent and intel-
ligence that augurs well for their future.

We need not express our sincere satisfaction
at the high position this association has reached
in so brief a period, nor offer any assurance of
our best wishes as to its future. Its objects are
the purest, the noblest, and most beneficial that
any body of young men can aim at: the cultiva-
tion of the mind by means of lectures, a reading-
room, a library and private classes, together
with the salvation of the soul by frequenting the
Holy Sacraments. The Society is a branch of
the Society of the same name, established some
years ago in Ireland by the Very Rev. Dr.
O'Brien, of Limerick, and is under the special
guidance of the Rev. Clergy of St. Patrick's.—
The next entertainment will be given on Tues-
day, 21st inst.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.—Wednesday
the 24th ult., Festival of Lower Canada's Patron
Saint was celebrated with great pomp by our
fellow-citizens of French origin. The streets were
gaily decorated with flags of many colors, and
with green boughs, to grace the long procession
which passed along them to the Parish Church
of Notre Dame, where solemn High Mass was
sung, and an eloquent, and appropriate discourse
was delivered by the Reverend M. Martineau,
of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. The music
which was under the direction of the Rev. M.
Barbarin elicited great admiration.

The procession in whose ranks appeared our
young fellow-citizen A. Larocque who was so
severely wounded at Mentana—reformed, and
marched through the main streets of the City,
after which with a few words from the President
of the Society, from M. C. S. Cherrier, the Rev.
M. Rousselot, and M. Ouimet, Atty. Gen., it
broke up. Before the close however, M. La-
rocque, Jr., was loudly called for, and coming
forward addressed a few suitable words to his
friends, by whom the brave soldier of the Pope
was loudly cheered.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to thank
through your columns all the Ladies who have
devoted themselves to our service during the
last two weeks, and all the friends who have
aided us by their presence at our Bazaar? The
assistance thus given only lays our Fathers under
a greater obligation of devoting themselves with
fidelity in return to the objects of their call-
ing. It will be an inducement and an
encouragement for us to labor, with what humble
endeavors we can, to render our Church always
what it ought to be, a home of true piety, sound
doctrine, and faith.

D. A. MERRICK, S. J.

We learn from our esteemed contemporary
the *Courier du Canada* that the amount of the
collection for Peter's Pence this year taken up
in the Diocese of Quebec, amounts to \$4,815.—
The subscription for the Pontifical Zouaves has
reached the amount of \$5,505, to which must
be added a further sum of \$1,098 paid by the
Zouaves of Quebec. We learn also that His
Grace, Montaigneur de Quebec, has made
arrangements for remitting every month a sum
of money for the use of the Zouaves of his Diocese,
in order to enable them to procure additional
comforts.

The total amount received by the Holy See
as Peter's-Pence during the last eight years, is
said to exceed 70 millions of francs.

What effect it is asked, will the repeal of the
Concordat betwixt Rome and Austria by the
last named, have upon the Catholics of the Em-
pire? In so far as their moral obligations are
concerned, it will have, and can have none. It
can impose upon them no fresh duties, it can re-
lease them from none of their pre-existing moral
obligations. What man's law may say is to the
true Catholic nothing but a mere *brutum ful-*
men, when it is contrary to what God's law, as
propounded by the Catholic Church says upon
the same subject: and though the State may
break its faith, still all men are, and ever will
remain under obligation to keep faith, and to treat
the laws of the State contrary thereto as a
dead letter. For instance, though the civil law
in Austria may recognize as valid sexual unions
contracted contrary to the laws of the Church,
these unions will not therefore cease to be in-
famous, impure, and in a word mortal sin—the
parties to which will, in consequence, be excom-
municate, and outcasts from the Christian com-
munity. What the State can do, and all that it
can do is this:—To do away with certain civil
penalties heretofore attached to certain acts pro-
hibited by the Church; but the moral obligation
to refrain from these acts will remain in force as
before. In a few words addressed in a Circular
to his Clergy by one of the Austrian Bishops, the
matter is put in a clear light:—

"The *Concordat* is a Treaty betwixt the Pope and
the Emperor. In virtue of his supreme spiritual au-
thority, the Pope has imposed this Treaty as eccle-
siastical law on all Austrian Catholics; on the other
hand, the Emperor had, in virtue of his temporal
power, imposed it as civil law. Thus we were under
a double obligation to obey the law. By the Civil
Laws published on the 25th of May, certain stipula-
tions of the *Concordat* have lost their character as
Civil Laws: nevertheless for us, Austrian Catholics—
the obligation to follow them faithfully still exists,
because they continue to be religious laws, till the
Pope abrogate or modify them. This is the inflexible
rule, based upon dogms, which we are bound to fol-
low."

Both Austria and Italy are virtually bankrupt
since they avow themselves unable to pay their
debts and make, their inability their excuse for
breach of faith with their creditors. Both have
taxed the incomes of their bond-holders, whe-
ther foreign or domestic, an act which is equiva-
lent to repudiation. This shows how very dan-
gerous it is to give credit to Liberal Govern-
ments, as they never fail to take the first op-
portunity to cheat those who trust them with
their money. The London *Times* has the fol-
lowing comments:—

"Still, the worst feature exhibited in the recent re-
solutions of the Austrian Reichsrath and the Italian
House of Deputies lies less in the import of the votes
themselves than in the implied abandonment of
principle. The common saying that 'one may as
well be hanged for 'a sheep as for a lamb' will easily
suggest itself. Almost every European State is more
or less bowed down under the incubus of its liabili-
ties. If, in order to rid itself of the load, a country
has only to shake it off by a Parliamentary division,
it will soon be found that more than one, or two,
or three can play at that game. If Spain and Greece
are to be deprived of their monopoly of dishonesty, if
all sense of shame is to be removed by whitewashing
at the Bankruptcy Court, if 'base is the slave that
'pays' is to be the motto of civilized nations, there
is an end, not only of all public credit, but of all
confident intercourse between States. Extravagance
has gone too far for us to look upon such a break
down as an impossibility, but we would fain hope
that Austria and Italy, who, by their late votes, have
gone the first step on the downward road, will not be
tempted by the *facilis descensus* to proceed further
in the same direction.

The *Reforma*, a Garibaldian organ, published
at Florence, complains bitterly of the apathy,
not to say the active hostility, of the people of
the Pontifical States:—

"It is well that we should indulge no more illu-
sions on this point. All these populations are so
brutalized that they care neither for Italy nor for
unification, neither for liberty, nor for the cause
which our volunteers uphold, and which the Floren-
tine Government abandons. Why, and for whom
did we expose ourselves to the bullets of the soldiers
of the Pope? On our entry into Mentana, not a cry
of joy or of encouragement was heard. During the
fight, not a hand was stretched out to us, not one
of the inhabitants had a word of consolation to give
us."

The Montreal *Witness* will please make a
note of this, when next he feels inclined to write
approvingly of Garibaldian raids upon the Papal
territory.

