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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869.

No. 49.

THE MYSTERY OF THE BLOODY HAND.

AN ORIGINAL STORY.

(From the Universe.)

(Concluded.)

'Robert,' I said, 'it has gone over a gate - we must go too! Where are we?' 'He answered, in a tone of the deepest horror - 'Miss Dorothy! Think what you are doing, and let us turn back while we can! You've had some affliction; but it's an awful thing to bring an innocent man to trouble!'

has a lodging close by the prison: I have the address. At eight o'clock to-morrow the king himself could not undo this injustice. We have, let me see, how many hours?' 'It is twenty minutes to twelve.'

doctor, and come quickly. Let us do something. We have very little time; and he must be saved.' 'I believe I was unreasonable; I feared that I delayed them some minutes before good Dr. Penn could persuade me that I should only be a hindrance, that he would do everything that was possible, and could do so much better with no one but Robert.'

ditch. On hearing of the finding of the body, and of poor George's position, he determined to carve it out, with what almost fatal success we have seen. He dared not then sell the ring, and so buried it in his barn.

On approaching his landlord, Claude Morvan took off his hat, and Pierre politely imitated him. Royer remained seated without even touching his hat.

THE HOLLOW ROCK.

(Translated from the French of Emile Souvestre for the Catholic Mirror.)

BY MISS L. . . .

Near the coast of Brest, towards the extremity of the promontory called the Peninsula of Keleru, may be seen a hamlet snugly nestled in a grove of birch, elm and ash trees; it is Roscanvel, and its belfry, towering above all surrounding objects, is hailed as a cheerful beacon by the weary traveller in the distance.

'I will look every place,' replied Morvan. 'And you won't find it,' added the old tavern-keeper; 'you know as well as I do that this is the dull season. There are more hands than work. And besides, you owe me three months rent.'

debt without touching your purse, and you refuse it, and why? Let us see, you little scamp, what reason have you to give? 'I like to eat when I'm hungry, and no one at the manor would give me a piece of bread.'

lime-burner, and at Rosecarvel as a brick-maker, he was incapable of taking charge of a boat, of guiding a plough, or driving a team of horses; consequently, it would be difficult for him to find employment in a country where navigation and agriculture were the principal, almost the only occupations followed.

can afford to despise the muddy evangelism of Exeter Hall; we are not without sympathy for the excited and feverish intellect of the Orangemen; and we can pardon the historical ruminations of well-beneficed prejudice. But when the defenders of the Church Establishment have run their course, it may not be so easy for us to recover the portion of national reputation their vagaries may have lost to us, or for human nature to forget how very miserable creatures some of us are, and how very contemptible the proudest of us may make ourselves.

Stonestown, on the security of the Barial Board rate of 2d in the £1. The land and money having been procured, the Commissioners and the Barial Committee advertised for tenders, and Mr. Sweeney, of Orinikil, was declared, contractor at 370l for enclosing the cemetery, erecting entrance gates and lodge. The works were carried on under the superintendence of Mr. James Kennedy, C. E., and lately were delivered up to the Barial Board Committee.

chief object of which is to promote and foster Irish manufactures of every description, and it is an admitted fact that no country, not even our famous neighbors of France, can produce anything better than what can be produced in Ireland, particularly textile fabrics. For instance, in no country can be found anything to compete with the beauty and excellence of Irish poplin and tannet, which is admired all the world over.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.—An example worthy of imitation.—We observe by a contemporary that on Friday last the 11th, C. Redmond, Esq., Mayor, was unanimously elected Alderman of the South Ward, Waterford, in room of the late Alderman Lawler, who, at his death, last week, left much of his property to charitable institutions in that city.

DEATH OF MR. HAYES, S.I.—A great number of the people of Drooncollogher, were struck with consternation when they learnt that from their midst was taken, by the cold hand of death, the true friend, the versatile and intelligent gentleman, and the agreeable companion—Mr. D. Hayes, late Sub-Inspector, R.I.C. Mr. Hayes possessed the enviable art of attaching to him every one who appreciated a kind heart and gentlemanlike disposition.—Cork Examiner.

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THE 'DEFENDERS' AND 'DISSENT.'

The efforts of the defenders of the Church Establishment have not been characterized by extraordinary originality or power. They have produced nothing strikingly new in argument, and they have made little addition to eloquence except in the department of vituperation. Arguments which were refuted in the days of our grandfathers, and weighty only with the venerable dust of antiquity, have been paraded over and over again before the eyes of the world with every circumstance of complacency and importance.

CONGRÉGATION.—The Most Rev. Dr. Powers, Catholic Bishop of Kildare, consecrated the New Cemetery on Wednesday, the 9th.

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FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR TOOMEA.

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CARDINAL COLLEN ON IRISH MANUFACTURES.

CARDINAL COLLEN ON IRISH MANUFACTURES.—There is in Dublin an association composed of members of all the skilled laborers or artisans in the city, the

CRIME IN IRELAND.—A return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, showing the murders, attempted murders, crimes of personal violence, and threatening letters sent, which have been officially reported in Dublin from the date of the last assizes in Ireland up to the 12th of April, has been published.

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THE JULY ANNIVERSARIES.—The Globe says that Mr. Johnston, the Orange leader has addressed a letter to his friends urging the Orangemen to make demonstrations on the 12th of July all over the North not defiantly but in order to show that they will support their liberties. He recommended them to speak firmly but calmly.

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ORANGE DRUMMING AT GREENCASTLE.—The political music, for drumming having set in with the advent of Summer, a visit was made on Saturday evening last by a "sound and fury" party to the quiet village of Greencastle. The police tried to dissuade the musicians from practicing to the annoyance of the inhabitants, but without avail; and they contented themselves afterwards with taking names, with a view to having the "musicians" brought before the magistrates.—[Ulster Examiner.]

MURDEROUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a very deplorable accident occurred, by which a young gentleman, named Mr. Richard Fennessy, son of one of our most respectable citizens, E. Fennessy, Esq. seed merchant met with a sudden death. The deceased was only 15 years of age and was with a young friend named Moss, in the nursery, John's Hill, and had a gun in his hand, loaded with shot. The stock of the gun was resting on the ground and the muzzle pointed towards his head when he remarked placing his right foot on the hammer of the lock and slightly raising it, "I suppose if I took away my foot and let this go it would blow my head off and the words were hardly spoken when his foot slipped a little and the hammer fell exploding the percussion cap the contents of the gun were discharged against his forehead and the upper portion of the skull was blown away, causing instantaneous death. An inquest was held the same evening and a verdict of accidental death returned. Their fellow citizens deeply sympathize with the family in their affliction.—[Waterford Citizen.]

SEVERE ASSAULT ON THE POLICE IN CORK.—Last evening a man named Horgan went on to Sub-Constable Hudson, at the time on duty in Shannon-street, and it is asserted without having received any provocation whatever, struck the policeman a violent blow with his fist. Hudson obtained the assistance of Sub-Constable Flynn and Nolan, with whom he proceeded to take the assailant into custody. A crowd, attracted by the resistance of the prisoner, soon collected, and some among them endeavored to prevent the police effecting their purpose. Nolan and Hudson held the prisoner, while Horgan faced the crowd in this manner the constables were slowly bringing Horgan along, when a civilian came up and asked Horgan to give prisoner to his care, promising to see him home. To this Horgan agreed, and thereupon the man went towards the prisoner as if to induce him to come away quietly, but instead of addressing him at all, the friendly stranger twisting his leg round the heels of Sub-Constable Nolan, tripped over that officer. The unknown did not, however, succeed in rescuing the prisoner, but finding his object defeated, made his escape in the crowd and has not since been met with. Sub-Constable Nolan regained his feet, and the three policemen, still holding their prisoner, attempted to force their way towards the bridge, but the crowd, which had been up to this time increasing, and was now a dense and angry mass, commenced to throw stones and assumed so threatening an appearance that the police were obliged to take their prisoner under shelter at the Shannon-street station. The people now attacked the barracks, taunting, pelting the door with stones and smashing some panes of glass in the windows. A strong party of police, however, left the station with the prisoner in escort, and walking unmolested through the crowd, lodged Horgan in bridewell. The police appear to have acted with great prudence and forbearance.—[Examiner.]

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.—Yesterday morning, says a correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Castlebar, on June 12, intelligence reached this town that a rather serious disturbance had occurred near Ballinrobe, in consequence of which twenty of the constabulary stationed here, under the command of Joseph Hume, Esq., S. I., left on two long cars for that place during the day some extraordinary reports were circulated as to the cause which led to the disturbance, it being even generally reported that Mr. Proudfoot, agent for the Port Royal estates, had been shot, but nothing satisfactory could be ascertained until the arrival of the police this morning, when the following facts became known. It appeared that on Thursday, while a man, named Tunbridge, was proceeding to Lough Mask to serve notices on tenants in the part of it belonging to Lord Erne, he was attacked with stones and sticks by a number of the tenants when about a-half mile from the residence of Mr. James Rutledge, by which he sustained very serious injuries. He was out in two places on the head, and he had a severe wound on the left jaw, and also on his left arm. With difficulty he escaped from more severe injuries at his hands. He reached home as best he could, and was completely covered with blood, and in an exhausted state. The doctor has not yet pronounced him out of danger. Immediately on the arrival in Ballinrobe of the police force from this town, they, in company with the police of Ballinrobe, under G. Abbot, Esq., S. I., proceeded to escort a brother of the deceased man to Lough Mask to serve the notices. When the constabulary approached Lough Mask a man was seen to lift a stone and attempt to throw it at the police, but he was immediately arrested without doing any harm. After the notices were served he was discharged from custody. I have learned that one of the party who committed the assault on Tunbridge has been arrested, and is at present in custody in the Ballinrobe Bridewell. This affair has created considerable excitement in the public mind, owing to the hitherto quiet and peaceable aspect of this country.

At a private investigation, held before J. Swift, Esq., A. Conolly, Esq., and Captain Talbot, R.M., the two men, named Murray (father and son), arrested on the information of Mrs. Brown, were reported in the "Daily Express" as parties concerned in the assassination of the late Mr. Anketell, were again remanded for further examination. Other evidence besides that of Mrs. Brown has turned up, and strong hopes are entertained that ultimately the perpetrators of this deed of blood will be made amenable to justice. Carberry, arrested by Constable Stewart in the house in Mullingar, and in the room where the Ribbon documents were found on the table, also reported in the "Daily Express" was liberated on procuring solvent bail, which two householders at once entered into.—[Express.]

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.—Henceforth the practical question must be what changes can be made in the Bill in Committee. The anomaly which the Duke of Devonshire rightly said ought rather to be characterized as a scandal on the Parliament and Government of the country which maintained it so long in defiance of the great majority of the Irish people will cease with the present Session. Disestablishment, total, complete, and immediate, is foredoomed. The extent and mode of disendowment remain to be settled. We may well defer examining the points which may be raised until they become practical questions in Committee; but it is obvious there are some modifications which are not merely capable of discussion, but admissible, in the scheme of the Bill. We have always treated the limit of 1600, fixed as the date from which private endowments may be recognized, as a whimsical choice, justified by no circumstance in the ecclesiastical history of Ireland, and it was not much to the credit of the majority of the House of Commons that so few were found ready to support Mr. Chaplin's Amendment. Lord Salisbury suggested that 1600 was fixed upon in the interest of the private endowments of the Roman Catholics, but this explanation seems too far-fetched to be accepted. Another point was touched upon by the Duke of Cleveland, who avowed himself in favor of relinquishing the glebe-houses (reluctantly to the Protestant clergy, but he coupled it with a declaration that he thought similar residences should be provided for the Roman Catholic priests. But this and other questions may be left to the future, and we are content that they should be ruled by Lord Salisbury's canon of Disendowment so far as it is necessary to complete Disestablishment, if it be also borne in mind that a scheme of Disendowment which left the Disestablished Church in the

possession of all the material benefits of Establishment would be a stultification of Parliament and the people.—[Times.]

