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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

PART II.

Comfort ye! comfort ye!' It sounded like no mortal voice to me in my weariness; and I could almost imagine that 'some seraph strayed' to fill one earthly heart with heaven's own music. Regret for my wasted years, sorrow for my lonely life, seemed to awake at the sound of the sweet childish voice.

Weeks passed before my grey-haired old doctor would allow me to go out of my bed-room. At last, one morning in February, I was perother.

before the owner of the voice had time to move. | you.' I saw the picture which long years have not effaced from the tablet of my memory.

on the hearthrag, was a young girl; her occunation consisted in weaving a collar of immortelles round the huge throat of her canine com. will be very angre? panion, who in return regarded her with eyes of over the floor, and advanced towards us.

while a faint blush tinged her cheeks.

Mayflower,' said the justice, as he lovingly pleasure of thousands. stroked the beautiful head.

child-like vivacity about her, an inexpressible a past scene in the short winter twilight.

I have not said much about Justice Morgan. and I have not much to say. What he might have been in early years I know not, but he was all that a warm friend could be. 1 could fancy that he could be severe and harsh at all, or all in all. when crossed; but that May never did in acy

soon after our introduction, coming into the little self. sitting-room with a handful of hyacinths, ' while Larrange these I wish you to amuse me. But first, do you know that all the time you were ill in bed, you had inquiries made after your health every day?"

'I suppose it was Pat Doolan,' I said.

'Just so,' she replied; 'and do you know I 'There is not much to know, Miss Morgan,' baby !- wait for bay Turk !' said I, smiling. ' Pat is Irish, you know.'

'And therefore warm hearted,' she replied. 'You are a great favorite at the 'Blue boar, and Pat quite made me like you long before I made your acquaintance. Did he tell you that he used to be servant of papa's?'

esity which led to my accident, for I was in- | child up in his arms, whispering in a broken specting Mainowen when the 'Marquis' went

May came and stood by the side of my sofa while a sad expression shadowed her face.

- 'Then he told you of Lena?' she said.
- 'Yes,' was my reply.
- Will you help me, Sir Archibald? she asked. be taken to bed. I am going, for the first time in my life, to disobey papa; and instead of waiting for Harold to come back I will get you to help me.'
- 'Miss Morgan,' I said, 'you are going to be disobedient, and I am to help at it! I am shocked at such principles.?

'Now,do not laugh at me ; listen instead,' she said; and her bright face was brought level with down to talk, clasping her arms round Turk's it is than 'Sir Archibald.' neck. 'I am going to disobey papa. Lena folding a newspaper and pointing to a passage. much older than I am, I feel quite a respect for From that day, upon some pretext or other, at last. What makes you so?

bound from India, Major Laurence, of H. M. 10th Hussars.' I have written to Leas, and asked her to come-my dear, dear sister. Her home must be here now. Only what will papa

May Morgan hid the newspaper, and the justice never saw it. A few days after she came to me, ber face flushed and excited.

' Sir Archibald,' she said, ' I have seen Lena. She is at the 'Blue Boar,' and she has a little girl, the only one that lived, three years old .-Pat says it's Lenn herself again. Poor Lena, she is quite broken-bearted? Now, Sir Archi bald, you must help me in my scheme. I want mitted to go into a sort of cozy little snuggery | you to do what my courage even fails to think of. on the same floor, assisted by Justice Morgan | Papa has never been angry with me, and I could on the one side, and the doctor himself on the not bear to see him angry now. What I want you to do is to allow Lena's child to be with you

· I will do anything I can for you,' I said, Kneeling before a gigantic Newfoundland dog, clasping and unclasping themselves in extreme nervousness. ' Let the little one come here-I am not afraid of the justice. I do not think he

That I said, more to reassure ber than bethe deepest affection. Upon seeing me the cause I thought so, for my real opinion was that lady rose, scattering a shower of the flowers Justice Morgan would never forgive me. But what could I do, with those sad grey eyes fixed I am so glad you are better,' she said to me, upon my mine? I knew then that I loved May Morgan with the whole passion of my life; and, This is my child, Sir Archibald, my little had she asked it, I would have braved the dis-

Day after day I had listened more and more Golden-brown hair, soft grey eyes, low, square intently for the sound of a fairy footstep or the forehead, and perfect mouth and chin, May echo of a slivery laugh. When I was a boy, I Morgan was beautiful indeed. There was a had loved Maud Muriel, but it was with the strength of a boy's heart; now, at six and thirty, freshness and purity, that constantly made me or very nearly that age, I loved with all the turn to ber as one would to some rare and lovely depth of a passionate nature a child of seventeen flower. We were soon great friends, and with | -for she was but as a child to me. I knew all | Laurence, May, little Kathleen, and myself, the the justice and May for my audience, I used to the folly, all the madness of it; but I was pow best part of the time out of doors; for I had revisit many a foreign land, and go through many erless as a reed swayed by a mighty tempest. I been so long an unwilling prisoner in the house May had no feeling or thought for me deeper of the fresh, pure air. I had quite recovered than what she might feel for a brother. Oh, May, my accident, but a feeling of weakness frequently ing at her grandpapa. but once to see your eyes droop beneath mine-

well as fast as I can and start for Castle Roy-'Now, Sir Archibald,' said May, one morning | don. It was the only advice I could give my-

sitting-room opened, and the justice came in ; than any sound in life. When the twilight deephe was earlier than usual, and the child had not come. I was wondering how the meeting would be managed, and thought it best to leave it all to chance, when Turk bounded in throwing the door | the influence of the better nature which gave wide open, followed by a wee toddling thing me courage to _____ But we must not anticiknew all about your worship before I saw you?' shouting with childish glee. 'Turk, wait for pate.

When the justice saw the child he turned ashy white, and covered his face with his hands: saying, 'Don't ki: Turk won't eat you. Kiss baby !' and the little rosy mouth was held up 'Yes, and I think it was some feeling of curi- very persuasively. The old man caught the voice, 'My Lena! my Lena!' and carried her out of the room.

We saw him no more that evening. Towards night we heard the child's chatter on her way to bed. 'Put her into the little room next to mine,' log her little bands in both of his. 'Wiy, May, away. She is so much a child, she can hardly Perhaps so. Who could know all his regret was the order, when the old man rang for her to | May, how pretty you have grown !'

years was bridged by a little child.

'Sir Archibald, I am so thankful papa has gone to Pat Doolan's to fetch Lena.'

mine as the child—she was a child to me-knelt asked. 'You do not know how much prettier have knocked him down.

must come back. 'Look bere,' she said, un- seem right for me to call you that. You are so sunshine at Mainowen was clouded over.

Oa board H. M. transport, Ariadce, homeward | you. Now, I have some more news for you .--Harold is coming in a few days, and you will be well enough then to go out a little; if you cannot walk far, I will drive you myself."

" Who is Harold?" I asked.

My companion,' she replied; 'the only companion I have ever had-Marold Maurice-I suppose he will be Sir Harold some day. You see we were children together — the Maurice estate joins Mainowen - and as Harold had no playmates, nor had I, we were very much toge ther. He has been abroad with a tutor for a long while, and is now coming home. I am so glad !' she added, looking so bright and radiant through the clear gray eyes I so loved into my face, as she spoke.

I---ab, well, I must make baste and turn my for all your kindness to me. Turk, do stand still !- it is only papa.' And to-night, here, when papa comes to sit with face homeward. My visit to Ireland was sadly

> pressing one of the small bonds which were busy daughter; and when I saw him again ten years telling you how grateful I ---seemed to have been lifted off his shoulders.

> > 'Archie,' he said, for he was fond of me, and always called me 'Archie' now, 'I have been past, but I will guard the future for them.'

> > And so be did. It was as though Justice

A few bright days fell to my lot, and then an interruption. It seems to me that throughout life, sunshine and shade are so closely allied, that the presence of the one is but as the dawning of the other. The days that followed were so full of happiness that I might have guessed they could not last. They were passed by Mrs. knew all its hopelessness also, for I saw that I seemed not to be able to breathe enough made me feel weary. The long rides or drives once, did I say -Bah! Sue must love me 'not | we took soon made me my 'ould self entirely,' as Pat used to tell me. Perhaps that was true it up until it had become pretty general. There is only one thing for me to do, get in a physical sease; morally, I knew that I could never feel the same again.

The evening was closing when the door of my merry laugh, which had more music in it to me ened we would go to the organ-room, and Mary's better world and a truer life. Perhaps it was in.

> The shade came soon. A few days after- feeling of expectation beating at my heart. wards I was smoking on the terrace, and playcame flying through the low French window of Archie, I wish you would speak to her.' the drawing-room, her tace sparkling with plea-

' Hollo, May,' exclaimed the stranger, springng to the ground and fastening his horse, and then running lightly up the steps. 'Well, now say you are glad to see me,' he continued, clasp-

'And, Harold, you have grown foolish. Of Archie? I know she will care for what you say.' So it was: the gulf which had existed for course I am glad to see you. Let me introduce you to Sir Archibald.'

The conversation was general, Harold and I talked about foreign countries, and May joined the book was in my hand when I joined May It was getting late when May came to me, now and then; but I could not belp noticing that | Morgan in the conservatory. There she stood and she sat down on a stool by the sofa as she though his words were addressed to me, Harold's amongst the flowers, like Ruth amongst the When are you going to say 'Archie'?' I an expression of admiration, for which I could her shapely head as she stood looking out of

"Oh, I could not," she laughed. It does not the horse was sent round to the stables, and my of us spoke.

Harold Maurice was always coming. Sometimes it was some new music, a rare flower, or a book of poems, which brought him over, until at last his coming was looked for as certain and daily event.

One day the justice came and laid his hand upon my shoulder, as I was standing at the window watching Harold and May amongst the

'Archie,' he said, 'those two are going to make a match. Maurice came to me this morn ing and asked me for my child, and I told him that if he won her consent he might make sure of mine. I think she is tond of him.

'I think she is,' I answered, in a dreamy sort of way, looking over the two young heads in the Then that was to be the end of it all; she garden below into the cold gray sky; 'and now, would probably marry this young Maurice; and justice, I want to speak to you as I could wish

> 'Nonsense, boy! do not speak of it.' But I must speak of it, for I must leave

That night Justice Morgan brought back his | Mainowen, and I do not want to do so without

Boy, boy, bush! what a deal of nocsense you can talk. And why do you speak of leaving us? I think as we had all the trouble of nursing very foolish, very wicked; I cannot change the you, you might honor us with your company now you are well."

But Castle Roydon wants me, sir. Indeed, Morgan fancied that he could user be suffi- I expect I shall have plenty to occupy my time ciently loving to his daughter-as if there were now to prepare my house for your summer visit. long years of absence and sorrow to be atoned Kathleen has given me many orders,' I said, as for-and as if he felt that the uncertain future I lifted up the sunbeam which had just pushed was all too short to redeem the sad and dismal open the door, she wants to know if she may bring the ponies and Turk, and Pat, and the katten-----

> ' No, all the tittens,' interrupted the little onc. But, pet, who would take care of them?' asked the justice, laughing.

> "Archie," she replied, throwing her little arms round my neck and hiding her laughing face upon my shoulder. The justice laughed.

'Lena,' said be, as Mrs. Laurence entered she is already trying her infantine powers upon Archie. What will she be when she grows up?

'An old woman,' replied the Sunbeam, peep-

I had given her the pet name of Sunbeam at the first, and the rest of the household had taken

My last evening at Mainowen had arrived, and I was not sorry for it. May had seemed to The sunshine consisted in being constantly avoid me lately. She refused to take some of with May, following her about, listening to ber our old quiet walks unless Mrs. Laurence or the justice would join us, and in every other possible way I had seen she wished to avoid being alone with me. I was thinking that in twenty-four voice would awake thoughts and feelings of a hours I should be far away, when the justice came

> 'It is the strangest thing!' he said. 'I always thought that May loved young Maurice." 'And does she not?' I asked, with a strange

'No: at least, she has rejected him, and that ing a game of romps with little Kathleen and looks like it. But I cannot help thinking that and she, after standing irresolute for a second, Turk, when a tall, bandsome, young fellow of she must like him; perhaps, after all, it is her went and laid her little cheek upon his knee, three and twenty rode up. In an instant May caprice, though May has never shown it before.

> 'I, sir! What could I say or do? Surely, it surable emotion, and both her small hands out- is yourself or Mrs. Laurence whom she would attend to most—not me.'

'I shall never influence her one way or another,' said the justice. 'She must trust to her own judgment. But I should like you to lay before her all the advantages she is throwing life which he might have blessed as he did mine? know her own feelings yet. Will you do it,

'It you wish me, I will,' I replied, in a weary voice; and I turned away to find her.

I had been reading Tennyson's 'Idylls,' and eves were frequently fixed upon May's face with golden sheaves. The dying light lingered over the glass door down the garden. I went and The justice welcomed the young man warmly, stood by her side, and for a short time neither

'Sir Archibald, you are very quiet,' she said,

The weight of a commission, and the recollection that it is perhaps the last time I shall stand here for years."

No. 47.

'I hope not,' she said, speaking quickly and earnestly. 'And the commission?'

'It is to make an appeal to you on behal of a certain young gentleman. Will you consider your answer to him again, May?

'No-Sir Archibald, I knew what I was doing.

' You liked, but did not love him, May ?'

'Do you know that the justice would like you to marry him?"

'Yes.' 'Do you know that you are throwing away a very good chance of happiness, May?

'Yes.' 'And you think that you will never be sorry for it?"

'No, never.'

I stood all the while watching the light playing amongst the waves of rich brown hair; her eyes never once looked up, while her small white hands were nervously employed in picking a rose to pieces.

Something in that picture struck me, while the beating of my heart was so loud, I thought she wust hear it.

'May,' I said, clasping her hands in mine in a grasp so tight that the flower was crushed, May, my darling, if I ask you to be my wife, will you give me the same answer?'

A long pause-her head, with its crowning mass of golden brown, was bent lower and lower; the answer came very softly-so softly, that ! think no ear save my own could have caught it.

' No, Archie! I clasped her graceful form to me in a wild, mad embrace. In that one minute of speechless delight it seemed as though all the darkness in my life had faded into the brightest, purest happiness given to humanity. Such happiness comes the room, 'you will have to watch the wee one, but once (sometimes never) in a lifetime. It was flooding mine now with more than earthly

> " May,' I said, presently, as we sat down to talk calmly over events, ' do you think with me? Are you sure about your love for me, darling ?

I looked down into her clear gray eyes, and saw my answer there; but a verbal one came.

'Archie, I think I must have loved you before I saw you, for I seemed to know so much about you from Pat and Mary Doolan. Ch. how could you imagine I loved Harold when I could love you?" she said; and I was satisfied.

The daylight faded, and the moon rose, and looked down through the glass upon us as we sat in our unspeakable happiness.

'I suppose you two are discussing all the affairs of the nation as well as your own,' the jus : tice asked, as he opened the door, and came in. ' No. sir, we have not got beyond our own,' I

replied. 'Justice Morgan, we think that May will require an older husband than Harold Maurice; will you give her to me instead? I will take all care of ber.'

Will I give her to you, Archie? Ay, that I will. I have not felt so pleased and happy since my birth.".

The kind old man took May's hand and clasped it in mine, and I accepted it as the gift

Did the justice think, as his eyes filled with tears, as he turned away from us, of that other and sorrow for a long past?

The delight of Pat Doolan was beyond all bounds when he heard that I was to be married to his favorite Miss May.

' Bedad then, your worship,' said be, ' it's just the best wife in the world you're getting, barring my own. And it's yourself that I would rather see her married to than anybody, for it's yourself that's the real gentleman.'

Pat was further convinced of my being a real gentleman' some time afterwards when I offered to employ him on my estate giving him and his wife Mary one of the pretty lodges at Castle Roydon to live in.

'It was just about this time that an unusual

Andrew Market British Comment of the Comment of the

at Mainowen, and added somewhat to the gately if not to the happiness of its inmates Major Laurence's regiment was again stationed at their souls, if they can interfere to avert hideons were 91,039. The registered marriages were Leenside, and many of the officers called tpon crimes, and yet are domb dogs and make no sign. the widow of their old comrade.

We heard from them how loved and esteemed be had been, and not a few pleasing anecdotes were told of their major's bravery and tenderness in many a battle scene. It evidence had been wanting, there was plenty to show that the man Lena Morgan had left her father's roof for, years before, had been one of noble integrity and worth. If Mrs. Laurence had been of a bright and joyous nature betore her husband's death, she lost it when she lost him. It seemed as though the recollection of her loss was ever present; and though at times she would laugh with something like the ring of merriment, yet directly atterwards her face would wear its usual quiet gravity of expression.

We knew, then, when Colonel Ramsay visited talking to Lena, that a bitter disappointment a load-by insisting on taking the responsibility for awaited him if he hoped to win her love. It came at last, and then she told him kindly, but that she had no love to give, except to her fathe noble head which lay sleeping on its coral pillow in an ocean grave. And so we knew that the brightness of her life was past, and we could guess what their love had been.