HARD ON THE BOYS.—It is a great shame,
and a great evil that there are not in Montreal
free public baths, open at reasonable hours to
those who cannot afford to pay for a good wash
this hot weather. As it is, if an unhappy boy
ventures into the river, he is pounced upon by
the Police, and fined or sent to jail. Now
certainly the laws of decency should be en-
forced; but it is very hard upon the poor that
they have no means of bathing, and money could
not be better bestowed than in furnishing them
with conveniences for that purpose at the public
expence. It would promote the health of the
city; and as there is a connection betwixt moral
and physical purity, we believe that the public
morals would be improved by a little timely ex-
penditure on public baths, and wash-houses.

The *Evening Telegraph* complains that the
public Squares and Gardens are closed on Cath-
olic holidays, but are left open on Sundays.
Our contemporary goes on to say:—

"We have no desire to dictate to our Roman Cath-
olic brethren, either what they should believe, or
what they should practice, but they must learn that
the liberty they claim most proceed no further than
is consistent with the liberties of other people."

Though we offer no opinion as to the facts of

the case, we join heartily with the *Evening*
Telegraph in objecting to the practice, if it
exist, of closing the squares and gardens to the
public, either on Sundays or on any other holiday.
But we think that our contemporary jumps too
rashly to the conclusion that, if the facts be as
he represents them to be, the Catholic ecclesiastical
authorities are in some manner responsible.
The fault lies at the door of the civic authori-
ties; and we can assure our contemporary that
Catholics have no more desire to impose upon
their Protestant fellow-citizens any burdens with
respect to "Saints' Days" than they have the
intention to submit to the irksome restraints of
the Puritan Sabbath, which some fanatics would
had they the power, gladly impose upon us.

COMIC HISTORY.—We cannot but admire
the confidence that many Protestant writers
place in the unlimited ignorance, and credulity
of the mass of their readers. The *Witness* of
this City—though in this case the editor sins
perhaps more through ignorance than presump-
tion—is received as Gospel by hundreds and
thousands of simple Protestants, who from its col-
umns derive what knowledge they possess of
history, theology and the tenets of the Catholic
Church.

What kind of an instructor the *Witness* is on
these points, what sort of a guide its editor ar-
proves himself, may be fairly estimated from the
following which we clip from its columns of the
26th inst. The subject treated of is the death
of Charles IX. King of France, of whom the
writer says:—

"Charles IX., the twelfth King of the House of
Valois, ascended the throne at the age of ten, under
the regency of his mother, that terrible woman,
Catherine de Medici. His reign is one of the darkest
in the annals of France. He married Mary Stuart,
afterwards Queen of the Scots."

This is a fair specimen of the stuff with which
able Protestant editors regale their Protestant
readers, and of the intellectual training that the
latter receive. Can we wonder then at the in-
tensity of their prejudices against Catholicity
and their repugnance to the truth?

OBITUARY.—Just as we go to press we learn
with feelings of deep regret the death of the
Very Rev. Mr. Nelligan, V. G., Parish Priest
of St. Joseph la Beauce, for many years pastor
of St. Patrick's Church in this city. His in-
terment will take place at the Church of St.
Joseph la Beauce, on Friday next, at ten o'clock.
Quebec Mercury.

OBITUARY.—One of our oldest and most re-
spected Irishmen has been called to his last ac-
count. On Friday the 26th ult, what was mortal
of the late James McVey of Long Point, was
borne to the village church, followed by a large
procession of friends and many of the respectable
citizens of Montreal. After the Solemn High
Mass, and the Sacred and imposing ceremonies
of the Catholic Church had been terminated, we
had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing him
consigned to his last resting place, and of breath-
ing a prayer for the happy repose of his immortal
soul.

Mr. McVey was the son of a wealthy and very
respectable farmer, in the Townland of Knock-
nary, Parish of Aughaloo, County Tyrone, Ire-
land. Having married into a most respectable
family, by name Reid, in the neighborhood, he
desired to see "some thing more of the world"
and emigrated to this country soon after his
marriage, now many years ago, his long career
amongst us has been upright, honored, prosper-
ous. The last few years of his life was sad-
dened by the dotage of old age—but all that af-
fluence and filial affection could do was to soothe,
to calm, to render, as far as affection's hand
could, the last days of a dear father contented
and happy. His daughter, wife of Ed. Quinn,
Esq., of Long Point, with whom he resided,
her most respectable husband, and most amiable
and accomplished family all doted on the old
gentleman and vied with each other in anti-
cipating his slightest wishes. The deceased was
90 years of age. A large number of grand-
children, and a few great grandchildren followed
him to the grave.—*Requiescat in pace.*

CONVERSAZIONE IN AID OF ALGERIAN
ORPHAN ASYLUMS.—The conversazione given
by M. M. Les Abbes' Lemauff and Rion for
the benefit of the Arab Orphan Asylums in
Algeria took place last evening, and proved in
every respect most enjoyable. Any person who
attended simply as a matter of charity, and not
expecting much entertainment, if there were any
such, must have been very agreeably disappointed.

The evening opened with a spirited air excel-
lently performed by the College band. Mr.
l'Abbe Rion after an eloquent expression of gra-
titude to the Bishop, Clergy and people of Mont-
real for their cordial welcome and sympathy in
their work, gave a most interesting account of
the country, commencing with an historical
sketch, necessarily somewhat restricted, in which
he traced the history of the North of Africa
from the time of Hannibal and Jugurtha, to the
establishment of Christianity in the country, when
the African church sent into the world some of
the most brilliant doctors and divines, eminent
for learning and piety, such as St. Cyprien, St.
Athanasius, St. Augustin, and many others of
lesser note. Thence through the conquest of
the country by the Vandals, the destruction of

these invaders by Belisarius, Justinian's great
general, and the reconquest by the Vandals. The
speaker here introduced the Mahomet religion
and its founder Mahomet, whose teachings have
now complete away over the aboriginal popula-
tion of Algeria, showing how its tenets, particu-
larly those of polygamy, concubinage and divorce
at will, must degrade and brutalise the votaries
of that worship, and explaining how it was prin-
cipally owing to its sensuality that it had ob-
tained such an extended influence, and went on
to narrate the conquest of Mauritania by the
Turks and the settlement of these Provinces sub-
sequently by the Moors expelled from Spain.—
After relating the piratical history of the country
from that time to the beginning of this century,
he stated that up to the year 1830 all the na-
tions of Europe and the United States had sub-
mitted to pay black mail levied by this barbarous
people who even then religiously broke the
word with Christian nations. The Rev. Gen-
tleman narrated how an insult to the French
consul brought on a war which was undertaken
by Charles X., and terminated in the conquest
of Algeria by the French, a fitting adieu of the
Bourbon Dynasty to the throne of France. The
Rev. Abbe spoke fluently and eloquently, and
related many anecdotes most *apropos* and most
amusing, which much enlivened his discourse, and
gave several interesting and very surprising de-
tails of the state of the Christian victims to
Moorish piracy, and of the immense sums levied
by these robbers from the European states, and
the amount of treasure &c., seized by them.