A CLOSE SARGO.—Affairs are taking a serious turn in the south. For reasons as yet unexplained and even undivulged the police are taking exceptional proceedings with regard to the safety of Cork. That city if not recognized as the headquarters has been always suspected here of being the hot-bed of the Fenian conspiracy. Every steamer that arrives at Queenstown is boarded by the constabulary. A gentleman who for various reasons was obliged to travel to the south by steamer from London tells me that the conduct of the police on the arrival of the ship at Cove was indefensible, and, want on to say, abominable. He was turned out of his berth at four in the morning his trunk to be had three—were broken open, as he could not immediately deliver up the keys. Finding nothing suspicious in his luggage the police next proceeded to test up the boardings of the cove in which he slept. These were smashed and broken into "official" splinters to the consternation of Captain R. who at once entered a protest against this proceeding. Whilst this ruffianism was being enacted in the state cabin a more painful scene was taking place in the steerage. Three women exhausted by the sickness and fatigues of the passage were dragged from their beds by the Royal Irish and compelled to stand shivering in their night-dresses whilst their poor beds and if possible their poorer luggage underwent examination. The children doubly miserable from cold and fright screamed at the top of their voices; but nevertheless the investigation was vigorously proceeded with. Not a rifle, not a revolver, not a damnable document was found in or outside the possession of anyone on board. Suppose this inglorious outrage had taken place in Spain or in France how would the leaders of enlightened opinion in London and the provinces speak of it? Should we not be told in the most elegant English that Catholicism, qua Catholicism, had no genius for government and that such a piece of blackguardism was a newly exhausted fossil from the barbedowns of the middle ages? Don't forget however that this occurred in Ireland, in the year 1869, whilst Dr. Cumming is absorbed in the study of the theological dialectics, and Lord John Manners is attempting to instruct the Queen in an original minuet to the tune of "No Popery."—[Dublin Correspondence of the Catholic World.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Commons today the Telegraph Purchase bill was read a first time.

The House of Lords to-night took up the Irish Church bill at clause 68.

Lord Cairns moved as an amendment to postpone the question of the disposal of the surplus, because much time must elapse for its realization, and be objected to its application to relieve others from legal obligations.

Earl Granville condemned the amendment. It would, if adopted, have the effect to verify the prophesies that the bill would give no satisfaction.

The Duke of Cleveland regretted the failure of the proposition for concurrent endowment. He urged that the surplus funds be held until parliament should be more fully able to decide in regard to its application.

The Duke of Argyll supported the original clause. Marquis of Salisbury protested against reckless conduct shown in throwing away a large fund. He ridiculed the declarations of members of the Government, that though individually in favour of concurrent endowment under the present circumstances they deemed it impossible. It was lamentable to see Her Majesty's Ministers sacrifice not only their own convictions, but considerations of the highest policy and statesmanship at the bidding of the liberation Society.

The Earl of Kimberley urged the Lords to be content with the amendments made, and not forfeit them by rendering it impossible for the House of Commons to accept the bill as amended.

After a protracted debate the House divided. Lord Cairns motion to postpone was adopted by a vote of 160 against 90.

The clauses of the bill which had previously passed over were then considered and agreed to with the same verbal alterations. The preamble of the bill was also amended, to make it agree with the alteration made in clause 68. The bill then passed the Committee.

LONDON, July 7.—The Times commenting on last night's debate says by their last act, the House of Lords has completed the transformation of the Ministerial scheme. They have refused by a majority of seventy to approve the clause appropriating the surplus fund of the church, and have preferred to reserve the question for future consideration. The meaning of this vote is not obscure, the Duke of Argyll condemned it, by anticipation as an attempt to reverse the vote by which the Duke of Cleveland's amendment, proposing concurrent endowment, was rejected, and although we agree with the Marquis of Salisbury that Lord Cairns can scarcely have provision for the residences of Catholic priests at heart, we must acknowledge the justice of the Duke of Argyll's general conclusion, that the vote unquestionably reverses in spirit if not in form the decision against the Duke of Cleveland's scheme.

The Times believes the country is ready and willing to support the grant for ecclesiastical residences to the Catholics and Presbyterians. If an opportunity to make it is rejected, it will be because the governing powers, being unable to rise above the catch-words of party, dare not look openly and courageously at the truth.

LONDON, July 7.—General Sir James York Scarlett has been made Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Lord Monck, Knight of the Star in India.

The Telegraph Purchase bill, now before the House of Commons, proposes to raise £7,000,000 in bonds for the purchase of the lines, and to make the service a monopoly, to go into existence on the 1st of January 1870.

LONDON, July 7.—The Daily News [Liberal] has an editorial to-day on the proceedings in the House of Lords last evening. The writer says that the Irish Church Bill will leave the Lords with a very different character than that with which it entered, and much less acceptable to the country. It will be quite impossible for the House of Commons to accept the amendments made by the Peers, and it will be their duty to restore the bill in its original form. The Lords have done their best to spoil the measure they prudently abstained from rejecting, and the Commons must transform the deformed.

RESIGNATION OF LORD NAPIER.—The Daily Telegraph says the authorities in this country have received from Lord Napier of Magdala the resignation of his post as commander-in-chief at Bombay; and Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Augustus Spencer, K. C. B., has been nominated to the chief command of the Presidency.

In the House of Lords, Baron Westbury gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church Bill, granting out of the present revenues two millions sterling to the Catholics, one million to the Presbyterians, and the balance to the Irish Church.

A telegraph cable has been successfully laid between Peterhead, Scotland, and the coast of Norway.

A few days ago, a Liverpool police-officer, named John Kingsley, when in pursuit of a man who had been taking an active part in a street-row, was tripped up by one of the crowd and fell heavily. One of his fingers was broken by the fall, lockjaw supervened, and he died in great agony on Wednesday morning.

SNOW IN JUNE.—The most extraordinary weather at present prevails in the county of Westmoreland and has done so for many months. On Wednesday morning the drifts were three or four feet in depth.

Nor was this strange and unseasonable phenomenon confined to the higher range of mountains; on the contrary, the white wintry mantle had fallen as far down the valley as Staveley, a village between Kendal and Windermere, and occupying a most sheltered position. The scene was most extraordinary and, so far as the memory of the oldest inhabitant went, quite without precedent in the whole range of atmospheric phenomena. A sharp cold wind prevailed from the north, and the general appearance of sky and clouds was more suggestive of February than the middle of June. Indeed the wind had been, with but few exceptions northerly for the last six months. Vegetation of all kinds is very backward.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—During the past week, upwards of 4,000 emigrants left this port. The following vessels, nearly all of which are steamers, sailed from Liverpool:—For New York, Emerald Isle, with 718 passengers; China, with 226 steerage and 57 cabin passengers; Samara, with 638 steerage and 27 cabin; Colorado, with 779 steerage and 28 cabin; City of Antwerp, with 632 steerage and 28 cabin; the Queen, with 645 steerage and 30 cabin; and for Quebec, the St. Andrew, with 110 steerage passengers; and the Moravian, with 630 steerage and 66 cabin passengers.

SHOCKING EFFECT OF LIGHTED CANDLES.—The Bishop of London, it is stated in the papers has ordered a prosecution against the Rector of Saint Peter's, Saint George's-in-the-Bat for having had the audacity to allow lighted candles on the tables. His Lordship is evidently not acquainted with that part of the Gospel where we are told that candles are not lighted to be put under a bushel, or if he is, he thinks lighted candles should be put under a bushel, but in either case his lordship is on the apex of a dilemma, but he knows the passage, perhaps, where it is said, put out the light, and then put out thy light. What shocking things lighted candles are. Suppose the rector was to substitute Irish nightlights it is likely he would escape the prosecution? This is a point for the lawyers. But who shall decide when doctors disagree?

For the second time within a few weeks Mr. Bright's colleagues have had to disclaim responsibility for his publicly expressed opinions. Let us hope that it is for the last time, for it is very plain that a Government cannot afford the repetition of such scenes as that of yesterday. It may be that Mr. Bright is not quite sensible of the humiliation he has inflicted on his colleagues; but after their second appearance in the character of apologists they may be excused if they give him to understand that no man, however valuable his support, can be allowed to unite the factions of Cabinet Minister and agitator—to share in the counsels of the Crown, and at the same time to issue political broadsides. We have no desire to make too much of this escapade, and trust it may be forgotten; but Parliament and the country will always insist on maintaining the principle of Ministerial responsibility, and treating the words of one prominent member of the Cabinet as the words of all.—[Times.]

The Royal Commission on British Coalfields is still prosecuting its labors, but a very reassuring forecast of its promised Report was offered by Mr. Hussey Vivian on Tuesday evening. The panic which prevailed on this subject a few years ago was not wholly unreasonable, and the belief in the approaching exhaustion of our coal supply was certainly sanctioned by high authorities. The expediency of husbanding coal is a most palpable dictate of self-interest; for, as in agriculture, so in mining, and almost every other industry, each new augmentation of produce is obtained at a cost more than proportionate. We cannot tell, indeed, what new agent may displace steam-power, or what new method of generating the mechanical arts and manufactures, of which steam power is at once the cause and the effect, will be maintained at the same rate of expansion. But all this is little better than visionary speculation.—[We see that coal is not only a necessary of life in this climate, with our present knowledge of natural laws, but also the mainstay of all our great industries. So essential is it that it often pays better to bring the raw material to the neighborhood of coal mines than to bring the coal to the place where the raw material is produced. So disastrous is the want of it that Ireland, being almost without coal, is almost without manufactures, though it is believed that on the south-east coast, at least manufactures could be profitably carried on with sea-borne coal from South Wales. It is enough for us to realize that in using coal we are not using an unlimited resource, like water-power, but a limited resource, like the woods cut down by our forefathers to feed their charcoal furnaces, with the difference that it takes a geological period to reproduce it. We are quite right, therefore, in economizing coal in every way that science can suggest, and that whether the stock be sufficient to last 2,000 years, as was formerly supposed, or only 100 years, as we have lately been warned.—[Times.]

LONDON July 1.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to her Majesty's Ministers last night, at the Mansion House. Mr. Gladstone was present and made a speech, in which he alluded to the Irish Church Bill. He said the Government had bestowed its best endeavors on the conduct of the measure, which formed the vital and essential portion of its work for the peace of Ireland and the security of the Empire. Since the bill passed the House of Commons, there had been a great excitement—rumours of reaction and threatenings of its speedy doom. During this excitement he and his colleagues remained in a state of great tranquillity, for they felt that the review of their work was not a matter to arouse them to jealousy, but rather to create satisfaction. Although great care has been bestowed on the bill, no doubt it still had many faults. The Premier concluded as follows:—We shall be grateful for every improvement, and all changes shall be respectfully considered, subject to the position in which we stand towards spoken pledges given and to the commission we have received. We tender the terms of covenant when in opposition, and shall not forget them when in power.

ECCLIASTICAL PROSECUTIONS.—Three bishops have commenced prosecutions against benefited clergymen of their diocese for alleged violations of the Church's rule on ritual, as laid down recently by Lord Cairns in his judgment in the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in the case of Martin v. Mackenzie.—The Bishop of London prosecutes the Rev. O. F. Lowder, vicar of St. Peter's, St. George's-in-the-Bat; the Bishop of Winchester prosecutes the Rev. James Purchase, incumbent of St. James's Chapel, Brighton; and the Bishop of Winchester prosecutes the Rev. R. Hooker Wix, vicar of St. Michael's and All Angels, Ryde. If the Judicial Committee declares that Sir Robert Phillimore, the Dean of Arches, is bound to receive letters of request in the case of Shepard v. Bennett, the Bishop of Bath and Wells will prosecute the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, vicar of Frome Salwood, for alleged unsonnd doctrine. A prosecution for heresy of a different kind has been commenced against the Rev. Chas. Voysey, vicar of Healsburgh, York-shire.

