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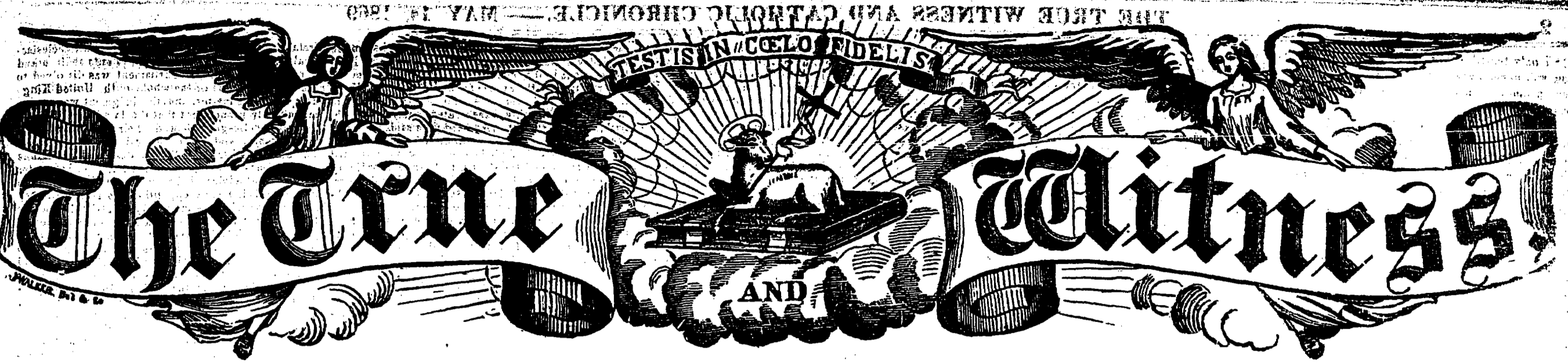
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

No. 40.

RASH PROMISES.

BY JACQUELINE.

(From the Morning Star.)

'Are you better now, Laura?' whispers a familiar voice.

She opens her eyes and meets those of Charles Hagan bending anxiously, lovingly over her.

'You! you it was that saved me; oh, thank God!' burst into tears.

He left her undisturbed. The moment was to solemn for words. He knew what a blessed channel of relief the resource of tears was at such a time, especially to the young.

'I must leave you now, Miss Laura, to save that poor man I see fast losing his strength over there.'

And before she could remonstrate against the risk to himself, he was out again, breasting the rolling tide.

'Oh, thank you; I am shivering, but I had quite forgotten myself. But where shall I go?'

'You will be obliged to walk a considerable distance; for all the nearest cabins are full of the wounded, and the clothing has about given out.'

The colored woman at once offered to pilot Laura to her own cabin, where she soon had a big fire of pine knots, gave her a hot drink, and a complete suit of her Sunday's best unbleached cotton and calico.

'Oh, here she is!' exclaimed Mrs. Preston, who had been her room-mate, rushing in with Charles Hagan, dripping wet, following her.

'But oh, I forgot my mission!' she continued. 'You must make haste; there is a boat rounding the point, and as it may be our last chance to-day, we must go on her.'

Turning and seeing Mr. Hagan still in his wet clothes, she called: 'Here, old aunt, can't you give this gentleman a shirt and pair of pants?'

Uncovering his head in reverence to this

august mystery, Charles Hagan murmured audibly: 'De profundis ad te clamavi Domine,' and placing the hand of Laura within his arm, followed in silence the melancholy band.

CHAPTER IV.—THE PROMISE BROKEN.

'Will you take a walk on the guards? The evening is lovely, and the scene will divert your mind from the depressing effects of the groans of those poor sufferers.'

Laura assented. She knew that the turning point of her life had come. Fate had been too big with events already that day for her to resist now either its culminating joy or sorrow.

'Do you know, Miss Laura, why I spent two months in that detestable town of G—?'

'Exactly—the business of keeping near the person of one I had determined to make the guardian and comfort of my life. There is an old story, of love at first sight, dating from the time that Adam opened his eyes and saw the queen and rival of all the flowers of Paradise lying by his side.'

'Be it so. I want now to change or combine that sentiment with one a little warmer. Do you remember your conversation with Mr. Banks on the Erin?'

'I will tell you that later. Now, I must be egotistical, to reach my point. You have known me, Miss Laura, as a stranger, without credentials, name or country. But I think you have had opportunity to know and see me as myself.'

'I have my answer, dear one,' he said, looking lovingly down into her face, 'and am content.'

'No! oh, no!' interrupted Laura, 'I must not deceive you. I do love you, and to be your wife would be the crowning glory of my life. But I am not free to seek my own happiness. I have duties to others—to those who have given and done all for me, made me all that I am, and now they need my help.'

'Your feelings are right; but if I can settle all that to the satisfaction of your parents, will you then, with their consent, yield to my wishes?'

'I suppose so; but I don't see how that can be, except by waiting a few years; then everything may be brighter for all of us.'

'I am not content to accept me for what I am; what you believe me to be; even though I am what I am, what I am proud to be—an Irishman?'

Laura dropped his arm, and stood transfixed. In a moment the whole absurdity of her former stubborn prejudices dawned upon her, and not knowing whether to laugh or cry at this unexpected 'quid pro quo,' she said: 'As discretion is the better part of valor, I surrender, and own myself completely vanquished, but, oh! you cheat, not converted even yet; and when I am, it will be owing more to the fidelity and virtue of the poor woman I left at home, whose praises occupy a part of all my mother's letters, than to such a grand signeur as yourself.'

'Well, we'll not quarrel as to the means, so the cure is complete. Enough for me to know

that you take me as a poor man and an Irishman. I ask no greater victory.'

'And I,' said Laura, 'crave no greater prize. But tell me how it is that you are so free from those nationalities which make one's country so apparent? I am not the only one that has been deceived and taken you for English.'

'It may be owing partly to my education at Eton, to my short residence at home, and my general cosmopolitan tastes and habits. But the air is getting chilly, and you, poor child, have lost all your wraps.'

'True, I had quite forgotten it. Lost the vain trappings of the body, but gained the true riches of the heart. I like the exchange.'

'And I in the future can take care of both,' and, stooping, he kissed her white, upturned brow.

'You have not yet,' she said to Mr. Hagan, 'given us an account of your experience of the accident, or where you were during the time that elapsed until you saw this young lady in the water.'

'I don't like to recall the scene, Mrs. Preston, it is such a horrible remembrance. But ladies must be obeyed, so you shall have my story. After leaving the guards, I had gone to my stateroom, taken off my boots, and laid down. I think I must have fallen into a doze, for I was so suddenly startled and stupefied by a crash, and the weight of some heavy substance falling upon me, and at the same time a sensation of intense suffocating heat oppressed me. I grasped the situation in a moment, however, and recovered my composure. But knowing the danger of inhaling the steam, I kept my head covered for a time. Then putting forth all my strength, I extricated myself from the debris of framework that almost buried me, and feeling for my boots, found them, and managed to get them on with some difficulty, as I could not stand erect for the rubbish. My one idea was to reach the ladies' cabin.'

'Intent, of course, on my rescue,' laughed Mrs. Preston.

'For,' he continued, with a bow and smile, 'I had discovered the boat to be on fire. As I was on the way, I heard one of the men lying on the floor, whom I supposed to be dead, utter a groan. I stopped, bent over him, and saw that he was still alive. To leave him there, to be burned, was not to be thought of, so, lifting him in my arms, I had carried him half way down the cabin, when I met a large negro man who had known and fancied me in G—, and whom I knew to be perfectly trustworthy. Transferring my burden to him, with the promise of a stimulating reward if he saved him, I again retraced my steps. But now the flames impeded my progress, coming up through the middle part of the floor. I then went round on the guards, and just as I had assured myself that the cabin was empty, I saw a woman rushing frantically toward the flaming pool of fire. I called, but she seemed deaf, and still rushed on. There was nothing to do but to follow her. This I did, still shouting the danger she was in, but without effect. Finally, I reached her side, and at a glance saw that she had lost her senses—saw that I had grappled with a maniac. But I succeeded in carrying her back again by force; again I lost her, again I caught her, until finally she gave me a blow that struck me nearly blind, and with one fearful shriek rushed headlong into the gaping, hissing flood of fire.'

'Horrible!' cried both the ladies in a breath, and Hagan, overcome by the remembrance, walked to the end of the saloon. Coming back, he resumed:

'I must confine myself, ladies, to facts, and leave feeling to your imagination. Of course all this lost me time, and yet it was but moments in passing—yet what life-time events were crowded into them. Well, I next went on deck, saw the last of the crowd lowered into the boats, and trusting, believing that Miss Lambert was among those who had been safely landed, I let myself down, the last man, and followed. A rapid glance proved my mistake, and I made at once for the river brink, strained my eyes in the direction of the burning boat, and at last caught a glimpse of a woman's dress. It was enough. Who it was I could not know—she was to be saved, and I struck out for her rescue. She went down twice before I could reach her, for I had lost some strength in my contest with that unfortunate lunatic. As she came up, I saw what I foreboded—recognized who it was. But enough now, for you know all.'

'And a regular modern Leander you proved yourself to be, for I am sure the Hellespont is a mere circumstance to the Mississippi. And I hope,' turning a quizzical look on Laura, 'that this young lady will show her gratitude according to the usual rules on such occasions.' Saying which, Mrs. Preston rose and left them.

There was no sleep for Laura that night—too many contending feelings were warring for the mastery. All the circumstances of her merciful and miraculous preservation now stood out

undivested of the mere selfish gratitude that had at first only confused her senses. This retrospect was now intensified by the low moaning sound of the surviving sufferers, who were lying on the floor of the outer cabin, receiving at the hands of tender nurses all that could be done to mitigate their anguish. Then she took up the golden thread that had woven itself so marvelously in this dark woof of her life, lending a richness and charm that turned even the sorrow into a blessing—the blessing of love given and love returned—the greatest of all treasures that can be laid in offering at the feet of woman, intrenching her in a citadel, against which all the minor casualties that gather round and hem in a life may batter against in vain. Love, nobly won, honorably given; love to cleave to when all else fails; love, to support when ruin and wreck strew the shore; the one great, purifying, elevating love of a life; the one golden link which makes two but one; on which God and his angels look down with a smile, and bless it as the earthly similitude of the more perfect and less perishable bliss of heaven.

True, she had known this man, into whose hands she had laid her fate, a very little while. But the magic bands that had drawn them so strangely together, had lent a light, through which she saw a Providence and not a chance at the helm of this turning point in her life. Without reasoning, she was content to take him. Him, who had been sent, not in the bright sunshine of her life, when every object wore the tints of her own joy, but sent at the moment of its blindest despair. Perhaps she idealized him a little. What man or woman ever passes through the gates of love without that glamour. But even so, she was content. Believing him to be the one who could satisfy her heart, her conscience, her intellect—knowing her motives to be biased only by the purest feelings—ever asking who or what he was in the world's eyes—she placed her hand reliantly in his, owning her master, and God ratified the bond. This, perhaps, was not the safest rule to follow according to the worldly wisdom and the practical, mercenary views that regulate the marriages of the present day. But the heart that is swayed by principle and directed by religion rarely deceives. It may happen, and often does, that the miracle of Paradise repeats itself. That men and women walk sad and solitary through life, until the one divided heart finds its other half, and becomes again one flesh.