The Rev. Mr. Lemauff dealt principally with
the state of the Church in Algeria and its reli-
gious institutions, giving many interesting facts
connected with the La Trappe Monastery,
which had rendered so much assistance to the
unfortunate victims of the late famine, and of the
actions of the first Bishop of Algeria, his obtain-
ing some of the relics of St. Augustin, solemnly
received in Algeria; his peaceable influence with
Abd-el-Kader, and his effecting an exchange of
prisoners of a most advantageous nature. Also,
the generous action of the present Emperor Na-
poleon III., who undertook all the debts which
the good Bishop had left behind, caused by his
excessive charity.

Mr. Rion then resumed his account of the
country, giving an account of the present state
of Algeria, its climate only prevented from being
perfect by the occasional sirocco, its extreme
fertility, producing tobacco, cotton, wines, and
many other articles in abundance; its population,
dwelling particularly upon the grounds of hope
they had of civilizing the tribes of the Mountain
Districts, who were industrious, rarely polyga-
mous, and still remembered that they had once
been Christians. He spoke much of difficulties
thrown in the way of any human single influence
on their part by the absolute Military power
being subservient to the commandants of each
District, whose interest it was to keep these un-
fortunate people degraded, and at variance with
the French rule, as an easy method of obtaining
military glory, so-called.

The Revd. gentleman drew a painful picture
of the Misrule arising from this state of things,
and the great difficulty of effecting any good,
where always thwarted by the Arab Government
departments, but stated that the matter would,
he hoped, be discussed before the Emperor
shortly by the Archbishop and Bishops on the
one side, and the heads of the departments on
the other, and they could not but believe, that
success would attend the cause of religion and
civilization.

The Very Rev. Mr. Lemauff then concluded
the entertainment with a few well chosen and
handsome remarks.

The hall was well filled, though not as well as
it should have been, where so much interesting
and useful information combined with amuse-
ments could be procured in the interests of such
an important work of charity as the establish-
ment of the Arab Orphan Asylums.

Much credit is due to the young amateurs
forming the College band for their valuable as-
sistance to the entertainments.

A CELEBRATION.—The Caughnawaga In-
dians, on the 24th June, celebrated the festival
of St. John the Baptist with strange formalities.
A procession headed by a stalwart chief bearing
a handsomely worked banner, and composed of
the *cure* and his acolytes with a large number of
squaws, Indians and parsons started from the
church at 4 o'clock. Slowly winding along the
river it passed upwards through the village, while
the squaws and Indians in alternate chorus,
chanted the service of their faith. The strange
dresses, the soft quaint singing of the women,
and the many evidences of peculiar customs that
on this holiday brought forth on every side, in-
vested the scene with great interest. Near to
the wharf, a lofty pine sapling had been erected.
Its trunk was stripped of branches save three
clumps at the upper extremity, which were
divided by ribbons of red paint, while around the
base a large quantity of wood had been piled.—
Near this point the galleries and roadways were
crowded with the braves, many of whom looked
as if they were about to start on the war-path,
as it was noticeable that fire-arms of every im-
aginable pattern had been brought into requisition.
The moment the procession arrived, the
bonfire was lighted. Two or three Indians
rapidly circled the tree, firing into the centre of
the flames, and then retired into the crowd.—
Then the topmost red band became a target, and
ball after ball was aimed at it, until the stem
was cut through, and the top branches fell into
the plain below. Then their attack was diverted
to the second ribbon of red, and, after much
firing, this part of the tree also gave way. The
third circled a diameter of at least three inches,
which proved to great for the bullets to master,
so it was left to undergo the on-set that half a
hundred young red-skins at once commenced
with stones. This ceremony of striking the top
from the tree is typical among the Indians of the
beheading of John the Baptist. Many of the
houses were decorated, and at one point a long
string of ornaments were stretched across the
street. These, upon closer inspection, proved
to be the gayer of the dresses and petticoats

that the Mine-ha-bas of that ward could produce. A general adjournment followed to the Lacrosse Grounds, where the day was closed with a great Lacrosse match.

We have the greatest pleasure in copying the following from the Ottawa Times:—

Recent letters from Rome contain interesting news of our young friend and fellow-citizen, Rev. J. L. O'Connor, Secretary to His lordship the B.C. Bishop of this diocese. The rev. gentleman is now absent from Ottawa over a year, having gone to Europe with a view of completing his professional studies in the venerable theological institutions of the Eternal City. Having spent a few months in preparation and presented himself for the usual tests of scholarship, he passed the ordeal amidst the compliments of the Roman theologians, and on the 24th day was ordained priest. On the following day, in the College of the Propaganda, Cardinal Barnabo, by special direction of the Pope, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In the early part of his trip our rev. friend visited many European countries, and contemplated a visit to the Holy Land, but has finally decided upon leaving Rome for Ireland and England about the first of July, and is expected home to the scene of his future labours in September next. To the Catholic reader, it will be interesting to know that the young priest's first mass was celebrated in the crypt of the Basilica, over the tomb of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles. On the 29th he gave benediction of the blessed sacrament to the Canadian Zouaves in the Papal service, thus signaling the presence so far from home of his compatriots. We have been precise in giving this notice of our rev. friend because we feel happy to record the scholastic success of an Ottawa student; and also because it gratifies us to know that a native of Ottawa, a member of one of our most respectable families, and a former member of the local press, has won such proud distinction.

LIGHT.—Two elegant lamps have been put up in front of the grand entrance to St. Patrick's Hall.

For fresh new seasons Teas go to the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, all Teas sent out are warranted—sold in Catties of 12, 15, 20, 25 lbs. Beware of pedlars and runners using our name or offering our Teas in small packages. Nothing less than a Cattie sold. See our prices and testimonials in another column.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—July, 1868.—Montreal, D. & J. Sadler & Co.:

The July number of this interesting periodical has come to hand, rich as usual in good things. We publish a list of the contents:—1. A Plea for Liberty of Conscience; 2. Benediction; 3. Nellie Neiterville; or, One of the Transplanted. Chapters 9, 10, 11; 4. Science and Faith, (conclusion); 5. St. Mary Magdalen. From the Latin of Petrarch; 6. Glimpses of Tuscany: 1. The Duomo; 7. The Condition and Prospects of Catholics in England; 8. Sketches and Drawings from the Abbe Lagrange's Life of St. Paula; 9. To the Count de Montalembert; 10. The Legend of Glastonbury; 11. The Sun; 12. An Italian Girl of our Day; 13. The Sanitary and Moral Condition of New York City; 14. Wild Flowers; 15. Faith and Poetry of the Bretons; 16. Sayings of the Fathers of the Desert; 17. New Publications, Skinner's Discussions in Theology—Palmer's Hints on the Formation of Religious Opinions—Northcote's Celebrated Sanctuaries of the Madonna—O'Kane's Notes on the Rubrics of the Roman Ritual—Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia for 1867—The Red Cross—Chaudron's New Fourth Reader—Imitation of Christ, Spiritual Combat, Treatise on Prayer—Irish Homes and Irish Hearts—Rossignol's Choice of a State of Life—Margaret: A Story of Life in a Prairie Home—Elinor Johnston.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—June, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James' Street, Montreal:

