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ELLEN AHERN;

THE POOR COUSIN. CHAPTER XV .- A CLOSE TO THE MYSTERY.

In a little while Cato came in to light the lamps, and exhibited as much surprise at finding his master there as his strict ideas of goodbreeding, and what he called 'manners.' would permit.

Send my daughter bere, Cato, said Mr. Wardell, when the negro, having lit the lamps and arranged the chairs, was about leaving the room; and tell her to fetch back that book.

'Yes, sir,' responded Cato, closing the door poiselessly after him, and wondering what such signs protended.

Therese, obedient to her father's summons, came immediately; and drawing a tabeuret to his feet, sat on it, leaning one elbow on his knee .--She thought it was something that he did not repulse her, and lifting her soft eyes to his face, she said, half shyly :

"I have braught them both, sir."

" Hillon! both what ?"

'The Arabian Nights, sir, and the prayerbook.

The deuce you have. Here, give me the Arabian Nights.

Therese gave him the book, as directed, and saw it the next instant flying through the air, then fell, crumpled and torn, a glittering wreck of crimson and gold, behind one of the chairs on the opposite side of the room.

· I want to try my fortune again. I didn't like the first. Lay your book here in my hand, so that it will fall open of itself-or let me cut, myself, and then do you read out to me whatever your eye falls on.'

There was a portion of the book well thumbed. and the leaves loose from continual use, for the child, had studied daily all the instructions it contained on that point, and now it naturally opened just there. Holding it towards her, as it lay open on his broad palm, he bade her read. And clearly and distinctly, she read :-

1 desire not the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God, return ye and live.'-Ezechial 18, 32.

· Thou will pardon my sin for it is great.'-

Psalm 24. For Thou, oh Lard art sweet and mild, and plenteous in mercy to all that call upon Thee.'-

Do you believe that?' said Mr. Wardell, closing the book suddenly.

On, yes; it is certainly true.'

"How do you know it is."

Because the Lord God hath said it,' replied

the child, with countenance all aglow. Then he spoke no more, but with his hand resting on her shoulder, where it had fallen, be seemed lost in thought. And not tranquil were which gradually settled in to deep, harsh, sorrow. age had suddenly fallen upon him. His hair they were wide open, seemed to be looking inbroke the silence were the quiet, sharp throbs of resting tenderty on bim, observed this change; ber heart grew full, and her breath came short and thick with pent up emotion; she was inspired with the protoundest pity, and an innocent and natural desire to console one who, for the first honey !' said Mrs. Wardell, weeping. time in her life, she now saw grieved, and whom one usually so shy and retiring:

all that call upon Him.'

'Child,' he renlied, in a bitter, mocking way wind is bowling? That ship has a rich freight, ring up the askes of my wild heart? and if it should be wrecked I am undone and rained. Is it any wonder that I look troubled?

do to night, sir. and none of your ships were that I begin to feel reckless of the consequences. wrecked, said Therese, exultingly; who did not I would give up every dollar of my wealth, and understand- how should she?—that the ship he be willing to retire to some penitential cell to saw the same bowed figure near them, and as he spoke of was his soul, freighted with an eternal live on bread and water the rest of my lite, if uncovered his face for an instant to rise, she saw desting, but tossed and almost wrecked by the by so doing I could retrieve the past, and rebuffetting of the winds and waves of sin, world- store the dead to life. Exposure and ignominy, near her, that it was indeed Mr. Wardell. What liness and sufferings, which won him no merit, I confess, I fear. My courage fails me there. did it mean? Surely, no human motive could

because they were unsanctified by grace. Therese, caressing his hollow cheek; 'for, it could be ignored in this existence—but to suffer; to kneel in places so hidden from the eyes of seems to me, that you need comfort, as rich as here and now as well as then! Merciful God! man! Here was a thought of consolation for you are.

don't know how much, myself-I believe I am put a ball through my brain. almost as rich as Diver, and yet I am poorer and 'Oh, a lanner woght, put such thoughts away days succeeding the passed on unmarked by any governed. Great, then, was her surprise when see him again, at the same hour.'

no care but for what he shall eat and drink -I've got the dyspensia, and I don't think there's the secrets of the Confessional liken them of the anything in that book will cure it.'

baps one might cure you,'

'Pshaw. child! I have no faith in doctors .-They have never discovered a remedy to suit my now-don't say another word to me about myself. Nobody ever talks to me about myself .-I want to know what you are studying out of that book?