I had begged very earnestly for our marriage to take place early in May, but the first intimation that I was no longer my own master was given me when June was fixed upon instead.

Towards the end of May I started for Castle Roydon, accompanied by Pat Doolan, to see that everything was done that hands could do to make the old place look worthy of its beautiful young mistress. As I stood once more under the roof that I had left long years ago, the past seemed all a dream, and it seemed as though I had never been without the love that had crowned | they were now she did not know.' But where they my lile. I did not stay long at Roydon; a few days, and I was back again at Mainowen.

Look what I have brought for you! 1 said, on the evening of my arrival, after I had suffi ciently admired my treasure, putting a large square case into the little bands I had so often watched and always loved.

'On Archie!' she exclaimed, as the Vereist diamonds lay shining and gleaming on their beds of velvet before her. She took up the necklet and held it in her hand a few seconds, looking at it dreamily, as if she did not see it; then it dropped upon the floor, and lay there, a mass of light, as she turned to me and and laid ber head against my breast. 'Archie,' she whispered, '1 do not care for them, I do not care for anything but you and you-love. Are you quite sure. darling, that your old dream has gone? that you love me, only me, with all your heart?'

'My darling, I cannot tell you how much I love you-too much, I sometimes think, May; and as for Maud-why I will take you to see her, and convince you that I do not love her one bit, now, if you like.'

'No, do not, Archie. I do not want to see her.

Well, June came at last, and the roses bloomed for my darling to walk upon under the bright blue sky, and through the old mosscovered arch of the little church at Ballybrake. I cannot satisfy my fair readers as to my bride's honor, and obey.' There was no need to bend down the head to catch the clear ring of the old, old words. There was no hesitation, no uncertainty about the voice which promised; and I for the real, it was no counterfeit now.

It is four years since I wrote the above, and we have long been at Castle Roydon. We have not been quite without sorrow, as a wee coffin in the ancient family vault can testify; but the sunshine of a perfect love shipes through all and over all. If some raindrops must fall into each human life, never doubt but that beyond the cloud beyond the sky the sun is still shining.
A. C. C.

(From the Dublin Irishman.)

Every week develops a new phase of English crime, the newer the more bideous on account of the strangeness to us, but all marked by the Hell-mark of intense and crass brutality. Urime flourishes and grows rich; honesty starves and is scarcely praised:

Probitas laudatur et alget Criminibus debent hortus, prætoria, mensas.

The London press that howled to all the world against Ireland, when an evicted tenant raised the hand of wrath against his evictor, now sits in silence nor weeps by the waters of Sodom.

Weeps ?- nay, it is too busy converting the fith that flows by into hard cash ' Non olet,' it exclaims, as it holds to its nostrils the extra-sovereigns it has extorted from the vendor of abortion drugs, in order that it may be a participator in his blood-stained profits. Its hands are black with the garbage it picks up, its visage covered with the filth, but its pockets are filled with the gold of crime, and its month stuffed with the fruit of shame. The Prostitute Press of London sells its favours cheap. For half the price given Judas, it will betray its Maker and aid to destroy His breathing images.

It is horrible-most horrible. But nothing of all this is more appalling than the shocking silence of the Members of Parliament - of even the Irish members. We do not understand how it is possible for men to remain members of a law-making assemblywith the heavy moral responsibility of helping to prevent English crime-and yet stand silent and see the evil increase and advance. Surely, if the English members see nothing strange in the fact—as stated by Dr. Lankester, Coroner for Middlesexthat thousands of children are slaughtered every year in England, the Irish members should speak

out the horror that fills their souls. English members have shown no shyness in referring to Irish affairs; they have done all they could to magnify the mote they saw in her so that all the world might think it a mountain. It is time for the Irish members to abandon an attitude-which, if persisted in, becomes the attitude of dastards. Some of them fought with bravery against the shameless majority that attempted to defame Ireland. We yet hope that of this band there will stand forth some, in the cause of humanity, in the cause of Ohristianity, to protest against the Slaughter of Children, which

mothers no whit better than those who sacrificed in appears from them that the population of I sland ou as onesided and delusive. fints to Moloch.

Morally speaking, an awful responsibility rests on How will they answer for it on the Last Dread Day, when they are shown the tens of thousands of Incocents frightfully slaughtered, and required to answer what they have done to hinder this multitude of

borrid crimes? If the hearts of English members be hard, and their souls callous - so should not be the hearts and souls of Irish members. And they should invoke the assistance of those Scotch members-representatives of a country whose mothers do not slaughter their babes, but which a London paper, the 'Daily News,' dared to call 'the most profligate country in the world.'

We tell these members - we tell the Irish members -that so long as they retain their places as Members of the British Parliament, so long have they the hideous responsibility on their souls of looking after and endeavoring to prevent English crime. They will be judged by their efforts. We think no argument more strong could be found to make men shudder at continuing the present state of affairs-Mainowen day after day, to sit for half an hour's of inducing them to free themselves from so terrible Ireland only, in a local parliament.

It is not only that children are slaughtered after they are born, and their corses flung about everyfirmly, that she never intended to marry again; where, but a process of slow-killing is adopted, which is called baby-farming. Under this 'the ther and her child; that all else was buried with child is reduced to skin and bones.' One woman is arcested, now and again, and the London writers simply report the case with a sensational heading which helps to sell their naper. They thus make a profit out of the case, although they may have made another profit previously by inserting the advertisement which led to the crime-although they may have made yet another profit out of it, by charging an extra rate for it, sharing directly in the proceeds Thus, they often make three profits out of childslaughter !!!

As a consequence, we fird no indignant leading articles denouncing the criminals-stigmatizing the abominable trade - nor directing the attention of the police and the legislature to the need of eradicating

the poisocoue gangrene! Yet the revelations are horrible.

'She (the prisoner) said she had been in the business about two years, and had hed about forty children [farmed out to her] at one time. Where are may be guessed from Dr. Pope's evidence about those whom he saw with her. They were all,' be said, 'in a neglected condition and very emaciated and dirty. One of them was -up to the present time - under the influence some narcotic. The children could not cry naturally and were always asleep. They all appeared to have been deprived of food, and were in a sadly neglected condition.

Evidently, intentionally or not, they were being subjected to a course of slow poisoning!

The prisoner Walters concluded her statement by saying: But children are more frequently killed

before they are born.' That is the state of London. Dr. Lankester declares that thousands of children - on whose corses be holds inquests - have been mardered directly .-The case before as proves that numbers more must he slowly starved and poisoned to death - whilst the testimony of the prisoner shows that more still are slain: 'But children are more frequently killed be-

fore they are born ' But others than children, adults, indeed, but as helpless as they, suffer a cruel fate. Killing by ribcrushing is common in English lunatic asylums, which have been held up as improvements on old systems. One Doctor Dickson starts an excuse, that the bones of paralytics are so soft and brittle that they must be easily broken. The excuse is worthy of the cause: for it a bone is soft, it 'cannot be brittle: it is quite elastic from the predominance of cartilage, and it must be all but impossible to break it So numerous were the deaths by this violence of rib-crushing that this silly theory must be started to account for the greatness of the number ! Cases occur constantly. The Pall Mall 'Gazette' says :-

Another case of the kind has just occurred. A man named James Doran, formerly a solicitor's cher's dress that morning, for indeed I saw nothing but had become insane, and was transferred from the a fair, sweet, childish face beneath the lace, and Rochdale workhouse to Prestwich Asylum. He a loving pair of deep gray eyes. 'To love, died the same day. The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that seven of his ribs were broken, but-and this is most significant-there was no corresponding exterior mark of violence. These frac tures therefore, were not caused by a fall, or by blows. We should be glad if any one could tall us knew that though I had once mistaken the false how they could have been produced except by heavy quiet pressure, such, for instance, as a heavy man kneeling on the chest. The jury, of course, found that the poor man had died from natural causes. death being accelerated by injuries, but that there was no evidence to show how the last were inflicted No one will be punished, and so another wretched lunaric is consigned to his grave, and the work of crushing ribs goes on gaily, and with amazing im punity.

No one will be punished' - for this is in England where nineteen out of twenty burglars escape punish ment, according to the 'Daily News' 'No one will be punished !'-in a country that howled against the minute per centage of Irish offence?. 'No one will be punished! in that 'fine, free, savage country as the 'Gazette' calls England; in that civilized land, where, says the 'Daily Telegraph,' it is more dangerous for a woman to walk out, than it would be for her to traverse a tiger-jungle!

In the presence of God and man, we cite the Irish Members to look upon this bideous state of things, and then to declare if they are doing their duty by not at once demanding an extension of the Coercion Act to Ecgland?

IBISH INTELLIGENCE,

The necessary preparations are now being vigorously carried on in clearing the site for the new Roman Catholic chapel about to be erected in Enviskillen. Co. Fermanagh, on the ground on which the old buildings now stands. The old place of worship has been finally given over to destruction to make room for a new larger, and more commodius building. which the congregation have been contemplation, and for which they have been preparing during the last few years. The old church stood a considerable distance back from the street being separated from the latter by a shrubbery, and it is proposed, besides increasing the size of the new one in other ways, to bring it up to within some feet of the street for its frontage. On the 26th of May the last service was held in the cld building, and the people took farewell of the rude old ways and somewhat incommodious floors that must remain associated in their minds with many a season of deep emotion.

The Land Bill is considered in Ireland to be virtually passed, and is accepted generally with satisfaction, but without enthusiasm. The agitation in favor of an Irish Independent Parliament is extend ing, and the adhesion of Protestants becomes more marked. The Lord Lieutenant has left Dublin on a short visit to England, to be present at the debate in the Lords upon the Irish Land Bill .- Times.

On the 25th ult, in Envis, John O'Brien, sen., who, out of the entire family, had been detained in cus-tody, was fully committed for trial to Ennis Gacl, on the warrant of Mr. McCullogb, R M, for murdering, or being concerned in the murder, of James Doberty of Gurrane, county Clare.

Doberty of Gurrane, county Clare.

The Registrar General has issued his tables of vest gation, however ably and impartially con-

event occurred, which caused a slight diversic numbers no whit better than those who sacrificed in spears from them that the population of lie and college and delastive.

The total (Covers of Language Control of Language Contr the 1st of January last was 5.798 867. The total birthe during the year were 145,912, while the deaths

> The 'Spectator' regrets that the Prince of Wales does not intend to purchase Tollymore Park. Ireland, it ears, gets justice, but she wants concideration, and she ought to have it, from the Royal family as well as from Parliament. If the decision has come from the Ministry, we regret it as a political mistake; if from the Prince himself he may yet regret the less of the best opportunity his friends will ever have of bringing his claims before Parliament

The Protestant Bishop of Cashel, replying to a communication forwarded from a meeting of the parishioners of eight of the parishes in his diocese asking his sanction to their adoption of measures for a public expression of disapproval of the ritualist manual, which has given rise to so much controversy says that he is gratified to find that on this subject the bishop, elergy, and laity are of one mind. He adds that he had not felt cailed upon to publish his sentiments, considering that his well known character as a sincere Protestant Bishop, and the char acter of his divceses as untainted by Popish or semi-Popish doctrines, rendered it unnecessary.

The 'Clonmel Chronicle' states that the class o traction engines known as 'road steamers' are about to be introduced into the South of Ireland, and that one of them will be placed immediately upon the road between Waterford and Dungarvan. It is in contemplation to get up a company to purchase the engine with the recessary rolling stock for goods, cattle and passengers traffic, and work the line, the capital required being about £1,500. The 'steamer' is simply a railway engine adapted for travelling on ordinary roads. It is already in use in Scotland.

The movement in favor of a Federal Parliament for Ireland is proceeding quietly, but earnestly. On Thursday evening a meeting was held at which the Rev. Professor Galbraith, F.T.C.D., presided, and speeches were delivered by persons representing different political sections. The Conservative and 'National' elements were in greatest force, but there was a sprinkling of the old Repealers, who attended to watch the course of this movement but they have not as yet identified themselves with it. Some of the speakers attempted to advocate an extreme policy, but they were silenced by the meeting, and in one or two instances left in disappointment. -Another meeting will be beld on Thursday evening next, and no efforts will be spared to make the agitation real and urgent. The word 'Repeal' is for the present at least repudiated, lest it should frighten the timid, and the programme is strictly limited to an Irish Parliament for local purposes, as well as Imperial representation.

A pleasing example of good feeling between landlord and tenent was afforded on Thursday on the Tipperary estate of Mr. John Palliger. The tenantry assembled in force in the court-house and presented a flattering address, accompanied by a service of plate and a gold watch, to Mr. Charles Langley the agent, and also an address to Mr. Palliser him self. Expressions of mutual good will were exchanged, and Mr. Palliser afterwards entertained between 70 and 80 of his tenants at a 'drj ener given in the Glengail Arms Hotel.

Mr. Leaby, who has been appointed agent of the Earl of Cork, has obtained a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. in the rents of the Blaskett tementry in the County of Kerry, and kindled among them s loving feeling of gratitude. Some years ago, the relations subaisting between them and their immediate landlords, who were middlemen, was most unsatisfactory. They made strong representations, how ever, to Lord Cork, being anxious to hold directly from himself and to enjoy the advantage of his gen erous policy. They resolved to outbid the middle men, and succeeded in their object, but have since felt the pressure of a higher rent, so that the reduction, now voluntarily made, brings them sessonsole

Another outrage has brought the name of Mr O'Connor, of Morrock Lodge, in the King's County. again before the public. It will be remembered that he prosecuted, at the last assizes, two men who were concerned in the brutal attack upon him, and they were sentenced to transportation. Since then be has been in Dublin, under medical treatment, and is not yet quite recovered from the effects of the has been formed for him with wonderful success -On Thursday night his haggard was set on fire in several places, and a quantity of hay birnt-it is supposed, out of revenge for his prosecution of the

An IRISH M.P. IN BANKSUPTCY .- The 'Irish Times' of Thursday contains the following paragraph, which there is reason to believe is a correct statement o' facts. It is well known that the person it reters to is no other than the hon, member for Traleo. Our contemporary says :--

The machinery of the new Bankruptcy Act has been set in motion against the representative of an Irish Southern borough, and if matters are not arranged, the constituency, unless they desire to retain for twelve months as their member one who may spank but cannot vote, must look out for another candidate. Mr. Nasmyth Armild Waddinger cites the M.P. in question under a debtor's summons to the court in Basingball street and the commissioners have given leave to substitute service by notifying the fact in the London Gazette This has been done Should Mr Waddinger who balls from Belgium find

s wrath appeased through family mediation, there are some half dezen others ready to place themselves in he position as summoning creditors.

Tie Lord Chancellor of Feland, raised to the dignity of a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Biron O'Hagan of Tallabogue in the county of Tyrone, is the most popular Catholic in Ireland, and is the last new Peer in the kingdom. For the first time in the history of the two countries an Irish Oatholic Chancellor sits in the House of Lords.