CHAPTER V.—LAUDAMUS.

On the arrival of the boat at New Orleans, Laura was warmly met by Mr. and Mrs. Morton, who had both been anxiously awaiting the first arrival since the accident to be fully assured of her safety. They felt a particular interest in her, based upon the glowing account of her many attractions, related by her friends, and the independent, brave spirit she had evinced in striving so heroically against so much discouragement.

Introducing Mr. Hagan as her preserver, he was at once cordially invited to visit them frequently.

Mrs. Morton, with a woman's forethought, had anticipated Laura's possible want of proper covering, so had brought with her a cloak and bonnet, which were sufficient to prevent her appearance causing undue curiosity, which it undoubtedly would have done without them.

Laura had observed for some time a familiar face peering with a look of questioning anxiety into the cabin, and finally recognized it as belonging to the man who had been so attentive to Mr. Hagan on the Erin. Touching his arm, she called his attention, and no sooner had he turned than the man showered a thousand expressions of gratitude and congratulations upon him.

'I saw your name, sir, in the list of passengers, and sure it's a heavy heart I've carried ever since.'

'This is my faithful servant, Thomas Lynch,' he said, turning to Laura. 'He is one of a third generation that has served our family with a fidelity that only an Irish heart knows how to give.'

'I trust,' said Laura, with a little dash of the old spirit, 'that our free American air will not vitiate so rare a virtue. Certainly it seems to thrive best on your own soil, nor am I disposed to deny that it furnishes examples of noble and disinterested devotion rarely met with in other parts.'

'Thank you for that admission. I see that the remedy is working admirably already.'

Laura sought the earliest opportunity, before retiring that night, to write a long letter to her mother. The very recital of all the recent events brought them so vividly to mind, that her feelings gave force to her pen, and the graphic picture she drew of her own peril placed the scene, with all its horrors, a living reality before her mother's eyes. In former letters she had alluded to Mr. Hagan, and her mother, with a woman's intuition, had anticipated the possible consequences of such propinquity: She could

not regret so happy a termination as this promised, to the wearisome and thankless life that otherwise must be her child's portion. If he was really all that the Misses Brandon and Laura had described him to be, she knew that in good time he would speak for himself, and that Laura was too prudent and too dutiful to commit herself without the approval of her parents. The health of her husband was now improving, and hopes of his ultimate recovery began to dawn in her heart.

With this beneficial change, Mr Lambert began to take more interest in his complicated affairs, striving to gather out of the ruin something that would enable him to make another start in life. This prospect presented itself in a piece of mill property which had been left undisturbed by his creditors, and which, with a small outlay, might be again set in motion with great profit. A few advertisements brought him several offers, and with the new incentive for action he grew rapidly better—not able for out-door work, but for a general direction and settlement of all his old affairs.

When Laura's letter, then, arrived, containing such startling and unlooked for intelligence, they were both better able to digest and bear the purport of its contents.

A good night's rest made Laura fresh for a walk early the next morning. To offer a Mass and communion of thanksgiving was her first impulse, and just as she was about to ask her way to the nearest church, she saw Mr. Hagan advancing towards her, and knew that in this, as in all else, their thoughts had been as one.

After breakfast, preparations were at once made to get together a change of clothing, though she had scarcely realized her destitution in this particular. 'For what,' she said, 'was the loss of all her accumulated treasures, compared with the great boon of life and love.'

A few days placed her on a footing of warm friendship with the Morton family, and during their sewing circle, she freely communicated to them all the circumstances that had crowded so much experience into her life, from the time she left home until her arrival there.

Mr. Hagan, she knew, had written to her parents to urge their consent to an early consummation of his suit, giving, at the same time, such credentials as would, he knew, prove perfectly satisfactory. To Mr. Morton he also made revelations that caused that gentleman to congratulate Laura upon the success of her Southern trip. He advocated very warmly Mr. Hagan's cause, and insisted upon giving them the 'eclat' of so distinguished a wedding.

'You are laughing at me, Mr. Morton,' said Laura. 'We are both too poor for such haste, and like each other too well to repent at leisure.'

'Did Mr. Hagan ever tell you that he was poor, Laura?'

'No, I can't say that he did; but I have received the impression somewhere, that he was dependent upon his own resources.'

'Exactly, so he is; but those resources, my dear, are quite sufficient to enable you to carry out all our wishes. Your parents unite with us (here is my letter, and one for you, too), in agreeing with us, that you might as well accept this unexpected situation, and play the 'bride' instead of the teacher.'

Letters of congratulation reached Laura from all of her friends. Her uncle, in Philadelphia, sent her a handsome check, and in addition to this good fortune, she learned that a number of trunks had floated to shore from the wreck, and among them her own was found.

Laura left Mr. Morton to peruse alone her letter from home. After dwelling upon the danger so recently escaped, Mrs. Lambert touched next upon the subject involving such serious considerations for all of them.

'Setting aside entirely,' she wrote, 'your "couleur de rose" opinion of Mr. Hagan, I must admit that his own presentation, and the high credentials he has submitted to us, together with the laudatory opinion of the Mortons, have all combined to make us feel that he is worthy of the trust reposed in him. It is a great trial, and contrary to my ideas of strict propriety, for you to be married anywhere but in the house of your parents. So solemn a step in life should be made from the threshold that has ever been the sanctuary of your own home, and under the eyes of those who received the trust of your heart and soul from God. But since leaving us, your life seems to have been so independently ordered, and your affairs have run so completely wide of the current of ordinary events; and now that you are so totally among strangers, your father and I have concluded to waive our own theories and predilections, and consent to the earnestly expressed wish of Mr. Hagan and the Mortons, of turning your trip of labor into one of love.'

'I only trust,' she said in concluding, 'that you will never have reason to repent your broken promise, in marrying one of that detested race.'

very willing to risk even the danger of the very deep. But Ireland is such a dreary country, darling nothing but stones and bogs. Still it don't matter, so long as I have you.

English speech-making had again begun at Youghal, and promises to be as active as on the occasion of the last election. Two candidates are already in the field, the one being Sir Joseph Neale McKenna, who was defeated in November, and the other Mr. Montague Guest, who comes forward as the nominee of Mr. Weggleson, whose election has just been declared void.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, April 16.—The visit of Prince Arthur to Tipperary—a country which has hitherto been unrepresented by the most adventurous Royalty—has filled the peasantry with genuine pleasure.

Scissors—One of those frightful tragedies which are so frequent in England and America but of rare occurrence in Ireland, took place in the parish of Newtown (near Kilmacomas), got married to a respectable farmer's daughter in this parish (Kilrosey) a few months since—last Shrove tide.

The Church Conference at Dublin, a body really representing the Irish Protestant Church, met on Tuesday and is now in session against any concession. The Dean of Clonfert, made the most telling speech.

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF KILMORE AND SIR JOHN GRAY.—Precedence is not among the virtues for which the dignitaries of the Established Church in Ireland are distinguished, otherwise the Bishop of Kilmore would not have made the woful mistake of questioning the object which induced the hon. member for Kilkenny to state that 45,000 acres of the Irish Bishops' lands were let at 2s 6d, an acre to those Protestant noblemen and gentlemen, descendants and near relatives of Bishops, who are now raising the cry of 'sacrilege' in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVENTIONS.—Mr. Hornby and several other Protestants have recently been received into the Church.

LONDON, May 4.—A public meeting was held at St. James Hall to-night to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, May 6.—The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill.

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against the inconsistency of the conduct of members who voted for the grant to the Presbyterians, and who offered compensation for their Catholics' consent to make use of religious prejudice in their endeavour to defeat a Government which was dealing out equal justice to both.

Mr. Newdegate insisted on wasting an evening on Thursday by trying, as an independent member, whether the minority, if minority it were, (as he said, amidst great laughter) could not be transformed into a majority by a thrilling picture of the formidable designs of the Pope. The worthy man was not so solemn as usual, and going through his various melodramatic tones, glances, and gestures with a gait which touched an assembly always partial to Mr. Newdegate's highly respectable credulity.

The following is an extract from Mr. Gladstone's speech in reply to Mr. Newdegate, who on the debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill complained that its effect would be fatal to the Royal Supremacy, and Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland.

It is quite another thing to hold that the Throne of this country rests upon Protestant ascendancy. The Protestant profession of the Sovereign or of the Heir Apparent does not imply that which we understand, and that which Ireland has experienced, under the name of Protestant ascendancy. [Hear, hear.] I dispute and deny the doctrine of the box, and learned gentlemen in any form in which he can place it. I deny that it is true at this moment—I deny that it has been true at any period of our history. It certainly was not true at the time when the negotiations of Charles I. substantially proceeded to the point of a perfect willingness to recognize that which was then the status quo—the actual condition of things in Ireland at the time when, in the year 1644, the Roman Catholics were in possession of the larger portion of both of the churches and of the Church property of the country.

INFANTICIDES IN AMERICA.—The Pall Mall Gazette, and other journals, in calling attention to our remarks upon the loss of population in America occasioned by infanticide, smiled at our simplicity or dishonesty (?) in describing the appalling fact as 'an evidence of the social and religious results of Protestantism wherever they are uncheckered by Catholic traditions.' Having the highest idea of the power of Catholicity when it has fair play, and the lowest idea of the feebleness of Protestantism at all times and in every form, we may have been unduly prejudiced; we therefore commend to our contemporaries the judgment of the Boston Gazette, which speaks without those prejudices which are supposed to blind our eyes.

and it cannot hasten too swiftly into its grave.' The rapid spread of Catholicity by conversion throughout America is due to the innate force of Catholic truth and morality. And such is the testimony of the Boston Gazette. [Tablet.]

SOME AT A PARLIAMENTARY ENQUIRY.—At a recent enquiry before a Parliamentary Committee, the following scene took place:—Counsel for the bill, to witness—'Well you called on Mr. Roberts; and what did he say?' Counsel opposed to the bill—'I object to the question; it is not evidence.' [Counsel then argue the point for thirty minutes.] Chairman of Committee—'The room must be cleared until we decide this matter.' [Room is cleared, the question, after being discussed for forty minutes, is allowed, and parties are again called.] Counsel for the bill, to witness—'Now, then sir, be careful. You called on Mr. Roberts; what did he say?' Witness—'He wasn't at home, sir, so I didn't see him.'

WHENAS THE MORMON SUPPLY.—The Pall Mall Gazette, a Protestant journal, gives the following testimony to enlightened Christian, Protestant England's progress:—'It may interest the admirers of the eccentricities of religious life in the United States to know that the progress of Mormonism in London is regarded as very satisfactory by the Elders. People who have been led to believe that the sect is peculiarly American, and that it forms a part of the great Gothic revival, will be surprised to hear the saints have eight branches in the metropolis alone, and that there are 104 elders, 38 priests, 23 teachers and 30 deacons always hard at work; 102 members have been 'cut off'—that is, expelled—during the last year. But 915 of the faithful remain, and there has been 'but little emigration'—an alarming statement for it shows that a Mormon colony is being founded among us. If this goes on much longer we shall have American travellers filling books with the most harrowing accounts of the profligacy of our social life, and wondrous development of our religious character.'