THE MEETING AT ST. JAMES' HALL.—The meeting at St. James' Hall was a great success. Two feelings seemed to run through every speech, and to animate the enthusiastic audience which crowded the hall. The one was a strong, quiet determination to carry this matter through, and to leave no stone unturned until there remains no Catholic child throughout the land who is robbed of his faith. The other feeling was that the English nation was not guilty of this thing, nor the English Government; but the guardians only, Eng'and in the main, men felt, was just and fair; the nation had not helped us, simply because the nation did not know; and it was our work to keep the facts of workhouse bigotry and wrong before the minds of our countrymen. But for the guardians, the hour of peace and persuasion

was over; and if they would not yield because right is right, they must be taught to yield because law is law. The greatest hit perhaps was made by Mr. Maguire, when he contrasted with English oppression Irish fairness. In a large Irish union, of which he has for years been guardian, a Protestant clergyman and a Protestant teacher do what they like with the Protestant children. Tampering with the faith of children there is wholly impossible. Nay, when a short time ago a Presbyterian minister applied for all necessary powers to train up in their religion some twenty Presbyterian children, this also was freely accorded by the Catholic Board of Guardians. The meeting is the beginning of entire victory. It was a pledge on the part of the richer and more influential members of the Catholic body to carry on with firm, quiet determination the work pursued with such wonderful success during the past three years, and determination and unity, in a cause which is right, never fail to win.—[Tablet.]

We learn from the Pall Mall Gazette that the present uniform and clothing of the soldiers in the British Army is to undergo at once some alterations. The present tight tunic, will gradually fall to disuse, being, according to orders to be published, reserved for Queen's parades and purely special occasions. A loose, blouse like, or Norfolk coat is to be issued to the troops, which will be worn on all duties, fatigues, and parades usually comprised in the soldier's routine of duty. A band running on the inside of the coat will draw it into the figure, and add much to its appearance. An improvement is also to be made in another article, the shirt.—About 20 specimens are to be at once issued to each regiment for trial and report. The material will be a mixture of cotton and wool in equal proportions, and in addition to the advantages of cheapness, lightness, and lessened roughness, the quality of not abridging will be highly appreciated. The present great coat, which weighs as much as 4lb., will be made much lighter, and it is also suggested that a waterproof cape might be advantageously added, to be used with or independently of the coat itself.

THE WINDSOR REVIEW.—The review in Windsor Great Park in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt seems to have been a very successful affair, the camp consisted of 440 tents. The troops present consisted of a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, a battery of the Royal Artillery, two battalions of the Grenadier Guards, two of the Coldstream and two of Scots Fusilier Guards; a troop of the Royal Engineer train, 2nd Battalion 5th Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 7th Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, the guard was kept by the 5th Dragoon Guards. In all about 14,000 troops were present—a small force comparatively speaking, but made up of troops which have no equal in the world.

Scotland had a cold, unhealthy May this year with a remarkable prevalence of easterly winds. In Scotland it is the cold that kills. The mean of the temperature in May, of the eight principal towns was only 45.8 deg., or 4.5 deg. below the average of the month for the preceding thirteen years. The deaths registered in the eight towns in the month (2,662) were more than any previous May since the establishment of the register office, in 1856; after allowing for the increase of population the number is still 329 above the average of the month for the last ten years.

On Sunday the 13th, St. Marie's Church in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, was opened by the Right Rev. Dr. Strain, Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District. It is a plain building, 60 ft. long by 24 ft. wide. A large congregation including many Presbyterians, were present at the service. From the friendly remarks of the Fifeshire Advertiser on the occasion, it would appear that much of the ancient hatred of Catholics in some parts of Scotland has passed away.

Her Majesty's ship "Porcupine" has left Woolwich for the west coast of Ireland on a dredging and scientific expedition under the charge of Mr. Gwyn Jeffries. The vessel has been placed by the Admiralty at the disposal of the Royal Society for the expedition. Mr. Jeffries will be succeeded by Prof. Wylie Thompson, and the latter by Dr. Carpenter. The investigation will comprise the North Atlantic sea bed lying between Cape Clear and the Faroe Isles.

UNITED STATES.

No less than seven persons have been lynched in Jersey County, Illinois, within two years on suspicion of horse stealing.

Chinese emigrants smuggle opium into San Francisco in the soles of their shoes, the tops of their bamboo hats and the handles of their umbrellas.

Extensive fires are raging in Washington Territory, between Martinez and Humphreys. They have destroyed several miles of telegraph line, together with bridges, houses, and other property. Fires are also burning in the neighborhood of St. Helena.

NEW YORK, July 8.—W. H. Sanford, cashier of the Central National Bank of this city, has absconded with bonds amounting to about \$100,000, which had been placed in his hands for safe keeping.

New Jersey newspapers advise owners of orchards to thin out their peaches and to prop up the limbs at once. The fruit is excessively abundant, some trees being so loaded with it that the peaches look about as thick as grapes upon a bunch.

The New York Times says:—In addition to the account we had a few days since of Indian killing in Arizona, we have now a report that Sanford's command have killed twenty-two and captured four, while True's command have killed three and destroyed a great amount of property. What return do we get from Arizona for the heavy cost of all this killing—to say nothing of its cruel savagery?

The Chicago Tribune anticipates serious injury to winter wheat and corn by the recent heavy rains at the West. The rains have tangled the wheat, which will cause a good deal of waste in gathering. The corn crop has been injured by the roots being washed out.

The first practical effort at secession from the Protestant Episcopal Church has occurred at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, where a parish has renounced the authority of the Bishop and set up for itself, with a revised Prayer Book, and such other liturgical changes as may be considered necessary.

In some parts of Illinois the excellent wheat crop can hardly be harvested in season. The very heavy rains have so filled the land with water that the reapers cannot be used, and if it becomes necessary to use the scythe instead of headers and reapers not more than half the crop can be saved.

The New York World reports that at a private meeting of the directors of the Philharmonic Society the project of having a musical jubilee in that city was discussed, and a resolution in favor of the plan was unanimously adopted. It is designed that the affair shall outstrip the Boston jubilee, but it is decided at the outset that there shall be neither anvils nor guns in it. It is projected upon a magnificent scale and is to furnish musical entertainment of a week's duration. The proceeds of the jubilee are to be devoted to the building of a music hall which shall be a credit to the city.

HOW EMIGRANTS ARE SWINDLED.—A German, named Muller, arrived from Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday afternoon of last week, and procured a passage-ticket for Europe by one of the Bremen steamships. He then went to an exchange office in Liberty street, New York, for the purpose of exchanging \$500 in gold. He received one hundred half sovereigns instead of whole sovereigns. Sergeant Ring, of the Hoboken police, on being informed of the transaction, proceeded to the office, and as soon as the priest learned he was a policeman he handed over the balance, with the remark that it was a mistake merely. So emigrants, beware!

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The Pacific Wood Pro-

cessing Company's works in this city were destroyed by fire to-day; loss, about \$50,000. It is reported that several Chinese men lost their lives in the burning buildings. Extensive fires are raging in Washington territory, between Martinez and Humphreys. They have destroyed several miles of telegraph line, together with bridges, houses and other property. Fires are also burning in the neighbourhood of St. Helena.

The Fourth of July seems to have been observed in New York in the usual manner. One of the most prominent features of the day's proceedings was the great Tammany Hall, which was attended by a number of prominent politicians, all of whom mourned the decadence of the times, and the downfall of American liberties in a very doleful strain. The orator of the day was Senator Stockton, from New Jersey, who spoke for nearly an hour. He denounced the present Administration in unmeasured terms. There were fine displays of fireworks in the evening in several parts of the city. One young lady was shot through the head by a pistol bullet and instantly killed, and a girl named Gotheries was killed by the explosion of firecrackers in New York.

Several cowardly attacks have recently been made on the Chinese immigrants as they landed in San Francisco. The last outrage was committed on some of the passengers of the Great Republic, last week, who were assailed with stones as they passed through the streets. It is not reported that any of them were seriously injured, but a white man who took their part was badly beaten. The Alta says: "A class of our population imagine that the Chinese are cause pecuniary loss to them, but this is a mistake as gross as that of the teamsters who supposed they would be ruined by the railroads. The Chinese men add much to the value of real estate, to the commerce, to the consumption, to the agricultural production, and to the manufacturing industry of this coast, and if they were driven out poor white men would find wages would be lower, employment more difficult to get, and the value of the property less than at present."

EFFECT OF CULTIVATION ON THE RAIN FALL.—Another proof is afforded of the effects of cultivation on the rain fall of a country by what has taken place in the Salt Lake Basin. When the Mormons settled there it was an arid desert, but the growth of trees and assiduous cultivation have effected a great change. The rain this season has been so abundant that no artificial irrigation has been required, and the level of the Great Salt Lake now exceeds that of five years ago by ten feet.—[Mont. Herald.]

A South Carolina paper speaking of the present movement in the United States for the purpose of establishing an Empire, says:—If only the Imperialist can assure us that some decent statesman, with patriotism enough to sacrifice something of his personal pecuniary interests for the good of the country, will be placed at the head of affairs, the people are ready for the Empire. But, if such men as Grant—utterly destitute of capacity—or Butler—reckless with villainy, corruption, and dissipation—or Sherman—full of malice towards a large portion of the people, and fond of power for the sake of the immunity it gives to the outrages which he may perpetrate—or any of the leading Radicals who are living by plundering the people, and whose idea of the best government in the world is a government which facilitates the designs of plunderers and thieves and degrades the citizen, are to control the government, the people will not care to make an election. Congress is despot enough, if it is only despotism we are seeking; and Grant, and Congress, and the host of negro worshippers little Statesmen and Governors, make up the most perfect despotism the world has known. Since we are at sea without the chart of a constitution, to guide us, and are at the mercy of the mad fanatics who steer for the breakers in order to destroy us, the question is not so much in what direction we would prefer to sail, but who shall be at the helm. Without constitutional restraints we have nothing else to look to for safety, but the restraints which patriotism, intelligence, and virtue will impose upon the ruler of the country. Give us these, and if they come to us with the Empire, give us that!

A number of weighers appraisers, examiners, and inspectors of the Collector's office New Orleans have been implicated immense sugar frauds that have just been discovered there. The New York Times insists that Secretary Boutwell should see to it that all these functionaries are immediately discharged on proof of their complicity. No matter what may be their politics, or their associations, or their names—no matter who may be their backers or friends they should be peremptorily dealt with. And they should not only be dismissed from office—which is a slight punishment—but should be handed over to the officers of justice to be dealt with by the courts, according to law.

A chain bridge, crowded with people on their way to a barbecue, from Richmond to Vauxhall's Island adjoining the city yesterday fell with a crash, and sixty people were carried down with it. Col. Branch a prominent Richmond broker and Conservative candidate for the Senate was instantly killed; others were killed or fatally injured.