The secretary of the Treason-Felony Prisoners Inquiry Commission has replied to the application made by the Amnesty Association that during the inquiry some person on behalf of the friends for the prisoners should be permitted to be present for the purpose of offering evidence and putting questions to the witnesses who may be examined. The secretary states that the Commissioners, after carefully considering the proposal, are of opinion that, under the circumstances, it would not tend to promote the due investigation of the subject in rust d to them if they were to accede to it They will however, be ready to receive from the friends of the prisoners, or any one acting on their behalf, any statement in writing which it may be thought desirable to submit to them. Further, if the friends of the prisoners desire to tender acy witness for examination, the Commissioners will consider any application forwarded to them to that effect, if they forward the names of the proposed witnesses, with an explanatory statement sufficient to indicate the points in regard to which it is wished they should be examined The Commissioners add that care will be taken to give due notice to each prisoner a reasonable time before his examination, and so to conduct such examination as to enable each man to give his evidence in the most free, full, and unconstrained manner. The 'Daily Express, commenting on this refusa', says that while it regards the distinction attempted to be made between olitical and other offences as unsound and danger ous, it thinks that nothing should be allowed to excite a suspicion of the existence of vindictive harsh. ness o unnecessary rigour in the treatment of the prisoners. 'In the absence,' it says, 'of some person representing the prisoners, and competent to sift the

O'CONNELL ON TRISH CREDULITY AND ENGLI H FAITH -- Why cannot our Irish representatives realise the dignity and duty of their mission? Let them hear and study the following words spoken by O'Connell, in reply to issue Butt in the memorable Repeal debate: - 'Oh! genius of Ireland: spirit of the mighty dead, come forth! shine out in our lovely land with a portion of thy ancient greatness; let me stand in the centre, and proclaim around our 'seagirt isle' the glories that await her; let my triumphant voice arouse Ireland peaceably, quietly, tranawake with a determined energy, from that centre A land-owner looks to profit, or honour, or power, or amusement, or what is menerally called parties speak the mind of Ireland, and with the voice of men who sought their birth night, let them declare her chains too weak to enslave her. How often have I looked over the dark and fearful pages of her history, and with a melancholy abscrption I have contemplated the miseries which were inflicted upon her people! Many, and many a bitter tear rolled down my cheek as I sat alone and pondered over the scenes of horror, of fearful violence, and of blood ! I thought upon these things, and wept over them with something of the weakness of early childhood; and yet it was not at the massacres of Strafford of Cromwell of Ireton of Ludlow; it was not at the recollection of the savage massacre committed when point to something he might have been, or had, recollection of the savage massacre committee warm point to committee the point to committee the point or done, but for Parliament coming in his way, and stopping that particular avenue. The first women at the Cross of Wexford; it was not at the and stopping that particular avenue. The Inch three days of claughter which reddened the streets of land-owner who wishes to improve his property beings were butchered, one thousand of whom were women and children-no, as these things filled me with burning indignation my pulse throbbed-my sinew grew strong, for I always declared I should one day or other proclaim these atrocities to Ireland; it was not these things which made me weep; it was not by these that I was placed in a position where I was unmanned, and almost ashemed to be seen; it was not this which made me shrink from the eye of was not this which made me shink from the eye of her who was my happiness on earth. Oh; no; and should himself become the purchaser. Let us although I did weep in reading passages of Irish bistory, it was when I found, period after period Irishmen true to themselves if not deserted by their leaders, and betrayed, ruined and lost, when those leaders possessed their entire confidence - or those leaders abandoned and betrayed by their followers at the moment of otherwise undoubted victory and perfect triumph. They confided in English faith, in English truth, and in English honor; they gave up the sword even in the moment of victory -they abandoned the contest in the hour of triumph, when proud enemies supplicated almost for mercy, and made them believe in the faith of treaties. Curse them why did they acquiesce? why did they acquiesce? Do not your minds feel indignant at the conduct of the base wretches who forsook these ad vantages, and put trust in the honor of England you see the situation in which you are placed. We have the victory now within our reach if we only but follow it up Dublin, June 7 .- The symptoms of a new

Repeal agitation are becoming more distinctly marked. It is yet only in its infancy, but its growth is rapid, and it is already attracting considerable attention. Many persons who a few years ago would not have listened to the proposal of a Parliament in College-green now seriously discuss its probability. The public mind is becoming familiarized with the suggestion; and although the promoters of the movement do not appear to enter tain a clear and fixed idea of what the end is to be they are gaining adherents. The Freeman writes upon the "signs of the times" in a cautious and admonitory tone. It recalls the fact that many ioined the old Repeal Association as Federalists, and remained true to their professions. It remarks that the one great obstacle to the universal adoption of the principle of local legislation, combined with Imperial union, is the absence of the cordial union of classes, without which the change would be the reverse of a blessing. The Church Act has done much to remove the obstacle to union, but the writer thinks that much more must be done, and that "a cordial frank recognition of the status and rights of each class and body must precede the commingling of the nations in one compact mass." Mere "words of fraternity without the substantial recognition of equality will not do." "The whole field," it observes, "must be mapped and applotted, the cost must be counted, and the ways and means estimated before thoughtful men will cast in their lot; for once the ground is chosen. and the wage of battle given, there must be no faltering, no retiring, save to enjoy national rest with in the porticoes of the national Senate." This certainty, without which all else is rotten and advice will probably cool the ardour of the Protestant Repealers. The Cork Reporter strongly condemns the revival of a hopeless agitation. It argues that "a campaign for absolute separation | what is meant by property, nor the tenant what is would be much more logical, much more reasonable, and would contain much more probability of success than another agitation for repeal." Distrusted by the "Nationalists," discouraged by the old Repealers, and disowned by their old friends. the new band of agitators seem at present to have but two courses open to them-either to persevere It is not known exactly yet what is meant by a and lead a forlorn hope without any substantial support, or to disperse before they have actually raised their flag. It remains to be seen whether prudence or passion will direct them.

The passage of the Land Bill through the Commons has elicited but little expression of opinion. Those who advocated extreme views are consistently dissatisfied, but the Liberal press generally has treated the matter as settled, and some have plainly declared their satisfaction. Among these may be mentioned the Cork Examiner, which rebukes the discontented critics for their want of candour, and effectively contrasts the position of the tenantry at present with what is provided for them by the Bill. The Clonakilty Farmers' Club passed a vote of thanks yesterday to Mr. Gladstone and to Mr. M'Carthy Downing for their efforts in connexion with the measure. They de- Justiciaries under the kings of Ulster, and had the clared their satisfaction with it in its present shape, and hoped that the House of Lords would pass it without alteration. This is the first token of gratitude, and it is expected that the example will be followed by other public bodies.

Undoubtedly, by the code of these days, the glory of this great empire is tarnished by the fact hat in so numerous a population as that of Ireland there remains a dismal gulf between the few and the many, and it is the few who claim legal possession of the soil against the immemorial, unwritten, but ineradicable claims of the many. It is enough that there prevails there from remote antiquity a custom and opinion in regard to the possession and occupation of the soil in unison with the national history and character, but continually at jar with the laws of the empire and the general progress of social change. It is idle now to ask what else could be done than what is proposed in the measure now in the Lords. That question would have to be put to a Legislatare in which the representatives, and still more the electors, of Ireland are a large part, and have an influence beyond even the proportion of their numbers. If Great Britain has a large share in the government of Ireland, Ireland can now sometimes wield even a preponderating influence in the affairs of the larger island. Ireland now demands a social settlement; England and Scotland admit her claim. The lived there a powerful sept. Their chief was as world around reminds us that we have been teaching distinguished for loyalty to his Sovereign as his England and Scotland admit her claim. The others long enough, and that it is time for us now | descendant is who now redeems the honour of the

to be done, and that thoroughly and quickly.

A settlement, of course, there cannot be w thout concession, and concession means loss. But the less in this case is within measurement and estimation; it has no total or irreparable character, nor is it a loss in all kinds at once, and certainly it is not more than the country may reasonably require on high public grounds. It has not the completeness of a disestablishment, or a confiscation, or an emancipation, or an abolition, or the destruction of a monopoly—measures familiar in recent legislation, and pressing severely on some class or other. or amusement, or what is generally called position His actual rent is not effected by this measure, except advantageously by the increased inducements to its punctual payment. It is true that the measure puts a pecuniary obstruction in the way of eviction with a view to higher rents, or in order to a more profitable employment of the ground. In this way the landowner may be said, not, indeed, to lose prospective and speculative value, but to be made to pay for it. It is a sacrifice which is not to be imposed on any class with. out good reason, but which has often been imposer, will have to purchase the power of doing so; in fac', he will have to go some way towards repurchasing his own property. In this case it may possibly turn out that he is amply recouped by the improved circumstances of the country, and by the greater content with which his tenants submit to the process. For the matter of profit, it may sometimes turn out that the best thing which can happen to the landowner is that the tenart suppose, however, that the landlord looks rather to something else-power, for example. The influence of a landlord over his tenantry is a useful and honourable relation when there may be presumed to subsist a large common stock of interests and opinions. There can be no doubt about such a common stock of ideas or feelings in England. In Ireland, unfortunately, the contrary is the case; and it is most desirable that the Irish tenant, of whatever scale, should be perfectly free to vote as he thinks fit. That is the sense in which Parliament is now legislating, and Ireland is the last place in which an exception can be allowed. The Irish people are a power, even in advance of their number, because they are armed and augmented by the opinion that they are the victims of injustice, and have a cause to be righted. Some of this adventitious and abnormal power they will lose by any measure which gives them the redress they demand; and whatever the tenantry lose in this respect the landowners will gain, honestly and well-earned. But, so far as a landlord can purchase power by treating his tenantry well and by gratuitous favours, this Bill does not interfere with him. Then we come to another sort of power -to what is called position, by the possession of land and by friendly relations with the people on it. If this measure tends to improve the position of the tenantry, and to the improvement of the land; if it takes away causes of distrust and discontent; if it defines a relation about which there are now perilous uncertainties, and if for the future the landlord knows what his rights are, and the tenant also understands his position-all this would tend to make Ireland a much more habitable country. The position of an English landowner depends on the positions of his tenants, who are, as it may be, a credit or a disgrace to him. Certainly, few English gentlemen would like to live in territories so ill affected, so complaining, and with so much to complain about as many Irish properties. It has been said that the Bill will diminish the openings for the growing population. If this be the case, it will increase the supply of labour, and lead to certain results which will be matter for legislation hereafter; but every enlightened observer of Irish affairs will gladly accept the prospect of a sharper distinct on between the class absolutely dependent on the occupation of land and the class entirely dependent on daily wages.

But what is the chief element, whether in prefit, or position, or power, or enjoyment? It is hollow, and only sure to give way at the first trial. As things now are, there is no certainty about anything in Ireland. The landlord does not know meant by occupation. Hundreds of English purchasers under the Eucumbered Estates Act have found that they had stepped into a disputed position, the tenantry only allowing to them the precise position of the former proprieters, which certainly was not that of an ordinary English landowner. tenant, and what by a landlord, in Ireland. When that is determined, then there is some prospect of English and Scotch enterprise and capital taking root in Ireland, instead of encountering perpetual disappointment. - Times Correspondent.

LORD O'HAGAN OF TULLAHOGUE.-The elevation of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to the Peerage by the title of Baron O'Hagan, is the best news we have heard for a long time. It is the most popular act that has been done by Mr. Gladstone. The wisest act he has performed in Ireland was to elevate O'Hagan to be the first Catholic Lord Chancellor since the days of Ireland's bitter degradation. This is in the same

line of policy and good feeling.
The O'Hagans belong to the "ould ancient" aristocracy of Ireland. They were hereditary office of crowning The O'Neil in their Castle of Tullahogue, where the stone seat on which the O'Neils were crowned remained till the castle of the O'Hagans, held by Tyrone and his garrison, was taken by Mountjoy in the reign of Elizabeth. The elevation of O'Hagan to the rank of hereditary aristocracy gives satisfaction to all classes and creeds and parties in Ireland. That it does so is an augury of a new epoch of union among Irishmen for the sake of their common country.

Nothing gives us more hearfelt delight than to see the real old families reappearing in their proper places in Irish society. How many cases do we know, of men with the proudest names in Irish history whose ancestors, having been reduced to the ranks of the people, as tenant-farmers and tradesmen, have gradually worked themselves up, step by step till, after centuries of degradation, they appear once more as the real aristocracy, while mushroom titled nobodys, the offspring of Cromwell's drummers and sergeants, are passing away from the scene "unwept, unnoticed, and unsung."-Chatolic Opinion.

The new peer will the bear the title of Baron O'Hagan, of Tullahogue. This place, which is situate in the County Tyrone, near Dungannon, is of historic importance. It was the spot where the Kings of Ulster were crowned, and the O'Hagans

the legal adviser of his King, and was officially attached to his person, and warmly devoted to his The O'Hagans bore the red hand of their fidelity. It was at Tullahogue that the O'Neils were inaugurated as princes of Tyrone. Decionary the locality and the sept are noticed. We find it recorded that Tullahogue was of regal importance at an early period. There is a circular encampment on the summit of an eminence near it surrounded with a fosse, and on the summit stood the princely residence of the retired into this fortress when defeated by O'Hagans, for the chief of the race was as pious as he was loyal .- Times.

Control of the Contro

The Spectator to day has the following para-

graph on the subject:
"The first peerage conferred on an Irish Catholic for personal merit and service to the State, since the reign of James II. has been conferred this week on the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who is to be raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron O'Hagan of Tullahogue. The last peerage conferred for those reasons were the Earldom of Lucan, conferred by James on the distinguished soldier General Patrick Sarsfield. We believe the only perage ever conferred on an Irish Catholic lawyer was that of the Viscount of Kilmallock, conferred, in 1624, on Chief Justice Sir Dominick Sarsfield. There is a peculiar appropriateness in the title. The O'Hagan of Tullah gue was, in the old time, the heredizary chief justiciary of Ulster, and Brehen to O Neill, and the family seem to have an innate disposition to the law. That a representative of the great Celtic Brehons of the North should now enter the House of Lords by the title of the old chieftaincy, and be at once O'Hagan of Tullahogue and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is a sign on the sky. The new Lord Chancellor will be a great accession to the strength of the Government in the House of Lords in defending the provisions of the Irish Land bill. Last year, on the Irish Church bill, there was a deplorable want of debating lover on the Government side of the House. 27

The Freeman's Journal publishes a long letter addressed by Sir John Gray, M.P., to his constituents, on the Land Bill. The hon, member takes the clauses in groups, and explains according to his views, the effects of the changes which have been madein it, and the nature of the provisions as they originally stood. The following are his

" The bill, as introduced, was rendered vicious in its principle and most injurious in its details by the desire of its promoters to avoid giving 'tenure' to the Irish tenant, and, by substituting for the tenant-right custom the principle of 'compensaframers of the Bill, gradually, but surely, abolish the tenant-right 'usages' in Ireland. Had the Bill passed through the Committee in that form it would have been repudiated by every friend of the tenant-farmer, and all the forms of the House would have been availed of to defeat it. By the sweeping alteration made in the principle of the earlier clauses, in the first part of the Bill, fixity of principle and secured by law for about 200,000 tenants, most of them resident in Ulster, the it will not be the less odious because the fimage and superscription? of the Queen is to be impressed upon it, or because the Imperial Treasury is to derive a revenue from every falling 'snow flake' that will henceforth torture the Irish tenant. Till that accursed notice to quit shall be put an end to the tenant will not be safe, and cannot be content. It is for you, however, not for me, to say what, under existing circumstances, ought to be done to render it inoperative. Looking to the advance made against all the difficulties we had to contend with during the autumn and during the Session, but which I abstain from enumerating now, we have no reason to be faint of heart, for already 200,000 tenants are firmly 'rooted in the Irish soil,' and though we have not secured 'fixity of tenure' and 'fair rents' for all, we have won, as regards numbers, nearly half the battle, and, as regards the legal recognition of our principles, the whole. It did not become any friend of the tenant to speak of this advance while one inch of ground remained to be fought for in the Commons House of Parliament. But now that the din of battle has ceased there, and that the Premier, with the approval of his Cabinet and of all his supporters, has 'put down his foot' and proclaimed that no mutilation of the amended Bill shall be tolerated, we may point with some pride to the advance of our flag, which we pledged ourselves to Ireland should never be lowered save in

A FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.—The movement for the establishment of a Local Legislature seems to be taking root rapidly and spreading widely amongst the mercantile and professional classes of the city, as well as amongst the country gentry. The form the question is likely to assume is a demand that the local affairs of Ireland be managed and controlled by a local assembly in Ireland, and that all Imperial affairs be controlled by an Imperial assembly, in which Ireland, England, and Scotland shall be respectively represented. Those who knew the inner working of the great Repeal agitation, guided by O'Connell, and remember the topics that were most earnestly discussed during the last years of that agitation, will not have forgot en that some of the ablest and most promising of the young intellects of that day joined the association as Federalists, and not as youth; others are still amongst us, wending their way upward, and many who in secret sympathised with their aspirations, but took no active part, are as convinced to-day as they were then of the necessity of obtaining that essential of freedomthe right to manage one's own affairs. The one Principle of local legislation, combined with imperial union, is the absence of that cordial union of classes that should be the preliminary to so important a change. Without that union no such change can be effected. If effected without Such change can be effected. If effected without the concurrent growth of that opinion it would parations have been made and precautions taken the concurrent growth of that opinion it would provide the reverse of a blessing, and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful men prove the reverse of a blessing and thoughtful m will not and ought not to commit themselves to Dockyard and Keyham Factory. Fire casks America, where it was common to carry fire- we will call C., to shoot him. In mistake, how- in this free country.

the essential incidents to its succes. We are quite prepared to recognise the signs of the times, and cause.