THE SCOTCH GOLDFIELDS are rather looking up.—Allotments of forty feet square are about to be marked off, the miner's license being one pound sterling per month, exclusive of the royalty to the Crown of one-tenth part of the gold obtained. The number daily employed now at these diggings is a little over 300. Mr. P. G. Wilson, jeweller, Inverness, has patented a gold ring 'the Sutherland ring,' and he has supplied the Queen several articles of jewellery made from the Scottish gold.

THE SCOTCH BILL.—The Scottish Catholics are full of activity, and are determined, if possible, to overthrow or amend the Duke of Argyll's Bill, which proposes to destroy the Denominational system of Education. Archbishop Byrne and Bishop Strain both came up to town last week, and an influential deputation from the Poor School Committee waited upon the Duke to make known the grievance they complain of in the draft of his Bill. The Duke received them with courtesy; but told them that the Denominational system of Education had failed, and that the geographical must now be tried; that the ulterior object of his Bill is to absorb all Denominational Schools into the National system; that the Catholic children may get their religious instruction outside the school; that they might be perverted by being taught the three R's; and that religious objections are purely theoretical. Finally, he intimated that so small a minority as one in ten cannot be taken into consideration. In the House on Monday, however, he admitted that the feeling of dissatisfaction had spread so widely that he consented to postpone the discussion of the Bill for a month. It has also been pretty clearly intimated to the Government that a strong party of their present supporters is formed and ready to oppose them in and out of the House, unless full justice is meted out to Catholics in this very matter of popular education.

SOME IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Northern Police Court this morning was crowded by persons anxious to hear the case of the man who created a 'scene' yesterday in the Marlborough street Cathedral, at the conclusion of Cardinal Cullen's sermon on the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's ordination. Mr. J. W. O'Donnell presided. Matthew Carroll described as a publican from Dundalk, was brought up in custody of Superintendent Orr, Acting-Inspector Joseph Hyland, and Constable 96 C, charged with having disturbed the congregation during the celebration of mass. Mr. James Clarke, of Jervis-street, deposed that he was beside the prisoner yesterday in the church. Cardinal Cullen had just concluded his sermon when the prisoner cried out in a loud voice, 'You're done! you're done!' Immediately afterwards he shouted, 'With abomination and desolation is the whole land laid desolate.'—Witness endeavoured to prevent the prisoner creating any further disturbance, when the latter again called out at the top of his voice, 'Rome, the city of Babylon, will fall when the Pope dies. The attention of the congregation present was directed towards the prisoner, and the witness seized him by the neck and forcibly ejected him from the church, outside of which he gave him into the custody of the police. Witness said he had some difficulty in saving the prisoner from the 'fury' of the congregation. The prisoner, who made no defence, was remanded. The prisoner, it is alleged, in June, 1867, was arrested for being concealed in Marlborough-street Church, and on that occasion he was committed for nine months as a dangerous lunatic. Having undergone confinement for that period in a lunatic asylum, he returned to Dundalk, where he remained until last week, when he came to Dublin.—Evening Mail of Monday.

all matters on which she is infallible, ought to govern the State. Every man, really earnest for religious truth, naturally aims at securing for it its fullest influence. If all civil rulers then, were thoroughly zealous Catholics, there would be the State's independence of the Church in matters pertaining to faith and morals? This is the great principle, which our contemporary sees, and which orthodox Catholics see; but which (by some strange moral or intellectual defect) those who are called 'liberal Catholics' will not bring themselves to see.—[Tablet.]

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—It may be remembered that a short time ago Dr. Manning refused permission to the members and supporters of the English Amnesty Committee, which has been organized for the purpose of procuring the release of the Fenian prisoners to receive signatures at the doors of the Roman Catholic chapels in London to the petitions in which the object of the association was promulgated. With a view to induce him to reconsider his decision a deputation waited on the Archbishop on Tuesday, at his residence, York place, Baker street. After the representations of those who constituted the deputation had been addressed regarding the subject specifically, the Archbishop said he was anxious to do all in his power in compliance with the wish of those he was addressing. To prove what his sympathies were in this matter he wished to say that two years ago, when he had been requested to permit a similar course to that which had been advocated by the deputation to be adopted on behalf of men condemned to death, while he had been as anxious as any of them that the lives of those men should be spared, he did not think that the means proposed to accomplish the end were the most judicious which could be suggested. It would, he thought, have narrowed the basis on which the petitions had been founded; it would have made the English people believe that the plan projected had been an Irish and Catholic movement. He had, therefore, advised that their views should be set forth in such a manner that they would enlist a wider—in fact, a national sympathy. These things he mentioned to show that as far as his own feeling was concerned, it went in the direction of that of the members of the deputation. At the same time his personal desire was limited by obligations which attached to his religion and his faith. He distinguished political offences from all other forms of offence, and feeling, as he did, profound sympathy with Ireland, no one would be more ready than himself to plead on behalf of the men for whose release the committee had been constituted. He asked them to allow him to consider the question again. It had been under his consideration once already, as they were doubtless aware. He would reconsider the answer he had returned to the committee and he would then address his answer to the chairman or secretary. He wished to take time in arriving at a decision and he would give his judgement carefully weighed in writing, for by this means he would save himself pain. His heart was full of compassion for the men whose cause they were advocating, and he also, as he said, felt the deepest sympathy for Ireland. The letter he had addressed last year to Lord Grey contained the expressions of his heart, and he had spoken in the strongest manner regarding the subject before him to many of the leading statesmen of the day. If his reply were adverse to their wishes they would understand that it was not as regarded the end to be gained, and he and they differed, but concerning the means which ought to be employed to obtain that object. The pastoral duties which attached to his office in the Church made his case peculiar and distinct from that of the members of the deputation. During the course of the proceedings the Archbishop asked if the committee, in speaking of political offences, included such crimes as treason, sedition, and conspiracy. In reply it was stated that if a conspiracy, having for its object the death of the Queen in order to terminate Monarchical government, were designed, the committee would not sympathize with its promoters.

THE EXTINCTION OF MURPHY.—The Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce, has at length taken what is called 'the bull by the horns'—he has determined to put down incendiaries like Murphy, whose sole object by inflammatory sermons and his arguings, is to destroy the churches, chapels, and school-houses of Catholics, and cover the land with riot and bloodshed. The loss of life and the wanton destruction of property caused in various parts of Lancashire by this man's morbid hatred to the religion of the vast bulk of his fellow-countrymen, is already familiar to all who are acquainted themselves with the passing events of the day. We recently drew attention to the case at Ashton-under-Lyne, where a Catholic place of worship was completely wrecked by a riot caused by Murphy's preaching, and when justice was appealed to at the assizes, the case broke down on a technical point of law,—that is, though the facts could not be controverted and the monstrous cruelty was as clear as the sun at noon, there was found to be no remedy. Mr. Bruce has now decided that prevention is better than cure, and though he has been excessively tardy considering his position and the enormous moral responsibility which attaches to his office, in arriving at that conclusion, we have reason to be thankful that we have seen the worst, and that the evil is drawing to a close. Related with his fiendish success in this part of the country, Murphy has recently gone further north in the pursuit of his diabolical purpose, and has appeared in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the neighbourhood, where bloodshed and riot have, as usual, followed in his footsteps. The municipal authorities of the capital of Northumberland, instead of arresting the fellow some months ago, and by putting him under restraint preserved the peace of the town, sent, forthwith, police officers in their pay to protect him, and many of the Irish residents, who assembled in force in defence of their country and creed, had their heads broken by the so-called representatives of the law. The innocent were thus punished while the guilty ruffian escaped under an escort of what in derision most, we suppose, he called peace officers! But the Mayor of Tyne-mouth, adjacent to Newcastle, thinking that if this process of maintaining liberty of speech where all is licentiousness and ribaldry, were continued, the whole district might soon be in flames, deemed it prudent to communicate with Mr. Bruce in Downing-street, and Mr. Bruce at length informed his Worship that by the law of the land, all persons attending the lectures of such a man as Murphy were liable to a penalty per head of £20 under the Act of George the Third, passed in the year 1789. By this act a common informer could recover the penalties, for, though Mr. Bruce did not state the reason for this clause, we may as well state it here, and it was this: So badly was the country governed at the time, so disloyal and ready for open revolt were the people in all parts of the kingdom, caused by the misgovernment of the nation and the deadly pressure of taxation on all the necessities of life, that the only hope of the act being put in force was by appealing to the cupidity of the common informer. We were at war with France then, and, as the vulgar but expressive saying is, 'all was set that came to the net.' Better days arrived, and, some twenty years ago, the putting of the act in force was limited to the few officers of the Crown. The penalties, however, survive and Mr. Bruce advised the Mayor of Tyne-mouth to put this law in force against the lecturer, who had, as he expressed it, 'no good purpose in view and whose language was calculated to create a breach of the peace, and very likely riots and bloodshed.' We stated in our last, in referring to an Orange demonstration in Exeter Hall, London, at which Murphy appeared, though he did not speak, and which meeting was a wretched failure as regards attendance, that it was announced from the chair that this friend would shortly address his dozes at the great meeting-house in the Strand. It is impertinent to ask whether Mr. Bruce's long dormant activity ceased when he learned that the dangerous proximity of such an incendiary was by no means pleasant, and that means must be taken to arrest the evil? As long as the riot and bloodshed were confined to the outlying pro-

vinces, Mr. Bruce was somewhat tardy in dragging to light the smoky old Act of 1789; but when it appeared imminent that one of the greatest thoroughfares in the metropolis would soon be filled by thousands and tens of thousands of gaping Cuckneys anxious to see what kind of animal the notorious Murphy was, and that probably amongst the crowd would be found large numbers of Irishmen, residents in London, to give him such a reception as he deserved, Mr. Bruce became on the instant quite energetic, and advised the Mayor of Tyne-mouth to pursue immediately the course we have indicated. If the Home Secretary had exhibited this old law of seventy years' standing a little sooner—though we are free to confess that it was originally passed for a bad purpose, namely, to put down the expression of public opinion in all political matters at a period one of the most gloomy in the history of the country—he would have saved, as regards Murphy, much valuable property as well as much physical misery. Between the exposure of political wrong and the denunciation of your neighbour's religious creed the difference is so vast that it would be an insult to common sense to point it out, but it is remarkable at this time of day, and with our boasted civilisation, that an enactment which was originally intended for a bad purpose should now be disintombed for a good one.—[Northern Press.]