Hardly up to the mark is this month's number. Cornelius O'Dowd is positively stupid, and "Tim Griffin's Adventures" fortunately concluded, is no better. A new tale is commenced under the caption "Grace Owen's Engagement" which promises well. The following is a list of the articles:—1. Grace Owen's Engagements; 2. The Latest Lawgiver; Unlucky Tim Griffin; 4. The American Constitution, and the Impeachment of the President; 5. Letters from a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition; 6. Cornelius O'Dowd; 7. Dreams in the Irregulars; 8. George Eliot's Spanish Gypsy; Index.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.—The fourth and last detachment of Zouaves for the Pontifical service left here yesterday afternoon via New York and Havre for Rome. They arrived in this city on Wednesday morning, in time to take part in the procession of St. Jean Baptiste. They were dressed in blue clothes, bearing however a ribbon-scarf inscribed "Pontifical Zouaves of Canada. A me Dieu et va ton chemin." Yesterday morning they attended low mass at the church of Our Lady of Pity. The service was chanted by their almoner the Reverend Mr. Suzor. The church was crowded, and singing by the mus beautiful. Mr. Suzor, at the end of the mass, addressed the Zouaves very eloquently. At half past one the Zouaves proceeded to the Bishop's Palace to recite the Litany. The bishop addressed them briefly. They then went to the Station where a large and enthusiastic crowd awaited them. The train left at 3:30 the Zouaves being heartily cheered, and cheering in reply, and singing national songs. They were accompanied by Mr. Joseph Royal the indefatigable Secretary of the Central Committee.

The names are:—

DIocese of Montreal. Raymond Dosteur, Berthier; Arthur Champagne, Berthier; Charles Monro, Montreal; Ferd. Favreau, Montreal; Geo. Selanger, Montreal; Godfroy Demers, Ste. Genevieve de Montreal; A. Doudal Martin, Montreal; Ulric Pare, St. Vincent-de-paul; Arthur Lefebvre, St. Vincent-de-paul; Stanislas Benoit, St. Oyprien; Zoltique Allard; Chateauguay; Aristide

Champagne, Lamorais; E. Desormeau, St. Martin; F. X. Boileau, Ste. Therese; Joseph Alary, Ste. Anne des Plais; Jos. McGown, St. Roch de l'Abbatin; N. Mazerolle, St. Vincent-de-Paul; Ohs. Collin, Longueuil.

DIocese of Three Rivers. G. O. Prince, Nicolet; M. Dugay, Nicolet; J. B. Dostel, St. Paulin; Maxime Feron, St. Leon; L. A. Drolet, St. Narcisse; E. Noel de Tilly, Arthabaska; J. L. Priece, Laverin; Ohs. Lamontagne, St. Antoine, Riviere du Loup; Ferd. Bellemare, St. Antoine, Riviere du Loup; Ludger Gaudet, St. Christophe d'Arthabaska; Emery Bloutier, St. Norbert d'Arthabaska; Jos. Benoit, St. Andre d'Acton.

DIocese of St. Hyacinthe. Louis Blanchard, St. Hyacinthe; J. B. Girard, St. Aime; Arist. Lavallee, St. Aime; Jos. Francor, Sorel; Napoleon Gabana, Sherbrooke.

DIocese of Rimouski. Alph. Martin, Rimouski; Jos. Gagnier, Rimouski; Louis Pouliot, Rimouski; Aime St. Laurent, Rimouski.

DIocese of Ottawa. J. A. Martineau, Ottawa.

ARCH-DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. Geo. Fournier, St. Thomas de Montmagny; Ed. Walters, St. Augustin; E. Hardy, Quebec, Arthur Penne, Quebec; Calixte Gagnier, L'Anse-a-Gilles; Wm. Irvine, Ile Verte.

As almoners the Zouaves were accompanied by the Reverend Messrs. Suzor, Cure of St. Christophe d'Arthabaska; and Roy, of St. Norbert d'Arthabaska. This completes the work of the Canadian Committee, having sent forward one battalion or 250 men. These Zouaves have been sent from every diocese in Canada from Sandwich to Rimouski. The labour of the committee is not, however, yet accomplished, as they still watch over the distant Zouaves, forward them money, and give them every attention. The committee had to record one instance of devotion and pluck with regard to one of its last detachments of Zouaves, which merits chronicle from us. One Zouava came in from St. Vincent, reaching town on Tuesday at noon without a topper, hungry and footsore. He applied to be taken on the detachment, but it could not be done as he had not the necessary funds. The poor fellow, bound to see Rome before he died, started off on foot, walked to St. Vincent, stamped the parish, and returned yesterday at 1.00 worn out and jaded, but with \$60 which he had collected. Although this was considerably short, the enthusiastic young fellow, who ought to make a good soldier, was accepted and sent on his way rejoicing.

The committee received intelligence from Rome yesterday of the death by drowning while bathing of Mr. Leblanc, one of the Zouaves, and nephew of Mr. G. A. Leblanc of this city.

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.—HOW TO KEEP COOL.—AND AVOID A SUNSTROKE.—For several days past the weather has been excessively hot and we hear of many cases of sunstroke and also of Canadian cholera, so that a few hints may not be out of place here:—

- 1st. Never remain long in a state of inactivity under a hot sun.
2nd. Never stand in the sun after a quick walk.
3rd. Never eat immediately after exercise.
4th. Never eat rapidly when heated and perspiring.
5th. Never take a large quantity of iced drink at a time, especially after a full meal.
6th. Keep the bowels sufficiently open by mild aperients, and never neglect a diarrhoea.
But the best means of rendering the present hot season supportable, and of warding off all fevers and diseases incident to it, is to keep the body cool and the pores of the skin open by frequent bathing. The open bath is the best, where persons can obtain plenty of exercise and acquire the art of swimming, which if better known might be the means of saving many valuable lives, which are now lost for want of that simple knowledge. It is a great pity that we have not some public baths in this city; it would be a good means of preserving health and cleanliness. However, this desideratum is partially supplied by the floating bath at the canal basin, which is quite convenient and excellently got up, while the price is a mere trifle, and much credit is due Mr. Kilgallon for it. Every one should patronize it. A good swim in the morning refreshes for the whole day.

- RULES FOR BATHING.
1st. Bathe early in the morning. A cracker and a drink may be taken before bathing if desired.
2nd. Never bathe immediately after a full meal, nor when very much fatigued, or after long fasting.
3rd. Never remain in the water without exercise. If you don't know how to swim get some one to teach you.
4th. Rub your body with a coarse towel, so as to bring the blood to the surface.
5th. Never remain in more than twenty minutes at a time.
Do all this and you will live long and die happy.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—A great deal is said on this subject from time to time, and we have one fact relating to it to bring before the citizens. The writer had recently occasion to pass along the valley from Mountain street to Yerrilles street, and on the projected line of Albert. The condition of things is truly disgraceful. The pestilential matter of all sorts rotting there under the hot sun, is of a nature to generate disease, and calls for instant action. We believe it is impossible to find a remedy, except by constructing a drain along the line of Albert street as proposed, and it is very fortunate for the city that this can be readily done. The circumstances urgently require that no time should be lost by the City Council, in carrying out the proposed improvement, and so removing a most grievous and dangerous nuisance. We noticed with interest some proceedings of the Sanitary Association the other day with reference to setting apart some portion of the river where boys might bathe. If this could be done it would be desirable, as would also their other suggestion of providing within the city some cheap bath-houses. A lot of lads were hauled up and fined the other day for washing themselves in the river, in the hot weather, who could not afford to go to the floating bath, and, poor little fellows, we must say we felt sorry for them, and should not have been disposed to blame the police if, in this instance, they had slightly restrained their zeal for the public morals, and left the lads alone. These did not want to offend public decency. They only wanted to wash and cool themselves, and they had nowhere else under heaven except the river to go to.—Gazette.