The O'Neils on their arms as an emblem of to see in the removal of ascendancy and the distheir fidelity. It was at Tullahogue that the establishment of the Church in Ireland the removal of a great obstacle to that national union, in the In D'Alton's Illustrations of King James's presence of which alone could the existence of a link Army and in Lewis's Topographical national local assembly be long possible. The removal of that obstacle has produced some fruits of a promising character, but a much more abundant harvest must ripen for the sickle before a whole people ought be called on to gather it in. We do not write to discourage—we write to warn the summit stood the princery residence of the ancient clan of O'Hagan. Here the coronation ceremony of the Kings of Ulster was performed, man's hand in the heavens, and call on us to and they received the title of "O'Neil." Tyrone "cloud" before they ask us to believe that the Elizabeth's army, and there Mountjoy, the Lord hour approaches when the fertilizing showers of Deputy of Ireland, had his quarters for some time, union are about to fall, producing such oblivion and ruthlessly destroyed the stone chair in which of the past as will be the sure forerunner of and rutnessiy destroyed the stone chart in which the O'Neils were crowned. Some fragments of this chair remained in 1778, but they have since been carried away, and there is little now but class and body must precede the commingling of shappless rubbish to mark the historic spot. Near the nations in one compact mass. These words the fortress stood a priory, founded by one of the of fraternity, without the substantial recognition of equality, will not do. Neither must there be a counterblast to the call of a nation's restoration, humiliation of any class or body, or on the ostracism of another from the rights and duties of citzenship. When the sign appears "in the heavens" that these things are all adjusting themselves, as by natural affinities, then men will look the future in the face with confidence, trust, and hope, and may take counsel together, and ask for the guarantees of good faith and success which alone could warrant their embarking in so great an enterprise. Have we men of thought, and vigour, and youth to win confidence by their power and character, and devote their young lives and every hope to the long struggle that must precede success? Have we the untelfish and the true to lead and guide? The old political hacks can find no place in the councils of a people pledged to such an enterprise as this. The rash and the reckless must have no standing-place amongst the trusted band to whose keeping the national honour and the national hopes are to be committed. The gentry should be assigned their proper place of honour and of influence, and the people and those whom they trust should be recognised and cherished as equals in council as well as the associates in the campaign. The whole field must be mapped and applotted, the cost must be counted, and the ways and means estimated before thoughtful men will cast in their t, for once the ground is chosen and the wage of battle given there must be no faltering, no retiring, save to enjoy national rest within the perdees of the National Secute.—Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The first stone of a new Untholic Clourch at Arundel was laid last week by the Bishop of Proy in the presence of the Dake of Norfolk and a large ascembly of distinguished laity and clergy. The Church is to be ample, lofty, and rich, from designs by Messes. Haasom & Son. It will be a munificent donation to the town of Arundel by the Dake of Norfolk, who shows himself, in public spirit, faith, picty, and alms deeds, a worthy scion of his religious and princey House. The sermon at the coremony was by Monsignor Capel. It is just 500 years since the old parish church of Arundel was built. The chancel belongs to the Duke, and is the tenure and valuation rents have been affirmed in burying-place of the Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk. The old stone altars are still standing. It has never been used for Protestant into the sermon, which was listened to with the greatest attention by the vast crowd of people, chiefly Protestants, from the neighbourhood .-Catholic Opinion:

LONDON, June 27.—The Mark Lane Excess reviews the prospects of the wheat crop, and comes to the conclusion that the crop is safe. In the House of Lords the amendment offered by Marquis Clauricarde, requiring the tenant or landlord to furnish evidence of improvements claimed or contested was carried.

London, June 28.—The journals reiterate the statement that Earl Granville will succeed Earl Clarendon.

A SCOTCH CONSULTATION .- In a case of declarator of marriage before the Scotch Court of Session last week, one of the witnesses admitted that the defendant and himself drank hour at which the news might be expected, 32 bottles of whisky between them in the course and the congregation was attending vespers at of ten days. The plaintiff rested her case on the windows of certain sporting newspaper document which the defendant had written to oblige myself to keen and support that women through life. I consider her my lawful wife. (Signed) WM. GALL." The defendant wrote that document in order to obtain more whisky from the plaintiff, and knew nothing about it next morning.—Globe.

this celebrated Scottish King is to be erected on committee has been formed in London and in Scotland. The committee are obtaining a design from the veteran artist, Mr. George Cruikshank.

Precautions similar to those taken at Woolwich are said to have been adopted at Ports- day next, these bullets that struck the wall we mouth and Chatham against possible Fenian atto perform row guard duty all night, from the southern end of the harbour to the upper part simple Repealers. Some of those we refer to have stationed, and steam launches and gunboats are more than fulfilled the highest promises of their to be kept with their fires banked up all night ready for any duty. At Chatham night guards of Royal Marines have been placed on board all the ships lying in the harbour off the dockyard, and additional precautions have been tak-

Government officials at that port, extensive pre-

Bull Point.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.—The Pall Mall Gazette published at one time a record of "Irish outrages" for a single year, and held it up to the scorn and indignation of its countrymen. But we think that if it had before it at the time the calendar of offences committed for the last quarter within the metropolitan area of London, it would have hesitated about provoking body knows here, concludes its article as foldisagreeable comparisons. Three courts for the trials of prisoners charged with serious offences within the district of London were opened on Monday, and the united calendar contains and 62 in Newington-causeway. Ircland certainly can show nothing like this. It must be posed of summarily at the police-offices. At these places scores of cases are every day disposed of which, had they occurred in Ireland, would be thought worthy of a Special Comnewspapers.

writes from London to one of the daily the modern Babylon " are all either middle-class point to which brutal license, inert heathenism, and habitual crime are drifting the vast mass of living London with ever-growing speed, it surely should not be thought in dreadful thing that churches in which the name of God is heard, and at least some part of His truth is taught, are crowded on the Sanday .-Dublin Nation.

AN UNHOLY CONGREGATION -A curious congregation was gathered together on Sunday evening in the street which is called Fleet, and and St. Bride. It was about 7 p.m.; and that being the hour of evening prayer, one might In fact, the multitude was altogether male. wore anything but "go-to-meeting" clothes, and went no marer to either St. Bride's or St. Dunstan's than was necessary to keep up an appearance of obedience to the policeman's this congregation, or some of them, held in their hands, were dissimilar from ordinary prayer-books; they were considerably thinner, of greater length in proportion to breadth, and opened and shut by means of clasps affixed to one of the short sides, or rather to the bottom, if the joint of the covers be considered the top. Indeed, they looked like what the sons of Belial call betting-books; and the gathering together of people might be accounted for by an anxious desire to know what horse had won the Grand Prix de Paris. For it was the with his fellows under the very shadow of Protestant churches.—Pall Mall Gazette.

KING ROBERT THE BRUCE.—A monument to with intent to kill or grievously hurt them, was again brought up at the Thames police-court on the Field of Bannockburn. An influential Friday week. Mr. Lushington, the magistrate, since the hearing of the case last week has reso quiet a time of it on the remand day, Thurshave several left that will strike something sof-

ancient clan, and restores its pristine glory. By a to the mental alteration of so important a filled with a solution of soda and water, and buck- arms. He brought the revolver and dagger for ever, C. shot a bandsman in the Guards who ets and bags of sand, have been distributed his own protection. If the prisoner had wished had a striking resemblance to the informer. C. tents of the cask to extinguish it. To guard police, and said it was not imputed to the priagainst a marine attack two steam launches, in soner that he was one of those foolish persons having had their engines hurridly placed in at | patriotic Irishmen-some were good and sendoing wrong in saying the pistol was fired by accident, and he must sent the case before a

> The London Standard (Conservative Organ,) after showing that the Canadians are indignant at thanks being given to the American Government, and stating the facts which every lows:--

If the Canadians feel that there is no particular gratitude due from them to the Federal Government for what was done by the latter a list of 252 names-119 prisoners being for after the Fenians had began to cross the border, indicating that the restoration is to be based on the | trial at the Old Bailey, 71 at Clerkenwell-green, | they are scarcely more inclined to be satisfied with the conduct of the British Government itself in respect to this Fenian outrage. The remembered that those 252 persons are charged | complaint of Canada, in fact, is one which with "serious" offences, offences, that is, of touches the very root of the new colonial theory. too important, too heinous a nature to be dis- | The people of the Dominion allege that the imperial authorities have regarded the Fenian designs upon them as a purely local affair, with which the Empire has no concern—that during all the years that Fenianism has been hatching mission. Because they occur in England, they its schemes, with the tacit consent of the Ameare passed over in utter silence by the English | rican authorities, no attempt has been made by remonstrance or diplomatic negociation by Eu-An orthodox Protestant gentleman, who gland to have the nuisance suppressed. The Canadians feel, not unnaturally, aggrieved at journals here, finds much to sorrow over in the this neglect, seeing that the danger to which fact that several elerical leaders of the Ritual they have been made subject, and for which near Sharpsburg. At 3 o' clock this afternoon, duristic movement received their education in the they are oblived to provide out of their own ing the terrible rain storm in which bouses were istic movement received their education in the they are obliged to provide out of their own halls of "Trinity," the home and garrison of resources, is a danger purely of imperial making, orthodoxy. Nor is this fact the gentleman's and for which they are not in any way respon-only grief. The ultra-Ritualistic churches in sible. Being attacked by the enemies of England, merely because this is supposed to be the or poor" (he means, no doubt, that the congre- | readiest way of taking revenge on England, it gations of those churches are people of the is certainly a little hard that Canada should be middle or poorer class, or both), and he adds left to be bear the whole cost and trouble of with a fervour proportioned to the greatness of | Fenianism. It is easy perceive that a conthe evil, "it is a dreadful thing to see the way | nection on these terms, in which England has they are crowded!" The really "dreadful all the honour, and glory, and profit of a large thing," is that any christian man would pub- colonial empire, and in which the colonies have liely use this sort of language on the theme of all the burden of their own defence, cannot be public christian worship. It is neither our lasting. If such a matter as this Fenium indisposition nor our duty to touch the merits of vasion of Canada is regarded as a purely local the difference now troubling the Protestant affair, and if it is not the business of England Church in these countries, but viewing the to lead all the assistance she can, by diplomacy or otherwise, to one of her attacked members, the fabric of our empire is dis-olyal already, and only awaits the first serious blow on any part of it to fall to pieces.

> THE FENIANS.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes the following article in its issue of Tues-

Although the Fenians have just been subiceted to such a ludicrously easy and humiliating defeat in Canada, it must not be supposed that we have heard the last of them. Indeed, their between the churches dedicated to St. Dunstan exasperation is not unlikely to good them to fresh enterprises on this side of the Atlantic. being the hour of evening prayer, one might have supposed that the throng was accounted been actively collecting arms. The present inremainder scattered over the other three provinces of Ireland. We have not yet succeeded in putting wership, though the Duke is anable, as the law of Ireland. We have not yet succeeded in putting wership, though the Court of Ireland. on irenand. We have not yet succeeded in putting an end to the landlord's power ef 'capricious' stands, to have Mass said there for the souls of eviction,' or of 'capricious increase of rent.' The notice to quit is still to be sustained by law, but these and other facts from old Catholic times of the supposition of the contresult of the supposition of the capricious increase of rent.' The his ancestors. Monsignor Capel introduced well known that public worship cannot be their arms are not highly finished as to stock properly conducted—nelicd the supposition. minority is eager to sell the rest. In America the division seems, for the present, hopeless. command to "move ou." The books which Leaving out subsidiary factions which are too the Senate faction and the O'Neill fiction. The latter undertook his recent raid against Canada in defiance of the Senate, who did as much to render his expedition abortive as anything the Canadians did; so the O'Neill's are furious, and that little schism is not likely to be soon healed. "The Men in the Gap," as those in Ireland with whichever of the two American factions hold out the most glowing promises of immediate action. The men of "the Home Circuit" (that is those in England) side almost entirely with the Senate faction. Between both the offices, where "the first three" are habitually most bitter animosity prevails; and it is not at December 26, 1864.—Dear Sir,—I bind and means of the telegraph, the evil influence of dicious outlay, to get a man of the Senate side French Sabbath-breaking is communicated to to betray the O'Neill's or vice versa. Indeed, the pious Englishman as he exchanges oaths the facility with which they sell each other is surprising. If the Fenians will believe us, they are merely dancing in a net in the full The supposed Fenian, John Leedham, who sight of the Government and the police authoto suppose, as the Fenians do suppose, that Stephens was ever in the pay of the Government. He is in Paris now, and in poverty; whereas ceived the following anonymous letter:—" Dear | Corydon, whom the Government did buy, has Sir-I beg to inform you that you will not have his pension for life. With all their caution, the Fenians are continually admitting spies, who only come in to let the Government know what they are doing. It would, perhaps, wean many tacks. At Portsmouth men have been ordered ter, so beware of you.—From yours, a lover of to perform row guard duty all night, from the Old Ireland." Inspector Gee, of the K Division, said that after the first investigation he both here, in Ireland, and America, are in the of Fareham Lake, where the powder ship is discharged four of the chambers of the revolver | pay of the Government authorities. We do ball. He fired at a brick wall in the station- known to the police, who correspond under inihouse yard. The first bullet made a hole in tials, who send information that is always to the wall three-quarters of an inch deep. The be relied on, and who receive back, in some next one fired went into the wall half an inch. underground way, the money for which they en by the police authorities for the safety of That bullet he found and now produced it. stipulate. Of course, the police occasionally the right to manage one's own amais. The one of the dockyard and other Government establish. The ball was flattered. It rebounded from the get hoaxed, or are for the time purposely put wall several yards. He could not trace the on a false scent; such, for instance, has been

in the different workshops throughout the two to shoot the constables he might have brought got away and is now safe in America. The establishments, in order to guard against the them down one by one with his revolver, being Senate next entrusted the informer's destruction use of Greek fire, the sand being intended to a good shot. Mr. Lushington admitted that to a man named F. Fused to follow his prevent the extension of the fire, and the con- no motive had been alleged for shooting at the designated victim home, but never mustered courage to fire. F. was fainthearted; he was watched, and as it was found he had had a good addition to those belonging to the ships in port, called Fenians. There were several kinds of chance of shooting his man near the Millbank Prison and had not availed himself of it, the the boat-house on Wednesday, patrolled both sible persons, others wicked and senseless, and task was taken from him, and given to Barrett, that night and last night from the dockyard to a few perfect idiots. He thought he should be the man who was hanged for what the Fenians call the "Clerkenwell example." Barrett waited for three weeks about Scotland-yard, but the jury. The prisoner was accordingly committed informer was fully warned, and kept away while Barrett was there.

· In the districts the men composing the members subscribe from 2d. to 6d. a-week. These subscriptions are forwarded to the circles, and by them again to the centres, who decide upon the weapons to be bought, and the foremost members to whom they are to be given. There are plenty of recognized meeting-houses in London where the Fenians regularly hold their deliberations. Of course the police could at once stop the licence of these public-houses, but it would not at all answer their purpose so to do. It is better they think to have them where they can keep their eye on them, than drive them into places of which the police might not know much for some time.

UNITED STATES,

New York, June 16th.—James Kiernar, formerly Secretary of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, was arraigned to-day on a cuarge of shooting Mr. Patrick J Meeban, editor of the Irish American on the 28th February. The evidence was conclusive, and he was convicted to the State Prison for ten years.

Pittsburg Pa, June 28.-The most disastrous oil fire that ever occurred in this city is now raging blown down and trees uprooted, a twenty thousand barrel tank, belonging to the Eclipso Refinery, was struck by lightning. Another tank, belonging to the Citizens' Refinery, was struck at the same time. The Eclipse tank immediately exploded, the burning oil running towards the river, burning all the build. ings, and setting fire to the Sharpsburg bridge, which was totally destroyed. Total loss, \$550,000. H. B. Foster, cierk in Eclipso Refluery, was burned to death.