The New York Sun asks "Is it not unpleasant to see the United States playing the detective and the policeman in behalf of Spain? Is it not shocking to see an American Republic siding with a European despotism in crushing out with blood and confiscation a people who claim nothing but the right of levying their own taxes and making their own laws, independent of European dictation? It is said that in capturing and defeating the recent Cuban expedition, the United States authorities had the active aid and constant cooperation of the Spanish Consul at this port, and of a numerous band of his employees, and that the Consul also furnished tug-boats for the use of the United States officers in their campaign against a few hundred Cubans and others who desired to go home to Cuba and fight for their country. Will it not be proper for Congress, when it meets, to inquire into the circumstances under which the servants of the United States have been converted into Spanish agents? and into the circumstances under which a Spanish Consul and his gang of spies and ruffians, and his paid steam-boats, set up the pretence of enforcing the laws of the American people? It is said that fifty thousand dollars of Spanish money has been expended here in putting down this last manifestation of the Cuban revolution." And yet the U. S. is exceedingly indignant because Great Britain did not succeed in doing on behalf of United States what the United States is now endeavouring to accomplish for Spain. It is indignant because she failed in one case to prevent the sailing of an armed vessel from her ports. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

TEA.—The experiment about to be tried by the Japanese in this State is worthy of more than passing notice. A tract of 10,000 acres situated near Guild Hill, in Eldorado county, has been purchased for a tea plantation, and will soon be placed under cultivation. The climate and soil have been examined by experts and pronounced perfectly adapted for tea and silk culture, both of which are special objects of attention to the Japanese. Our annual imports of tea for 1867 and 1868 amounted to 2,000,000 pounds, worth about \$1,500,000, which can probably be saved to the State by proper and energetic prosecution of the enterprise. Should it be successful, and we see no good reason why it should not, these industries will find plenty of space for their expansion in California. The cost of living is considerably higher here than in Japan; but the tea and silk raisers can produce a large portion of their own food, while the cost of transportation from the tea regions to the seaports and across the Pacific will be done away with. It may yet be within the power of California to become a source of tea supply to the Atlantic coast. Under any circumstances the project is worthy of consideration, and should receive the approval of an intelligent community.

The True Witness.

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MONTEAL, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1869.

Friday, 16—Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Saturday, 17—St. Alexius, O. Sunday 18—Ninth after Pentecost. Monday, 19—St. Vincent of Paul. Tuesday, 20—St. Jerome, Emilian, O. Wednesday, 21—St. Praxedis, V. M. Thursday, 22—St. Mary Magdalen.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, 9th.—In the House of Lords, tonight, the Irish Church Bill came up for the report from the Committee.

On motion of Lord Cairns the date "first of May, 1871," was substituted for the "1st January, 1872," throughout the bill.

Lord Redefield moved an amendment that the representatives of the Irish Church and the Catholic Synod, in cases of vacant bishoprics, nominate three persons for the Crown to select from, and that the Crown be empowered to summon one archbishop and two bishops from each Church to sit in Parliament.

The Earl of Clancarty protested, on the part of the Catholics, against the amendment, which, he declared, was utterly inadmissible, and it was withdrawn.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved that clause 28, giving power to convey additional land to the Church, be restored to its original form. He said the clause as now amended revived Protestant ascendancy in its most hateful form, giving glebe lands to the Church body but refusing them to Catholics and Presbyterians. It was certain that the Government and the House of Commons would never sanction the amended clause.

The Marquis of Salisbury replied that in moving the amendment he contemplated similar grants to the Catholics and Presbyterians, according to Mr. Gladstone's original proposition which Mr. Gladstone had endorsed, but he thought the selections of their own glebes by the Irish Church was not unfair.

After further discussion, the Earl of Denbigh announced that the Catholics had decided not to accept the glebe lands or residences.

The Marquis of Clanricarde's motion to restore clause 28 was lost by a vote of 40 to 91.

The amendment embracing the proposal of Earl Granville to give half a million in money, instead of handing over private endowments created over 1660, was agreed to.

The report was then received.

The Earl of Clancarty gave notice that when the bill came up for a third reading he should move the postponement of the reading for three months.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Gladstone in discussing Central Asia matters, said that it was the English policy to rule subject countries by the adoption of measures beneficial to them. He was assured that Lord Mayo's interview with Shere Ali, did not involve any agreements on our part. Russia has expressed the opinion that Afghanistan should remain as a neutral zone, between the Russian and British influence.

PARIS, July 9.—The evening journals announce the resignation of the ministers. It is believed M. Rouher has been commissioned to form a new Cabinet, which will include four members of the Thiers party. A manifesto from the Emperor is looked for.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.—WASHINGTON, July 10.—Advices from Nuevitas and Puerto Principe to the 27th ult., and from Puerto del Padre and Las Tucas to the 26th, say there has been no movement of a decided character in either districts. The Spanish troops have been reinforced at Nuevitas and are thus enabled to retain possession of the railway from that city to Puerto Principe, and give succor to the garrison of the latter city, which is threatened by Cubans under Tusada in the district of Puerto del Padre. There have been several skirmishes. The health of the Cuban army is reported good and the soldiers well organized.

We see by a report in the Montreal Witness that our Protestant fellow-citizens propose establishing a sort of founding asylum for the reception of the children of Protestant mothers.

We wish them all success: and if it be true, as our friends assert it is, that of the children received by the Grey Nuns many are the offspring of Protestant parents, the heavily taxed funds of the Catholic institution will be much lightened by the carrying out of the proposal made at a late public meeting of Protestants.

We will take the opportunity, however, of correcting an erroneous statement made by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, one of the speakers, who said that at the Grey Nun's Foundling Hospital it was demanded, as a condition of the child's admission, "that the infant should be given up finally, and without reserve." The reverend gentleman has been misinformed. The children, or infants received by the Grey Nuns Hospital, are for the most part left at the door, the person bringing them merely ringing the bell, and walking off as quickly as possible, so as to give no clue to the child's parentage or the condition of its parents. There is a person always in attendance to answer the bell, and to receive the child: but no conditions are, or indeed can be imposed, since in the great majority of cases there is no party visible with whom to treat, except the unconscious infant lying at the door.

The following article on Illegitimacy in Catholic and Protestant countries respectively is from the Scotsman, a leading Scotch journal and a staunch Protestant, commenting upon the recently published Official Report of the Registrar General. We commend it to the notice of the Witness, who however, will not, we fancy, care to reproduce it for the benefit of its readers, before whom it is in the habit of laying the fabricated statements of Protestant travellers as to immorality in Catholic, or nominally Catholic countries in Continental Europe. The facts and figures of the subjoined, however, are given to us officially by a Protestant government, and whilst their accuracy therefore cannot be impugned, the value of the lesson which they teach cannot be exaggerated. Our Catholic readers should cut the paragraph out and lay it carefully by, as a conclusive rejoinder to the calumnies of their enemies.

The Scotsman thus comments on the Registrar General's Report:—

"We come next to a very painful and important point, and shall get away from it as soon as possible. The proportion of illegitimate births to the total number of births in Ireland, 3.8 per cent. In England, the proportion is 6.4; in Scotland, 9.9. In other words England is nearly twice, and Scotland nearly three times worse than Ireland. Something worse has to be added, from which no consolation can be derived. The proportion of illegitimacy is very unequally distributed over Ireland, and the inequalities are such as are rather humbling to us as Protestants, and still more so as Presbyterians and as Scotchmen. Taking Ireland according to Registration Divisions, the proportion of illegitimate births varies from 6.2 to 1.9. The Division showing the lowest figure is the Western, being substantially the Province of Connaught, where about nineteen-twentieths of the population are Celtic and Roman Catholic. The Division showing the highest proportion of illegitimacy is the North Eastern, which comprises or almost consists of the Province of Ulster, where the population is almost equally divided between Protestant and Roman Catholic, and where the great majority of the Protestants are of Scotch blood and of the Presbyterian Church. The sum of the whole matter is, that semi-Presbyterian and semi-Scotch Ulster is fully three times more immoral than wholly Popish and wholly Irish Connaught—which corresponds with wonderful accuracy to the more general fact that Scotland, as a whole, is three times more immoral than Ireland as a whole."

TALL TALKING.—The London Times gives a report of a great Protestant Meeting in Lancashire at which some very tall speaking was indulged, especially by so-called Ministers of the Gospel of Peace. We give a few extracts, from which the general tone of the meeting may be gathered, and which are strongly suggestive of the value of Protestant loyalty:—

Mr W. O. Mitchell, of Newburgh, the mover of the first resolution, charged Mr Gladstone with giving £280,000 as a permanent endowment to the Roman Catholics, after having said in Lancashire that he would never appropriate the funds of the Irish Church to any religious body. At the same time he gave almost eight millions of money to what he termed lunatic asylums, the managers and inmates of which were probably all Roman Catholics. The speaker likened the House of Commons to a well-trained flock of sheep following the recreant steps of a great sacrilegious bell-wether. [Loud applause, and a voice, 'That's a calker!']

The Rev. Dr. Foley, Preliminary of Gasbel, was the next speaker. He described the policy and conduct of the Government as a combination of cursed Quakerism and concealed Romanism against the property and the religion of the nation. He also accused it of destroying the English language, by perverting the names of liberty and justice to a scheme of making men slaves to Rome, and endowing Catholics out of the robbery of Protestants.

A subsequent speaker, the Rev. C. H. Wainwright, of Blackpool, was more argumentative in his tone than most of his colleagues on the platform. He asked, why should it be, if the Protestants were to be disendowed in Ireland because they were a minority, that the Catholics in England should not be disendowed also as a minority here, if all were to be treated with 'equality?' [Great applause.] The reverend gentleman's peroration was an impassioned picture of the House of Lords regarded by posterity as the safeguard of the State, while the name of Gladstone was handed down as the name of a traitor, 'unwept, unhoarded, and unregretted.'

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Massingham, who concurred in a previous reference to Mr. Gladstone's physiognomy:—'If we look at his face, we cannot wonder at the description. If we could only clothe him in a Roman Catholic garb, he would make a very good Papist, and then he would appear before us in his true-colours. He is doing the work of a Jesuit, why does not he avow it?' Referring to Mr. Gladstone's appropriation of the surplus 'for the benefit of criminals, idiots, and lunatics,' the reverend doctor remarked, 'It was prophesied that Mr. Gladstone would end his days in a lunatic asylum, and he wants to make a very handsome provision for his brethren.' The speech concluded amid great cheering upon the arrival of the rear-guard of the procer-

sion, which was composed entirely of the Orange societies or lodges.

Mr. Edward Harper, Grand Master of the Orange Institution, Mr. Booth Mason, and other Orange dignitaries, now made their appearance in front of the platform, sporting a variety of showy decorations, a sword held erect, a framed image of William III., and a number of symbols spoken of as "the Regalia."

Mr. Booth Mason was called upon to second the adoption of the petition to the Lords. He said the time was gone by for petitioning the most despicable House of Commons ever elected. He advised all Protestants to join the Orange organization, as the only power able to cope with Popery. A gigantic conspiracy was concocted against the liberty of the people. Gladstone was turning Papist; John Bright was no better; and more than that, the people would have to fight for their civil and religious liberties physically. In the House of Commons the opinions of the English people were swamped by the representatives of the Scotch—Sir Pertinax Maceyn, copiant and his brethren; and of the Irish, who had not souls of their own, for the man who gave his soul to the priest was little better than a brute beast.

Mr. W. H. Wood, secretary of the Manchester and Salford Trades' Council, made a long speech, in the course of which he said that Mr. Gladstone had been likened to that vile and loathsome in history. (Cries of "Isacariot.") Judas Iscariot was a good man to him, he repented himself of the sin he committed, but this man had no signs of repentance in him, he gloried in his shame.

What Protestants of the Anglican sect themselves deem of their own Orders may be gathered from the following resolutions adopted at a recent Conference of the Episcopians in Chicago. The subject under discussion was the revision of the Prayer Book, and it was, after a long debate, moved and unanimously

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the Conference, a careful revision of the Book of Common Prayer is needed, and that all words or phrases seeming to teach that the Christian ministry is a priesthood, or the Lord's Supper a sacrifice, or that regeneration is inseparable from baptism, should be removed from the prayer-book."

This is intended as a blow at Puseyism.

Our readers will please bear in mind that the Annual Pic-Nic in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will be held in Guilbault's Garden, on Wednesday next, the 21st inst.

The Committee are making such preparations as will make it the grandest pic-nic of the season.

The object of the pic-nic speaks sufficiently for itself and there is little need of exhorting our readers to spend a day of innocent amusement; to preserve in innocence the little forsaken ones who tender a hearty invitation to all their friends to meet them en masse in the open air on Wednesday next.

The Gardens can be reached from any quarter of the City by the street cars.