· I am preparing for my first communion, sir, said Therese.

When?

'The sixth of next month, on the Feast of the Epiphany, sir.

That's right. All females ought to be pious. I am glad to hear this. Now go away-or stay, if you'd rather. Where is your governess?' In her room, sir, writing letters bouie.

So. I am going to sit with your grandmother awhile; good-night—kiss me, for I may not see you again for a week or so,' said Mr. War dell as he rose from his chair with a deep sigh.

'Good night, dear papa; I hope your ship will come safe into port,' said Therese, helping

'Do so, child-do so,' he said impressively, as ne turned away from her.

Mrs. Wardell was sitting in her usual place when her son came in, with her golden-headed staff beside her, and the Chinese screen, covered with paintings of lizards, green serpents, and other monstrous and misshapen things, making a fit background for her grotesque figure. A pleased expression brightened her face, and chased away the gloomy, lowering, suspicious look which had become habitual to it.

' How are you, now, mother ?' said Mr. Wardell, drawing his chair up beside her.

'Just the same, Bernard. What makes you ook so? Are you sick?

'lt's the old thought, mother, the same old, bitter, dreadful thought,' he answered, folding his arms tightly over his breast.

'What's the use tormenten' yoursel with it ?-What's done's past and gone, said the old woman, beginning to shake.

'Yes, mother, for me, I'm afraid it is. But it's no use for you to be dragged down to hell with me. That thought troubles me sorely, sorely. When I look back, and think that it of a gentleman and a fair start in life, that you were led to consent to that great wrong in which persuaded to participate, the anguish of my conscience became too intolerable to be borne.-How well I remember the pious training you those thoughts, if one had judged from his face, gave me, the prayers you taught me! And how. which gradually settled in to deep, narsa, sorrow. knee, that beyond this life there is another, in foot. which we shall be held accountable for the acts looked whiter, his features sharper, and there committed in this, and be rewarded with eternal ghastly and death-like; while his eyes, although me! Nothing could still the whispers of its voice - nothing hush its appeals. On, it is wards at some buried horror, instead of outward dreadful! dreadful! said Mr. Wardell, as if objects before him. And the only sounds that came under our thatch, and left the walls of our was no work to be had. We were perishing! Do you remember it all, mother?'

' Yes, surely I do. But that's enough of it

'And how, just then, that cold beautiful, she had always regretted as being superior to, devilish woman, came and tempted us beyond our and unassailable by, ordinary emotions; and, strength? How smoothly and glibly she talked, leaning forward, said with an energy strange in until she almost persuaded us that she was an Papa, be comforted. Do you not hear that both into her power, she urged us to commit the it says: 'He is sweet and plenteous in mercy to crime for which we have both been bitterly suffering eversince?

'Aye, aye! a bourhal dhas, I remember it which concealed a deep meaning and pathos, I all, cried the old woman, whose head was shakhave a ship at sea - do not you hear how the ing violently; 'but why do you come here, stir-

Because I pity you, mother. There's no 12've heard the winds blow harder than they your faith can give. I am so intserable myself.

grave? Go, then, and ease your conscience, for Why don't you see a doctor, papa ?-per- surely a life-time of suffering and good works ought to atone for one sin.'

One sin !' exclaimed Mr. Wardell, in a tone of anguish. 'Mother, did you ever hear of a cuse,' said Mr. Wardell, moodily. 'But stop, barren sin?' Tuat one sin has made all our subsequent lifetime a continuous, black catalogue of sins, and us responsible for all the evil consequences which have been the result of it. I can bear it no longer. You must bear it no longer. You are old, and trembling on the verge of tift grave; you must not go away, mother, in the dark, without a ray of comfort to light your way. I can suffer best alone—but you must see a priest. Sometimes I think of going back to Ireland, to find out it God, in His infinite mercy, has left open for me any way of reparation; for He pursues me mother, He will not let me alone, said Mr. Wardell, not even attempting to lift his hand to wine off the hot tears that were shelf, he turned over the leaves until he found flowing over his face.