Ladies in Philadelphia are so reluctant to tell the census takers their ago that Marshal Phifer of North Ward, has determined to commence suit against everal parties who have refused, for the recovery of the penalty, which is \$30,

The Young Gentleman of the Period marries the Young Lady of the Period, and no expense is spared in an endeavour to 'astonish the Browns;' Mrs. Game smiles, and in doing so shows the Golden Binding'- of her front teeth. The 'young people' think not of their duty to Almighty God, of living naturally, of earing for themselves and doing their duty regardless of the opinions of their snobbish acquantances. All the energies of their little minds are directed to the best means of appearing what they are not-wealthy. They endeavor to concentrate their means, and avoid all unnecessary luxuries -such as children. 'The weakest goes to the wall.' The lady is duly 'posted.' Let common people re-joice in children, it they like it; that may suit their vulgar trates. It is truly revolting to see these orrible creatures go out on Sunday with a string of rats-very disgusting to see the big burly man tramfing along with four or five boys, and the woman with as many girls; there is nothing refined in it. Dear, old Dame Nature! there is not a pinch of your venerable dust left; you are forgotten and despised by all save 'common persons' and a faw aboriginal tribes. - San Francisco News-Letter

McFadden's Masteretroke-Or the Modern Now YORK ROAD SO FORTUNE - Samuel McFadden was a these and other facts from old Catholic times properly conducted—belied the supposition. and polish, but they are affective weapons for his life was without range of the supposition. his life was without reproach. The trouble with him all that. Their weak point is neither arms nor was, that he was not appreciated. His salary was numbers, but the loyalty of the brethren. They only four dollars a week, and when he asked more, are divided in their councils, and a considerable the president, eashier and the board glared at him through their spectacles, and frowned on him and told him to go out, and stop his insolence, when he knew business was dull and the bank could not meet its expenses now, let alone recklessly lavishing one numerous to mention, the two great bodies dollar a week more upon such a miscrable worm as which divided the brother-hood in America are Samuel McFadden And then Samuel McFadden felt depressed and sad, and the haughts scorn of the president and cashier cut him to the goul. He would often go cut in the shippard and how his venerable wenty-four inch head, and weep gallous and gallons of tears over his insignificance and pray that he might be made worthy of the cashier's and the president's polite attention. One night a happy thought, struck him, a gleam of light burst upon bis soul, and guzing down the dim vista of years, with his are termed, side with wonderful impartiality eyes all blinded with the mist of joyous tenrs, he with whichever of the two American factions law himself rich, honored and respected. So Samuel McFadden fooled around and got a jimmy, a monkey wrench and across-cut paw, and a cold chisel, and a drill, and about a half ton of gunpowder and nitro-glycerine, and all those things. Then, in the dead of the night he went to the fire-proof safe, and after her cousin in which he said:—"Gilkerscleugh, exhibited to a horsy generation. And so, by all difficult for the Government, with a little jubrick work into immortal smush, with such perfect success that there was not enough of that safe left to make a carpet tack. Mr. McFadden then proceeded to load up with coupons and greenbacks, and currency and specie, and to nail all the odd change that was lying around anywhere, so that he pranced out of the bank with one million dollars on him. He then retired to an unassuming residence out of town. is charged with shooting at three policeman rities. To Stephens is due the main credit of and sent word to the detentives where he was It the Fenian organisation. But it is a mistake was all serene and heautiful for Samuel McFedden new. He felt that it was all right at last, and that the dark night of sorrow had passed, and the bright rays of the sun of prosperity at last illuminated his path. A detective called on him the next day with a soothing note from the chusier. McFadden treated it with lofty scorn. Detectives called on him every day with humble notes from the president, and the cashier, and the board of directors, and clerks, and stockholders. At last the bank officers got up & magnificent and private supper, to which Mr. Mc-Fadden was invited. He came, and as the bank officers bowed down in the dust before him, he pondered over the bitter, bitter pust, and his soul was filled with wild exultation. (It seems to me that the last sentence is symmetrical and poetical! It (which had five chambers) taken from the prinot speak now of regular police-agents—those strikes me so, anyhow.) Before he drove away in
speak now of regular police-agents—those strikes me so, anyhow.) Before he drove away in
his carriage that night, it was all fixed that Mr. Mc-Fadden was to keep half a million of that money, and to be unmolested, if he returned the other half. He fulfilled his contract like an honest man, but refused with haughty disdain the offer of the cashler to marry his (McFadden's) daughter. Mac. is now honoured and respected. He moves in the best society; he browses in purple and fine linen and other good clothes, and enjoys himself first-rate. And often now he takes his infant son upon his knee The Western Morning Newssays that, in con- other balls. The prisoner's solicitor said the their recent search for arms in different districts and tells him of his early life, and instills precents sequence of private information received by the Government officials at that port, extensive pre- have been made. The pistol went off by ac- is good. When one of the chief informers, who and preserver and frugality, and nitro glycerine.

Trne d'Aitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY-1870.

Friday, 8 St. Elizabeth, W. Saturday, 9 -St. John Francis Regis, C. Sanday, 10-Fifth after Pentecost.
Monday, 11-SS Soter and Cai., PP. MM. Tuesday, 12-St John Gualbert, Ab Wednesday, 13 - St Anacletus, P. M. Thursday, 14-St Bonaventure, B. C. D.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Archbishop of Paris has returned from Rome.

Discussions on the petition of the Orleans Princess for restoration, was opened in the Corps Legislatif on the 2nd inst. After a long discussion the Chamber rejected the petition of the Orleans Princes tor permission to re-enter France, by a vote of 174 against 31. The editor of the Reveil has been prosecuted for having reproduced a false anecdote of the Einperor and Earl Clarendon from the Figaro .-The editor-in chief was sentenced to 13 months imprisonment.

It is said that at least two-thirds of the Fathere at the Œcumenical Council will depart for their homes as soon as the Infallibility is officially

Advices have been received stating that a sharp shock of an earthquake was experienced throughout Greece on the 2nd inst. The town of Sarterea is a beap of ruins. An island in that neighborhood suddenly disappeared at the time of the shock. No further particulars are at band.

The command of the English Channel Squadron has been assigned to Admiral Drummond.

The funeral of the late Earl of Clarendon took place at Walford, in the county of Herts, nicled in his columns, is by no means a friend of on the 2nd inst.

Mr. Darcy Irvine, of Fermanagh, died in the lunatic asylum, Dublin, on the 1st inst.

The clothiers of Cork are importing German

operatives to take the place of the strikers. Sir John A. Macdonald left by train, on the

Ist inst., for the sea side. The winter clothing and the personal equiplowed each officer is five hundred pounds, in

THE COUNCIL.

with hoop iron.

(From the Valican.) We are assured that there is no authority whatever for the statement published in the Memorial Diplomatique, and copied into all the journals of Europe, that the Council is to be prorogued on the 1st of July, and that the Definition will be promulgated on Saint Peter's day. If we are correctly informed, there will be no formal prorogation. Most of the French and other Bishops, who can revisit their Dioceses without inconvenience, will receive permission to do so, and will probably not return to Rome before the month of October; but the Fathers who have come from more distant lands will remain, or seek a temporary abode elsewhere during the period of great heats.

The sixty-first General Congregation assembled on the 30th of May. Mass was said at half-past eight by Mgr. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Anazarba, in partibus, and Apostolic Delegate in Scotland. Mgr. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, then ascended the pulpit, and in the name of the Commission de fide replied to the objections urged in the previous

On the 31st, the sixty-second General Con-

gregation was held.

Council, and tells us what has been decided with lence. respect to the prorogation. Information on the we are able to state that there will not be even | peace organise, and for years have been engaged |

made. The sixty-third General Congregation was

held on the 2nd. On the 3rd, the sixty-fourth General Congregation met. Discourses were delivered by Mgr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin ; Mgr. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburg, United States; and Mgr. Maret, Bishop of Sura, in partibus.

If the Witness fail in stirring up angry feelings betwixt Catholics and Protestants in Can ada, it is not for lack of good will. He does his best poor creature; but fortunately our Pro testant fellow citizens are for the most part too intelligent to be taken in either by his mistatement of facts, or by his illogical inferences. We give a specimen of our contemporary's style of argument:--

"It is natural enough for Papal soldiers to be the enemies of Great Britain' - Wilness, 28th ult.

This sapient remark our contemporary lets off as an appropriate commentary upon a notice of one of the leaders of the gang of Yankee raiders who lately made an attack on Canada. It seems, according to this notice, that the man in question. Gleason, was once a soldier in the Papal army and as such took part against the Italian Fenians, or Garibaldians. On his return to the United States, he, with strange inconsistency, became a Yankee fillibuster himself, and as such figured in the row the other day on our frontier.

Now, we would ask our contemporary, is it because this man was once a Papal soldier, and as such had fought against the fillibusters and revolutionists of Italy; or is it because he is by birth a native of Ireland, a country which has been, as all must admit, sadly and most wickedly Britain? Surely the French Canadians lately returned from Rome after the expiration of their time of service in the ranks of the Papal Army, are no enemies of G. Britain. Indeed if amongst the French Canadians, such enemies are to be found at all, they are to be found, not amongst the truly and devotedly Papal section of that community, but amought those who are known as the Rouges, of those who are the enemies of the Catholic Church, of the Papacy and the clergy, the partizans of the Revolution in Italy, and the admirers of Garibaldi. Amongst these, the especial friends of the Witness, are many, very many, we fear, who are bitterly hostile to Britain and British rule; but amongst the so called ultramontane people of Lower Canada, amongst those who love their Church, the Holy Father, and their clergy, the Queen has subjects as loyal, as devoted, as any that any sovereign can boast of. For instance, the Witness' pet Lanctot, the "babe of grace" whose conversion to the Holy Protestant Faith was lately chro-Great Britain, but then he is no less distinguished as an enemy of the Church and the Pope.

Not because this man Gleason was once a Papal soldier, but because he is a bad Catholic, false to the Church, who has launched her anathema, and uttered her curse against all revolu tionary societies; and in whose eyes all such enterprises as these in which he was engaged are ment of officers serving with the active militia in mortal sins, as contrary to the laws of God as the North-West expeditionary force, will be well as to those of man-but because he is by forwarded from Toronto to Fort Garry by the birth, though a Yankee by adoption, a native of Department of Militia. The total weight al- Ireland to whom Britain has given but too many, and too good reasons for the enmity which alas! packages not to exceed 100 pounds weight so many of Ireland's sons bear towards her, is it each package, to be carefully packed and secured | that Gleason is the enemy of Britain. Religion and attachment to the Pope have nothing to do with his enmity, or rather, were he a Catholic at heart, and docile to his Church, these would prompt bim to abstain from all revolutionary enterprises, and to keep aloof from all excommunicated societies: and the fact is that the founders of Fenianism, its leading spirits and the most prominent in their enmity to Britain are not Papists at all, not Catholic even in name, but sound Protestants, such as are Stephens, Luby, and the other Fenian leaders. They are enemies of Britain, not because they are Protestants, but because they are Irish.

> A correspondent of the Montreal Watness June 17th, writing over the signature of Ficit Justitia attempts to justify the late Fenian raid, by a reference to the so-called St. Albans raid, and the action of the Canadian Government. In his zeal, however, to make out a case for the U. States authorities be unconsciously, passes upon them the strongest condemnation. We will make an extract :-

> " A gentleman who happened to be across the lines when these robbers and maranders"—the St. Alban raiders-" were let off in Montreal told me nothing could exceed the indignation expressed there, and as just I think, as our ineignation now. I have no doubt myself if these raiders had been treated as they deserved, we should never have had a Fenian

As a great deal of nonsense has been spoken on the subject, and many irrelevant comparisons Later intelligence from Rome, both private instituted betwirt the Fenian raids, and the soand official, received at this moment, announces | called St. Alban's raid, we would point out to | Catholics, and provokes to acts of hostility further progress in the great question before the | the writer in the Witness a few points of differ-

In the first place whilst the Fenian raiders are latter point comes to us from a sure source, and | U. States citizens who openly and in time of

raid made upon St. Albans was an act of war, as much so as the raid upon and capture of New Orleans by the Northerners: and though such a mode of warfare is to our ideas very repugnant, yet when we bear in mind the brutalities exercised towards the gallant Southerners by fellows like "Beast Butler" of silver spoon notoriety, and others, we cannot say that it was altogether unjustifiable as a reprisal-at all events we do not feel ourselves at liberty to denounce it in stronger terms than these -that it was a bad and brutal way of carrying on war.

In the second place, the St. Alban's raiders did not organise, or raise their force on Canadian soil nor was that force composed of British subjects. It merely passed through Canada on its way to its point of attack; it excited no attention, and its leaders executed their plans so secretly that no suspicion of their designs existed on the part either of the British, or of the Northern States Government. The Fenians are U. States citizens, and all their plans have long been known to the world. It is not even attempted to conceal them.

In the third place, when the extradition of the St. Alban's raiders as criminals was demanded by the Northern Government, the demand was relused on the sufficient grounds that the socalled criminals were duly commissioned officers, and soldiers of a Power recognised as belligerent goverened by Britain, that he is an enemy of both by Great Britain and the Northern States. and as such not included in the provisions of the Ashburton Treaty. Had the men been surrendered the Northern authorities would have been obliged under penalty of reprisals upon their own men captives in the hands of the Southerners, to treat them not as criminals, but as prisoners of war. Our Government was bound therefore to refuse to give them up; but the plunder or prize money which they had captured, was most justly given back to those from

whom it had been taken. And in the last place, since it is not pretended that the Fenian raids upon Canada are, in so far as the Fenians themselves are concerned, dictated by any desire of avenging the wrongs inflicted by the St. Alban raiders—the admission of the writer in the Winess that if the St. Alban raiders had been punished " we should never have had a Fenian raid' - is equivalent to an admission that the Government of the U. States could, if it would, have prevented those raidsand that, consequently, in not having done what it could have done, and what by the laws of nations, and of Christian civilisation, it was bound to have done, bas acted a most dishonorable part. This we say is the logical inference from the premise furnished by the Witness; that had the St. Alban raiders been punished, " we should never have had a Fenian raid."

Letters recently received from Rome inform us that His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. McKinnon very probably was to leave the Eternal City for his Diocese early this mouth. In this event His Lordship may be expected here by the first Steamer. We are consident this intelligence will prove gratifying to the clergy and laity of the Diocese at large.

Bishop of Titopolis, Rt. Rev. Dr. Cameron, was solemnly consecrated on Sunday the 22nd ult. in the Collegiate Chapel of the Propaganda, by His Eminence Cardinal Cullen Archbishop of Dublin. As our readers are already aware Dr. Cameron is appointed Coadjutor, cum jure successionis, to Bishop MacKinnon. To the youth ful Prelate we cordially say: Ad multes annos.

the Catholic press against the purchasing of Sacrament. converts to the Holy Protestant Faith have been often made, yet we find them fully confirmed by the highest Protestant authority. We have before our eyes an abstract of a Report on Anglican Schools by the Protestant Commissioner for West Connaught, in which that gentleman fully admits that these are mere proselytizing by donations of food and clothes at the average rate of one new suit of clothes per annum per child, and half a pound of Indian meal a day Orphans receive a pound: but even during the is designed to impart a thorough knowledge of the life time of its parents, a child of three years old Greek. Latin, French and English Languages and in Connemara can earn three pounds of food a Geography, Philosophy and Natural Sciences, and a Protestant Mission School, "a scandalous system" so a Protestant eye-witness adds of purchasing the consciences of the poor, which gen erates a feeling of batred and contempt amongst against those who are seen to be "educating their children to what they know to be the ruin of their souls for the sake of these paltry bribes."

a temporary prorogation until the Definition is in publicly organising and raising an armed force paper amongst our exchanges—the Weekly Rein the U. States for an attack upon Canada; view, published every Saturday at Providence, the St. Alban's raiders were the duly commis- R. I. The Weekly Remew is a very neatly sioned officers and soldiers of a Power which the got up periodical, and its editorial department Governments both of the Northern States and indicates the presence of a gentleman and a of Great Britain recognised as belligerent, and scholar in the sanctum. Without being conas entitled to all the rights and privileges of a troversial, and although dealing for the most part belligerent Power. That in consequence the with what are called secular questions, our contemporary is decidedly Catholic in tone. We wish him all manner of success.

> DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE MONTREAL COLLEGE.

> The annual distribution of premiums at the Montreal College took place on Thursday, 30th June, and was, as usual, highly interesting. The Rev. M. Bayle, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, presided thereat. There was present a large number of the Clergy both from the and relatives of the students and friends of the institution.

> The different experiments on the nature, effects and sources of beat were very beautiful and instructive, as on similar occasions in past years. This department is under the direction of the Rev. M. Moyen, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The reverend gentleman has devoted his splendid talents and a pretty long life to the almost exclusive study of these branches, and his reputation therein is too well known to be mentioned. The ready manner in which his pupils acquitted themselves in the different experiments, with almost invariable success in all of them, reflected the bigbest credit on themselves and their learned Professor.

which were quite numerous and valuable. The whole was interspersed at intervals with music, vocal and instrumental, which elicited loud and frequent plaudits from the audience.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. MARYS COLLEGE.

The annual distribution of Prizes took place at St. Mary's College on Thursday morning last, the 30th ult. The occasion was honored by the presence of representatives of the different religious bodies of Montreal, and of a large number of our principal citizens-making, in all, the most brilliant assembly that we have any where seen for many years past on a similar occasion. That large and intelligent audience evidently expected a rich intellectual feast-and they were not disappointed. The Entertainment of the day began by an admirable Drama, in three Acts, representing the extraordinary and providential life of the Patriarch Joseph, as we had it in Holy Writ. The words are those of the Sacred Scriptures, and were arranged for the play by two of the Fathers of the college. the music is taken from Mebul's celebrated Opera, entitled "Joseph." By the charms which fiction lent to the play, the language spoken in Pharoah's palace was the Latin, but Joseph's mother tongue was the French. As to the manner in which this piece was put on the stage, we can only say that it surpassed everything that we have ever yet seen at a College Exhibition. In some passages especially-such, for instance, as the one in which the Prime Minister of Egypt tells his brethren that he is Joseph-the effect was indescribably grand, and many of the audience were moved to tears. We sincerely congratulate the Prefect of studies, the Rev. Father Freck, on the great good taste he displayed in selecting so touching, so simple, and From the same source we learn that the young so classic a piece for that important occasion, and by repeating his composition on "Masson Colwe earnestly hope that all the great efforts put | fege." forth by the Rev. Jesuit Fathers to give their students a sound, healthy literary taste will be in the future, as they have been in the past, en. urely successful.