The Catholic Bishops of St. John, Chatham, and Charlottetown, are at present in Halifax, the guests of the Archbishop.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.—On Monday next, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely, the distribution of prizes and diplomas to the pupil-teachers, and that of the prizes to the pupils of the Model School, will take place at the Jacques Cartier Normal School. The parents of the pupils, and the friends of Education, are respectfully requested to attend.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new St. Patrick's Church, at Mount St. Patrick, Co. Renfrew, Ont., will take place on Sunday, 18th inst., [the octave of dedication of all churches].

The Rev. James McCormac, the eloquent divine of Brudenell, will be the preacher. The Rev. J. J. Collins, P.P., of St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, will officiate. A suitable choir has been organized for the occasion.

As many are looking forward with anxious and throbbing hearts for the new St. Patrick's Church, a temporary building will be erected in which Mass will be celebrated, so as to afford ample space for all those who wish to testify their love and veneration for their national and patron saint and to forward a good and holy work.

JAMES O'GORMAN, Sec., Building Committee.

ST. ANTOINE'S STREET ACADEMY.

Montreal owes to the Sisters of the Congregation not only the two first class educational institutions of Villa Maria and Mount St. Mary's, but also two superior Academies for day scholars and half-boarders, that of St. Denis street, and another established in St. Antoine street two years ago. At the public distribution of honors and prizes to the pupils of the latter Academy, which took place on July 7th, we had the pleasure of assisting, and were delighted with the proficiency displayed by the pupils.

The distribution was held in the large Hall at Mount St. Mary's for the sake of more spacious accommodation, and the apartment, which was gracefully decorated for the occasion with flowers and foliage, was crowded with spectators to its fullest extent. The first part of the programme was rendered by the junior pupils, and one could not help speculating, as the youngest members of the smiling band came forward, and singly or collectively, as the case might be, acquitted themselves of their different parts, either in music or recitation, of the great amount of skillful training and patient instruction the good Sisters must have bestowed on them, to have

enabled the little ones to acquit themselves so well. After the distribution of prizes to the sixth and seventh classes of the preparatory course, crowns for good conduct were given, and when the happy winners of these latter honorable distinctions had re-taken their seats, some excellent vocal music followed, succeeded by a brilliant *morceau* performed on two pianos and harmonium. A French dialogue entitled "L'Etude et le Blaisir," in which the speakers well sustained their parts, was followed by another, equally well spoken, in English, 'Homage a Marguerite Bourgeois.' Honors of the first course were then awarded, and prizes distributed to the elder classes, as also the prizes of proficiency in religious instruction and that of good conduct. These two latter handsome rewards, as well as some others, were generously given, we understand, by the Rev. Canon LeBlanc, under whose spiritual direction the Academy is placed. There was much changing of position and stretching of necks to see who were the fortunate recipients of these latter distinctions, as well as those who obtained the honors of the first course, and we regret that owing to our not knowing the names, we cannot give them to our readers. The performances were interspersed throughout with excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, which elicited more than once warm applause from the audience. Very handsome specimens of fancy work, embroidery, and plain sewing were exhibited, proving that the Academy of St. Antoine, in this respect as well as in others, is certainly deserving of the favorable reputation it has already acquired.

CONVENT OF HOHELAGA.

On Saturday, 3rd inst., the Sisters of the Convent of Hochelaga gave a grand *Matinee Musicale* well worth noticing. Indeed, we are sorry that the unfortunate circumstance of the Superior General being sick, preventing the display of the other branches taught in this establishment.

As we arrived a little before the time appointed, one of the ladies [Sister Marie Thérèse] had the kindness to show us through the Establishment. It is seldom in an Institution of this kind everything is so well arranged for the comfort and health of the pupils. In this the division of the apartments is perfect. The classes, a magnificent suite of rooms, well ventilated, are only equalled by the well divided dormitory where every convenience is to be found.

The Concert was given in the grand parlour. Fifteen young ladies performed the Grand March from Czerny with an admirable ensemble.—Miss F. Hewbach sang the "Grand Air" from La Juive. This young lady has a pretty Soprano voice, well developed, and of a pleasing effect. The overtures to *Zampa* and *Oberon* for piano, the first executed by four and the second by six young ladies, were very satisfactory; some very good Duets were sung with correctness and taste. Miss Carmel in "Le Souvenir du Theatre Italien," was perfect, her delicacy, vigor, brilliancy, and style, in this brilliant *Morceau*, were equally demonstrated. She promises to become a first class pianist. The duet from "Trovatore," played by Misses Valois and Carmel, evinced talent, and these young ladies deserve great credit for the manner in which they executed their part.

A grand duo "Norma," by Miss Hewbach and Miss McGlynn, followed, Miss Hewbach sang well, and Miss McGlynn sang her part in this duet admirably.

The *Matinee* given at the Convent of Hochelaga does great credit to Madame Petipas, the Professor of piano and singing, at this Establishment. This lady deserves the thanks of the Montreal public for devoting herself to imparting to others what she possesses to so high a degree, and her reputation as a Professor will certainly be on a par with her reputation as an artist.—Knowing the great difficulty of this admirable art of singing, the change effected by this lady is surprising. Purity of tone and suppleness in execution, the difficult art of breathing in proper places, without which singing ceases to be pleasing; all these Madame Petipas communicates to her pupils, but to these fine qualities of her pupils in singing, must be added that broad conception of the subject, that agility in execution, that true accentuation which are characteristics of her pupils in the piano. Thus in a very short period, thanks to Madame Petipas, there will be here a number of first rate pianists endowed with that rarity in musical circles.—*Herald*.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes of the St. Laurent College took place on the 7th instant. The weather was beautiful, and the friends of the pupils and of the institution came in force to see the attendant ceremonies.

The *seance* was presided over by the Rev. Father Saurin. Among the distinguished visitors were Mr. Attorney General Ouimet, Hon. Judge Beaudry, Rev. Mr. Bayle, superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, M. Monseigneur Vignette, Father Sache, S. J., Mr. Deguise, Dr. Tasse, and the Hon. Mr. Lacoste.

The ceremonies were opened by the band of the College, which, during the day, played several well chosen pieces. An address on Eloquence was given in French by Mr. Brodeur, a pupil, and one in English, on 'Reputation,' by M. P. Sisk. Dramatics formed no small part of the entertainment, two pieces being played, one in English, the other French. The particular excellence of these consisted in the accuracy with which the parts were learned. After the light and amusing part of the programme, came the distribution of prizes, which were many, and evidently very acceptable to those who received them.

After the prizes had been given, farewell addresses were spoken by D. Rosaire, Montreal, in French and English, and by Edward Mahon, New York, in English. Mr. Attorney General Ouimet then spoke at considerable length in French, recommending the teachers in the College for their excellence, and for the proficiency which their scholars had attained. He also mentioned the commercial course which he said was very thorough, and of great value to the young men studying there.

The Rev. Father Saurin, of Notre Dame du Lac, thanked the Attorney General for his kind remarks concerning the teachers, and testified to the interest which he took in the school. After a pleasant morning spent in the college, the party broke up. A very fine dinner was served in the refectory of the college to the invited guests.—*Gazette*, 8th inst.

OTTAWA COLLEGE.

The annual exhibition given by the students of this institution came off on the eve of "Dominion Day." The large college hall was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, and long before the appointed hour, was densely crowded with the *élite* of the capital. Two beautiful Dramas were selected for the occasion—one in French: "Le fils Adoptif." The other an English *Morceau* that elicited loud applauses. The manner in which the "Dramatis personæ" performed their several parts was highly creditable.

The music and singing comprising several choice operas gave universal satisfaction.

At the conclusion of the Drama, the distribution of premiums took place. With anxious eyes and expectant hearts did parents and friends witness those successful students receiving their crowns during this interesting ceremony. Father McKernan then addressed the audience, and made some pleasing remarks, as to the labors of the first year and the success of the students.

The Rev. President spoke a few words in French. Too much praise cannot be lavished on this reverend gentleman who labors year after year, with untiring zeal to forward the success of those entrusted to his care.

With pleasure do we see so many institutions around us on all sides. We know the necessity of our enlightened and educated population.—Let us then promote the good work, which has been begun. If we wish to endear our country to the colonist and foreigner, let us instil into the tender minds of its sons, a love of goodness, that no temptation can corrupt, and a love of piety that no misfortune can subdue.

D. F. F.

GREY NUNS' CONVENT EXAMINATION, OTTAWA.

The prizes of honor which are the tribute awarded to extraordinary merit, and to special success in the study of matters not included in the yearly programme, were presented by his Excellency, and by Lady Young, on Tuesday, June 29th.

It is our duty here to say a few words of the two young ladies who have shone foremost among their companions, Miss Nellie O'Meara and Miss Mary Ann Caldwell, both have labored throughout the scholastic year with unceasing energy and perseverance, struggling for the highest distinction granted to youthful merit, both have attained the desired object, both have met with the just reward of such zealous toil. They were presented by the hands of their Excellencies with a medal and a diploma, bearing suitable inscriptions.

The whole performance was of a character to inspire the pupils with a full sense of the merit acquired during a preceding examination on many difficult subjects, and to render them always eager in the pursuit of learning.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, OTTAWA.

The annual exhibition of this excellent institution was held on Friday, the 2nd inst., and the beautifully decorated room in which the proceedings took place was filled to its utmost capacity by the friends of the establishment, and by the parents and guardians of the young ladies who are therein receiving their education. All present were highly gratified at the proficiency manifested by the several very numerous classes, and the proceedings were alike creditable to the zealous and energetic ladies who have them in charge, and to the bright and intelligent children who compose them, and who, loving and trusting their teacher, find in their studies recreation and delight as well as instruction, when such are the relations between the teacher and the pupils, it is quite natural that the academy should continue as it does to increase in numbers and usefulness. After the distribution of prizes, the very happy occasion was brought to a close by a very neat speech from Mr. Hayden, followed by "God Save the Queen," very sweetly sung by the whole body of the pupils.

CONVENT OF HOLY CROSS, ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Kind Sir,—Seeing that your columns are always open to every communication having a tendency to promote the interests of education, I venture to send you the following notes, hurriedly jotted down, regarding a very pleasing *soiree* which the denizens of this locality were favored with, by the Sisters of Holy Cross, who have charge of the female department of our Separate School in this village, on Thursday evening, 8th inst.

The same afternoon we were honored with a visit from our beloved Prelate—Rt. Rev. Dr. Horan—who, graciously yielding to the invitation of our good Sisters, came all the way from his Episcopal City of Kingston, to preside at the entertainment, musical and dramatic, and to distribute the prizes, their right to which the pupils had richly earned at their semi-annual examination held on the 2nd and 4th instants respectively. The Programme usual on such occasions, of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with dramatic representations, was

carried out as faithfully as circumstances would permit. And as a sure criterion of the success of the concert, which was got up by the Sisters of Holy Cross, in compliment to our good Bishop, and to the parents and guardians of the children attending the Convent School, it suffices to state that His Lordship expressed at the close, in his own happy phrase, his unqualified satisfaction therewith, a sentiment which found a willing response in the breasts of all present.

Having myself had some acquaintance with the progress made in this Convent School for several years past, I am in a position to state without fear of contradiction, that the improvement evinced by the pupils this year in every branch of their studies, but especially in vocal and instrumental music, far surpassed that of all former years; while the school attendance was in the same ascending rates, the daily average during the past scholastic year having been about ninety pupils.

Such a condition of school matters must be highly satisfactory to all friends of juvenile education, who will doubtless find pleasure in the additional information that it has been decided upon by the proper authorities, so soon as the means will be forthcoming, to enlarge the Convent building, with the view of making provision for the increasing attendance of day scholars, and for the admission of boarders; as, owing to the very modest dimensions of the present house, only a limited number can be received. Ere I conclude, Mr. Editor, permit me to mention the fact, that fully two thirds of the splendid prizes awarded to the Convent pupils on this occasion, were the princely gift of our revered Bishop, who on this, as on all other occasions, practically demonstrated his unflagging interest in the education of youth.