THE ORANGE GATHERING AT EXETER HALL.—Modern history and politics, as set forth by Orangemen at Exeter Hall, have a freshness and novelty that certainly outshine the ordinary records of the day. There we learn things that are taught nowhere else; and even in our times of unrestricted competition nobody can rival these Protestants with Mr. Harper at their head, in an entirely new and original version of modern affairs. There are various kinds of orators pressed on our attention; a hundred or two vendors of coal compete for our favours; every pianoforte maker sells the best article; there are competing mustards, rival peppers, and music halls that cry up their own goods and cry down their neighbours' wares; the glory of that greatest invention of our period, the sixteen shilling trousers is hotly disputed among the tailors. But there is only one Exeter Hall party. A single copy of a London daily paper is worth the whole of 'Theoclydes' said the late Mr. Cobden; and one Orange evening at Exeter Hall affords more real original information as to passing events than can be learned from 'Hansard,' the blue books, the 'Annual Register,' the quarterlies, the magazines, and the Gaily Press. There we learn that Mr. Gladstone has committed crimes which in former ages would have 'impeiled his life.' We learn that Mr. Bright uses arguments suitable only to a forger, a burglar and an assassin. We learn that the present Ministry is treating the Protestants of Ireland 'almost as shamefully' as Cromwell treated the Irish Papists; in fact it has just stopped short of the wholesale massacre that followed the capture of Drogheda. We are informed that Mr. Gladstone is a traitor to his Queen his country and his God; and that the Liberal Ministry is a 'Cablot of brigands.' If all this be true—and who can doubt it, when several ministers of religion and one member of Parliament meet to announce the news?—in what a fool's paradise have we been all living! How grossly misinformed have we been! Men have gone on transacting business; marrying, giving in marriage, and amusing themselves, while we have all been dancing over a volcano, playing on the brink of a precipice, sporting near the lion's den, &c., &c., without proper fear or appropriate precaution. Not too late has Exeter Hall lifted up its old voice, 'to warn, to comfort, to command.' We treat this question lightly; we smile at poor Mr. Edward Harper and his Orange mob; but it must yet be remembered through what a great change we have passed. There was a time—strange as it may even seem—when Exeter Hall was England in little. There was a time—not many years ago—when the ravings of Wednesday night would have re-echoed throughout the land. Now nobody thinks even of answering the 'Orange rant.' The 'bray of Exeter Hall,' which once was re-echoed through the land, has become the voice of those crying in the wilderness; and the Orange meetings within its precincts are unreported and unnoticed by the newspapers specially devoted to the Opposition. Some impatient persons may feel vexed that there should be such meetings at all—that even ten people could be found to spout such silly nonsense on a platform; but for us it marks a great step that such speakers have now fallen too low for even Conservative organs to think them worthy of a report. There was a time when these very Orangemen formed a portion of the great party that could command the eloquence of a Stanley and a Lyndhurst; the administrative ability of a Graham; the early genius of a Gladstone, the comprehensive statesmanship of a Peel. Now they are unacknowledged camp followers, howling unheeded in the rear. But the meeting had one element of importance. Amid the crowd of obscure lunatics—of clerical men undistinguished for learning, for piety, or for adherence to the truth—there appeared one Member of Parliament, the representative of Salford; and the constituency at all events deserves respect.—That gentleman is evidently envious of Mr. Whalley's late position as a Protestant of Protestants. Poor Mr. Whalley, having the fear of the Peterborough Liberals before his eyes, he had actually voted for Mr. Gladstone's Bill—thereby, no doubt, convicting Mr. Newdegate that he really is a Jesuit priest. To him has succeeded Mr. Charley, a kind of travelling agitator, ready to talk nonsense at any Protestant meeting, provincial or metropolitan. It was he who compared Mr. Gladstone's Bill to Cromwell's massacre. It was he, though not an Orangeman, expressed his liking for Orange insignias. It was he who reported the impression of 'thousands' that Mr. Gladstone was thrice a traitor. It was he who declared that the men of London had, at the last election, 'done great things in Middlesex and Westminster.' Small favours content Mr. Charley; and if he is satisfied with two members out of the twenty-two who represent metropolitan constituencies, we join his congratulations to our own. But, before parting with this gathering of obscure Orangemen, we must say one word in their praise. They refused to hear Murphy. That notorious disturber of the peace was present and wished to speak; some of his partisans backed him up; but the chairman and the bulk of the assembly refused to hear him, and he had to hold his ribald tongue. The fact shows that the Protestants of Exeter Hall have some sense of decency left. Even in their 'lowest deep' there is a lower still into which they will not plunge. They are bad enough, and they might have been worse; they might after hearing Mr. Charley, have listened with delight to Murphy's anecdotes of the confessional, and his vivid pictures of the smoures of Popish nuns. When Mr. Edward Harper and Mr. Charley show some sobriety, some delicacy, some self-restraint, no man need despair. After such an event, we do not see when even Murphy himself should not one day sit 'clothed and in his right mind.'—[Daily Telegraph.]

THE POPE'S JUBILEE IN LONDON.—In all the churches in the metropolis, the Jubilee of the Holy Father was celebrated with special devotion, and suitable addresses for the occasion were delivered. The Archbishop of Westminster preached at St. Mary's Moorfields, and took for his text the words, 'What shall I repay unto the Lord for all the benefits that He hath given unto me? I will receive the chalice of salvation and will call upon the name of the Lord.' He said that the priesthood was the greatest dignity upon earth. It was a participation in the priesthood of the eternal and incarnate Son of God; a participation in that manifold power and jurisdiction over his natural body in the sacrament of the altar, and over his mystical body in the sacrament of penance. No royal or imperial prerogative were to be compared with these. As the priesthood was the greatest dignity that man could bear, so the greatest day in

the life of a priest was that upon which he first offered the unbloody sacrifice upon the altar, and to-day they celebrated the jubilee of that first celebration by him who was now a vicar of Christ, who, for 50 years as a priest, bishop, and pontiff had served at the altar and ruled over the church of God. He did not remember that such a jubilee had ever before been recorded in the history of the church. Apart from that circumstance, the pontificate of Pius IX. already stood out conspicuous amongst its predecessors. First was its length, for few had ever attained to the same duration. It was conspicuous for its conflicts, and not many, though they were some, had endured so incessant a conflict. It was also conspicuous for his majesty, personal and public; and to bring these points before them he would touch upon the external aspects of the pontificate, and the internal action which the Pope's pastoral office had accomplished. His grace then described the troubles which had beset the Holy Father from 1848 to the present time, and showed that how, notwithstanding the robbery, sacrilege, and bloodshed, which had been the work of his enemies, in all his trials Pius IX. had stood in an attitude of calm and patient resistance. When the kings of the earth stood afar off and refused to protect him the hearts of the peoples of the Christian world drew to him. As kings and Governments had gone further and further away the nations of Christendom had drawn nearer and nearer, and a pious and holy chivalry had now assembled around him to protect his throne. Of the inward action of the Pope's pastoral office upon the Church the first feature that would occur to them would be this, that there was no power who had so built up the walls that had been broken down in the hierarchy of the Church. The episcopate in Holland, England, the United States, and the colonies bore witness to this fact, and the limits of the hierarchy of their Church had been extended even beyond the limits of its former foundation. With singular power and attraction, the Pope had also drawn to him, on three occasions, the episcopate of the world. On one of the occasions of those councils, the Pope declared that the whole Catholic world believed, but had not received as a definition of their faith—that the Mother of God was preserved free from original sin. That belief was a part of the revelation of God, and when the declaration was made the whole Catholic world accepted and rejoiced at it. Once more, in another event, had the name of Pius IX been honored—in the publication of the Syllabus. The eighty-four truths which were contradicted in the errors condemned by that document, though sneered at as it was, would, if he might venture to prophesy, become the rule of the law of the intellectual belief of men. Again by celebrating the centenary of St. Peter, when half the bishops of the world were in Rome, the Pope had brought about a visible, audible, and supreme declaration of three truths—the unity, the universality, and the authority of the Catholic Church, and which being Catholic was also Roman. The General Council which was summoned for next December would still further confirm those truths. He concluded by saying that though the Pope had suffered exile, and though he might again be exiled, or even die in exile, he would never betray the church or yield to his enemies. The Papacy was strong in his personal character; so strong was it that no power of man or of hell could prevail against it.

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 1.—The Herald's London special says: The London papers, this morning, open their editorial pages with comments on the speech lately delivered by Senator Sumner, in the United States Senate, on the subject of the Alabama claims and the relations generally existing between Great Britain and America. The writers express the text of the speech, however. The London Star, John Bright's organ, says that the claims of Mr. Sumner are so new and startling, and so vaguely put that they must be regarded simply enormous and rather unexpected; that if they convey merely a shadow of his instructions, Minister Motley will come to the English metropolis in a very different official guise from that under which Minister Johnson, the genial ambassador, now about to bid adieu to the Court and people, arrived. The Star deplores the rejection by England of the early overture made by ex-Minister Adams for a settlement of this question. President Grant is not, it is said, a whole-souled lover of peace, as was the late Mr. Lincoln. He has an intense determination of character, but is a Western man, without that natural genius which served Mr. Lincoln, who, instead of reading, had the actual experience of the world. President Grant has no training either as a lawyer or a politician. He is intensely American, and the entire world is acquainted with his resoluteness of purpose. After defending England from the charge of a general sympathy with the Confederates, the writer confessed that the escape of the Alabama from England was both deplorable and disgraceful forming the worst precedent Great Britain could establish for the future in such like contingencies. The Star expresses, however, its amazement at the extent of Mr. Sumner's demands. Every one knows how anxious the British people are to deal fairly on the subject, but they justly consider that if these concessions are to be merely used as stand-points for further and, at present, unheard-of demands, England must carefully consider the position, lest by yielding unadvisedly she may establish a worse precedent than even the burning of ships on the high seas, or admitting by discussion demands utterly unattainable, and which ought to be resisted. The London Times says the speech is worthy of Mr. Sumner's ability, and deserves an impartial consideration. He wants, however, something more than national reparation from England. The Times asserts that in this England is cruelly wronged, and America has had no useful object. Mr. Sumner makes, it says, no complaint against France, although the Emperor Napoleon was desirous of the recognition of the independence of the Southern States. England is held forth as the only foreign power entirely hostile to America. It is not too much to say that at one moment during the war the fate of the American people depended on the voice of England whose sword thrown into the scale would have altered the result. She declined the contest, yet evidenced a degree of fairness bordering on fustian. To leave this consideration out of account, it is a common practice with American journalists and politicians to falsify England, and the protective tariff plan is popular with them merely as like y to inflict injury on Great Britain. The London Standard special says: The policy of England on this subject is no longer an open question. America has formally recorded her resolution, that there should be no settlement of the Alabama claims. Short of that, England shall surrender at discretion, and submit to any punishment which the United States Senate in its supremacy over the affairs of the world, may choose to inflict, in other words, she has decided that the Alabama claims shall be amicably settled whatever may ensue. The interval at the present day is long between national hatred and bombardment. It is useless to ignore and dangerous to forget that the feeling in America is one of intense and inimicable hatred between Great Britain and the United States. A war with England would be regarded as a national luxury, but expensive. Mr. Sumner's speech has created intense excitement in political circles. At a Cabinet meeting yesterday the speech was formally discussed. Mr. Bright declared that the embarrassment which his publication produced served England very properly, but he argued not to consent to a settlement. Lord Clarendon expressed his belief that the actual negotiations going on between the two countries on the subject were of a far less extreme character than the speeches of American Senators or articles in the public press indicated. The 'Tribune' says that there was no threat of war on the rejection of the Alabama treaty.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1869.

Friday, 14 - Of the Fair. Saturday, 15 - Fast. Vigil of Pentecost. Sunday, 16 - Pentecost. Monday, 17 - Of the Octave. Tuesday, 18 - Of the Octave. Wednesday, 19 - Ember Day. Of the Octave. Thursday, 20 - Of the Octave.