'Ochone! Bernard, my son! what has come over ye?' cried Mrs. Wardell, vainly attempting to lift her shaking band to his face. It's that governess! that Ellen Abern, that's stirred up the bitterness in ye! Why did ye bring her here, when ye knew she was one of that brood?'

Because she was poor and friendless. I received her as a sign of God's relenting, that He, in His inscrutable ways, sent her wandering across the wide ocean to seek shelter under my roof? Hence, I have treated her more as an honored guest, than as one who receives my money for services rendered. I have surrounded her with all the comfort and elegance that gold can buy, and placed my child's soul in her hands, as the first step in the way of atonement.'

'Have ye ever questioned her? Maybe she can tell ye something."

'I dare not, mother. I think, myself, she might tell me much, but I have not the courage to ask her. I could form no excuse for it. She times to visit Ellen and her pupil, and hy his might take the alarm and fly from this desolate tomb of a house, and from Therese, whom I love. although her poor mother-God rest her soulhad no place in my heart. That marriage was another, and one of the few evils, resulting from that sin. But enough aow. Promise me Mhair avourneen, that ye will send for a priest.'

'No, Bernard Ward!' said his mother, with sorely. When I look back, and think that it strange energy. 'No. Not from my lins, even was for my sake, and to give me the education under the sacred seal of confession, shall aught ever escape to criminate ye in the eyes of any man. What ! my son! the merchant prince !-I-curses on my ambition and pride-was finally the man that all other men, wise, good, knowing ones, look up to, and are ready to fall down and worship hun, to be brought low by me? Go Mother, we used to be very happy in the olden away with ye Barney! Ye must think, sure, time-we were happy because we were innocent ! that I'm doting. I didn't bring ye into the world, suffer and sin for ye, to bring ye to such an end as this,' exclaimed the old woman as she above all, the belief that I first learned at your sunk back in her chair, convulsed from head to

Mr. Wardell lifted her tenderly to an upright position; wiped away the beaded sweat from her was a pallor over his countenance which was good or evil, according to our deeds, has haunted hollow temples, and handed her a glass of water, then resumed his place beside her, where he sat patiently smoothing her hands and wrists until the paroxysm passed off. Then he spoke soothingly and gently to her of other things, until she became quite tranquitized; and the hour striking broke the silence were the quiet, snarp turous of this heart. Therese, with her soft black eyes cabin bare, its chests empty, and its baggart for her to go to bed, her nurse came in, and he stripped. We were too proud to beg, and there bade her 'good night,' going away with the burnesting tenderty on him, observed this change; then on his heart nowise lightened.

Several times after that, Eilen Ahern saw a mufiled figure kneeling behind a pillar, before the alter of the Good Shepherd, which she thought resembled Mr. Wardell. But she could not tell; for, with his face bowed on his hands, which was covered with his cloak, it was imno-sible to see even its outline; and the twilight angel of light; and then how, when she got us deepening into darkness, gave her no time to wait until the person finished his devotions, that she might ascertain if her impressions were correct. But, on the morning of Therese's first communion, when the lights on the altar and the tapers of the devout sent an uncertain and the Church-when the stars yet shone through the arched windows from the gray sky beyondneed for you to die without such consolation as and the child, full of serene awe and solemn joy, turned away from the sanctuary, bolding in her breast the Real Presence of the Lord and Giver of Life-Jesus Christ Himself-Ellen Abern by the light of a taper in the hands of a woman If I could only forget that, I might know a little | have led that stern, strange man into the Temple But I wish I could comfort you, papa, said peace on earth, the woe that awaits me hereafter of God at such hours, and in so humble a guise. whither can I fly to escape the intolerable, merci- | Eilen Ahern amidst the conflict of her own inner · Rich! Yes, child, I have untold wealth-I less reflection? I sometimes feel tempted to life; and, from that day, she redoubled her