Your obedient servant,

LOCHIEL.

Alexandria, Oct., July 12, 1869.

THE LADIES SCHOOL OF THE CONGREGATIONAL NUNS, KINGSTON.

There must be something in the mode of tuition which makes it successful. Witness the exertions of the Christian Brothers, and those of the Ladies of the Congregational Nunnery, no matter where they may severally be located. It is scarcely possible for anything to have gone off better than the Entertainment afforded by the Scholars of the Ladies alluded to, prior to the distribution of Prizes, preceding the Summer Vacation. This took place on Monday evening, in the old French Church, adjoining the Nunnery, which was fitted up very tastefully for the occasion, and which was densely crowded by the beauty and respectability of the Catholic community of this good City of Kingston and its environs.

At half-past seven o'clock the Rt. Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, took the Chair, and immediately the Entertainment commenced. The following programme tells what was done, but it does not tell how well everything was done:—

PROGRAMME.

- Music—"Overture solennelle,"—14 hands. Dialogue by the Junior Pupils. Music—Grand March—10 hands. French Dialogue—"Echo de la reconnaissance." "Mermaid's Evening Song." Drama in Three Acts—"Reality versus Imagination." Act 1st. Music—Opera de D. F. Auber—12 hands. Sacred Music. Act 2nd. Operetta—.....12 hands. "The Song of Fionnuala"—Solo. Rural Concert. Distribution of Prizes and Wreaths of Honor. Music—Grand Etude Galop"—10 hands. Address. Parting Song. "God Save the Queen." "Patrick's Day."

The singing [in parts] was particularly well executed, some of the young ladies having fine voices, and having been well taught. Among them shone a young daughter of Mr. Kane, the Waggon Maker, who richly deserved the plaudits she received. The number of pupils was very large, but there was no confusion, but everything was nicely and carefully done, as if under the charge of a drill master. The Bishop distributed the Prizes, and addressed to each winner a few kind words of praise, and afterwards addressed them in a body, congratulating them on the success of their studies, and thanking them for the pleasure they had given to him and the large audience present.—British Whig.

SCHOOL OF THE CONVENT DE NOTRE-DAME, CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. I.

Although there had been three or four examinations of the pupils of the Convent de Notre-Dame, held within the past year, we found it inconvenient to present. From the reports of the gentlemen who conducted those examinations—gentlemen qualified by education and impartiality to fairly test the proficiency of the pupils,—we were prepared to find great progress made by them in their studies since their last public examination in St. Andrew's Hall, but we must confess, in all honesty and candor, that the Annual examination which was held in the Convent, last Monday, and at which we had the great privilege of attending, exceeded our anticipations. Owing to the preparations which the Ladies of the Convent are making for the approaching Bazaar in aid of their new building, they found it inconvenient this year to hold a public examination, but the sifting which the pupils underwent at the hands of the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald and the Rev. James MacKenna, could not have been more thorough if conducted in the presence of thousands. Questions in arithmetic, and problems on the terrestrial globe, besides equations in algebra, which were deemed sufficiently difficult by candidates to teachership, were readily solved a few days previously by the pupils of Madame St. Theresa's class,

and the questions, on this occasion, in familiar science, rhetoric, natural philosophy, zoology and history—not from mere text books, but miscellaneously, given and answered with the utmost readiness, would have been difficult enough for the advanced classes of first class Academies and Colleges. The various classes in French acquitted themselves well, having been examined in colloquial style, and on subjects of ordinary conversation, by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald. The higher, as well as the junior classes, in grammar, reading and geography, gave evidence of judicious training, excellent memory, and information which will be useful through life. Of music we are not competent to speak; nor yet of the articles, useful and ornamental, in wearing apparel, &c., of which have passed from the hands of the Convent pupils, and which will be exhibited at the approaching Bazaar; but we can confidently state the decided impression left upon our mind from this examination: our firm conviction is, that no matter what educational establishments may be started in our midst, the Convent de Notre Dame will ever hold its own and gain ground, and for this simple reason, that it is impossible to find ladies more accomplished, with more unselfish zeal, or possessed of more tact and cultivation for imparting information, than are the simple religious sisters who dwell in that Institution. The results speak for themselves. The daughters of the highest in the land receive their education there; and their parents, who are best qualified to judge in the case, have the evidence daily before their eyes of the progress of their daughters in everything that is calculated to fit them to adorn and dignify domestic and social life, even in the highest circles. After the distribution of prizes at the Bazaar, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th July, proximo, we shall be prepared to give the prize-list, exhibiting the progress of the pupils in their studies during the past Session. In the meantime, we return thanks to the ladies of the Convent for their invitation to participate in the examination for the year 1869.—P.E.I. Herald.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM.

At the annual distribution of premiums at this College, on the 30th ult., the Master's Medal for superior success in the Post-Graduate Course was awarded to John H. O'Rourke, M.A., formerly of St. Mary's College, Montreal. The students in this course take up ethics and civil, political, and international law, and are required to defend their theses, both in class and before the Faculty, against their own fellows, or against professors and others appointed to attack them. These discussions are usually carried on in Latin. At the end of the second term essays on three subjects already treated in class are written, and to the author of the best is given a gold medal worth \$50. In addition to the prizes above named, and the scores and hundreds of premiums awarded, two special prizes were conferred—one on James F. Carey of the Class of Classics, examined in Latin at his own request; the other on James St. C. Hunt, of the Third Grammar, Class, also examined in Latin at his own request.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

The Rev. Joseph Browne who has been for the past five years Parish Priest of Napanee, having been removed by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston to the mission of Port Hope his Parishioners assembled in a body at the presbytery and presented him with the following address accompanied by a handsome purse subscribed by his numerous friends as a tribute of the affection and esteem which they entertain towards him. The time allotted for this good work was very short, but under the able management of the gentlemen who undertook to carry out the matter, a pleasing and gratifying result ensued. The address was feelingly read by T. F. O'Connell, Esq., and at its conclusion the purse containing the handsome sum of \$100 was presented to Mr. Browne.

ADDRESS.

To the Rev. Joseph Browne, Parish Priest of Napanee. Rev. and beloved Pastor,— It is with feelings of sincere and unaffected regret that we your parishioners assemble to take leave of you upon the eve of your departure to your new sphere of labors, in the service of your Divine Lord and Master in the town of Port Hope, and that the bond of affection which has for the past years so closely and intimately united us together in working for the prosperity and spread of our most Holy Religion is about to be severed.

We cannot permit you to take your departure from our midst without first expressing to you the deep and lasting obligations which we are under, for the noble watchfulness unceasing care and solicitude which you have always, and upon all occasions, displayed for the welfare of your parishioners both spiritual and temporal.

During the whole period of your ministrations among us the uniform kindness displayed in the course of your parochial duties, your zealous efforts in the cause of religion, and your self devotedness in ministering to the spiritual wants of your parishioners have won our affections—while your able management of the affairs of the church in freeing it from a burthensome debt and every encumbrance have secured for you our admiration and placed us under deep and lasting obligations.

While regretting the severance of the bonds of mutual affection which have sprung up between us, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without congratulating you that His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston has, as a merited reward for your zealous labors, deemed it proper to grant you a more extended field of operation for those eminent talents with which God has endowed you; and that in going from you you carry with you our sincere and hearty wishes for your future welfare both spiritual and temporal, and also the assurance that our prayers will continually ascend to the Throne of the Most High, to grant that your future may be crowned with the same success that has attended your labors

since your advent to this mission and that a happy and smiling future may ever be your lot.

As a further assurance of our good wishes we present you with the accompanying testimonial.

Signed, T. F. O'Connell, M. J. Macnamara, Thos. Tremble, Archd. McNeil, D. F. Hogan, M. Jordan, Jno. Welsh, Jas. Culhane. And two hundred others.

REPLY:

My dear Friends,—I beg to tender you my heartfelt thanks for your very kind address and valuable present. To say that I feel grateful for both would, in no way, give adequate expression to the feelings that at present fill my heart. It is not more than a year ago since you made me the recipient of a compliment similar to that with which you now honor me; consequently, I did not, nor could I reasonably expect, the present friendly token of your esteem, affection, and generosity. As you may recollect, the last time you assembled here to present me with an address, it was on the occasion of my leaving this mission for a few months to revisit the home of my affections, and to see again those dear friends whom I left when a mere youth. I then found it hard to part with you though even for a short time; and such being the case where there was question of but a brief separation, you can better imagine than I can describe my feelings just now when my connection with you as Pastor is about to be severed forever. Last Friday fortnight was, I assure you, a sad day for me—one of the saddest I ever experienced; for that was the day on which I received His Lordship's letter informing me of my appointment to the Parish of Port Hope. It took me completely by surprise; I had flattered myself with the hope [which alas! was vain] of spending many more happy days amongst you. In your midst I was happy and contented. Napanee was my first and I would have gladly made it my last Parish. But my Ecclesiastical Superior thought it otherwise, and I bow in submission to his wishes in which I recognize the expression of the will of God in my regard.— You can, then; readily infer from what I have just said, that if you regret the occasion which has brought us together I do so doubly; for, I feel that the loss which results from our parting falls much the heavier on me.

You have kindly referred to my services while acting as your Pastor, and in doing so I fear your warm generous hearts have prompted you to speak of me in rather flattering and overmerited terms. I cannot but admit that there has been a great improvement made here since my advent amongst you. I was, as you are aware, your first resident Priest. The Mission when I took charge of it, was in its infancy, and encumbered with such a heavy debt that, when I considered your numbers and means, I had almost despaired of being ever able to liquidate it. But what a happy and unexpected change a few years have brought about. You have now, and free of debt, a beautiful church, a splendid presbytery, a commodious school house, an extensive cemetery, everything, in fact, that is required for the proper exercise of your holy religion. In bringing about this prosperous state of affairs my task was comparatively speaking, very easy; after God's assistance, I attribute this glorious result to your never-failing co-operation, union, and generosity. I must say, then, since the ties that bind us together are about to be rudely broken, that I am proud to be able to leave the affairs of the Parish in such excellent order for my successor.

In alluding to my personal worth, your tribute of praise is, with all due deference, far beyond what I deserve. I am well aware that I have many short comings and imperfections, and so conscious am I of them, that when I behold my supposed good qualities as portrayed by your generous pen, I am inclined to believe that instead of mine you were trying to describe the character of what a good priest ought to be in your beautiful address. I endeavored, it is true, to perform the onerous duties of my state of life to the best of my poor abilities during my residence amongst you, and I am glad to perceive that the manner in which I did so merits your approbation. My labor in this Parish was ever a labor of love. Your prompt attention to your religious duties was to me a never-failing source of consolation, and your assistance kindly and feelingly given in every work undertaken for the benefit of the Mission was always an encouragement to me in the dark hour of difficulty. I trust, and by what I know of you, I feel confident that at all times you will prove yourselves equally good, dutiful and obedient to my worthy successor. By doing so you will not only make his days amongst you pleasant and agreeable, but you will also thereby promote your own happiness in time and eternity.

I feel grateful to you for your hearty congratulations on my recent appointment, and your good wishes for my future happiness, I fully reciprocate. In conclusion, I beg to thank you again and again for the friendly sentiments contained in the address which you have just read, as also for the very handsome present which you have generously made me on this occasion. Neither of them, I assure you was required to convince me of your affectionate dispositions; yet, they shall both serve to strengthen the ties of gratitude which already bind me to you.—Rest assured, kind friends, that the memory of your many acts of kindness shall ever flourish green in my heart, and that no matter where my lot be cast in future, I shall always take a lively interest in your welfare and happiness, and in the success and prosperity of the Parish of Napanee.

(Signed) Jos. Browne, Priest.