After this rich intellectual feast, which the audience thoroughly appreciated the distribution of Prizes took place amidst the usual rounds of applause. All then repaired to the Church of the Gesu, where the Te Deum was sung, fol Though the truth of the allegations made in lowed by the Benediction of the Most Biessed

> As some considerable changes have been made this year in the Prospectus of the College, our readers will we think, be obliged to us for making the following extract from the new Prospectus: -

This College is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Opened on the 20th of September 1848 it was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Parliament in shops. The children are bribed into attendance 1852 after adding a Law-School to its Course of In-

> The Course of Studies in which Religious Instruction bolds the first rank, is divided into two Sections : the Classical and the Commercial.

The Classical Course, principally taught in French, iterature, pure and mixed Mathematics, History and week, and a yearly suit of clothes by attending whatever is necessary as a preparation for a professional career.

It comprises eight Classes: Latin Elements Syntax, Method, Versification. Belles-Lettres, Rhetoric, 1st and 2nd Year of Philosophy.

The Commercial Course, principally taught in

English, Embraces the English and French Languages and Li erature, Mathematics and the other branches named above, moreover Bookkeeping and whatever else may fit a young man for commercial and industrial pursuits.

It comprises four Olasses : Grammar, Literature, Restoric and Philosophy
There are moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

We have to notice the appearance of a new | The system of Education is ratornal: the teachers ley, greet the eye from every window and bal-

endeavor to units kindness with firmness, and make use of the means of persuasion in preference to those To be admitted into the College, applicants must present a certificate of good character.

Monthly reports of behavior, application and progress, are sent to parents or guardians.

None but relations or those who represent them, are allowed to visit the boarders. Haif Boarders and Day Scholars must not absent themselves without previous leave from

Terms for boarders, \$150; for balf-boarders, \$70; for day scholars, \$30.

the College authorities.

The next scholastic year will begin on the first of September, 1870. We believe that one of the glories of this College is the degree of efficiency which its students can attain in English and French—the two principal languages of this portion of America. Indeed so proficient city and the country, with many of the parents do they appear to become in these two languages that in some of the Programmes of the Literary Entertainments given during the past year, we find that young gentlemen, for example, of the name o' Devlin and Nelson, took important parts in the French Dramas, and such thoroughly French names as Pilette and Galarneau and Pinsonneault put down for principal parts in English plays. This simple fact shows that the young men of St. Mary's College possess great facilities for getting a thorough knowledge of the two languages. It should, also, he remembered that every Programme gives us new namesthereby showing that a large number of the students cultivate elocution; and, what is better still, is, that all these public Literary Entertain. ments are got up without the slightest encroach-Then followed the distribution of the premiums ment upon the time devoted to serious studythe preparation being altogether made during the time which the rules of the College allow the students to spend in reading library books.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

On Thursday, June 30th, the annual closing exercises of this popular and flourishing Institution were held in Collegiate Hall, Terrebonne. A large number of the parents of the students, and many friends of the College, were in attendance, prominent amongst whom was the distinguished patron of the establishment-the Kon. R. Masson, member of the Lower House for the county of Terrebonne.

The programme was of a superior order, and comprised the choicest selection of music, which were particularly well executed by the College Band und Orchestra. The College Choir is possessed of some very fine vioces, and the Soprano singing of Master A. Lafontaine was warmly applauded. The execution of this portion of the programme testified that the cultivation of the liberal arts received due attention from the authorities of Masson College.

Another interesting feature of the occasion was the examinations in Chemistry, Physics, and Telegraphy. These matters form the special province of the business class, the room of which is provided with a complete telegraphic apparatus, and all the modern appliances so noticeable in first class commercial schools which afford the students an opportunity to become practically conversant with business transactions. The explanations given by the young gentlemen evinced a degree of proficiency altogether unexpected; and the more creditable to their talent and application and to the competency of their teacher as it was the first year in which these branches have been taught.

Musters Haynes and Ermatinger were the English speakers; the former treating the audience to a splendid discourse, showing the hand of God in the achievements of industry. The delivery of this young gentleman was energetic. and his gestures graceful and well-timed. Master Ermatinger distinguished bimself in the line of Poetry, and greatly interested his hearers

Two purses, in gold, of forty dollars each, the gifts of the Masson family, were awarded to Messrs A. Durocher and J. Deslougschamps, for superior success in the course of the business

The distribution being over, Mr. Masson addressed the audience in a few happy remarks, laying stress on the fact that the clergy, contrary to the received opinion, have shown themselves emmently successful in conducting bouses of commercial education, and he hoped to see their efforts duly appreciated by all parents who expected to see their children devote themselves, n after life, to commercial pursuits.

The entire occasion was a perfect success, and we therefore congratulate the Rev. Messre. Gratan, Leclerc and Champoux on the success which has crowned their efforts to make Masson College what it is, an institution in which a sound Commercial training in every branch of business may be received, and at the same time the moral and religious education of the Students supermtended with paternal care.

THE DISTRIBUTION AT VILLA MARIA.

On Thursday last we enjoyed that annual treat which we never miss if in our power to do otherwise, and assisted at the Distribution of Medals and honors, at the favored and favorite institution of Villa Maria.

A large and spacious wing has been added to the establishment since last year, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the chaste beauty of the new chapel which it contains, the airy cheerfulness of the long balls and corridors, and the convenience of the large class rooms, as well as of the public and private dormitories, so well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. Charming views of river and mountain, woodland and val-

dust and noxious exhalations of every kind its rare beauty. About twenty minutes walk from the building is the Convent lake, surrounded by grassy slopes and shady trees, and here the pupils gather on every pleasant sunny day, and gaze into its crystal depths, as calm and untroubled as the tenor of their own young lives .-Longer would we have lingered at this charming spot, or perhaps have ventured on the liberty of "taking a turn" on its surface, in one of the pretty little convent boats moored to the shore. when the clanging of the bell announced that the event of the day was about to come we hastened at once to the Grand Hall where the Distribution was to take place. The latter, verdant with leafy wreaths, gay with garlands, vases and baskets of choicest dowers, was already crowded with distinguished guests, and not without some difficulty, we edged ourselves, persistently but modestly, into a quiet nook where we could hear and see in a satisfactory manner, everything going on.

But the second of the second o

The opening grand march, for harps, guitars and planos, was most artistically rendered, and was followed immediately by a French dialogue in which the following young ladies well sustained the roles assigned them: the Misses Venner, Chauveau, Mullarky, T. Pouliot, Trudel, Betournay, Sadlier, Bellemare, Leprobon, Newcomb, O'Meara, Clerk, L. Poultot, Rolland and

The purity of accent and faultlessness of pronunciation displayed in the declamation of this piece, spoke highly in favor of the attention bestowed on his pupils by Mr. Petipas, the French Master of Elocution. A brilliant Fantasia from William Tell for five pianos succeeded; and then the Diplomas, crowns, &c., were presented to the graduates. We give the names of the latter. The Misses Lemoine, Judah, Doherty. Mullarkey, Jones, Poultot, Christal, Gibbons, Coyle, Sweeny, Woodruff, Paradis and Honsal. Musings, on the Saguenay, a charming poem written by a member of the institution, was then read by Miss Easton, after which the honors and medals of the superior course, as well as of the junior classes were distributed. A valedictory in verse was subsequently recited by Miss Doherty, one of the graduates, and this with God Save the Queen, played on the different instruments, closed the scance.

Before leaving, we paid a visit to the room appreciated .- Herald. where the drawings, paintings, embroideries and fancy work of the pupils were exhibited. Whilst scanning the long tables, almost bewildered by the variety and heauty of the combinations of chemile, bead, braid and wax work which they presented, as well as by the delicate finish and exquisite neatness of the plain needle-work ex hibited, our attention was attracted by two long tables, loaded with plain, substantial clothing .-Approaching nearer, we found that the comfortable cloaks, shawls, boods, dresses, &c., &c., we given as rewards of merit, but were also evidences of their skill and industry, the various articles being all the work of their toper fingers. accomplished chiefly in hours allotted for recreation. We could not help coinciding with the Vy. Rev. Mr. Truteau, Vicar General, who, whilst alluded to this charming act of womanly generosity, declaring that it was more to be admired even than the countless proofs of literary and establishment had so freely given during the course of the entertainment.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, HOCHELAGA.

The distribution of prizes took place on Friday, 1st inst., in the forenoon at St. Mary's Convent, Hochelaga A musical and which was successful in the highest degree in displaying their acquirements in music and elocuand friends of the pupils, yet so perfect was the ventilation that the air was pure and fresh, withtwenty-four pupils on the piano began the pro- silly to be refuted. ceedings, a drama-' The Triumph of Virtue 'followed, and the opera of 'La Dame Blanche.' and gracefulness of their carriage and depart- absent from their dioceses. ment were such as to do the highest credit to the training they have received in this institution. with truth that they were not only well but adof about forty teachers who are professed Nuns, Head of the Church, its spiritual life and source day was one of the most pleasant I ever enjoyed. I Elward very unfavourable reports of the growing

specially for the purpose of ensuring the highest etc. [St. Paul.]' makes the salubrity of the place equal even to finish in the style of music taught, and M. Petipas situation of the Convent is beautiful, the views on every side being most attractive. The St. Lawrence bearing a constant succession of vessels of every kind is in front, grean fields and trees being on the other three sides. Intercally the arrangements cannot be excelled. The dormitories are lofty and well aired, and at all times either by day or night fresh air is constantly supplied by means of main passages through which the air circulates, dissipating all the closeness and the uppleasant effects usually experienced even in the best constructed sleeping chambers. In this respect it is a model for other institutions. and a short visit might afford useful lessons to those having the charge of pupils to whatever religious denomination they may belong. Much of the credit of this is due to the Mother Superior, who has had long experience and thoroughly appreciates the benefits of fresh air as a promoter of the more easy acquirement of knowledge. Rows of wash basins and baths are supplied by a force pump from the river which furnishes all the water for washing purposes to the establishment, that for drinking and cooking being obtained is a good wharf, and were just in time to bail from a spring well on the grounds, which, by the way, should be mentioned, as they afford a delightful play ground for the pupils, and scattered over them are clumps of trees in which pic-nics are held during the pleasant weather. Descending from the upper storeys, there are to be found on the main floor private rooms for the more advanced pupils who have been promoted to these from the dormitories, reception rooms, &c. In one of the reception rooms were displayed plain and fancy work, drawings, paintings, embroidery and other articles, to use a not common phrase, "too cumerous to mention." Here were the plainest of plain seam from the needles of the smallest of the pupils, up to the most elaborate and costly worsted work and gold embroidery, shirts for a big brother, pinafores for little baby sister, intricate embroidered children's robes, pencil and crayon drawings, oil paintings, and wax flowers, looking as if gathered with the dew on their surface, which had not had rime to exhale. The course of study at the Convent School embraces the various branches of a solid, useful and ornamental education, and the number of pupils shows that the advantages are fully

> LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCEBISHOP OF TORONTO.

(From the Toronto Freeman.)

With the permission of the Very Rev. Father Rooney, V.G., Administrator of the Diocese, we publish the subjoined extract from a letter be received from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, regarding the Dogma of infallibility:

"The great question of Infallibility is now being debated, as you see by the Press. Our good exceedingly sultry] to attend to the cravings of the people of Toronto always believed that when the saw, were destined to clothe the children who Holy Father spoke ex cathedra, that is, as Head had suffered from the terrible conflagration of of the Church, as its Organ and Universal Doc- silence had been obtained through the groundsthe Saguenay district, and were not only proofs tor, and Father of the Faithful, His Definitions Charles Baby, Req. President of the Society, ascended of the thoughtful generosity of the fair pupils of in matters regarding the Faith of the Church the speaker's platform and spoke in a very pleasing were irrefragable. And also when he decreed in Society, and expressed the great delight he felt in Villa Maria, who had sacrified for this charitable the same capacity, that certain things were im seeing so great a crowd of good men and true as aim. the magnificently bound volumes usually proper to be done, or permissible to be done, He sembled to celebrate La St. Jean Biptiste from every did not err, and this obtains in virtue of the Divine prayer of Christ that Peter and his successors should not err in the Faith, and should confirm the Brethren of that unerrableness. By special tribute to the Society of Amhertsburg, which this we do not assert, as some toolishly imagine, turned out so strong in numbers and so splendid in that the Pope is impeccable, or that as a private appearance, and which although but a few months in existence, vied now in strength and respectability Theologian he cannot err; that as Chief Govreplying to the address presented him, happily ernor of the Church, his acts of administration are faultless, and all his Bulls, Briefs and Letters Apostolic are so many documents of the Pope speaking en cathedra, and consequently irrefutable. But we mean to say, for instance, that musical ability which the young ladies of the when the Holy Father as Head of the Cherch and Universal Doctor condemned certain doc trines of Jansenius as erroneous, they were union among all the Catholics of this Catholic really so, and the decision of the Holy Father county. Be they French Irish or German-and was unerring and irrefragable. We must consider also, that when the Pope is about to judge of a doctrine, He takes all human means possible of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the doctrine; He consults His Cardinals and Thenlogians, and the investigation of the matter may dramatic entertainment was given by the pupils continue for months or for years, as the case may require. Those Theologians examine in the light of Ambertaburg. Invitation accepted with loud of Scripture, Tradition of the Church, and Theological Schools, the doctrines under investigation. tion, the latter being an accomplishment usually | They report to the Pope; His Holmess takes all too little attended to. The ball in which the into consideration, He reflects seriously, He exercises took place was crowded with the parents examines, He prays, and finally he pronounces upon the doctrines, and this is the way in composed of different peoples, which never become which He acts as Head of the Church. But to say that the Pope is infallible in his ordinary composed of Spartans, Athenians and Lacodemonians. out the slightest draft being felt. A duo by actions of life is the expression of an opinion too

In order to condemn heresies, He must have either an infallible authority to decide in the In both of these the histrionic talent displayed Council; but this latter alternative would imply &c. by some of the young ladies, and the modesty an impossibility, for Bishops could not be always

The Pope is Head of the Church; a living Head joined to the body; as a head could not live when cut off from the body, nor the body Various pieces of music were played and sung, when separated from the head, so the Head of Glora. and without entering into details it can be said the Church, the Pope, is always joined to the body of the same Church, the Bishops and the mirably rendered. The Convent of St. Mary, body to the Head for all things that are necessary for the proper discharge of all the functions muster and file of to the right and left—when the necessary for the life of the Church. And all word march was given, and all in procession moved Hochelaga, has been built about ten years, and sary for the proper discharge of all the functions there are now enrolled 210 pupils, all boarders, this obtains in virtue of the ordination and mercy anxiously waiting to convey the cheering excuras no day scholars are taken. There is a staff of Christ, the Divine Founder and Invisible signists to their respective homes. Altogether the

cony, whilst the pure mountain air, free from besides Madame Petipas, who has been engaged of all grace for the sanctification of the saints,

who gives lessons in French elocution. The LAST. JEAN SAPTISTE IN SANDWICH, ONT.

To the Editor of the True Witness. DEAR SIR, - A brief resume of how the glorious feast of St. John the Baptist was celebrated here, in the very western extremity of the Province of Outario, may not be without interest to a portion of your readers. In fact I see no reason why it should not be of interest and satis. faction to a great many, if not to all of your subscribers, taking it for granted of course, that they are all devotedly attached to the futh and Person of Pio Nono.

Well then, on the morning of the Feast, there was considerable of a stir in the quiet village of Sandwich. People in holiday attire were seen hurrying to the old Cathedral to hear low Mass, military juveniles were carrying small tricolor flags, festoons and garlands were being arranged with great prolusion of June flowers in the grounds destined for the festive cele bration, and strains of gay music were coming from every directions. Precisely at half past eight am, a procession of about two hundred was formed, which marched past the Church, and which headed by a military brass band, and marshalled by Dr. Cassgrain, presented a fine appearance. The procession halted on the banks of the Detroit River, where there with a prolonged cheer, the American steamer Dove, as she breasted the current of the River and rounded for the dock. The Dove was gay with streamers and flags of England and France, and brought 500 excursionists with a spleadid band from Amhertsburg which is eituated about 16 miles further down the River. While the Ambertsburg people were responding to the cheers and their band playing the Marseulaise, the steamer Hope from Detroit City hove in view with over 200 excursionists and a brass band playing Vive la Canadienne. Here the scene was truly magnificent and the effect thrilling with pleasure and excitement.

Immediately on landing the Society's from Detroit and Ambertsburg, with their officers gaily decked in scarls and rosettes, their marshals curvetting on prancing steeds, formed into line of procession and preceded by the Societies of Windsor and Sandwich, marched through the streets of Sandwich to the Church of our Lady of Assumption.

Grand High Mass commenced at 10 precisely. The celebrant was Rev. Mr. Wagner, Pastor of Windsor assisted, by Rev. Messra. Scanlan and Leclerc, as deacon and subdeacon. Rev. Mr. Tauquai, from the diocese of Rimouski, who came to plead in behalf of the sufferers by the lave disastrous conflagration in the Saguenay, delivered a very feeling and eloquent sermon in French. At the Offectory he took up a very large collection, every one present contributing most generously The Church music was both solemn and brillians, executed by a powerful choir under the guidance of Mr. Joseph Marentete, organist, and seconded by a well trained orchestra brought specially from Detroit for the occasion-the Kyric and Gtoria were from Haydo's but the Credo was sung in the never-tiring

Bolemn, Gregorian Chaunt.