FIRE.—Friday afternoon the firemen were called to extinguish a fire in the Grey Nunnery. The fire caught from a chimney in a large wooden building used as a laundry. More damage was done by water than fire.—Daily News 27th inst.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Between six and seven o'clock Friday evening a fire broke out in the Varnish Manufactory of Messrs. Jamieson, situated near the Wheel House, on the north side of the Canal. It appears one of the workmen was in the act of putting a barrel of rosin on a still, when suddenly it took fire, and in a moment the building was in flames. Its inflammable contents, consisting of turpentine, rosin, Canadian balsam, varnish, &c., of course rapidly ignited, leaving no hopes of saving any portion of the building. No alarm was sounded, until Chief Bertram—happening to be going up St. Joseph street—observed the dense smoke, and immediately gave one from box 25, Oshaboille square. The Brigade has been to the spot, guided by the smoke, which also attracted an immense number of people—probably five or six thousand—and in a few minutes a couple

of streams were put on, the water being forced, in abundance, from the Wheel House. It proved of little use, however, for the building and its entire contents were burned completely to the ground, leaving nothing but a few posts and two chimneys standing. It was fortunate the factory had no other buildings in its immediate vicinity, otherwise, owing to the heavy wind at the time, a very serious conflagration might have occurred. We are sorry to say Messrs. Jamieson will be heavy losers, as they had no insurance on either the building or stock.

RITUALISM.—We are now, it appears likely, to have an outbreak of the controversy in this Diocese. One of the Montreal Churches has been for some time noted for its ritualistic observances, and at the late meeting of the Diocesan Synod, a Clergyman of that Church made a very open declaration of his belief of the real presence in the Eucharist. This declaration has excited much attention among members of the Church of England, and the Rev. Mr. Oarmichael felt himself called upon to protest against it in a sermon preached at St. George's Church. We see that the subject has also found its way into the newspapers, and that it is alleged that explanations have been made to the Diocesan to the effect that the real presence in the elements which was asserted at the Synod was not a material, but a spiritual one and that the statement thus explained does not imply the Roman Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation against which the Church of England is supposed to protest by one of her articles. This distinction is of course far too subtle for newspaper criticism, even if the subject were otherwise appropriate. We can deal with it only as matter of current history and with reference to the probable effect of the controversy; and looking at it in that light, we cannot help coming to the conclusion from the manifestations we see around us, that those members of the Church of England who are most thoroughly Protestant, will be the least satisfied with the manner in which a doctrine that they have always conceived to be reproved by their Church is yet made to square with its teachings and articles.—Mont. Herald.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AS THE SUPREME HEAD OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH.—We recently noticed what we had not then seen—a despatch from the Duke of Buckingham to the Governor of the Cape Colony upon the subject of the Bishopric of Natal. The despatch is short, and sets forth that His Grace has heard of a design—entertained we believe among others by the Archbishop of Canterbury—to consecrate a new bishop, or a rival bishop in the place of Dr. Colenso. He says that he has heard of its design with great regret and sorrow, and directs the Governor to use all his 'legitimate influence' to prevent such a measure from being carried out. What the 'legitimate influence' of the Governor may be in such a case, we do not know. It may be supposed, perhaps, in a matter of conscience, to be merely persuasive, if the pursuits of a Governor can be held to fit him for that kind of argument. The Duke, however, means something more than this on his own behalf, whatever may be his intention as to the Governor, for he closes his letter by informing his subordinate that if any person holding any ecclesiastical appointment in the Colony shall venture to take any part in the consecration of a rival to Dr. Colenso, Her Majesty's Councilors will feel bound to advise the cancelling of that person's appointment. Considering that Courts of law have held that the Church of England in South Africa occupies only the same position as any other religious organization, and that it is incorporated by enactments of the Colonial Legislature all this seems to us to be a very remarkable exercise of Colonial office authority. Of late, however there have been so many novel exercises of that power, that perhaps we ought to feel no surprise at seeing the Secretary of State carry his decrees into the ecclesiastical field. Montreal Herald.

Commenting on the adverse vote in the British House of Commons, the Halifax Chronicle says: Will the Union last? We say no, for it is impossible for Canada or Great Britain to keep Nova Scotia in any position her people dislike. We are beside a great nation which would rejoice over any approach we made towards uniting ourselves with her. We have the coal and fish she wants. Our coast is the eastern outpost of America. She could lay her strong arm around and protect us against all aggression, were we to ask it. This we will not ask. We do not need annexation, though we do not shut our eyes to its benefits. We can see how it would make our trade spring up, and can laugh at the scarecrow of immediate taxation consequent thereon, held up before us, for if Canada could buy us up at eight cents a head per annum, the United States could give us five dollars and eight cents. However tempting the prospect, we will not now enter into it. As we have said, we do not want annexation; but the time may come when reflecting people will say, 'It is better to be the brethren of one people than the mere gradages of another. Our Legislature has a plain duty before it, and the one who shrinks from it may expect no mercy from the people. We have been wronged by fraud and force, and we will not suffer the wrong longer than we can help, and the Legislature must proclaim this fact to all who may concern and take such steps as, in the judgment of its members, are best adapted to free us from the yoke laid upon us. Whoever goes back from his work is a coward and a traitor; for though we have failed once there is yet a chance of our success.'

The Halifax Citizen is even less reticent: We shall not venture any comments until the receipt of letters from the delegates put us in possession of all the details connected with the debate, and with the position assumed by the House of Commons on the subject. If there are no explanations—if there is nothing to be told but the harsh and ungenerous refusal even to consider whether or not Nova Scotia has suffered wrong, as indicated by the telegram—then comment would be wholly superfluous—the brief telegram will tell its own story, and do its own work very effectually. For three years British statesmen have been evidently trying to wean off Great Britain's little daughter Nova Scotia from her attachment to the parent State. If the decision of Tuesday night was just what appears from the telegram, then it will have fully completed the weaning process; and with the publication of this news will disappear the last shred of respect and veneration existing in the Province towards the Old Empire with which she has so long been connected. The consequences of this treatment of Nova Scotia it is not for us to predict. For the present, we shall only say that they make a great mistake who suppose that the Province can be made satisfied with, or can be compelled to remain in, her present position, merely by the refusal of Great Britain to enquire whether or not that position is one that she ought to occupy, or if she was put into it by fair or unfair means.