there's a way open for ye! Did ye forget that little of Mr. Wardell, and when she did encounter him, he was the same abrupt, snarling, but in the end, a kind friend, that he had from the first proved himself. Therese somehow seemed to his thoughtful, kind attentions; and, governed as have gained a little on him. He sent tor her now much more frequently than formerly to accompany her to his mother's room where, under ment, and asked for a continuance of his friendthe pretense of wishing Mrs. Wardell to observe | ship. how much she had improved in her studies, he made her very often read aloud articles of his own selection. Sometimes it would be the penitential pealins, then sometimes from the newspapers about Ireland, startling, thrilling events, which carried the old woman's heart back with yearning love to her native land, and notwithstanding all her efforts to the contrary, caused her eyes to brighten with fitful tusire, and her form to grow more erect. One marning he told Therese that 'There was an almost torgotten story that he wished to hear again,' and taking down an old English Testament from a hanging the account given by St. John of the Passion and Death of our Lord, and gave her the book, open at the place to read it. And while she read in clear, thrilling tones, tremulous with the tender emotion that the theme evoked, her father sat with his hand shading his eyes, crushing back the big tears that rose unbidden to them; while her grandmother, quite lost for the moment to all that had passed since she last read that doleful and wondrous narrative, and of the wide guif that circumstances, more than time, had made between then and now, devoutly crossed herself and muttered a prayer; then, suddenly remembering herself, she told them that she was fatigued and wished to retire, adding sharply-Don't set the child on to reading such matters, Bernard-it's no use.' Sometimes Ellen Ahern was invited to these family re-unions, and towards her, Mrs. Wardell's mood was extremely variable, being at one time kind and gentle, at another fiful and peevish. Father Weston came some-

cheering and instructive converse left them always with a feeling as if he had brought sunshine with him, for he was one of those priests who thought it not unworthy his high and holy functions to cultivate Christian gentleness, and patient, charitable thought for others, by which course he won more souls than ever a different course could possibly have driven heavenward. Then came letters from home-Fermanagh

affection, and loving, friendly messages. Don Enrique was there-Sir Eadhna Abern wrote her word-out had been unable to gain access either to Lord Hugh Magnire or his brother, both of whom remained at Fermanagh, secluded from every one except their own people, his fordship receiving novody except his workmen and Fahey, who went up two or three times a week to report the progress they were making in the Factory, which was being steadily built. No further clue had been discovered to the whereabouts of the unless that soul consents,' said Ellen Abern. Wards, the persons for whom Don Enrique had been so nationally and perseveringly searching, and at times they felt so disheartened that they were almost inclined to abandon the case as honeless. Many and long were the speculations with which these letters arounded concerning the firm determination, mingled with extreme sufferprobable return of the rightful heir, and the log, in his countenance, and he took his place changes that would necessarily ensue. Ellen Ahern plainly saw that these two hopeful, and him with a wondering, questioning glance. After sumple minded old men-the priest and Sir Eadling-were really buoyed up and kept alive and strong by the mere expectation of the event, and observed not a few pointed but delicatelycouched hints thrown out, as if he accident, hy making me older than my time, but it was touchthe designing, cunning couple, which brought the red blood mounting impetuously to her cheeks, and gave her heart an impetus which left it weary and palpitating for hours afterwards.

Mrs. Guston and Mrs. Talbot, with their daughters and sons, called often in a triendly way to see Ellen and Therese, and frequently invited them to their houses. It was during this friendly intercourse, which had fast repened into intimacy, that Arthur Talbot, a young gentleman whose glimmering radiance here and there throughout success at the bar was attracting much public attention, became deeply interested in the beautiful and intelligent girl who was so indene dently supporting herself, by the exercise of those talents with which God had so liberally endowed her. His mother, to whom he confined his areference, having satisfied herself that the object of her son's choice was his equal in birth, and that her antecedents had been without reproach, yielded her assent; Ellen Ahern's want of for- also for yours. How, or what I could not tell tune forming no obstacle in her mind to the happiness of a beloved son when all else that was essential to it were hers in an eminent degree .-Frequent and delicate in his attentions, Arthur Talbot won the kindly regards of Ellen, who, grateful for what she considered merely as the was, more happiness than I have felt for long, expressions of a noble friendship, received them bitter; weary years. I told him that I was a with less reserve than she would have done had sintul man, come to unburden his soul to him. prayers for Mr. Wardell's conversion. The she known the true motives by which he was and began my confession. To-morrow I am to

more miserable than the veriest beggar who has from ye intirely. Didn't ye know, darling, new or startling event. She saw, as usual, but Mr. Talbot declared his sentiments; and bitter his disappointment, when, in unequivocal and decided terms, she rejected him. She thanked him for the compliment he had paid her, and for all ever by an unselfish spirit, she soothed the pain of her refusal by frankly avowing a previous attach-