A THIEF ANARRESTED.—On the 23rd of June Detective Gullen received a telegram from Detective O'Neill of Ottawa, giving a description of a man who gave his name as Edward Toussaint, who had committed several burglaries at Ottawa. Yesterday Constable Hunt brought in a man charged with stealing clothes from a shop door in St. Lawrence street, whom Detective Gullen at once recognized as the Ottawa burglar. He was set down to jail to await further particulars from Ottawa.—News 9th inst.

QUEBEC, July 7.—This morning, a guard of honor with the band of the 69th Regt. received the Governor General at the landing. A salute of 17 guns were fired by the Royal Artillery. The Lieutenant Governor, escorted by the Hussars, met him at the landing. The Corporation address was presented on board. The streets were highly decorated. Their Excellencies, with the Quebec Premier, Aide de Camp, etc., passed on out to Spencer Wood, under the escort of the Quebec Hussars.

TORONTO, July 7.—An elderly man, name unknown was killed yesterday at noon. He jumped off the Grand Trunk train and the Great Western train passing close by, ran over him, killing him instantly. He was bound for Glasgow via Quebec. There was a large amount of money on his person.

A number of heavy guns were lately sent out from Great Britain for distribution in the towns and cities of the Dominion. They have already been delivered in Hamilton, Guelph, London, Brockville, Prescott, Collingwood, Kingston, Fort Hope, and Oubourg.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Stanstead, Rev Mr McAuley, \$2; Beauceville Station, T S Cunningham, \$1; Morrisburg, T McGinnis, \$1; Huntingdon, J Gilmore, \$2; Marlbank, M O'Connell, \$4; Ingersoll, J O'Leary, \$2; Benfrew, F Devine, \$2; Paris Station, N Halligan, \$2; Portsmouth, P Hamill, \$1; Dayton, Ohio, U S, Rev Mr Gilmour, \$5; Fontenoy, T Doyle, \$1; St Benoit, Rev Mr Aubey, \$2; Lanark, J Bain, \$1. Per D Foley, Westport—Self, \$4; P Murphy, \$2; P Shovelin, New Glasgow, \$2. Per A B McIntosh, Chatham—J McGuire, \$4; J Finn, Merlin, \$2; S McIntosh, St Andrews, \$2. Per J McGuire, Oubourg—Mrs Jos Hutton, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 10, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Middlings \$4.10 to \$4.30; Fine, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Super, No. 2 \$4.75 to \$5.00; Superior \$5.50 to \$6.00; Fancy \$5.00 to \$5.10; Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.30; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2.40 to \$2.45 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.50 to 5.75. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.15 to \$1.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.43 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.30 to 4.40.—First Peas, 5.65 to 0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.50 to 27.75;—Prime Mess \$00.00; Prime, \$19.50 to 20.00. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 15c,—good per choice Western bringing 00c. to 23c. CHEESE, per lb.—11 to 12c. LARD, per lb.—16c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75. PRASH, per 60 lbs.—80c to 83c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for commodity, unit, and price. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Rye-Flour, Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Fowls, Chickens, Pigeons, Partridges, Hares, Rabbits, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Eggs, Haddock, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Maple Syrup, Maple Sugar, Honey, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Apples, Hay, Straw.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CLERGY TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

THE Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the first of May, 1870, take the liberty to inform the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that they have still on hand, a large assortment of ARTICLES for the CHURCHES and the CLERGY, on which a great reduction has been made.

They invite the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and Reverend Sisters in general, to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line. Montreal, 2nd April, 1868. 2m34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Damien Henault, Trader of the City of Montreal. An Insolvent.

A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the third day of August next inclusively. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, July 7th 1869. 2m49

SITUATION WANTED.

A TEACHER who has had several years experience in teaching, and holds an Elementary School Diploma; will be open for an engagement on the first of July next. It may not be amiss to add, that the applicant teaches Book Keeping by double entry in all its variations. Address, John Gleason, St. Sphie, County of Terrebonne, C.E., stating salary. June 1, 1869.

BOARDING SCHOOL

ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the building heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term—1st September next.

From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottawa, will be as follows:

1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French—with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments, for Day Scholars only.

2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day Scholars only.

3rd. Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street, known as Notre Dame du Sacre Cœur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate rooms if such be the wish of their parents. The non Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective churches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will be, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually extended to them.

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. Ottawa, July, 1869. 2m49.

EDUCATION.

MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure street Montreal.

Mr. Keegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal.

N.B.—The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16.

TERMS MODERATE.

Montreal July 18th 1869.

TO LET,

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

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

WANTED.

TWO MALE TEACHERS in the English language, holding elementary diplomas. For further particulars apply to William Hart, Secretary Treasurer, St. Columbus, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q. 4w48.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the CIRCUIT COURT for DIST. OF MONTREAL } the District of Montreal.

The Ninth day of July, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Sixty-nine.

No. 936.

SIR SAMUEL MORTON PETO, THOMAS BRASSEY and EDWARD LADD BETTS, all three of City of London, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, known under the name of England, Contractors,

Plaintiffs.

vs.

MICHAEL RYAN, trackman on the Central Vermont Rail-Road, heretofore residing in the City of Montreal, and now absent from the Country, but possessing Real Estate in the said District of Montreal,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs Bernard & Pagnuelo, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of J. N. R. Lafontaine one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Nouveau Monde and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called True Witness be notified to appear before this Court, and to there answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY.

C. O. C.

2w49.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of LOUIS LAVOIS, junior, Trader, of the Parish of St. Martin, County of Laval, An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the Twenty-First day of July next, at three o'clock, P.M. for the public examination of the said Insolvent and for the ordering of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No 18. Montreal, June 30th, 1869. 2w48.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Andre Poutbriant of St. Pie de Deguire, county of Yamaska, District of Stehelie, Trader, Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the said Insolvent are notified by these presents, that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me the undersigned assignee, under said act, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, at the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. de Lorimier, Advocates No. 6 Little St. James Street, Montreal, statements of their claims, specifying the securities they have, if any, and stating the fact if they have none, the whole to be tested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal 30th June 1869. 3w48.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Notwithstanding official denials the modification of the Cabinet is imminent, M. Rouher, representing the system of personal government, is sure to retire, and give place to a new combination in accord with the principles of a parliamentary government.

The Emperor goes to Beauvais on Sunday for the agricultural show. It was rumored that the Emperor would take this opportunity to make one of those pithy speeches he now and then indulges in. It is, however, stated that in his reply to the speech of the Mayor, in the usual congratulatory style, he will say nothing more than some kind words appropriate to the occasion.

PARIS, June 22.—The Emperor, the Prince Imperial, and suite left Paris yesterday at 2 in the afternoon for the camp of Chalons. Four Court carriages conveyed the Imperial party to the eastern terminus. The Ministers of the Interior, War, and Marine, and the Prefects of the Seine and of Police were present at the departure of the train.

PARIS, June 24.—Le Peuple of to-day publishes a telegram dated this morning from the Camp at Chalons. The Emperor received the soldiers who went through the Italian campaign, and addressed them as follows:— "Soldiers!—I am rejoiced to see that you have not forgotten the grand cause for which we fought ten years ago.

The meeting of the French Chamber on the 28th inst. is anxiously expected, as the Opposition members have announced their determination to raise questions respecting official interference at the elections, and to moot the causes of the recent riots in Paris.

Basst, July 7.—Despatches through the cable per the "Great Eastern," report that up to Tuesday at noon she had run 1,524 knots, and paid out 1,700 knots. She reports that a heavy gale prevailed on Monday night but it was weathered safely. All well—signals still good.

SPAIN

MADRID June 21.—REGIMY OF SERRANO.—In the utter impossibility of finding anywhere on earth any Majesty not even a revolutionary one for our godless Constitution we have been forced to put up as contentedly as we can, with a provisional Highness in the person of Don Francisco Serrano. "It is the only Highness," exultantly remarks the Pensamiento, "now left us in Spain; but hold! it immediately adds 'we are wrong, we have two other highnesses—' we have the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier!"

MADRID, June 24.—Admiral Mendez Nunez, who has been ill is better. In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes the debate on the budget was resumed. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Minister of Finance, an amendment against the poll-tax was taken into consideration. On a final vote, however, being taken, the amendment was rejected by 121 votes against 84. The Chamber continued the discussion upon Article 8 of the Budget.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH.—What a farce is all this swearing the observance of the Constitution. By this time almost all the public employes and all

Government pensioners have been reluctantly made to go through the obnoxious ceremony. Some few magistrates and other functionaries have nobly given up their lucrative posts rather than take an oath which, they say, their conscience forbids them to take. There is a report afloat to the effect that even their refusal is doubtless foreseen by the Government, and perhaps they may be glad to find that pretext for refusing to pay them even the shabby indemnity to which the State is bound by every law of justice. As it is, it has left them to starve during the last nine months. But, I repeat, all this swearing to the Constitution is a perfect farce. Nobody, and our rulers least of all, believe in the value of any such oaths. Experience has abundantly shown their utter worthlessness. Our Ministers have already been the first to perjure themselves by having sanctioned, along with the majority of the Cortes, the most flagrant violation of the inviolability of one's house, and of the rights of property, of meeting, and of association, which the Constitution declares have no other limitations than those prescribed by the laws of universal morality.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 20.—Florence was pretty empty, socially speaking, before Parliament discontinued its sittings, but now it has become almost a desert. In the halls of the Parliament House the committee of inquiry into the alleged cases of corruption sits from early morn not only till dewy eve, but almost until cockcrow. We hear of their meeting at 8 a.m. and toiling till midnight, with only brief intervals for refreshment. Such diligence is explicable only by the desire to have done with an ungrateful task. A good many witnesses have been examined. The committee keep their proceedings as secret as possible until they shall be terminated, and the more respectable part of the Press shows a disposition to further their wishes. So long as there is no regular reporting and publication of the sittings, the discussion of what might imperfectly transpire could only lead to fresh scandals, and of scandal we assuredly have had enough of late. It is a bad moment for Italy.—The Government weak, the Chamber discredited, public business grievously in arrear after a Session of seven months' duration which has been totally wasted, the financial future cloudy and uncertain, discontent and disturbances in many parts of the country.

An unsettled feeling exists in Italy, and there have been slight disturbances in some cities, but order has been restored without bloodshed. M. Conti, the Private Secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, had a long interview with King Victor Emmanuel at Turin. A league between France, Austria, and Italy is declared by the Russian and Prussian journals to have been formed, but the fact is denied by the Vienna Press. Roms, June 22.—Fresh recruits for the Papal army are arriving, and the troops have gone into their summer cantonments. General Dumont, Commander of the French expeditionary corps, has returned to Civita Vecchia, after having presented his congratulations to the Pope on the anniversary of His Holiness's coronation.

June 23.—The statement that the Marquis de Banneville had made overtures to the Pope in reference to the coming Ecumenical Council is untrue. No Power has as yet expressed any sentiment on the subject of the Council.

The Pope is in good health. The Papal army, which has suffered from desertions, is being recruited. Apprehensions of an approaching withdrawal of the French troops are said to pervade the Vatican.

The Pope.—The Holy Father entered the 24th year of his Pontificate this morning. The Port of San' Angelo announced the event at day-break by a royal salute, and a capella papale was held in the Sixtine Chapel.

St. Peter's.—The dome of St. Peter's has been cleaned within, and is about to be re-covered with lead as the present covering is much worn. There is some idea of gilding the edges of the plates and the ornaments of the dome.

AUSTRIA.

The Governor of Upper Austria, Count von Hohenwart, has dissolved the Catholic club at Linz for meddling with politics by interfering in favour of the Bishop. The Fortschritt, a liberal political club at Vocklabruck, has passed a vote disapproving the resistance of the Bishop 'as contrary to the organic laws and the oath of allegiance to the Emperor.' We have not heard that the Government has thought it necessary to notice it. It has been suggested that if the Linz Club reconstituted itself as a political association, it would be impossible, without the most flagrant breach of the law, to interfere with it.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, June 23.—The Customs' Parliament was closed to-day. The Speech from the Throne acknowledges the results which have been achieved by the vigorous activity of the Parliament, and expresses the satisfaction entertained by the Federal Government at finding so completely in harmony with the Chamber, both as regards the direction in which the Customs' legislation needs reform, and as to the means by which this reform is to be attained. The Speech expresses approval of the alterations which have been made in the sugar duties, but regrets that the revision of the Customs' Tariff has not been accomplished. In conclusion, hopes are expressed that this year's Session will have contributed to the strengthening of that tie which binds together the common institutions of all German countries.