REMOVAL

The Office of this paper has removed to No. 663 Craig Street, one door off Bleury.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The great enthusiasm manifested on the late celebration of the 50th anniversary of the consecration to the office of Priest of the present illustrious occupant of the Chair of St. Peter, has given a very severe blow to the revolutionary party. It has shown them how numerous, and how zealous is the parti pretre, and cannot but convince them that the overthrow of the Papacy will be no easy task—perhaps too difficult a task for all the powers of hell to accomplish.

The Spanish question is, to all appearance, as far from its solution as ever. The revolutionary government has managed to involve the country over which for its sins it rules, in difficulties with foreign nations. The high handed dealings of the Spanish authorities at Cuba have naturally provoked the interference of the British government; and it is reported that Capt. Phillimore has received instructions to demand the immediate liberation of the rebels captured in British waters, as well as of the crews of the ships on board of which they were.

Mr. Howe is expected at Ottawa. We are glad to see that there are good prospects of the discharge of the Rev. Mr. McMahon from the Provincial Penitentiary where he is now confined for his participation in the Fenian raid of '66. His case has been warmly taken up by His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, who is now in Ottawa, and who has had an interview on the subject with His Excellency the Governor General. The Minister, a Ministerial organ, and generally well informed as to the designs of the Government, speaks in favor of the proposed extension of royal clemency to Mr. McMahon: and we may therefore expect to see him very shortly set at liberty.

Emigrants from Europe are already beginning to flow into the Province: about 900 arrived in Toronto on Saturday evening last by car, but of these the great majority, about 800 proceeded West. Only about 100 remained in Canada. It is stated that the Messrs. Allan have contracted to bring over near 6,000 emigrants from Norway during the course of the season. The bulk of these will we suppose be for the United States.

A local paper, the St. John's News, assigns as one of the causes of the great and constant immigration of the Lower Canadian agricultural population, the monstrous usury of which they are made the victims, by the small money lenders, scattered about our country parishes. These rapacious gentry exact 20, 25, and even 30 per cent interest on loans by them advanced to the dis-

tressed agriculturist, and as of course no farming, even under the most favorable conditions, can bear such a burden, the silly borrower soon finds himself a ruined man.

The snow has almost entirely disappeared, the ground is drying fast, agricultural operations have commenced, vegetation is slowly setting in, and everything announces the advent of the blessed Spring.

The Montreal Gazette publishes without a word of comment a piece of arrant nonsense from a London paper, The Rock, with reference to the origin of the property held by the Catholic Church in Canada. The Rock not content with asserting that in Canada the "Church of Rome hold in fee 1,522 square miles of the best settled portions of the Dominion;" and that it "draws an income double that of the Irish Church"—adds that the titles of the Catholic Church to this property "are identical with those of the Irish Church to hers;" and that the "French Canadian Church, with the bodies attached to it, got their grants from the monarchs of France."—That an English paper should make such mistakes as to the amount, and origin of the property held by the Catholic Church in Canada is not wonderful, for in England little is known of the actual state of affairs in the Colonies: but it is wonderful that a Canadian journal, and one for the most part so honest as is the Gazette, should reproduce such nonsense without a word of comment. Surely the Gazette must know that there is not the slightest analogy between the titles of the Catholic Church in Canada, to the property she therein holds, and those of the Irish Protestant Establishment to its property.

In the first place, in Ireland the greater part of that property, the Cathedrals, churches, and lands were taken from the religious bodies to which they originally belonged, and handed over to the Protestant Church which the State created. In Canada, no earlier Church was despoiled of its possessions for the benefit of the so called Romish Church.

In the second place it is not true that the property of the said "Romish Church" in Canada, was granted in the sense of given, by the monarchs of France. It, the property in question, was for the most part bought and paid for in hard cash, by the religious communities by whom it is now held; or was granted to them by private individuals, the then lawful owners of the said property.

The assertion that the income, or receipts from Catholic ecclesiastical property in Canada—that is to say Lower Canada, for in Upper Canada the Church is supported by the voluntary contributions of its members—is too absurd to require serious notice. At its lowest estimate the annual income of the Irish Protestant Establishment is about \$3,500,000; so that, according to the London Rock, as quoted by the Montreal Gazette, the annual income of the "Romish Church" in Lower Canada must be about \$7,000,000!!! We ask of the Gazette is it not pitiful that such rubbish should be published in Canada.

Noticing a recent debate in the House of Lords upon pauperism, and emigration as its cure, the London Times in a few words happily bits off the difficulty which will always attend this remedy for the social evil that afflicts the Mother Country. "There is no use," says the Times, "in blinking the fact that it is our human rubbish we want to get rid of, while it is just this that the Colonies do not want to take. The Colonies would be glad enough to have our best people—the young, strong, healthy, men and women—but then we want to keep these ourselves, and they can generally get work at home. At any rate, they go quite fast enough, without being sent out by the rate-payers. How to employ, or what to do with, the weak shiftless class, the real 'dregs' of the population, is the problem for our statesmen."—Times.

The Times may be assured that the Colonies will never accept as a satisfactory solution thereof, the proposal of certain economists in England, to shoot their "human rubbish" on their shores. The Colonies do not want, and will protest against being burdened with the weak, the shiftless class, the real 'dregs' of the population," as the Times calls them. And if there is no other class which the mother country can spare, she must just be content to keep her paupers at home, and support them herself. The Colonists have no idea of undertaking to perform the neglected duties of the English rate payers. The strong, active and industrious they will hail gladly; but as for the "human rubbish" of which the Times speaks, England may keep it to herself, and utilize it as best she can, for we will have none of it. The stand so nobly taken some years ago by the Colonists of Australia with regard to the convicts whom England tried to vomit upon their shores, should furnish us in Canada with a precedent as to how we should meet all attempts to shoot "human rubbish" on our shores.

The Montreal Daily News seems to entertain fears lest in our acquisition of the Hudson Bay property, we have won an elephant. How

are we to open our communications all the year round, with the newly-acquired territory? The great question that presents itself: and unless this problem can be solved immediately, and so solved as to furnish a constant means of communication between Canada and Red River, without our being driven to the humiliating necessity of depending upon the sufferance of foreigners, we shall have gained nothing by the increase of our territory, and therefore of our responsibilities. An application has, it seems, been already made to the Postmaster General to establish regular postal communication between Canada, and the Western part of the Dominion: but says the Daily News "the puzzle with him, as it was with the Hon. John Rose in February 1857, before the Hudson Bay Committee of the House of Commons, is to find out a route, available the year round. We are all well aware that during open water, mail matter can be sent to Thunder Bay, and thence forwarded over the Twelve Portage road to the Red River, but the difficulty is how to transport bulky mail matter when winter sets in, and we are driven to the North Shore of Lake Superior."—Daily News, 7th inst.

That's what is the matter. During the few weeks of the year when the navigation of Lake Superior is open, no doubt intercourse between Canada and what is called the Red River district, can be maintained. The distance is estimated at about 1,475 miles from Montreal; of which however 842 miles are by lake and navigable rivers. But during the long, almost incessant winter that prevails in the dreary region of Lake Superior, this route would be useless: and a route which would not be available all the year round would not be worth establishing at all. Now as the south shore of the Lake is in the hands of foreigners, we shall be compelled to trust to a railroad, running round Lakes Huron and Superior, and extending north far away towards the Arctic Circle. Whether such a road can be kept in good running order all the year round, in spite of ice, and snow, and storms is a question for engineers to determine: but if it can not, the lately acquired Hudson Bay property, though it may impose heavy burdens, and responsibilities upon us, will be of as little use to us, as would be an equal number of acres of territory in the moon.

The trial of young Mr. Chaloner for shooting Mr. Whittaker of the 53rd regiment, at Quebec on the 3rd of March last, commenced on Monday the 3rd inst. Nothing new was elicited. It was proved that the prisoner had purchased a pistol a few days before the tragedy took place: that he was present at the skating rink on the afternoon of Wednesday the 3rd March, and was apparently waiting for the appearance of the deceased officer: that when the latter showed himself, he walked up to him, and fired two shots, of which one inflicted the fatal wound. So far everything was clear. Of the fact that young Mr. Chaloner shot Mr. Whittaker, and shot him intentionally, there never was the slightest doubt.

The defence appealed to the sympathies of the jury: explained the purchase of the pistol by young Chaloner, as a measure of precaution taken by the latter against an apprehended attack from the deceased: and suggested the sudden and violent excitement amounting to temporary insanity, caused by the prisoner having learnt only a few minutes before the tragedy was consummated, of the cruel treatment of the prisoner's sister by deceased—as a palliative of the act: for which the young man was then on his trial.

The learned Judge summed up, and laid down the law of the case most clearly: telling the Jury that Manslaughter at the very least, was the mildest verdict they could render.

The Jury then returned to consider their verdict, and after having been locked up all night returned into Court to declare the prisoner "not guilty." This issue of the trial was hailed with great delight by all present.

We confess that we regret the verdict, as one not in accordance with the evidence. That young Chaloner was guilty of what the law calls murder no impartial person can doubt; that if only half that has been said about the antecedents which provoked him to the act be true, young Mr. Chaloner is entitled to our strong sympathies, is also true—for there are wrongs for which law gives no redress, which will drive wise men mad. But these extenuating circumstances should have had nothing to do with the verdict, and the Jury had no business to take them into consideration. Their plain duty was, a verdict to find, and deliver in accordance with the facts sworn to before them, and with the law, as laid down by the learned Judge on the Bench. This done, then their sympathies might have been allowed to come into full play. Earnestly they might have recommended the convicted prisoner to the mercy of the Court, to the consideration of the Executive: and that recommendation, backed as it would have been by the sympathies of the entire Canadian public would we are sure have been attended to. So might the rival claims of justice and of mercy have been harmonised: and so might the jury have gratified

their very natural and indeed perfectly legitimate sympathies for the prisoner, without straining the law. As it is—deeply as we feel for the young gentleman and for his afflicted family, our judgment condemns the verdict; and though we rejoice at the prisoner's delivery, we cannot but deplore the manner in which that deliverance has been effected, as giving a serious blow to the administration of the law in Canada.

By these remarks we design to cast no slur on the jury, who, we are ready to believe, acted conscientiously though erroneously. They evidently confounded two distinct questions—to one of which it was their sworn duty to give an answer: with the other of which, as jurymen they had no concern. Instead of considering simply whether the accused had been proved to have committed an act which the law calls murder, the question they really—though perhaps unconsciously—dealt with was this—Has the accused been guilty of an act for which he deserves to be hung? To this question their hearts as well as their heads answered "No. He has not been guilty of any such act." This we suspect was the mental process by which the jurymen, erroneously no doubt, but possibly in perfect good faith, arrived at their verdict of Not Guilty.