'Miss Ahern,' said Mr. Wardell, whom she met the next day in the Hall, 'you've done a very foolish thing. Tell me, now, hadn't some confoundedly proud notions about dower, and so forth, to do with your rejection of Arthur Talbot?' He had taken her hand, and she had to stand still and be questioned until it was his good pleasure to liberate it.

' None at all, sir,' she replied, in a low, firm tone; I should have thought such feelings too noor a return for such disinterested and generous devotion, and unworthy of me under the circumstances.

'I think so, too. I only wanted to tell you in case it was so, that it need be no obstacle, for I have more money than I know what to do with, and had you accepted the fine young fellow, you should not have gone to him dowerless.'

'Thank you, from my heart, Mr. Wardell," replied Ellen Ahern, pressing his hand; 'but it was impossible. Your kind intentions, which T have done so little to deserve, I am, however, as gratified for as if you had carried them into effect.

' Make yourself happy your own way. Have you seen my mother, to day?"

'Yes, sir. She does not seem so well.' 'So ?' be ejaculated, with a great sigh. 'It is terrible to be old and afflicted, Miss Ahern.

'Yes, sir. But there is the sweet consolation of knowing how, in the nature of things and with God's assistance, these sufferings may be soon merged into eternal rest from all that pains and grieves,' she said, softly.

' Do tell her so?' asked Mr. Wardell eagerly. "I try to, sir; but she gets impatient and sends me away.

'Don't mind that. Tell her again. You see. Miss Ahern, although I've grown to be a sort of pagan myself, that it would be a great grief to me to see my old mother go down to the grave in this way, for you must know-well-hold your ear close-she was one of your faith ! 'On, sir ! what shall we do?' exclaimed El-

ien, in amaze.

Well! In old times people had faith in prayer, I've heard; and I once read somewhere, that as much faith as a grain of mustard seed would remove a mountain. Now, I think that you, Father Weston, and Therese might manage between you to get up that quantity. My mother is not a mountain, therefore, the task will be less difficult. At any rate, you can try.

. We will do all that we can, sir, humbly

hoping; but although Almighty God is infinitely merciful and able to create worlds and souls by the breath of His power, He cannot save a soul earnestly; but Mr. Wardell made no reply; heonly dropped her hand, and went into his library. One night, soon after, he came home later thanusual, and with a slow, heavy step, went up to Mrs. Wardell's room. There was a look of beside her without speaking, while she regarded she had sent her nurse away, he took her shrivelled hand in his, and said : ' Mother, the first step is teken. The struggle was not only getting the better of my body, bowing me and ing my reason. I have endured a foretaste of the miseries of hell, without their utter hopelessness. There is nothing that I could suffer in this life, through loss of name, fortune and liberty, that can equal what I have already endured .-The only thing that saved me from utter despair and madness was the desire-that God left with me, smouldering like a faint spark under the ashes to restore and repair the butter evil of my life. This spark has been fanned into a fire which is consuming the rest; therefore, I dare no, longer fight against it. Body and mind are wearing away-they will perish together unless the burden is lifted, and with them will die wordly honors, riches, and all human ties; but this soul. which gives me no rest in its chaseless struggle. will live on-on-on, forever and forevermore. I felt that I must do something for this part which cannot, even if it would die mother, and until this evening, I wandered into a Church where I saw a holy old man sitting in the confessional, waiting patiently to receive any penitent soul that might enter. I went in; and, as God is my judge, I felt in that act, simple as it

done!' exclaimed the old woman, with a strange | senses, and rather, imputed the revelation to disregard of her own complicity in the sin; they'll drag ye before the courts of law, and try ye for murder.'