At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice, the Pro cession was again formed, all the various Societies marching in a single line, the colours flying and drums beating, till they brought up on the grounds of Assumption College. Here tents, sheds and awnings decked out with flowers and evergreens invited the wearied and now thirsting crowd [for the day was inner man for food and rest. After all had regaled themselves, and shaken hauds with old friends, and made the acquaintance of new ones, and after partial part of the county of Eisex. He thanked the Detroit people for their presence, who, though living under a different flag, did not forget the friends of the present nor the memories of the past; He paid a with the oldest Societies in Octario. He then introduced several speakers who all acquitted themsalves nobly. Dr. Casgrain spoke especial'y for the Society of Sandwich. Mors. Mousecau and Mr. Lacroix represented Detroit, and upheld the French Canadian nationality. Rev. W Flannery, cure, Chaplain and tressurer to the Society of Ambertsburg was called upon to speak for his people, which he did in French, maintaining the necessity of presaing up his own parishioners to the stars. He gave all the credit to Dr. Edwin Munroe of originating, and in so short a time, of so solidly establishing the Society in Ambertsburg.

This brought Dr. Munroe to bis feet, who made a few elequent passes and was loudly cheered. Zenobic Morin, Esq , President of the Malden branch, then came forward and invited all present to celebrate next St Jean Baptiste in the pleasent groves cheers. But the speech of the day was delivered by John O'Connor, M. P., for this county. He spoke for pearly an hour on the subject of Canadian na tionality, and of the greatness in store for this Do minion, when all the nationalities composing it shall be freed into one. He instanced several nations Rome was a conglomeration of the world's different races all cemented in one personification, the Roman citizen. France was great - when? when her Celts. ber Belgians, ber Franks, ber Romans, ber Gauls became fused into the one living great French nationality, so it shall be with this Dominion of ours. &c.,

Mr. O'Conner was listened to throughout his interesting and eloquent address with wrapt attention He spoke in English, and at the close of his discourse all the bands struck up Patrick's Day with some variations which led the ear imperceptibly, or the instruments, I forget which, into Garry Owen ne

About 5 pm. the drums commenced the Tattoo, the bugies sounded the raily, and the band struck up My boat is on the Shore," all, or each of which were signal sufficient for the different societies to

feel certain of such calebrations being calculated to produce the greatest amount of good. I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

CANADIAN ZOUAVES .- We learn from a French contemporary that on Saturday afternoon the Papal Zouaves lately returned from Rome, who took part in the proceedings on St. Jean Baptiste Day, held a meeting in one of the balls of L'Institut Canadien Français, and determined to apply to the Government for permission to form a battalion of volunteers to be called the Canadian Zouaves. The Zouaves from all parts of the country, and those shortly to return from Rome, will form the nucleus of the battalion, which will be recruited after the manner recommended by the committee. The members of the corns will furnish their own uniform, which is to be that of the Zouaves, but the color is not specified. The details of the general plan are to be elaborated by a committee, which was named for that purpose at the meeting. This project, when completed, will be submitted to competent authority, to see whether it is compatible with the militia laws of the country, and will also be sent to all the old Zouaves in the country. The headquarters of the battalion will be in Montreal, where the Canadian Zouaves will assemble once a year for the purpose of performing the annual drill required by the Militia Act. These are the principle features of the project which the committee named at the meeting are charged to elaborate. For other details, such as the drill which each volunteer is obliged to perform, the committee will adopt the means best suited to Zouaves who do not live in Mont

TORONTO, July 1.- The Volunteers monument was unveiled by the Governor General in the Queen's Park at noon to-day in presence of between seven and eight thousand spectators .-The monument is of brown stone surmounted by a B figure of Brittania with spectre royal arms at the base and the carved figures of two widows on the front and rear, and two soldiers in full uniform, resting on muskets, at either side. The Governor General and staff arrived on the ground at about fiteen minutes to twelve escorted by a detachment of his body guard. The proceedings were opened by reading the history of the cause Pork, fresh do of the erection of the monument by Col. Mc-Cann, after which the Gov. General, amid great applause, removed the covering, the band playing the Dead March. The Governor General expressed his feelings of gratification, not unmingled with sadness, at the duty he had to perform. It was well that in rejoicing over recent successes our nation did not forget what it owed to the dead beroes of Ridgeway.

We learn that Dr. Sterry Hunt has been spending some time in the vicinity of Windsor, and at the iron mines at Londonderry, in Nova Scotia. It is his intention to give the greater part of the season for field work, this year, to the examination of Charlotte County, in company with Professor Bailey .- Daily News.

SUDDEN DEATH .- J. Bte. Levesque, an old man, for the last four years employed in the St. Joseph's Asylum, Cemetery street, was found dead in a stable adjoining the Asylum at five o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Coroner Jones was notified and held an inquest on the body. The jury returned it as their verdict that the deceased came to his death from apoplexy. The deceased had always been a temperate man. He was 75 years of age.

Killed - At 12 30 a.m on Thursday, some of the residents of St. Joseph Street, heard the sound of a heavy shock in the street, and on going out found the body of a young man lying on the footpath, immedia tely under Malame Var.n's boarding house. He had evidently fallen from the attic window and death must have been instantaneous, as the unfortunate man to all appearances, fell with the whole wight of his body upon his left temple. The people in the house were seemingly answere of the accident until their attention was called to it, when it was ascertained that the young man, a French Canadian, was a nephew of Madame Varin's, and had only recently taken up his quarters in her residence. His aunt thinks that be mistock the attic window for a door. and says that previous to the occurrence he was sleeping in the same bed with his cousin, her son. The body was carried into the house and the Coroner polified - Gazette.

Hon. David Wark, Dominion Senator, has pub lished a letter, which, from his known moderation, is exciting great attention. He complains of the gen eral unfairness with which New Brunswick has been treated, especially as compared with Nova Scotis, and condemns in the strongest terms the late tariff particularly with reference to the duties on breadstuffs and coal, which, he contends is alike injurious to Quebec and New Brunswick. In conclusion he says. that although still a friend to Confederation if fairly carried out, yet if the results of another election show no improvement, both the interests and inclination of New Brunswick will prompt her to get out of the union.

THE CROPS IN UPPER CANADA. - We are glad to be able to state that from all quarters we have the most favourable accounts of the crops in fact they neve looked more promising. It is only to be regretted that many of our farmers did not sow anything this season from fear of grassborners, or rather the result of such a large deposit of eggs last fall; but providentially some mysterious decay has taken place, by the egg turning into a small and apparently harmless worm. In some portions of the country, where where the eggs were laid to an alarming extedt this is almost totally the resu't, and where the young grasshoppers have appeared. they are very late, and evidently not passessed of the usual vigour of growth. It was noticed last fail the the eggs were deposited almost on the su:face instead of an inch or more in the hard ground, which may be accounted for as the precursor of some disease that may cause their total disappearance from this Settlement for many years to come. At any rate we have sufficient resson and encouragement to believe so from present appearances. As yet no barm has resulted from those hatched, that we hear of. - Herald.

The Kingston News says the heavy c'ay soils in the district surrounding Kingston are suffering extremely. On some of these lands the potato crop has had to be planted twice, the first seed put in having been lost. The hay crop is prematurely advanced and is thin. Haying will begin two weeks sooner this year than it ordinary seasons, but the erop will be scarcely worth cutting on many farms. All an icipate a scarcity of fodder, and some of our more intelligent farmers, we are glad to say, are wisely anticipating such a scarcity and preparing to meet it by sowing turnips and Indian corn.

The Bel'eville Intelligencer hears from all parts of the more southern townships of Hastings and Prince

crops, which will now fall short of the average yield. Late sown wheat especially has suffered. Hay and straw will be very scarce next winter, and farmers are now disposing of much of their surplus stock From the northern to wnships we hear better accounts The season being later there, the crops did suffer much from the dry weather in May, and have made comparatively good progress.

Died.

In this city, on Sunday, 3rd instant, aged 54 years, Jane Quinn, wife of Mr. John Donnelly, a rative of Gross-Cavanagh, County Tyrone, Ireland.—R.I.P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 8 1870:

Flour-Pollards, \$2 60 to \$0.00; Middlings \$4,40 \$0,00; Fine, \$4,75 to \$0,00; Super., No. 2 \$5,00 to \$0,00; Superfine \$5,55 \$0,00; Fancy \$5,75 to \$0,00 ; Extra, \$6,00 to \$6 25 ; Superior Extra \$0,00 to 0.00; Bag Flour, \$2,20 to \$2,30 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.-\$4.25 to 4.60.

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

Ashes per 100 ibs .- First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$0,00 to \$5,05; Thirds, \$0,00 to 4,20.—First Pearls, 7,10 to 7.15.

Pork per bri. of 200 lbs - Mess, 27,50 to 28.00 ;-Thin Mess \$25.00 ; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00.

Burran, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c -good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c. OHERER, per 1b. -14 to 15c.

LARD, per lb .- 14c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal .- worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50.

Pmass, per 66 lbs. - \$0,84.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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Beef, per Ib Pork. 0 7 ta 0 Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6 0 5 to 0 6 • • • • 0 6 to 0 Y \$5.00 to Beef, per 100 lbs \$9.00 to •••• G ZAIN Barle, (wew) •••• 2 6 to Pess, 0 to 3 6 10

MISCELLANEOUS. Potatoes per bag 9 to 5 Turnipe do 0 to 0 0 Onious, per minot 0 to G Maple Syrup per gallon 0 to 0 0 0 to 0 Honey •••• 0 11 to 1 8 ard, per lb Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 3 to 1 8 0 3 to 0 4 Maple Sugar, per 15 0 6 to 0 8 Apples, per burrel \$4 50 to \$5.

INFORMATION WANTED

.... \$13.00 to \$00.00

.... \$0,00 to \$6,00

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

OHY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

FROM and After the FIFTERNTH lostant this Office will CLOSE at ONE o'clock on SATUR-By Order of the Board.

E. J. BARBBAU. Actuary.

July 1st, 1870.

Hay, per 100 bundles

Suraw

DIARRHIEA REMEDIES.

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

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

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

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

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

VALUABLE FARM

SALE.

LGT No. 4, S. B, in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 126 scres, more or less, 75 acres cloated and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new.— Said farm as situate on the London and St Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Haron district. It is 144 miles from from the city of London, and 124 miles from the important town of St. Msry's; it is three miles from the village of Lucan, and three and a haif from the village of Granton - the three last named places are important produce markets on the G.T.R.R. It is within three-fourthe of a mile of a post office, two good stores, a blackemith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic church, Presbytery, and Separte School: in Lucan there are three Protestant churches - namely, English, Methodist and Presby-terian, together with three Schools, and all these places are approached by a first class gravel road .-Terms moderate. For further information apply to John McIlhargy, of the premises, or, by letter, to Patrick McIlhargy, St Mary's Road. Elginfield, P. O. Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 14 .- The Gazette des Tibunauz of to day publishes the following particulars respecting the recent discovery of new explosive bombs, nine of which were found in the canal :-The police have seized at the house of a member of the International Working Men's Association 230 capsule cases, apparently destined to be fixed to bombs, filled with fulminating powder, and also seditious pamphlets and political letters of a highly compromising nature. Other proofs, which will be useful in the prosecution for conspiracy, have been discovered at the residence of four other persons, who have also been arrested.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS IN FRANCE.-Notwithstanding the numerous prosecutions instituted by the Government against the extreme Republican papers both in Paris and the provinces, their tone is as bitter and fierce as ever. Several of the provincial journals, however, have succumbed to the legal pressure brought against them, and have suspended publication, declaring themselves unable to meet the rigours of a Liberal Government. The Marseillaise, notwithstanding its suspension, has had the ill fortune to mour another condemnation. A special number was published, which was sold for ten sous instead of three, the usual price, but the Government perceiving in this proceeding a covert means of raising public subscriptions to meet numerous and heavy necuniary fines which bad accumulated, prosecuted M. Barbaret, the gerant of the paper, for opening an illegal subscription to indemnify an offender against legal penalties. and sentenced him, in addition to former judgments, to three months' imprisorment and 2,000f.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN FRANCE. - A meeting of members of the Left Centre in the Corps Legislatif has just been held, under the presidency of M. d'Andelarre, at which a unanimous vote was passed in favour of adhering to the original programme of the party. The meeting, however, was not very numerously attended, and a difference of opinion manifested itself on several points. Count Daru proposed to meet the Governmen! proposition in respect of the appointment of mayor by an amendment to the effect that those functionaries should be selected by the Executive from a list of three members presented by the municipal council. This suggestion was approval, but when M. Buffet proposed that if that amendment should be rejected by the Chamber the members present should give their support to the Government scheme several deputies expressed dissentients (15 in number) assembled in one of the committee-rooms of the Corps Legislatif, and pledged themselves to maintain the former pro-Ministry so long as it remained faithful to that programme, and to vote against it most decidedly whenever it departed from that line of policy. Thus it appears that the Left Centre, like the Left, is split into sections; and it is not certain that the process of sub-division may not be carried still further. Some of the Paris papers announce the resignation by M. de Parieu of his post of President of the Conseil d'E at. The motive for this step is ascribed to a sense of the diminished importance of the Conseil d'Etat by reason of recent changes in the powers of the various deliberative bodies.

was given at the close of Loursday's sitting of the French Corps Legislatif of an intended interpellation by M. Mony respecting the arrangements effected between Italy, Switzerland, Baden, and the North German Confederation for the construction of a railway through Mont. St. Gotbard. The Ministry requested time to consider the question, and on Friday announced that they would be prepared to entertain it on Monday week. The mere suggestion of the question caused considerable excitement in the Chamber, as by some politicians it is held that the formation of the proposed railway would be a source of danger to France, and that if constructed, it would be necessary for the safety of the country that it should be neutralized, as in the case of the Surz Canal; but, as the tunnel could bardly all illusions, all errors, all beresies all the falsehoods be completed for some ten or 12 years to come, of hell, but the incarnate wiedom which is established the danger is not regarded by some of the papers in Saint Peter?' The practical conclusion is set forth as were imminent, although the railway, if made. in another place of his writings, where he says :- 'It as very imminent, although the railway, if made, might be found to offer a serious competition with existing lines the control of which remains in the hands of France.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE CHAMBER .- The French Cabinet is believed to be elaborating a new electoral law, but if the suspicion be correct Ministerial secrecy is well observed, for no intimation of the nature of the fature proposition has been ventured upon even by the boldest of the Paris papers. The Opinion Nationale, noticeing the remours upon the subject, observes that the deputies of the Right affect to doubt the fact that any change in the mode of election is intended, and insist that a dissolution of the present Chamber would not be sanctioned by the Emperor. Whatever the nature of the intended changes may be, it is indeed very probable that they may not be proposed immediately, as the general election of last year, the Plebiscite, the coming elections of the Conseils Generaux, and the local councils will be sufficient political distraction, without adding the crowning one of electing a new Chamber under the provisions of a new law. The Opision Nationale inclines to the belief that the intended measure will be considered and matured during the recess, and will be introduced at the commencement of the next Session, and, referring to an objection that has been raised concerning the loss of time which would occur from the necessity of verifying the elections in a new Chamber. reminds its readers of a remark recently made by M. Emile Ollivier in allusion to the system adopted by the Erglish Parliament, that it had been found possible to solve the difficulty of verifying elections by intrusting the duty to inbe presented. The same paper adds that it has reason to know that the Emperor will not dissolve the present Chamber, and that the Ministry have no intention of proposing such a measure.

ITALY.

Preparat.-Owing to the indiscretion of certain individuals engaged in the examinations of the men charged with complicity in the recent risings, a report for some time gained currency that Garibaldi had succeeded in slading the vigilance of the squad-ron guarding the island of Caprera. The truth of the matter is that amongst the seizures were sundry documents proving that Garibaldi Lad been in full correspondence with the leaders of the movement, and that his departure from Caprera and subsequent landing on the Roman coast had been arranged -Several arrests had been made at Genos, under the pretence of further risings; but they are really only messures of precaution, the individuals arrested having long been known as prominent Republicans.-The investigation into the affair at Pavia has terminated in the condemnation of the accused to death. Of these only one is yet in the hands of the authorities. He is a young corporal, named Barsinti ecorcely 20 years of age. It is expected that the Royal clemency will be used in this case, although the Ministerial journals are clamorous for an example to deter others from similar proceedings .-It is ascertained that several 'sous officers' who deserted from Pavis were in the band under Nathan, which fied on the first appearance of the troops from Como. At Colico, however, they came into contact with the soldiery and were dispersed. Their standard was a red flag bearing the inscription 'God and the People.' The cure of a village in Ravenna has been seized by bandits, who demanded a ransom of 2,000 crowns. As the cure had no means of complying with such a demand, they contented themselves with taking 85 crowns from him. At Savig. nano the troops have been received with hisses, and a tumult arose, in the course of which one carbineer and three rioters were wounded. Garibaldi has written to the 'Gazettino Rosa' that he will be with them at the proper time. The authorities have discovered a republican depot of arms near Tortons, and have seized 98 rifles with 4 000 cartridges. In some of the documents lately seized the Government has found a notification of the localities where the various bands were to assemble. It is said Ricciotti Garibaldi has gone to the Ionian Isles.