EMIGRATION.—It is reckoned that the number of French Canadians settled in the United States at the present moment is not less than 600,000, and that number is constantly increasing. "We believe," says the Montreal Gazette, noticing this melancholy fact, that "the character of the French Canadian young men who go to the United States becomes altogether changed." This, we fear, is certain; and this is why the Catholic clergy of Canada have so earnestly endeavored to check the exodus of their fellow-countrymen. But alas! what can they do! They cannot change the physical conditions of the country; they cannot lengthen our summers; shorten our terrible winters, or give to Canada the material conditions of the countries to the south and west of us. And until this be done, it is in vain to expect that the deplorable exodus from Lower Canada of so many thousands of her children, and the still more deplorable loss of so many immortal souls, can be to any sensible degree checked.

For seven months of the year the Canadian farmer is compelled to house his cattle, and to feed them on what he can raise during the short summer season. In consequence the Canadian farmer keeps as little live stock on his farm as possible. The result is that he makes too little manure; and in consequence he has no means of renovating his exhausted fields. Add to this, the continual division and sub-division of farms, and we have no cause to marvel that agriculture in Lower Canada languishes, and barely affords the scantiest returns to those engaged in it.—The climate, so it is said by those who have tried the experiment, is not favorable to the growth of root crops, especially of the Swedish turnip; which by enabling the British farmer to feed at a small cost his stock during the winter, has of itself effected a complete revolution in the agriculture of the British islands, and enabled them to support their teeming millions. Capital is scarce in Canada, and there are but few of our farmers who can afford to import or purchase the fertilizers of the soil, which modern science has brought to light; and so, in a kind of despair, the habitant quits a land whose dreadful climate, and ungrateful soil, barely furnishes to him the means of subsistence, and on which he feels assured that his children must starve altogether, in search of the more genial clime, and the virgin soil of a foreign land. Were the exodus the result of moral causes in any degree, the consequence of something that the legislature has done, or has left undone, we might hope to see it checked. But it is not so. In its moral conditions there is no country more highly favored than is Canada; nowhere is life and property more secure; nowhere are the rights of the citizen, and the Christian, better understood, and more scrupulously respected; and the exodus being therefore entirely independent of legislative control we entertain not the least hopes of any diminution of it in the future. At all events the remedy must be looked for in the discoveries of science; of a science which shall show how the disadvantages of such a fearful climate as ours can be counteracted; and how a soil covered for six or seven months of the year with snow can be rendered as productive, and as remunerative to the cultivator, as is that of lands whose winters are less rigorous, and what is of far more importance, of shorter duration; for it is the monstrous length, not the severity, of our Canadian winters, that kills us, and ruins the farmer.

There has been a lively debate in the Imperial Parliament on the vexed question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. As much misapprehension as to the teachings of the Catholic Church on this matter obtains amongst non-Catholics, we publish the following letter on the subject from His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, to Mr. Monsell, in which the Catholic doctrine is fully laid down:— "8, York-place, W., April 9, 1869. My dear Mr. Monsell, In the letter laid by the

Catholic Bishops of England before the Commission on the Marriage Law, many hardships to which Catholics are subject, by reason of the variance between our state law and the law of the Catholic Church, are pointed out; and among others the case of marriage, by dispensation, to a deceased wife's sister. A dispensation makes such marriage lawful and valid in the sight of the Church; but it remains unlawful and invalid by the civil law of England.

This passage, which relates only to the hardship endured by Catholics in rare exceptional cases, has been used, by those who are now endeavoring to establish the legality of such marriages as an ordinary rule, for the purpose of showing that the Catholic Bishops in England are in favour of the movement. Such is not the fact. The law of England, which prohibits such marriages, is the old Catholic law still surviving from the time before the Reformation; and our civil law is, in this respect, in perfect harmony with the law of the Catholic Church throughout the world. The Catholic Bishops would be the last persons in this country to desire to see our public law placed at variance with the ancient Christian law of impediments.

The Catholic Church, however, has power to dispense with that law whenever it is only of ecclesiastical creation. The prohibition, or impediment, in this case is a creation of the ecclesiastical law only. In England no such dispensing power exists, and the hardship pointed out by the Catholic Bishops thence arises.

But, in pointing out this rare and exceptional hardship, nothing is further from their minds than to desire to see that which is permitted only by dispensation of supreme authority, and that only for reasons of the highest and gravest moral necessity, established as an universal and unlimited freedom by law. They believe that the domestic life of the country would be thereby deprived of one of its sacred protections, and laid open to a multitude of dangers. I should be glad if you would take occasion to give a public contradiction to the erroneous interpretation of our words. Believe me, my dear Mr. Monsell, yours very faithfully, H. E. MANNING, Archbishop of Westminster.

It will thus be seen that if the Catholic Church prohibits marriage with a deceased wife's sister, she does so simply as a matter of expediency, and not because such marriages are prohibited by divine law. They are not so forbidden, for every one knows that neither General Council nor Pope can dispense with a divine law, or law of God.

ACT OF ATTAINDER.—We read in the columns of our English papers that the Atty.-General for Ireland has brought into the House a Bill for disqualifying Mr. Sullivan, the Mayor of Cork, from acting as a Magistrate. This seems a singular mode of proceeding in the nineteenth century, and reminds one of the Bills of attainder to which under the dark days of Tudor tyranny, the lives and liberties of Englishmen were subject. If the Mayor of Cork have been guilty of reasonable actions, or of uttering seditious speeches, he should be prosecuted, and dealt with according to existing law: but to make a new law for punishing him for acts which the law as it exists cannot reach, is but a revival of the old system of Attainder. In principle, if not in degree, it is the same thing as would be an act authorizing the beheading or the hanging of the Mayor of Cork.

COPYRIGHT.—Petitions have been presented in the Legislature at Ottawa praying for such a change in the copyright law as shall allow the republication in these Colonies of British works, on the same conditions as are allowed by the United States.

DIAGENES.—This is decidedly the best comic periodical that has appeared in Canada. The reading matter is first rate, and the cuts are excellent some of them worthy of Punch. What is more satisfactory is that the editor excludes all personalities, and is witty without being scurrilous, indecent, or personally offensive.

Diogenes must not think us captious, if we qualify these remarks with an expression of our regret at certain comments of his upon the constant and universal action of the Catholic Church with respect to "mixed marriages." These unions which she does not prohibit indeed, she nevertheless deprecates; but in her eyes they are valid, sacramental marriages, as much so as are unions wherein both contracting parties are Catholic. True, in the case of "mixed marriages" she does not celebrate, as she does in the case of the marriages of her own children, a special Mass, neither does she display the same pomp of ornament, and ritual; but how can Protestants complain of this? Or rather may we ask, should they not feel thankful that the Church does not make the attendance at a Mass, obligatory upon them. For if the Catholic Church be—as all consistent Protestants must, to justify their protest against her, insist she is—"the Mother of harlots" and the "mystery of iniquity;" if her service of the Mass be, as all real Protestants assert, damnable, soul killing idolatry—then indeed might they complain of lack of charity on her part, if she insisted, as a condition of sanctioning their marriages with her children, upon their assistance at her devilish rites. This she does not do. Mixed marriages are simply contracted, generally in the sacristy, in the presence of the priest who receives the mutual vows, or pledges of faith, of the contracting parties—in which, and not in any act of the priest, essentially consists the "sacrament of marriage." It is therefore a gross error on the part of Diogenes to assume that a marriage, not performed in a church is, in the eyes of Catholics, "only a civil marriage." Such a marriage, though deficient in certain accessories in which no Protestant could conscientiously take part, and from which Protestants are therefore

charitably exempted, according to the constant, universal teaching of the Catholic Church, as valid, as sacramental, as truly a religious marriage, as would be a wedding celebrated with solemn High Mass in St. Peter's, and in presence of the Sovereign Pontiff.

THE MAN WHO LAUGHS.—Part I.—Sea and Night.—By Victor Hugo. New York, Appleton & Co. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is a translation by a Mr. William Young, of Victor Hugo's last work. How far the translator is competent to his task, or how far he may have faithfully rendered the meaning of the original, we cannot say; but unless Mr. Young have taken the most extraordinary liberties with his text, *The Man Who Laughs* is the most extraordinary book that ever man wrote. It may have some meaning, or it may be a joke, a quiz upon the readers; but to us it seems to be simply the ravings of a madman, and of a very incoherent madman at that. More outrageous nonsense, literally "non sense" never was laid before a public; and what renders the absurdity of the book the more glaring, is the writer's pretensions to profound and extensive astronomical, geographical, nautical and physical science. Storms are the product of an effluvia; if the storm waves of Australia reach a great height, it is because "Australia is near the pole!" "The meridian" is that "whence one reckons the true ascension." Of these, and a thousand like absurdities and incomprehensibilities is this silliest of all silly books made up. We should advise no one to purchase the trash, unless he is willing to waste his money; or to read it unless he intend to waste his time, and to test his powers of enduring nonsense.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—April 1869.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

In this number the story of *Doubles and Quits—A Comedy of Errors*, is brought to a close—which the reader of *Blackwood* will regret, as it is one of the best that has appeared in it for some time. There is next an article on *John Keble*, an amiable clergyman of the Anglican sect, a great scholar, the writer of much pretty religious poetry, and one of the originators of the once celebrated *Tracts*, which gave a name to the high church party of some forty years ago, when the more advanced Anglicans were branded as Tractarians. Dr. Newman belonged to this party; but he being of a more logical turn of mind than his friend Mr. Keble pursued the course he had adopted till it led him to Rome. Mr. Keble married, and never got out of the Tractarian bog. The third article contains the first part of an interesting sketch of Sir John Lawrence. Cornelius O'Dowd comes next; followed by articles on the following subjects:—The Outgoing, and The Incoming President—On The Reorganization of the Armies of the Continental Powers—The Triumvirate—and lastly a dreary howl over the moribund Protestant Establishment of Ireland, in the shape of a criticism on Mr. Gladstone's Bill.

ANNE SEVERIN.—By Made. Augustus Craven.—The New York Catholic Publication Society, to which we are already indebted for many excellent publications, has brought out in very elegant style this deservedly popular tale. We can with a good conscience recommend it to Catholic parents, as a good book to place in the hands of their children, whom it will both entertain and edify. We need only copy what the *Catholic World* says upon the subject to convince our readers how well founded is our estimate of the work before us. The *Catholic World* thus speaks of it:—

"No better book of the kind could be put in the hands of Catholics, as well as non-Catholics of both sexes." The Messrs. Sadliers will upon the receipt of one dollar and ten cents forward by post the book to any address in Canada.

TWO LIFE PATHS—A Romance.—By L. Mulbach. New York, Appleton & Co.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We know of no works better adapted to cure one of an appetite for novel reading than these of L. Mulbach. After having waded through one or two of these, the very name of Romance must, we should think, sound hateful in the ears of the reader. Perhaps this dreariness is their best quality, since if for none other can they be recommended, they may be applied usefully as soporifics.