· That would be very bitter, mother: but I've counted and weighed well the cost. Any thing better than this torture. I shall be quieted by the counsel of my spiritual director, and whatever he advises me to do for the good of my soul, if it costs me ALL, that thing will I do. The faith Relief Act was marked by the endeavour to intrude planted in my young and innocent soul in Baptism, and the graces of that first communion at St. Finbar's -oh, mother! they have saved me; and to your early, pious teaching, I owe the boon. If I can make reparation without submitting myself to the law, I will do it, and after- i wards retire to some distant land and bury myself in penitential solitude.

Bernard Ward, gasped his mother, 'vou did not murder the child, although you and I were paid to do it.?

'No. I did not cut his throat or plunge a dagger into his heart. Thank God, I did not do that, but mother, I left bim in a wild and lofty pass of the Sierra, when the winter snows were falling and drifting heavily, and the bitter winds howled around the cliffs so fiercely that a wolf could not have lived an hour on the spot. I left him there to perish, without food or shelter, while pretended to go in search of a path.' Mrs. Wardell sat gasping and shaking as if every breath would be her last.

A lanna voght, ye might have spared my old age this blow!' she cried.

" Mother, as heaven hears me, the thought of you is the bitterest drop now left in my cup.-We are both old, mother-you are very old, and come what will, its endurance must necessarily be brief. There will be but a narrow, storm strait between us, and a long unending rest.-Good night, mother,' said Mr. Wardell, stooping over to kiss ber.

'Good-night, Barney, a seulish. God send ye good dreams, she replied, gazing with a be-

wildered glance around her. That night Ellen Ahira heard Mr. Wardell walking softly to and fro in his room, with a ceaseless, slow, regular tread, until long after midnight. It was the first time she ever heard him after he retired, although his room was im mediately over bers; and she thought that he must either be ill or troubled in relation to business perplexities, or, best of all, revolving the question of his salvation in his own mind. She said a Hail Mary for his conversion, and fell asleep with the soft tramp of his feet sounding in her ears. The next morning when Cato went in, early as usual, with his master's shaving ap paratus and a cup of heated water, he found him sitting in a chair, as he thought, sound asleen; but on a closer inspection, he discovered that his face was very pale and distorted. He attempted conditions of the Papal Bull were violated :- "Where to rouse him, but in vain; Mr. Wardell had they ought to have established virtue, they have done been stricken with paralysis, and although life was not extinct, it was so faintly perceptible, that the physician who was summoned immediately by the faithful negro, could give his alarmed family no hope of his recovery.

CHAPTER &VI .- SUNSHINE AFTER THE STORM. For hours the condition of Mr. Wardell was considered desperately critical. While his family, almost hopeless of his recovery, were suffering the utmost grief and anxiety concerning him, the news had spread with incredible swittness throughout the length and breadth of the city gran ed to Ireland for their own enjoyment. When, that the great millionaire-the good and eminent on the other hand, the kirg's mind was disposed to merchant, Wardell - the pride and life of its severity, they forged plots and treasons in order to commercial interests—the originator and hulder up of much that had contributed to its prosperity, was stricken down with paralysis, and not expected to survive the attack. Then all seemed to feel as if an individual calamity had fallen upon them, and understood fully of how great importance to the public interests was the prolongation of such a life. Without his capital and enterprise, their European Steamship project must fall through-their great Western Railway scheme be postponed, and various other matters on which mercantile men had been speculating and dreaming for months, would have to be abandoned if that fiat went forth that the masterspirit of their plans was to preside, no more over their counsels. But there were others-more to be pitted than the rest-men who, after years of patient toil, and honest, unwearied endeavors. suddenly found themselves reduced, by a public and rather stringent financial crisis, to the very verge of insolvency, with no hope of relief, except the aid they counted on receiving from the great and liberal merchant, who had never been known to withhold his means and counsel when such cases demanded his attention and assistance. They felt as if every moment's suspense crumbled away some portion of the frail footing that alone preserved them from utter ruin; and it was with pale dejected countenances, and low, eager voices they bung around the sick room, watching the countenances and questioning all who came out or went io, as to Mr. Wardele's state .-Cartloads of tan had been thickly strewn over the rough stones of the old court, for the purpose of deadening every sound that might have other wise disturbed the sick man, and now carriage after carriage rolled noiselessly up to the curb, from which grave and silent groups emerged, who met on the pavement with silent greeting, and conversed in low undertones as they went toge ther into the house to learn the latest bulletin of the attendant physicians. The most emment men in the city througed the door, pressing their earnest inquiries with eager solicitude, while his older and more intimate associates in husiness took up their station in the house, determined to plained to the King's commissioner, but the landlords remain until the question was decided for lite or too frequently feund is possible to invent excuses, death. Nothing was heard in the low hum of and, whether these were accepted or not to continue conversation in the Hall and Library, save panegyrics on his integrity, his enterprise, his princily attention to the murmurs of the villeins. liberality, his high-toned mercantile honor, his | As for the natives who, in the King's plan were excellent and sterling qualities as a man, and his made proprietors likewise, many of them discovered munificent charities. He was still spoken of as lands deprived them by fraud or violence of all or eccentric, but, could these, his friends and admirers have beheld the secrets of his heart laid nation still stood between the king and the records bare, and known of the black sin of his life that and perverted to its own advantage and the benefit