It would seem as it we're never destined again to hear good news of Italy. There are people in that country who appear determined to keep up a perpetual play at Revolution. Little as we have ever felt disposed to sympathize with political lawbreakers in any country, we must plead guilty to having for many years evinced a certain partiality in tehalf of Italian rebeis and plotters. But that was when Italians conspired for their country. It is not equally easy to have patiece with those amongst them who now conspire against their country. The clamour was once 'Italy for the Italians!' It is now Italy for the Italian Republicans!' It would be curious to inquire what the republicans ever achieved or what they can ever hope to achieve, for Italy .-It was not they, but the French, be it never forgotten, who drove the Austrians out of Lombardy. It was the Prussians who forced the Austrians from their stronghold in Venetia. It was not as a Re their dissent, and ultimately a number of them publican but as a bearer of the Royal Standard, retired from the meeting. On Thursday these that Garibaldi put an end to the Bourbon rule in the Two Sicilies; and as we have lately learnt from Ad. miral Persano's indiscreet ravelations, it was to Cavour's masterly contrivances that Garibaldi's expedition owed its success, at the beginning as well as gramme of the Left Centre, to vote with the at the end, at Mursals as on the Voltumo. Republican plots and outbreaks will ultimately, it is to be hoped, he as powerless in 'marring' as they were in making' Italy ; their instigators are as well aware of their impotence as we ourselves may be; but, like our Fenian agitators, they deem themselves in duty bound to do something. Conspiracy has been re-duced to a trade. Those who follow it must give sign of life that they may live. - Times.

ROME. - M. OLIER AND SAINT SCLPICE. - The Cause of the bestification of the illustrious founder of Saint. Sulpice has been commenced at Rome. In such a moment, an ecclesiastic of the diocese of Arras reminds his brethren, in a letter addressed to the Univers, of the doctrine tanget by the friend and associate of S. Vincent of Paul. One of the Fathers of the Vatican Council has lately said, that 'many INTERNATIONAL SUSCEPTIBILITY . - Notice | Saints have confessed Papa! Infallibility, but not one with that of S Bernard, S. Alphonsus, S. Vincent of Paul, and S. Francis of Sales. 'In order to vivify and govern his Church to the consummation of the world,' he ease, in the volume of his 'Life of the Rlessed Virgin,' 'Jesus Christ dwells Himself in S. Peter and his successors, in whom alone the Mission of the Apostles always perseveres, 'to which it fallibility is conjoined,' with the obligation upon all mankind of receiving their preaching. It is for this reason, by Jesus Christ living in them, that the successors of S Peter are the foundation and besis of the Church, and the 'hypostasis' which sustains it. As the hypostasis, or the Person of the Word, sustains the Sacred Humanity of Jesus Christ, so the light of Jesus Ohrist, which is the light of the Eternal Father, sustains in the successor of S. Peter the whole Church. . . . Who could furnish light to a whole world such as is the Church but the is Saint Peter who fortifies the whole Church: 'Et tu aliquando conversus, confirma fratres tuos; and the faith and the truth are so firm is bim, that to have a true belief, an assured faith, It is enough to say: I believe with Saint Peter, I believe like Saint Peter I"-Valican.

UNITED STATES.

On an Indiana railroad train recently, the conductor appounced 'Martinsburg! Fifteen minutes for divorces!"

A PROTESTANT GENERAL COUNCIL. -The Protestant Council which is to assemble next September in New York affords already a lively topic to American newspapers. 'The books of fables tell us,' says a Michigan journal, 'that in other days the gift of speech was not confined wholly to our favored race.' In those bappior times, 'wisdom was given to men by talking birds, philosophical monkeys, and sociable enakes, doves, frogs, and oxen. A parallel for this pleasantry of ancient lore is about to be furnished for modern history. Protestantism has called an Œcumentcal Council!"

 The amusement promised by this approaching event, says the Detroit paper, 'is a positive refreshment in saltry weather. Who is to be the Pope of the cosmopolitan assembly nobody has dared to breathe. * * • We know of only one such indi vidual, and politeness forbids the mention of his name. He may possibly send a legate, and almost any eminent divine would answer-Brigham Young, for instance, or the Prince of Wales, or Henry Ward Beecher. Perhaps Horace Greely will consent to preside.' The only thing quite certain about the future assembly seems to be the advantage which the United States Treasury is expected to derive from the increased consumption of tea during its

"The fabulous birds, and frogs, and oxen,' continnes our Western contemporary, 'open their united and harmonious vocal organs, and informs us, by that appendix to the New Testament, the New York Tribune, that 'since the Reformation there have

Romans, but this reflection is hopelessly crushed when we learn that 'these have all occurred within the last fifteen years'! Where were they held, asks of my health, after having suffered most severely the Detroit journal, and what did they do, and in from bilious remittent fever for more than three what printed or manuscript volumes is it possible to months. In all cases arising from, or aggravated find any account of them? Were their proceedings reported by 'our own Correspondents?' How long did they sit, and what decrees did they publish? 'For aught we know, or history records, they were as important as Methodist conferences.

The coming Protestant Commencial is in skilful hands. It has been well managed. The Evangelical saviours of this generation, knowing the innate wickedness of men's hearts, did not think it safe to constitute any of their own number as chief Any. thing, and then leave him to summon his brethren in Everything to basten to the Ecumenical. These fathers of the nineteenth century religion met in a quiet little hall,' and started a certain Dr. Schaff, whose religion is not stated, to beat up recruits in Europe, and confer with foreign Christians on the subject.' He has not been unsuccessful One Anglican Bishop at least has taken a ticket for the meeting. The Dean of Westminster, who at one time is master of ceremonics to an astute Greek Archbishop, and at another to a more estute Hindoo reformer, who professes 'the nineteenth century religion,' will perhaps convince the New York Council that although a man would be limp and liquescent without any bones, a Christian may be rigid and robust without any doctrines. Ritualists will probably not be invited; but if Archdeacon Denison could conquer his aversion to such society and consent to be called 'Brother George Antony,' by a Vermont Millerite or a Kansas Universalist, we are persuaded that he would be heartily welcomed by his 'brethren in Everything,' and very much enliven their proceedings. Dr. Lee may possibly go, in order to prove to them that Anglican clergymen are really priests; and Dr. Littledale, for convincing them, that, compared with the Anglican reformers D nton and Marat were models of virtue. In any case we may be sure that England will be duly represented in this fifth General Council of 'Protestant Christians.' Mr Newdegate and Mr. Whalley will certainly go, but in different ships, lest the well-known cordislity of their relations should be impaired by too intimate intercourse. Several Negro preschers are expected, of the class described by Mr. Olmstead, and will probably prove not the least diverting among the Fathers of the Council. Mr. Herry Ward Beecher is expected to address the Synod on the lawfulness of adultery and the sanctity of divorce, and will then demonstrate his favorite thesis that the strength of Obristianity lies in the number of its existing denominations.' He will also read papers by his sister, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, on 'the incest of Lord Byron,' and ' the Minister's Wooing.'

It is satisfactory to know that the place, time, and occupation of the great Protestant Council are al-ready determined. The general conferences are to be held in the metropolis of crime, New York City, as near the ret-pits as is permitted by the situation of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. The Ecumenical Council is to open on the 22nd of September, and to remain in session—ten days!" We trust the 'Times' and the 'Pall Mall Gazette' will send their special correspondents to New York as com as they have finished their work at Rome. The Saturday Review' need not despatch any representstive, since that able journal can describe enything whatever, and therefore the New York Protestant Council, without knowing anything about it. -Tablet.

known, but it is only since its preparation in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in case of dyspepsia and debility is most salutary.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Road the following letter, received by James Hawkes, Keq , Druggist, Brockville :-

Lyn, C. W. June 13, 1864.

James Hawkes, Esq . Brockville :

Dear Sir, -Allow me to make a statement in favor of Bristol's Sarasparille, which ought to be known by everyhody far and wide.

In March, 1860, a Tumor appeared on the left side of my bead, which had grown so large by December year that it affected my eating very much and the Doctors thought it best to have it removed, which which was done at that time. It partially healed up, and the rest remained a running sore for three years and a half. I had tried neveral Physicians, who all came to the conclusion that it could not be bealed, and I was told to square up my books for the last time. After using several kinds of Sarsaparillas I was induced to try Bristol's from your establishment. Before I had med five bottles, I felt it was doing me good, and, as you know, I have continued to use it for the post fourteen munths, and the result using between thirty five and forty bottles, (which has brought away several pieces of the skull bone. one of them measuring two by one and three-sighths iaches,) I am a well man.

Yours truly,
George Webster,
--ant G. T. J Agent G. T. E. Co.

Agents for Montreal - Davins & 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.

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to the gentler sex. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Morray & Laoman's Florida Water (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America), to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm ; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhibitanting and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water

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

Beware of counterfeits; slways ask for the legitimato Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, pre pared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY!

Some most remarkable facts in relation to the mpararileled (ficacy of Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills in liver complaints have recently come to light. A. Sedgwick, Esq., of Hartford, announces that they cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days 'Richard M. Phelps, the well-known machinist of Pittaburgh, Ohio, writes: The physicians considered me a hopeless case. They called my complaint degeneracy of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was dependent bodies or courts. Le Parlement, been but four such gatherings of Protestant Chrise swelled, accompanied with severe constitution and however, affirms that the plan of the new electoral lians." This fact would seem to indicate that 'Pro- utter loss of appetite. A course of the Pills has

law has been definitively settled, but will not yet testant Christians are as chary of Commenicals as made me a well-man. Miss Sarah Jane Demicg, of Jerney City, writes thus: 'To your medicine (Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills) alone, I owe the re-establishment by impure blood or humors, Bristol's barsaparilla should be used in conjunction with the Pills.

> Agents for Montreal-Devine & 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.

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

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

WANTED

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

WANTED.

A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirons of obtaining a similar situation. Address " E. L ," TRUS WITHESS

WANTED

A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred.

Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal,

SITUATION WANTED

BY a young Lady holding a Normal School Diplema and capable of teaching I re ich and English. Apply at this Office.

MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Bargo's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jeans with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Phila-That Iron is Valuable as a Medicine has long been | delphis. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price-45c. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

LOVELLS

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE. - Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being carrassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it bas been stated that my Directories have been abandoned | W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

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

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my owo Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the fermer, to admit of correction to latest date.

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

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY :

Dominion of Canada Subs	criber	'S,,	\$12 Cv.
United States Great Britain and Ireland	đо	·	
Great Britain and Ireland	30		£3 Stg
France, Germany, &c.	ďο	•••••	£3 Stg

EUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES:

Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71.....\$4 00 Province of Prince Edward Island Directory, 1870-71..... 2 00

No Money to be paid until each book is delivered Rates of Advertising will be made l nown on ap-

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

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

400 NOTRE DAME STREET. THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknow.

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

Their obedient servant, J. A. HARTE, Dauggist

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS:

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

Labor-saving Machinery.

Musical Knowledge and Experience, Refined Taste in Decoration,

Division of Manual Labor.

Active Personal Supervision, and

Ample Capital.

The MESERS. SMITH, believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED,

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

But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price, - as the manufacturers bave no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, for to furnish a supply of dissatisfactione, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.

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

THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elegant in appearance, - thoroughly constructed,with powerful and steady bellows, - with exquisitely. voiced reeds, - finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

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

EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED.

.. An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application. Twenty Years Established ! 30,000 in use !

GET THE BEST. S D & H W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

For sale by LAURENT, LAFORCE & CO.

225 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, C.E.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Jane 3, 1870

THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE,

CONTINUES

3 9 5

NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

F CALLAHAN. JOB PRINTER,

28 ST. JOHN STREET,

Corner of Notre Dame.

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

Orders by Mail promptly attended so.

BRUNO LEDOUX, CARRIAGE MAKER,

AND

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

MONT EAL. At the above establishment will always be found a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds.

Repairs done on the shortest notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledonx has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

GURY'S THEOLOGY. COMPENDUM THEOLOGIÆ MORALIS,

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

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

NOTICE.

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

By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

WANTED.

Two Female Teachers one might be causble of teaching French and English, the other English for the Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Began, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmiaglord.

CIRCULAR.

MONTHUAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messis. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann' Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, general second of Prouse, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Butter, Cheers, Pobk, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dsied FRH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c . &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1869.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

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

Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or mercier was intimerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blacksmith by profession. He has a daughter who, if living, is some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK,

NG. 269 NOTRE D_ME STREET MONTREAL.

Cash pard for Raw Furs.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE,

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

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

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

MATTERS :

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

lation ; 4th Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd section 3rd year - Business Class

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

on current events, commerce, &c.

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

MATTERS.

1st. Book-keeping in its various systems ; the most simple as well as the most complicated;

5 4th Caligraphy;

2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondance;

5th A Treatise on commercial law; 6th Telegraphicg; E 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom com-

missions);

8th Insurance

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

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

MATTERS.

lat Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

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

4th Natural History;
5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &.);

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

5th year .- Class of Science.

MATTERS.

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

the Dominion of Canada;

4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARMS.

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

Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum

Half Boarders..... 20,00 Day-Scholors.... Use of Library.....

CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!!

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG ORUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Catholic Young Folks.

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

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

TO LET,

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

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

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

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

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

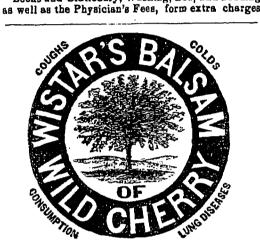
The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

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

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

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

TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders.... 7.00 For Boarders,..........15.00 Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding



SLIPPER PATTERNS! TEA COSIES! SOFA CUSHIONS!

A choice assortment in Beaded, Wool and Raised Work, of the newest styles. F B WRIGHT.

386 Notre Dame St.

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WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS! BERLIN WOOL,

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

GEO. A. CONSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. PERTU, Co. LANARE, ONT.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to sure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a rehable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all

should be provided with this antidote for them Although settled Consumption is thought in-curable, still great numbers of cases where the discase seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pec-

toral they subside and disappear.
Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the

Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up.

For Influenza, when it affects the throat or

lungs, take the same course. For Whooping Cough, give small doses three

or four times a day.

For *Croup*, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome.

No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it.
So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more

than assure the public that the best qualifies it ever nossessed are skrictly maintained. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYBR & Co., Practical

and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

WANTED.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

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

L. FOREST. Interim Assignee.

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

BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON:

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. LRS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

DANIEL SEXTON.

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 43 ST. JOHN STREET 43,

Between Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

> AMBERST, N. S. EDUCATION.

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

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

> INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS.

PRONINCE OF QUEBRO, SUPERIOR COURT. In Re, Nestor Turgeon, Insolvent. Andrew 3. Stewart,

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

Montreal 1st March 1870 LEBLANC & CASHDY Avocat du Failli.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

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

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

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

GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionne,)

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

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

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

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Housekeepers Economise: Save your money and make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers hroughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits.

Price, 25c. per tin.
PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC OURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that di tressing malady Evilepty. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodec's Epileptic Oure, which is the only genuine article Price, \$1 per bottle.
PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete

without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMOROPATHY. - The subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on

hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist.
Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869

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

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

Mo. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Enildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1263.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART,

COTE-DES-NEIGES MEAR MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

Recently Published, in a neat 120, vol. cl. \$1,26

1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months.

2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation. 3 Board and Tuition (\$10 00) per month payable

Quarterly in advance (Bankable money)
4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table furnitures will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$2 00 per manth. 5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or

6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra. 7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required 9. Parents aball receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct,

OH. VILLANDRE, Nov. 5th 1869.

Assiduity and improvement of their children.

BURNS & MARKUM.

(Successors to Kearney & Bro.,) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Blenry,) MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTEDED TO.

F, GREENE, 576, CRAIG STREET,

Near C. P. R. R. Waiting Room. PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER. &C.1

Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.



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 SRW-ING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of

Canada. The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are-

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

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in

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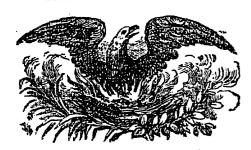
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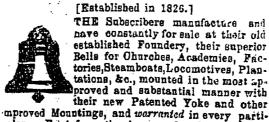
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