POPE'S POETICAL WORKS—Edited by the Rev. H. F. Cary, M. A., with a Biographical Notice. New York, D. Appleton & Co. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is another of the series of modern poets brought out by the Messrs. Appleton. It is a good sign of the taste of the age that another edition of the works of Pope is called for by the public.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—A Monthly Magazine of Literature and Science.—May, 1869. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

The reputation of this Catholic periodical is now so firmly established on both sides of the

Atlantic, that it suffices to publish a list of the contents:—1. The Woman Question; 2. Day break; [continued]; 3. Problems of the Age; 4. Heremore Brandon, or The Fortunes of a Newsboy; 5. Our Lady's Easter; 6. Two Months in Spain during the Late Revolution; 7. Pope or People; 8. Emily Linder [continued]; 9. The Irish Church Act of 1869; 10. My Mother's Ooly Sou; 11. Catholicity and Pantheism; 12. Aubrey de Vere in America; 13. About Several Things; 14. A Chinese Husband's Lament for His Wife; 15. A May Flower; 16. New Publications. Single copies of this monthly now in the fourth year of its existence can be had for 38 cents, from Messrs. Sadlier, Montreal.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE—May, 1869.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

Much of the reading matter in this month's issue is good, indeed better than usual, whilst the many illustrations with which it is ornamented are very well executed. Still the general tone of the Magazine is such that it can never be held in esteem by Catholics. In religion it is offensively radical. Anything duller, or more trite in the way of fun, than the jokes, or spicy anecdotes with which its last pages are invariably filled up, it would be impossible to imagine. From what literary dust heap does the editor make his collections? We annex a list of the contents:—

- Christopher Columbus.—John S. C. Abbott. With Twelve Illustrations.
Magdalen.—Harriet Preston Spofford.
Glass-Blowing for Little Folks.—Louise E. Chollet. With Nine Illustrations.
The Sacred City of the Hindus.—Henry M. Alden. With Ten Illustrations.
A Sin of Omission.—Mary N. Prescott.
Both Sides.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Jackson: How they sat for their Photographs.—T. B. Thorpe.
The Plains, as I crossed them Ten Years Ago.—Horace Greeley.
The Working-Men of the Middle Ages.—Eugene Lawrence.
The Eve of St. Bartholomew. With an Illustration.
My Enemy's Daughter.—Justin McCarthy. With an Illustration.
A Brave Lady.—By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." With Two Illustrations.
Evening Rest.—L. D. Nichols.
Philly and the Rest.—Mary E. Dodge.
Deep Sea Sounding.—Jacob Abbott. With an Illustration.
Editor's Easy Chair.
Editor's Book Table.
Editor's Drawer.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—March, 1869.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

There are some very interesting articles in the current number whose contents are as under:—1. The Royal Engineers; 2. Russian Literature: Turgenieff's Novels; 3. Revolutions in the Queen's English; 4. Dean Milman; 5. The Increase of Lunacy; 6. The Hudson's Bay Company; 7. What is Man's Chief End? 8. Public Works in India; 9. The Reconstruction of Germany.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF WINDSOR TO PIUS IX.

MOST HOLY FATHER.—We are rejoiced in seeing the Catholics of Europe and America, arise en masse, to rally around the Common Father of the Faithful, whom the perfidious enemies of the Church of Jesus Christ unceasingly persecute, both by their hidden schemes, and by open violence. The Catholics of these remote regions of the Christian world, Most Holy Father, beg leave to join in this noble and generous impulse which manifests itself everywhere, and which, we trust, will become still more general. Meanwhile, deign to accept the expression of their entire devotedness, as also of their most sincere sympathy amidst the bitter trials with which it has pleased Heaven to visit you.

We are aware, Most Holy Father—and it rends our hearts,—that the enemies of the Church have dared to lay a sacrilegious hand on a considerable portion of the patrimony of St. Peter; that their infamous cupidity is allured by what still remains; and, in consequence, that your pecuniary means have been notably diminished, while your expenditures have necessarily increased.

On the other hand, we have learned with inexpressible gratification, that a General Council of all the Bishops of the Catholic world will shortly be held in the Eternal City, for the purpose of attending to the interests of the Church; and of stigmatizing and condemning those detestable errors, which daily cause the loss of so many souls, and which have hurried modern society to the brink of ruin.

We submit beforehand, to whatever the future Council may decide, in matters of faith as well as of discipline, convinced of the infallibility of the decisions which will emanate therefrom, knowing that they will be inspired and dictated by the Spirit of God himself.

And as a proof of our devotedness, Most Holy Father, to our mother the Church, and to your Holiness, we have resolved to send you the present address, with the accompanying five hundred francs, for one year's maintenance of a pontifical square, and five hundred francs to assist in defraying the expenses which will be necessarily incurred by the meeting of the next council.

Bagging of the Most High that you may long be spared to our affections, and that He would vouchsafe to grant You, who have fought so valiantly the battles of the Lord, the sweet consolation of witnessing the definitive triumph of the Church, and the total defeat of her enemies; We beg Most Holy Father, that you would bestow on the devoted children of your Holiness your apostolical benediction.

LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART.—FIRST COMMUNION.—The third of May, though a very dreary day to many of the citizens of Montreal, will long be cherished in the memories of the pupils attending the Academy of the Sacred Heart. On the morning of this happy day twelve of the juvenile scholars received their First Communion from the hands of Monseigneur Pinsonneault in the chapel of the Academy. Quite a number of the respectability of the city were present at the beautiful and touching ceremony—principally the parents of the young ladies attending this excellent institution. The altar presented a most charming appearance, ornamented in that tasteful manner for which convent chapels are so noted, and for the decoration of which the nuns alone seem to possess the secret. During the entire mass the youthful communicants remained on their knees with lighted tapers in their hands. As the moment drew near it was quite evident that the little ones were much affected, and that they were impressed with the proper feeling of humility, adoration and love which their preceptors had so diligently labored to instil into their hearts. It was most agreeable to behold the little creatures as they retired from the Holy Table. Their whole exterior bore testimony of the pure sentiments of joy and happiness that inundated the soul—their pearl-like countenance, partly hidden by the folds of the sweeping veil, presenting lively figures of the angelic spirits as represented by the great artists. After some moments of profound recollection, mingling their voices with the rich note of the harmonium, they chanted forth a couple of choice canticles in praise and thanksgiving to their munificent Benefactor for the priceless boon He had so generously bestowed upon them. His Lordship then administered the sacrament of confirmation to the chosen twelve, and exhorted them never to forget the priceless favors they had received; to be firmly resolved to preserve their hearts ever pure and worthy of the Heavenly Guest who had deigned to descend therein. By doing this, that first communion would be the precious pearl cast into the sea of their life, and their sweetest remembrance and brightest hope.

LINES ON THE OPENING OF THE EDUCATIONAL HOUSE OF THE CONGREGATION, OTTAWA, 1st MAY, 1869.

BY THE REV. ANNAS MACDONNELL DAWSON. "Sic vos non eobis, sed fidei estis." Build high thy nest, fond mortal build it high; Thy wonted cunning's all in vain, Thine art and cunning labor boldly try; Thy toil is for another's gain. So, deftly toned the Roman Bard his song; Not for himself the witching strain; Lo! to a stranger doth his fame belong Who, cruel, robbed the tuneful swain.

Raise high thy gorgeous temples mighty Rome, Thy stately Basilic appear! Not for thy favorite gods the costly dome; E'en now the better age is near!

Thine is the lofty Basilic no more; Ne'er for thy pompous rites again Shall open the face, its portals as of yore; Thy grandest toil, O Rome, is vain!

Accede the smoke of incense never more, Nor Lion, in thy Capital, And spacious amphitheatres, shall roar; All silent,—save thy death's dull toll!

Fallen are thy gods, thine Emperors dethroned In Temple now and lordly Hall, The Christian's holy anthem is intoned, The Heavens inclining to his call.

And Thou the proudest City of the world! Build high thine edifices grand; Thou dost but vainly waste thy treasured goods; For others work thy well skilled hand.

But not like Heathen Rome's thy willing toil; Thou generous, could'st a Palace raise, A shelter to the stranger on thy soil; And this thy never dying praise.

To warlike and wayfaring 'twas thine aim, Cordial the bread of strength to break, This merit shall we say thou canst not claim? Ah! 't is since for THE SAVIOUR'S sake.

Is broken here, each day, the bread of life, That bread which knowledge, is aid, truth, Light to the blind, toil's rest, and peace 'mid strife, Soul to the strong and hope of youth!

We (Gazette) learn on good authority—that one of the great shipping firms in Quebec—that Quebec woodenships are no longer saleable in Great Britain unless at a very great sacrifice upon their cost, the only market still open being the French one where vessels of from 300 to 500 tons nothing larger may occasionally be disposed of. This falling off in the English demand is due to the present rage for composite ships and unless the capitalists of the sister city place the builders in a position to construct some of these the present trade will most certainly die out and the capitalists themselves ultimately be among the sufferers. The builders again think of calling upon the local treasury for assistance to enable them to place some of these composite vessels in the English market, but are very doubtful as to the result.

THE GRANBY DISASTER. Up to the present time no more bodies of the victims of the Granby disaster have been found, and it is feared that they are buried under the debris of the dam, carried away below Granby. On Sunday morning last, Mr. E. B. Gilmore and Son were buried at Granby, and on Sunday afternoon Miss Sarah Harvey and Mr. Bradford's son were interred. A special train went down from here to Granby and also one from St. John's. The train from this place was densely crowded with the citizens of the place, anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the victims of this sad catastrophe. It is said that the relations of the persons who were drowned intend bringing actions of damages against the village of Granby,—it being claimed that the bridge was defective and unsafe for travel. It is also said that Mr. Bradford has offered a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the body of his wife and child, and Mr. Miner, \$200 for the recovery of his child.—Waterloo Advertiser.

Go to the States young man—go by all means but first read this extract from the St. John (N.B.) Telegraph of the first inst.—The American boat brought back from the United States yesterday large numbers of Provincials, who had sought in vain their fortunes in the Dominion of Uncle Sam. About fifty of these left last night by the Empress for their old homes in Nova Scotia. More will leave by train this morning for Prince Edward Island, and not a few go to Fredericton by the Steamer. They represent times as even harder abroad than at home. The Ottawa Times softly murmurs Sir John Dean Paul in connection with the row in the oval Canadian Bank. It surely, can't be as bad as that.

INFORMATION WANTED of Mary O'Brien, Bailion county, Mayo, who sailed from the town of Sligo; when last heard from, six or seven years since, was in Montreal, America, and supposed to be married to a man named James Tide. Any information will be thankfully received by her sister Bridget O'Brien, No 24 Garbutt-street, Middlesborough on Tees Yorkshire England.

La Gazette de Sorel says: The new fishery regulations are very absurdly drawn up, and so far as Dore Maskinonge, Bas, etc, are concerned, calculated to destroy the present fishing trade of Sorel and the district around Lake St. Peter, which now furnishes Montreal and Quebec with their principal fresh fish supply. It holds that the prohibition should not apply until after the first of May.

A Montreal correspondent of the New York Tablet calls the Reverend Mr. Collins the 'Pere Hyacinthe' of British America.

THE OCEAN.—Spring has at length made its appearance, and farmers are busy plowing and sowing. The fall wheat looks quite healthy; no complaints of winter killing are heard of in this section of the country. The weather is favorable, there being but little, if any frost yet. The quantity of spring crops will hardly reach that of other years, on account of the short time to get the grounds ready and crops in. The farming community, however, are in a position to make the best of every moment and they will do so.—Peterboro Examiner.

PASSIONIST MONASTERY.

Mount Argus, Harold's Cross, Dublin, Ireland. POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAWING UNTIL 11th JUNE.