A correspondent of the St. Oatharines Times states that on Wednesday last, a large picnic party came across the Suspension Bridge, and spent a part of the day on the Canadian side of the river. There were about 2,000 altogether, of whom about 700 were men. Some of the men wore green badges, and when registering their names on the book of the hotel, three of them had the temerity to add the word 'Fenian' to their signature. These three were immediately arrested.

LEGAL.—In the Superior Court on Saturday, Mr. Curran moved for a jury trial in the case of Flynn vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company. This is the last remaining case arising out of the unfortunate Beloit accident. Flynn's claim is for damage against the Company on account of the death of his son, who was acting as fireman on board of the train when the accident took place. The Court intimated that the trial could not be fixed before the September term.

THE FENIAN GENERAL.—It is stated that there was a common rumour in Buffalo on the 21st, that General O'Neill had bolted with the military chest. We, of course, know nothing of the truth.—Herald.

Le Canada has been informed that the Imperial Government has decided to demolish the useless fortifications of the City of Quebec, only retaining the present citadel, which is to be covered by a number of landforts. The works in question are obsolete.

GARNER COMMITTED.—The evidence in this matter was concluded on Friday and Garner committed for trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench, charged with shooting one Andrew Oullen with intent to murder. He will re-appear on Tuesday, when it is expected he will be admitted to bail.

Birth. At Brockville, on the 22nd ult., the wife of O. F. Fraser, Esq., Barrister, of a daughter.

Died. On the 26th ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Quinn, Long Point, Mr. James McVey, aged 88 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, June 30, 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$5, to \$5.50; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.50 to \$5.75 Super., No. 2 \$6.30 to \$6.40; Superfine nominal \$0.00; Fancy \$6.90 to \$7.00; Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3.25 to \$0.00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.20 to \$6.25. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.50 to \$0.00. Peas per 60 lbs.—90c. to 91c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 45c to 46c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1 10 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.55 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.93; Thirds, \$4.60 to 0.00.—First Pearls, \$0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$22.75 to \$23.00;—Prime Mess \$16.00; Prime, \$15.00 to \$00.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. June 30, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, s. d. a. d. 19 0 to 19 6 Oatmeal, do 16 0 to 17 0 Indian Meal, do 10 0 to 10 6 Barley, do, 4 6 to 5 0 Peas, do, 5 0 to 5 6 Oats, do, 3 3 to 3 4 Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 0 to 1 3 Do, salt do 0 10 to 1 0 Potatoes per bag 4 0 to 4 6 Onions, per minot, 7 6 to 10 0 Lard, per lb 0 7 to 0 8 Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 6 Pork, do 0 6 to 0 8 Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, per quarter 3 0 to 5 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 0 to 0 8 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10 Straw 5.00 to \$7.9c



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ABOVE CORPORATION will take place in the ST. PATRICKS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 6th inst. By Order, O. L. MOLLOY, Sec. Sac.

GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, IN GUILBAULT'S GARDENS, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th, 1868. TICKETS—25 CTS.

STREET DILOGUE.—Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D.—How did you manage it? Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Bafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Suits.

CANADA, CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU. No. 5643. The Eleventh Day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight. Present: The Honourable T. J. LORANGER, Judge. JEAN CAMILLE GAGNON, Esq., Advocate, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff.

vs. IGNACE MAHEU, Farmer, of the Parish of St. Aime, ADOLPHE GERMAIN, Esq., Advocate, of the Town of Sorel, MICHEL MATHIEU, Esq., Sheriff of the same place, in the District of Richelieu, Defendants.

IT is ordered by the Court on the motion of A. Gagnon, Esq., Advocate and Attorney for Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, Bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu, written upon the writ of summons issued in this cause, that Ignace Maheu, one of the defendants has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec and cannot be found in the District of Richelieu, that the said defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the city of Montreal called the True Witness, and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in the town of Sorel called Journal de Sorel, be notified to appear before this Court and answer to the demande of the said plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of said advertisement, and upon default of the said defendant to appear and answer to such demande within the period aforesaid, the plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default. By the Court, A. N. GOUIN, C.J.C. 2w-44 June 10, 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS TENDERS for the building of a Public Hall in Sherbrooke, will be received up to Saturday the twentieth instant. For particulars apply to Thomas Halpin, Mayor, St. Patrick Sherrington. S e r n on June 2nd 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1738. DAME EMILIE DESAUTELS, Plaintiff. vs. REMI PROVOST, Defendant. THE said Plaintiff has instituted before the said Court, an action, en separation de biens, against the said Defendant. MEDERIC LANCTOT, Attorney for Plaintiff. June 18, 1868. 1m-45

WANTED, At the ONTARIO FLOURING and GRIST MILLS Port Hope. A BOY to learn the Milling Business Testimonial of Character required. Address, Post paid to the Proprietors, PETER McTABB, Port Hope.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 and 1865. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of PIERRE GAGNON, of the city of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the Seventeenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under the said Act. PIERRE GAGNON. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORMIER. Montreal, May 12, 1868. 2m-41

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, of the City and District of Montreal, an Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Hugh McGill, by the undersigned his Attorneys, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at half-past ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Attorneys for said Hugh McGill. Montreal, 31st March, 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1145. NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, a Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband. J. C. LACOSTE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of STEPHEN J. LYMAN, of the City of Montreal, Druggist, carrying on business there as such, under the name of S. J. Lyman & Company, an Insolvent: The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. A. B. STEWART, Assignee. 2w-45 Montreal, 16th June, 1868.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, 54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal. PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half-past four each evening. TERMS MODERATE.

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMPITERS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., 675 CRAIG STREET, Two doors West of Bleury, MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF ELLEN MCGILL, a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada forty years ago, married a man by the name of Jeffers, and when last heard from, many years since, was residing with her husband in the city of Montreal. If she or her children communicate with her brother at Orangeville Ont. she or they will hear of something to her advantage. Any information respecting her thankfully received. EIL MCGILL. Orangeville, Ont., May, 1868.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE ROMAN CATHOLIC Separate SCHOOL of Belleville, a FIRST CLASS Male Teacher—a Norma. School Teacher preferred. Application, stating references &c., to be made up to the 1st proximo to the undersigned. P. P. LYNCH, Sec. Board of R. O. S. S. Trustees. Belleville, Ont., June 11th, 1868.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of His Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of Instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 3.—The *Patre* of this evening says that the Emperor is slightly indisposed.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, however, announces that a Cabinet Council was held to-day, under the presidency of the Emperor.

PARIS, June 9.—In presenting his credentials to the Emperor yesterday, Count Stockenberg the newly appointed Russian Ambassador said, 'I shall only be obeying the express wish of my sovereign in devoting all my solicitude towards maintaining the relations of friendship existing between France and Russia, based as they are upon the mutual interests which both nations have at heart to see developed.'

The Emperor Napoleon has already signified his assent to the proposal of Russia, tending to prohibit the use of explosive missiles by armies in time of war.