NORTH GERMANY.

Berlin, June 23.—The North German Parliament was closed to-day. The Speech from the Throne, enumerates in detail the Bills which have been passed during the expiring Session, which it hopes will prove rich in beneficial influence upon the future development of the Confederation and the progress of North Germany. Mention is also made of a completion of the first German war pore as being a memorial of German activity and sagacity. The Speech recognizes with joyful satisfaction the expression of national consciousness manifested on this occasion by the inhabitants of the German coast. In conclusion, it declares that the unanimous co-operation of the Federal Governments with the national representatives in the common laboring for Germany's welfare will, with God's help, strengthen, as heretofore, the general confidence with which Germany, in fortifying herself at home, reckons upon the preservation of peace abroad.

A raid was made upon four ferro banks in Washington a few nights ago. They were all within the limits of a single block on Pennsylvania avenue. Twenty nine players were arrested, including men in almost every station of life, from butchers down to lawyers.

MEETING IN THE PARISH CHAPEL OF BOYLE, CO. ROSCOMMON, IRELAND.

At a meeting of the parishioners held in the Chapel of Boyle on Sunday the 25th ult., the Very Rev. Mgr M'Tucker, P.P., in the chair; the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by John D. MacDermot, Esq., and seconded by John Mulhall, Esq.—

1st Resolution.—That being now in possession of a site for a new Church and School House, and considering the dangerous condition of our present Chapel, and the insufficiency of our school accommodation, we shall take immediate steps for the erection of these new buildings, leaving for a later and more favorable time the establishment of our proposed new convent.

Proposed by Joseph Bealin, Esq., and seconded by Owen Golden, Esq.—

2nd Resolution.—That as the immediate erection of the new schools is for many reasons most desirable, and as these buildings will form a portion of our future conventual establishment, we recommend that the Convent Fund, formed some years ago by private Subscriptions, should be employed for building these schools, and as subscribers to the fund, we hereby authorize our revered Pastor to use it for that purpose.

Proposed by Thomas Judge, Esq., and seconded by Bernard Cunningham, Esq.—

3rd Resolution.—That we propose to pay on the 1st Sunday of October, one half, or at least one third of our intended subscriptions towards our new Parish Church, in order that the works may be commenced early next spring; and that we shall be prepared at the call, and under the direction, of our esteemed Clergy to assist in the collection, of the necessary Funds both within and outside of the Parish.

Proposed by William E. Harkin, Esq., and seconded by John Golden Esq.—

4th Resolution.—That we hereby tender our warmest thanks to our noble and liberal landlord, Lord Viscount Lorton, for having so generously granted a spacious and convenient site for the proposed buildings, and we also gratefully acknowledge the very kind co-operation of the Hon. Robert E. King.

Proposed by John Monson, Esq., and seconded by Bartley Judge Esq.—

5th Resolution.—That the munificent donation of £100 subscribed by John Bell, of Ballymunt, county Dublin, Esq., together with an annual subscription of £10 for the next five years, evincing his attachment to his native parish and its best and holiest interests, imperatively demand from us, and awaken our grateful and most heartfelt thanks.

It is with much pleasure we invite attention to the proceedings which took place on last Sunday at our parish chapel, and to the foregoing resolutions adopted on that occasion.—The gentlemen who took part in them, and submitted for the adoption of the meeting, the various resolutions, spoke, we need not assure our readers, with a vigour of thought and expression, and exhibited a zeal in the good cause that was most gratifying. The statement of our worthy Parish Priest, clear and convincing as it was, filled the entire meeting with the well grounded hope, that his and their long and anxious expectations would have a speedy consummation. Owing to the inefficiency of school accommodation, and other causes, he commences the building of the schools immediately, and the erection of the Church next spring. We cannot hope however, that it will be fully completed before the expiration of three years. In the meantime we have reasonable expectations to justify us in thinking that the erection of the Convent will not only have commenced but shall have been, most probably, completed.—What blessings are in store for the youth of the town and neighborhood. The schools at present occupied by the girls will be given up to increase the accommodation for the boys; and large class rooms will be provided in the new establishment, where girls will acquire not merely secular instruction, but education in its true sense—instruction seasoned with the religious aroma. Yes, the glad tidings were proclaimed by our revered Pastor that a Religious Sisterhood would preside over the establishment and no more 'suitable school accommodation' could be devised.

The great object of the meeting, however, was to concert measures for the building of a new Parish Church. Funds are forthcoming for the schools, and in due time for the Convent; but the people of the parish, with a religious enthusiasm we cannot sufficiently applaud, took upon themselves the weightier and more expensive obligation of providing funds for the new Church. Some, we understand, are determined to contribute at once, others in the course of a little time. At all events it is agreed that the first Sunday of October shall be the day for completing the annual subscriptions for this glorious enterprise. Last Sunday's meeting reflects the highest credit on both priests and people, and we may well exclaim in the beautiful language of our Liturgy—

'Let us be glad and rejoice therein.'

Nor should we omit to mention the well-deserved compliment paid by Mgr. M'Tucker and other gentlemen to our noble and generous landlord Lord Viscount Lorton, for his liberality in granting the site for those buildings. The mention of his name and that of the Honorable Robert King, as well as every sentence bearing on the pleasing topic, was applauded and reechoed by his numerous tenants who thronged the building. The resolution also of thanks to John Bell, Esq., whose connection with his native parish, though severed for years, has not cooled the ardour of his attachment, was most cordially adopted, and we have no doubt his bright example will be rivalled if not surpassed by many in the Parish. The observations of our revered Pastor, who has labored so long amongst us, when alluding to those dear parishioners who, from various causes, were forced to sever the ties that bound them to their homes and to their Altars were most touching; and we have no doubt they will find an echo in the hearts of those who in England, Scotland and the Colonies, may learn that they are not forgotten by either Priest or people in dear old Boyle.

LET US LOOK BACK.—During the thirty-seven years that Bristol's Sarsaparilla has been a standard medicine, how many preparations intended to rival it have gone down! Some of them have exploded suddenly, like the bottles in which they fermented; others have gradually fallen into contempt. The very names of many of them have faded from the public memory. Who can deny that of all the medicaments claimed to be remedies for scrofulous disorders, and other maladies that burrow into the flesh and disfigure the skin, Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the only one that has fulfilled the promises made on its behalf?

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

Unchangeable fragrance constitutes the cardinal excellence of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. The flowers from which it is expressed bloom and fade, but their essence drawn from them in their prime when ever calyx is a center full of nature's richest incense, is embalmed beyond the reach of change in this extraordinary perfume. Other odorous waters undergo many variations of aroma as they fade into insipidity but Murray & Lanman's Florida Water passes through no such gradations. As it is when sprinkled upon the handkerchief or the garment so it remains, delicate, refreshing and ce-

lightful, to the last. As there are counterfeits always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

BILE IN THE BLOOD.—When the bile that should pass off through the bowels inundates the veins the fact is apparent in the yellowness of the skin. Jaundice ensues if the liver is not promptly controlled; and as Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills contain the two most potent antibilious agents known in the botanical kingdom reason suggests them as the true remedy. They have been administered in jaundice, congestion of the liver, and all derangements of the biliary secretion with much greater success than has ever attended the exhibition of mercury and are free from all the deleterious properties of that mineral. Being enclosed in air tight vials, neither time nor climate affects them.

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

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "DEVIN'S VERMIFUGE WORM PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionery, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

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 of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BEARD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly referred 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, 1868. 12m

MICHIGAN

STATE RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

UNDER THE

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Sisters, in addition to their old and well-known Institution, have, in process of completion, a New and Magnificent Structure, which will be prepared to receive patients on or about September 1st.

The Location of the Asylum is singularly beautiful, and the surroundings are full of charm and variety.

For further particulars, application should be made immediately, addressing,

SISTER MARY DE SALES,

Superior,

St. Mary's Hospital,

Detroit.

N. B.—It is almost needless to add, that no distinction, as to Creed or Country, is made in the admission of Patients.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. }

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME ANNE MERRILL, wife of LOUIS RICHARD, Trader of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted against the said Louis Richard, her husband, an action for separation as to property, returnable on the Fifth day of July next, before the said Court.

Montreal, 31st May, 1869. L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff. 1m45.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK & WHITE SMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER, AND GENERAL JOBBER, NO. 37 BONAVENTURE STREET, NO. 37, MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal, June 25, 1869. 12.

F. O'FARRELL, CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER &c., &c., Corner of ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS, MONTREAL. N.B.—Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness. Montreal, June 25, 1869. 12

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON.

1859. 1869. GRAND EXCURSIONS

To the Far-famed River Saguenay and Sea Bathing at Murray Bay, Cacouac and Tadouac.



The Splendid Steamer UNION, Capt. Fairgrieve, and MAGNET, Capt. Simpson, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, during the Season, at Seven o'clock, A.M., for the River Saguenay to Ha' Ha Bay, calling at Murray Bay, River Du Loup and Tadouac, as under:— "Union" on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing June 22nd. About the 1st July the "Magnet" will leave Quebec on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the same hour.

By taking these Steamers at Quebec, the Tourist and Invalid will enjoy the refreshing and invigorating breeze and picturesque scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence, and avoid the annoyance of transhipment, as the Steamers run direct to Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadouac, and Ha' Ha Bay.

Passengers leaving Montreal by the Steamers of the Richelieu Company, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, connect with the "Union" and "Magnet" at Quebec.

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, as in every instance the Steamers are brought alongside of each other.

These fine Steamers are of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety; they are most comfortably furnished, and in every respect unsurpassed.

Tickets, with any information, may be obtained of W. PALMER, at the Hotels, and at the Company's Office, 73 Great St. James Street. ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of PIERRE LORTIE, Trader, of Montreal, An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby 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, if none, stating the fact, the whole to be attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 28th, 1869. 2w48.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THEODORE CYPHROT and ACHILLE CYPHROT, both Hatters and Furriers, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business under the style of Cyphot Bros., and as having been in partnership with Alfred H. G. Cyphot, and moreover the said above named Theodore Cyphot individually, and as having carried on business with Jacob Desautels, Hatter and Furrier, of the same place, under the style and firm of Cyphot & Desautels, Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvents are hereby notified that they have made an assignment of their 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, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 16th, 1869. 2w47

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of NAZAIRE MEROIER, Trader of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent, are hereby 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, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 14th, 1869. 2w4

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

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

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

F. M. CASSIDY (LATE WITH F. W. HENSHAW ESQ.) COMMISSION AGENT 19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. Montreal.

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

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &C., &C., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S. OFFICE — 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL: October, 1868. 12m10

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

RICHELIEU COMPANY. DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:

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THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and Judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea.

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c.; 55c. 65.; Young Hyson, 50c., 60c., 65c., 70.; Fine do. 75. Very Fine 85c.; Superior and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gungpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do.; \$1.

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

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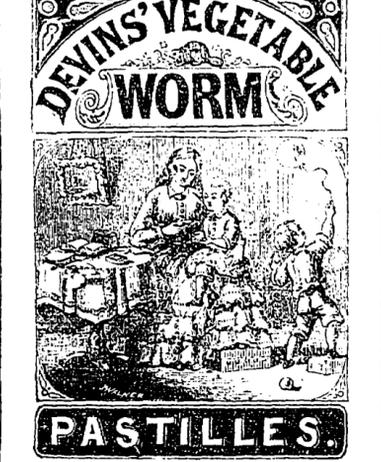
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