IN consequence of the short time given for sending out tickets and receiving duplicates considering also the vast field to be operated upon in two months by one person, coming, as he did, for the first time to this immense and magnificent country—by the advice of many friends—the drawing which was announced to take place on the 27th, 28th and 29th of April, is postponed until 11th June.

It is hoped that the public will concur in this arrangement and by their efforts make our appeal to the American people a success.

Returns of duplicates may be sent to Rev. Laurence Kieran Passionist, No 207 Henry Street, New York, on or before May 27th; or to Rev. Alphonsus O'Neill, St. Paul's College, Harold's Cross, Dublin, Ireland before 11th June.

It is requested that parties remitting money will send a Post-office order.

Winning numbers will be published in the American newspapers named on the duplicates of the tickets, and in the N. Y. Tablet, on the 17th of July.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Woodstock, D. Moran \$2; St. Bridget, Rev. J. E. Germain, \$17.50; Capt. McGuire, \$2; Ulverton, D. Mooney, \$2; Ste Catherine de Fossambault, Patrick Meagher, \$2; Lochaber, N.S., J. Sears, \$2. Per H. O. C. Trainor—F. J. O'Shea, Elginfield, \$1. Per L. Lamping, Kemptville, P. Mallon, \$4. Per J. B. Looney, Dundas—T. O'Leary, \$1; Tim Congriff, \$4; M. O'Connor, Beverley, \$2. Per R. Kenzie & Co., Nanapan, W. Mooney, \$4.

Married.

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. E. Guilmet, P. P. of Perer, Gaspe, Hugh McNamara, Esq, Merch nt, of Grand River, to Mary Hamon, daughter of Charles Hamon, of the Island of Jersey.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, May 11, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$3.80 to \$4.00; Middlings \$3.60 to \$3.80; Fine \$3.90 to \$4.00; Super., No. 2 \$4.20 to \$4.25; Superfine \$4.52 to \$4.55; Fancy \$4.65 to \$4.70; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Superior Extra \$5.00 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.00 to 6.20. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.06 to \$1.09. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.47 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.25 to 4.30.—First Peas, 5.55 to 5.60. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.75 to 28.25;—Prime Mess \$30.00; Prims, \$30.00 to 30.00. Butters, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 18c to 20c,—good per choice Western bringing 21c. to 23c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Bernard Baggin, Senior, James Baggin, B. & Co. Confectioner, Thomas, Kate and Ann Baggin, who were last heard from when they were in Montreal. Any information of their whereabouts, by being addressed Care of D & J Sadlier & Co., 81 Barclay street New York, will be most thankfully received by Mrs Baggin, wife of William Baggin, deceased.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CLERGY, AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES. THE Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the first of May, 1870, take the liberty to inform the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that they have still on hand, a large assortment of ARTICLES for the CHURCHES and the CLERGY, on which a great reduction has been made. They invite the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and Reverend Sisters in general, to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line. Montreal, 2nd April, 1868. 2m34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Clement Pattenau de Montreal. An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No 19, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal 30th April 1869. 2w40.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Joseph Dubamel Trader of Montreal. An Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the twenty fifth day of May next, at three o'clock, P.M., for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 3rd May 1869. 2w40.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Toussaint Doctore Mezier Trader of Montreal. An Insolvent. A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the twenty-fifth day of May next, inclusively. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, April 30th 1869. 2w39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Dame H. O. Haroux wife of T. Pointier of St. Ideldore. An Insolvent. A first and final dividend sheet on Rev. Estate has been prepared, subject to objection until the twenty-fifth day of May next inclusively. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, April 30th 1869. 2w39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Damien Hensault, Trader of the City of Montreal. An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of May next at four o'clock P. M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal April 18th 1869. 2w39

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 A DAY.

TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$4. LLOYD'S PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale. Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 82 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land—they occupy the space of one map and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. Country Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. Also ready a \$25.00 steel and plate illustrated subscription book, 'De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River.' J. T. LLOYD, 23 Cortlandt Street, N.Y. 1m40.

May 14, 1869.

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

Consignments of Aches Grain, Flour, Butter &c &c will receive careful personal attendance Returns made promptly. Charges moderate. References F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macduff Esq. (Messrs. Gilmore & Co) Messrs. Kimmor Gunn & Co, Hon. Thos. Ryan; Messrs. Havilland Routh & Co, M. P. Ryan Esq. M. P.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M. The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin (Supper and Stateroom Berth included) \$3.00. Steerage \$1.00. Passage Tickets will be sold at the office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured on taking tickets at this office only. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. L. B. LAMBERG, General Manager.

Office of the Richelieu Co., 201, Commission Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Belgian affair has never a solution. The French Government still insists that the contract for selling the Luxembourg Railway shall be carried out...

In the Legislative Body a strong attack was made by the members representing manufacturing interests upon the Commercial Treaty with England...

The Star anticipates that General Prim will soon be found side by side with the republicans...

The one fact which to day affords most ailment to the uneasy feeling which prevails is the rumor that Prussia has proposed to abrogate the treaty of alliance...

The Paris journals remark that the northern and eastern railroad stations are continually crowded with military men...

Reports are current in London that fresh supplies of war material have been sent recently to Lille, Metz and Strasburg...

THE FRENCH FRONTIER FORTRESSES. A letter in the Journal de Liege, dated from Longwy, says:—We hear much of the conveyance of troops, arms, and munitions of war...

The Monde remarks that the first four General Councils, which St. Gregory called the four Gospels of the Church, lasted only a few months each...

SPAIN.

MADRID May 3.—In the constituent Cortez the debate on the new constitution has ended. All the amendments proposed have been rejected.

A serious disturbance at Saragozza is apprehended. It is reported that the troops there are in a state of discontent and partial insubordination.

Italy may be seen in the desire appearing in yesterday's Gazette, authorizing the cessation of all except the mail train on one of the railway lines of the kingdom...

THE STR ANTICIPATES THAT GENERAL PRIM will soon be found side by side with the republicans...

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Chamber of Deputies of the kingdom of Italy met again on the 12th of April after its long Easter vacation...

VENGEANCE FOR THE 11TH APRIL.—The revolutionists must have their revenge for the 11th of April. But what can they do? Go to Rome? How are they to get there?

THE recent fable of the journalists about a treaty between France and Italy is already exploded. Italy, as the Correspondance de Rome observes...

THE following account of an extraordinary affair which has just taken place at Kingston-upon-Thames...

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Tribune's special says: Notwithstanding the confidence expressed by the Spanish authorities...

A sensation was created in the New York court where the spiritual photography case is on trial on Monday.

THE OUTWORKS OF DISEASE.—Scabious and other eruptions, open sores, strumous discharges, and indeed all exterior inflammation and suppuration...

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton...

HAVE FLOWERS SOULS?—Of course they have—The odors they exhale are their spiritual essences...

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp...

MEDICINE EUS ROSA.—The feeling of abhorrence produced by the taste of nauseous medicines is said to neutralize their good effects.

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

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS. Brown's Bronchial Trochies are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs...

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD? Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep?

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT. Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed...

With what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homoeopathy...

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PEABODY" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

CIRCULAR. MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers of this city...

CONSIGNMENTS respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, }

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, }

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO, St. Roch, Quebec.

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

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet. The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City.

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

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852...

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

For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders, 7 00 " For Boarders, 15 00 "

Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

COLLEGE OF REGI POLIS. KINGSTON, Ont. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, }

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WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, Office:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

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

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers furnished to travellers at moderate charges.

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

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Remittances to Consignees promptly made day after day.

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 29, 1868.

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS, 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL. PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &C.

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

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS, LABELS, &C., &C., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE, NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 508.

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

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

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

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

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C., No. 50 Little St. James Street, Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Re-established 1853. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

To prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canada, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to JOHN CO. TROY, N. Y. June 5, 1868. 12 43

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT, TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City.

NOTE THE PRIORS OF GOOD JACKETS! Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6 50 Pea Jackets at \$8 NOT TO QUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

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

Juvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4 \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5 BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNICKERBOCKERSUITS, from \$4

J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character.

Scrophulous eruptions are one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive or venereal forms of the disease caused primarily by the scrophulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable.

Ayer's Ague Cure, For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fevers, Chills, Headache, Stomachic, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient.

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Green St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery; NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, ANHERST, N. S. ESTABLISHED 1859.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap.

PAROSEE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—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 distressing malady Epilepsy.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

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

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

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

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

Montreal Tea Co.: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in Montreal has given me great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine.

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JOHN BURNS, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

F. GREENE, No. 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &C.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER. 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

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.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

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

CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine.

DRYNS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.

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

SEWING MACHINES

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.

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines, The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines, The Sewing Machine, with Stand, price \$20; also a new Elipic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A. B. and C.

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B. testifying to their superiority.

A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame Street, Factory—49 Nazareth Street, Montreal.

Branch Offices—23 St. John Street, Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince Street, Halifax, N.S.

All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 49 Nazareth Street; and in the adjoining Rooms over the Office.

J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

All kind of Tinmiths' Work, Tin and Japanned Ware, Bid Gages, Wagon Wares, Brooms, &c. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, an cheapest in the city.

No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS. Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore

Just Published, in a neat 180. vol. cl., 75 cts.; cl. gilt, \$1.25— THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Rossignol, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding.

Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Members of Religious Orders and others having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.

Such a may feel an interest in disseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Premium Book, will have the kindness to order at once.

Just published, in a neat and attractive vol. suitable for Premiums, eq. 160. cl. 60.; cl. gilt, 60 cts.— FATHER LAYAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq.

Recently Published, in a neat 120 vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. g. \$1.75— THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST; or, the Trials of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey.

"This little narrative illustrates, in a happy manner, some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise under trials of this description."

Recently Published, in a neat 120. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. g. \$1.75— MANUAL OF LIVES OF THE POPES, from St. Peter to Pius IX.

The Dublin Review says:—"We notice with great pleasure the appearance of this invaluable Manual. It meets a want long felt in English Catholic Literature and will be exceedingly useful in our Colleges and Schools."

A more appropriate Premium Book, cannot be selected. Just published, in a neat 320. of nearly 500 pages, various Bindings, from 45 cts. to \$2.50— THE KEY OF HEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D.

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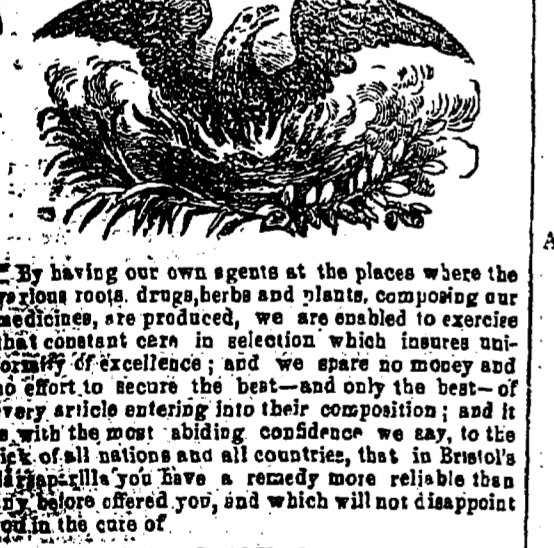
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