The Paris *Avenir National* of June 4th says:—

For several days past a sensation article of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the organ of the Federal party, has been much discussed.

The contemptuous and mocking tone of this article has been noticed by everybody; but it seems to us that the political lesson it contains has not been sufficiently recognised.

In our opinion, we have only to re-read it with attention to understand what are the reasons which excite in Europe so much distrust of French policy.

A correspondent says:—'A camp has been formed in the Vincennes. New inventions in warfare are being tried in it, and they ought to attract the attention of our own and other Governments.'

We are still unshaken in our belief that the French Government will not venture upon a quarrel in which it would certainly enlist no one's sympathies.

of hostilities between France and Prussia will vanish in time as thoroughly as every fear of a warlike outbreak between France and England has vanished.

There is to be a new French Loan of four hundred and forty millions of francs. Whatever other praises may be fairly bestowed on French Imperialism, it is hardly possible even for its most enthusiastic supporters to describe it as a cheap Government.

Certain journals, published at Luxemburg, have for some time past become the organs of wishes said to exist in the Grand Duchy for annexation to France.

The *France* states that according to advice from Luxemburg manifestations had taken place in various points of the Grand Duchy in favour of annexation to France.

I, who speak to you, when I went to the Ministry of the Interior to discover the probable fate of my application for an authorization to start the *Lanterne* was accused by the superior employe who received me of being a declared enemy of the existing state of things.

The Italian Government announces to its representatives in other countries that in the event of a war between France and Prussia, Italy will remain neutral.

The *Turin Gazette* says:—'M. Capra, King's Procurator to the provincial tribunal of Ravenna, was assassinated on the night of the 1st as he was leaving the theatre.'

On the occasion of the delivery of this allocution in consistory, the Pope also announced that he had granted a general pardon and amnesty to those who invaded the States of the Church last year with a few specified exceptions.

The Cardinal does not doubt that this assurance will give to no one greater pleasure than to the illustrious soldier himself who made the statement through inadvertence.

not only the mother, the *magna parva* of the Celtic race, but also the eldest daughter of the Church, the Marshal will maintain the sacred rights of the faith, and the liberty of a religion for which his ancestors shed their blood in the land of suffering and of martyrdom.

It is reported from Paris that Lamartine has lost his mental faculties, and that his death is daily expected.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, June 3.—The Federal Council have officially denied report that many Poles had lately proceeded hence to Galicia, furnished with Austrian passports.

BELGIUM.

The recent Belgian elections took place in the five provinces of Antwerp, Brabant, West Flanders, Luxembourg and Namur. The clerical party, as opposed to the Ministerial party, lost one candidate in each of the following towns: Nivelles, Furnes, Ypres and Bastogne.

ITALY.

PISDMONT.—Florence June 8.—To-day the Chamber of the Deputies discussed the Income-tax Bill, and approved the augmentation by one-tenth of the inland and property taxes.

FLORENCE, June 9.—The Chamber of Deputies reported in to-day's sitting the amendment of Count Cambrey-Digny, the Minister of Finance on Article 4 of the Income tax Bill.

The Italian Government announces to its representatives in other countries that in the event of a war between France and Prussia, Italy will remain neutral.

The Italian journals contain accounts of a serious disturbance at Udine. A funeral ceremony was to take place in honor of Crivich, a patriot shot by the Austrians in 1849, and whose remains were to be brought to the town; but as there existed some doubts as to the identity of the coffin exhumed, the municipal authorities had refused to take part in the proceedings.

Rome.—June 23.—A Consistory was held yesterday, at which many new Bishops were appointed. The Holy Father delivered two separate allocutions in the Consistory, one concerning the Papal Bull calling a general council of the Roman Catholic Church, and the other on the present state of religion in the empire of Austria.

The Canadian *Zouaves* in Rome.—We translate the following extracts from a letter which Sergeant Taillefer, of the Pontifical Zouaves, has addressed to the editor of *Le Nouveau Monde*:

Three men are detailed to do the fatigue work of the kitchen and to wash our bowls. As water is rather scarce near the barracks, the whole 216 of these are passed through one water, in a tin dish about eighteen inches in diameter, and they afterwards receive a light rubbing from a rather dilapidated cloth.

things generally. Before retreat, at 3 p.m. and 9 a.m., everybody needs something to eat, and those who have money to spend in the indulgence of their appetites are to be envied.

'And the smokers! What economy do they display! You gentlemen, lovers of tobacco, what a prodigal set of people you are. Come, as we have done, to Rome. Stop here for three months, and I answer for it that you will burn your monstache with your cigar before putting it out, and even then the end will be dried to charge your pipe with. By this means three cigars will give a pipe-full.'

The Vienna correspondent of the *Fall Mall Gazette* writing on the 3rd inst., says:—'The doubts which had been raised by some suspicious politicians here as to the intentions of the Government have now been finally dispelled by the ratification by the Emperor of the new laws, which have set aside the Concordat so far as it relates to marriages and education.'

AUSTRIA.

The text of the Papal allocution on the state of religion in Austria has been received here. The Pope declares that the Concordat should have been regarded by Austria as perpetual in effect, and warns all persons who approve of the laws recently passed by the Reichsrath concerning the press, religious toleration, civil marriage, and public education, to beware of the pains and penalties attached to violations of the sacred rights of the Church.

OUTNUMBERING THE 'NATIVES'—Population of American Cities.—Strength of the 'Foreign Element.'—The *New York Times* says:—'A census just taken of the city of Chicago indicates the population as consisting of 98,964 Americans, 92,433 Germans, 45,543 Irish, 10,520 English and Scotch, 10,992 Scandinavians, 9,144 persons of other nationalities.'

At the time of the last census they were twice as numerous as in Chicago; but we feel sure they have not had anything like a corresponding increase since that time. Many people suppose that the foreign-born element is predominant in New York. It was not so, however, at the time of the last national census, and we do not believe it is so at the present day.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, June 14th, 1867. 12m

AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN TESTIMONIAL

Hartman's Corners, Aurora, C.W., July 7, 1864.

Gentlemen,—This is to certify that my son William has been troubled with Scrofula for nine years, and has been under the treatment of a number of physicians, (at great expense to myself) but received no benefit thereby.

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

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained.

Huge cargoes of Rum are lying in Boston, according to Senator Sumner, awaiting shipment to Africa. This is the way Massachusetts deals with savage nations, taking their gold for shiploads of rum, and now and then sending them a batch of Bibles as an antidote.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untriflingly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. June, 1868. 2m

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.'

I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches'

Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, New York. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

Rev. A. O. Eccleston, New York. 'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing.—They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. 'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.'

Henry Wilkes, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box June, 1868. 2m

RACKED AND CONTORTED BY PAIN.

No disease is more agonizing than Rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a case which, for thirty years, had baffled the Faculty, has, it appears, been completely cured.

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

A PROVERB ILLUSTRATED.—Sancho Panza's maxim, that 'you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear,' is well illustrated by the futile attempts to get up acceptable perfumes on the cheap plan.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives.

LOWER CANADA } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. N. 1680. DAME JOSEPHINE DARTOIS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN J. REEVES, Merchant Tailor, of the same place, Plaintiff.

vs. The said JOHN J. REEVES, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Plaintiff has, this day, instituted against the said Defendant, an action en separation de biens, returnable on the second of July next, before the said Court.

S. RIVARD, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 2nd June, 1868. 1m-44

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station), SHERBROOKE O.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

SARFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C., No. 50 Little St. James Street.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B.

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st June, the Steamers of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:—

Office of the RICHELIEU Co., 203 Commission Street, Montreal, June 1st, 1868.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUFORT, CORNWALL, PRESOTT, BROCKVILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This magnificent line, composed of the following first class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz:—

Table with columns: Ship Name, Captain, Destination, Day.

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Railroads for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth, Arnprior, &c. at Toronto and Hamilton, with the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Oshawa, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, S. Pauls, &c., and with the steamer 'City of Toronto' for Niagara, Lawiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats. Through rates over the Great Western Railway given.

Through Tickets with any information may be obtained from D. McLean, at the Hotels, Robert McEwen, at the Freight Office Canal Basin; and at the Office, 73 Great St. James Street.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canada, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to JONES & CO., Troy, N. Y.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY-MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

STORE KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS should buy their Teas for cash from the importers direct.

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one-half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company, in directing the attention of Farmers, Hotel-keepers, Country Stores, and the numerous consumers of their Teas, have pleasure in informing them that they have recently imported a large quantity of fine, fresh and fragrant new season Teas, which have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them, and which will be sold at the smallest possible profits, saving to the consumers 15c to 20c per lb.

BLACK TEA—English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c, 60c, and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do., 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do., 60c; Very Fine do. do., 75c; Japan, good, 50c, 55c; Fine, 60c; Very Fine, 65c; Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA.—Twankey, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and very choice, \$1.00; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do., \$1.00.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Manager Canadian Express Company. RUSSELL HOTEL, Quebec, January 7, 1868.—Montreal Tea Company:—Gentlemen,—The six chests of Tea forwarded some time since arrived in good order. The quality is pure and excellent, and prices cheap.

WILLIS RUSSELL. Windsor, 1st April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company:—Gentlemen,—The three boxes of young Hyson Tea, at 60c per lb., that I and my friends purchased from you, is very good indeed.

ALEX. ENGLISH. Hancock, March 16, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company:—The Teas filling my last order have reached me safely, and prove satisfactory; and I would confidently recommend all consumers who appreciate a really good article, as well as a saving of 15 to 20 per cent., to buy their Teas from the Montreal Tea Company.—I am, gentlemen, yours, &c., CHAS. HUDSON.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hart's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, 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 before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative.



For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Stomachic, Biliousness, Constipation, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Etc. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the action or remove the obstruction which causes it.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints.

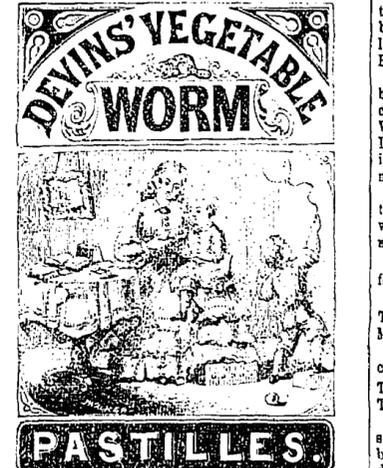
WINDSOR, 1st April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company:—Gentlemen,—The three boxes of young Hyson Tea, at 60c per lb., that I and my friends purchased from you, is very good indeed.

General Agents for Lower Canada. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, April 24th, 1868.

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MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS.



They are PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

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J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER. I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Heaviest.

CHAIN STITCH MACHINES The Machines I Manufacture make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides which will not Rip nor Ravel.

I WARRANT all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other maker in the Dominion, while my prices are less.

Particular Notice. The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of active persons in all parts of the Dominion, to act as Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MACHINES.

SEN FOR PRICE LISTS, CIRCULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF MACHINES. PEGGING MACHINES AND BOOT AND SHOE MACHINERY REPAIRED AT THE FACTORY, 48 NAZARETH STREET.

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STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened up a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warranted from the best makers in Canada.

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THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Recently Published, in a neat and attractive style, suitable for Framing—

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A. DUMOUHEL

Secretary

Montreal, May 21st 1868.

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The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

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The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

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THE BEST PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

- Are you afflicted with Boils? Purify the Blood. Have you Ringworm or Tetter? Purify the Blood. Have you an Abscess or Ulcer? Purify the Blood. Have you an Old Sore or Tumor? Purify the Blood. Have you Scrofula or King's Evil? Purify the Blood. Are you a martyr to Salt Rheum? Purify the Blood. Are you annoyed with Foul Eruptions? Purify the Blood. Have you Syphilis or Venereal Disease? Purify the Blood. Are you suffering with Fever and Ague? Purify the Blood. Are you troubled with White Swellings? Purify the Blood. Are you the victim of the excessive use of Calomel? Purify the Blood.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY SURE AND SAFE

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IT NEVER FAILS!

CONTAINS NO MINERAL, And is safe for Infants and Delicate Persons.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle.

Devis & Bolton, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lyman, Clare & Co., Druggists.

Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. May, 1868.

PREMIUMS FOR 1868.

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JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W.

Collection in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA.

A Large Supply of Ladies', Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses'

READY-MADE WORK

Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure. Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

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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 of 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 Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

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

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on 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..... 7.00 " For Boarders..... 15.00 " Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

HEARSE! COFFINS!

NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves, Crapes, &c.

HEARSE for Hire or Sale. M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves have henceforward nothing to do with Hearses, having sold them all.

M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. XAVIER CUSSON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 6m.

April 4, 1867.



HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM. It restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation. It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority.

The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them. Purchase the original: it has never yet been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Prop's. Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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[Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other Improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circular. Address

R. A. C. R. MEESELY, West Troy, N. Y.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL,

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$5.00 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

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

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

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:—

200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 200,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1/2 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; 1 Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BENARD,

19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867. 12m

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH.

J. LANE & CO., St. Roch, Quebec.

Nov. 9, 1865.

WRIGHT & BROGAN,

NOTARIES,

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JOHN WILSON & CO.,

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

Table with columns for Train Name, Destination, and Time. Includes sections for GOING WEST, GOING SOUTH AND EAST, and BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 7.15 A.M., and 3.15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M., and 1.30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and 7.45 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth.

The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.'s Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1.15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West.

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6.20 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omamee and Lindsay.

Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a.m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omamee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

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IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 457, St Paul Street,

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Nov 8, 1866.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.



FOR THE

HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

Debility,

Headache,

Nervousness,

Fainting Turns,

and the ordinary forms of Hysteria,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and gums and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosininess and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors, LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

Devis & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by—Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell; Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, H R Gray, J. Goulon, R. S. Latham.

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BRISTOL'S

SUGAR-COATED PILLS



Purely Vegetable.

The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among those medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and Drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as

- Piles, Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Habitual Constiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, And all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial.

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