some disordered fancy of their own. (To be Continued.)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LANDLURDISM IN

IRELAND. (From the Chronicle)."

The period of Irish history which extends from the Angle Norman invasion to the passing of the Catholic and maintain in the island certain alien systems of land tenure. The weifare and wants of the majority of the people were scarcely considered at all in the questions of contact, but as a rule evictious vere unknown except those made by the sword of civil strife. The spirit of the new tenures was essentially feudal: and the fendal notable having his tenants as vassals found them useful, because obedient in all things. His quarrel was not with them, but with some rivel against whom he could lead them, on occasion. His interest t erefore was rather to keep up their unmbera than to thin them: the sword oid that sufficiently. It is true that petry wars were not publicly declared throughout the latter portion of the period, but it is equally certain that they prevailed, under a slight disguise. The faction fights of which we have heard so much, were fustered and encouraged. It was long the custom for the sons of the I-ish gentry to organise factions, and, placing themselves at their head, lead them on to sarguinary frays at the appointed fair or market. That these faction fights are attriba able to ancient tribal jealousies is a theory difficult to reconcile with the fact that their leaders were generally alien in blood and in religion, and that the proprietorial magistrates were disposed to encourage the strife, and to inflict mere nominal penalties on those who were captured. Nothing of all this was known in England. These magnates had the story in their own telling, and they did not lose the opportunity of magnifying their importance to the State by misrepresenting the people amongst whom they lived, and exaggerating their own cour age and capacity. They had their reward in many ways They were long regarded as the only persons fit to r le the country, and were allowed full fresdom to rule it as they liked. This is the secret of most of the disturbances of

Ireland. The country was at various times portion ed out amongst adventurers from the neighbouring island, who in these days would be called fillibusters They found themselves entrusted with exceptional powers for the pacification of their districts; but, soon perceiving that peace would not be best for their personal interes:s and aggrand zement, they became fementors of anarchy. They opposed the extension of English laws to their Irish neighbours. Those of the latter who were unable to maintain their independence found themselves deprived of their own Brehon laws, and denied the protection of the laws of England. In the reign of Edward I, it is related that 8,000 marks were offered to the King, through the chief Governor, Ufford, provided he would extend the English laws to the Irish people. The King bimself was not judisposed to accode to the application, but his views were thwarted by the rapacity of his servants in Ireland. So notorious was the character of these feudal colonists, so greatly had it degenerated from that of their kin who lived under the dominion of the law in England, that the Irish themselves remarked and commented on the difference. In the Remonstrance addressed by them to Pope John XXII., they say, pointing out that the exactly the contrary; they have exterminated our native virtues and replaced them by abominable vices For the English who inhabit our island and call t em selves a mid le nation (batween English and Irish) are so different in their morals from the English of England that they can with the greatest propriety be styled not a nation of middling, but of extreme perfidiousness." According to the evidence of the Attorney-General of James I all this was quite true. He reprobated it strongly. Whatever good disposition was shown by the English monarch was intercepted by this middle nation of Ang'o Irish; what ever ill intent the monarch entertained was encouraged and carried out by them with many aggravating circumstances. The Anglo-Irish kept all benefits d over by some Itish clared forfeit, and partitioned out among themselves. To this was added the invitation of some of the principal Irish to a feast, which would terminate in their massacre, and to the biring of assassins to proceed into the Irish country to despatch an O'Neill, or it might be a revolted Earl of Desmond. The crope of the claps were destroyed by barrows made for the purpose; and plans were rife for extenueting th ic opposition by the medium of famines thu:

Whilst these offerts were made to break up the Irish, and to obtain possession of their lands, there was still no cause for them, to envy the state of the humbler classes under the away of the Anglo-Irish nobles. The condition of these was, indeed, pitiable, Sir John Davies, writing in the reign of James 1. declares that few, if any secure tenures had been granted; that the mass of the tenants were kent as mere tenants at will, or tenants in villenage, and oppressed by many exactions. English colonists had been invited over to cul ivate the land, and carry on their aris and industries; they soon fied back in large numbers to their own country in disgust. They found that in Ireland they would have to submit to a rapacious system of corne and liverie, which consisted of taking of man's mea, and horse's meat, and money, from all the inhabitants of the country, at the will and pleasure of the soldier. Under such a system the people were made idle, because they knew that they were not secure of enjoying the fruit of their toil. They might sow, but another would reap. It was to put an end to such a condition of things that King James 1. designed his plantation from the benefits of which it was not intended to exclude all the Irieb. His aim was to plant the land with a resident proprietary responsible to the State, baving in gradation under each of its members a certain number of fee farmers, leaseholders, busbandmer, and artificers, residing in castles, fortified "bawns" and villages. It was provided that there should be no cabins, no tenants-at-will. Although this civil plantation and generally been called "the plantation of Ulster," it was not confined to that province, but extended to several counties in other provinces. In many of these a custom of tenantright, similar to what is known as the Dister custom still exists. Wast ver injury such a plantation might have done the native population it ought to have created a respectable yeomaary and an indepen dent tenancry; but it unfortunately happened that the large proprietors no sooner got post ession of their estates than they began to evade the conditions under which they received them. wany of the Roglish and inland Scottish settlers murmured and comthe practice. They had a magisterial nower also, and like feudal barons were not inclined to pay much

part of the lands reserved for them. The middle had turned his heart, to ashes and the springs of the friends he designs of the king for smellorating to settle in some villages as in the condition of the Irish per ple In one country one half had been reserved by the king for the old enspired, which may probably along the grant of years, the grant of the condition of the Irish per ple In one country other places are admitted very in one half had been reserved by the king for the old enspired, which may probably the grant of the condition of the Irish per ple In one country other places are admitted very in the line of the condition of the Irish per ple In one country other places are admitted very in the condition of the Irish per ple In one country other places are admitted very in the line of the condition of the Irish per ple In one country other places are admitted very in the line of the condition of the Irish per ple In one country other places are admitted very in the line of the condition of the Irish per ple In one country other places are admitted very in the line of the condition of the Irish per ple In one country other places are admitted very in the line of the condition of the Irish per ple Irish per ple Irish per ple Irish per places.

Ochone! a bouchal dhas! what is it ye have | they would have disbelieved the evidence of their | king thrice overruled the rapacity of his Anglo-Irish officials; but in the end the latter trumped up a false charge of murder against the confirmed Irlah owner, and had him tried by a jury, which the sheriff had carefully packed to secure his conviction. Thus the obligation to have tenantry with certain rents instead of uncertain exactions was evaded, and the Celtic population was hi dered from er joying the pusses sions secured to them by the king. Had the planta-tion scheme been honestly carried out amongst the Irish, it would, nevertheless, have greatly altered their condition for the worse. A certain number of chiefs, no doubt, might have profited. They would have been transformed from elected ministers of the people into their masters and the lords of their soil The clan would have been, as it were, uprooped and reduced to a state of vassalage. To this, as it was the people were depressed, after many vain but deaperate struggles : they had to accept whatever terms were offered them; and where their lives had been accounted of so little value, their property rights were ignored. They knew the soil and how to culti vate it; and they were powerless to resist the beaviest exections. Thus they were allowed to work on the lands of their alien taskmasters. In former attempts at plantation the Irish and English had been mingled together; King James allotted separate districts to each. The Irish Privy Council had, indeed, sug gested to him to drive all the Irish into the moun rainous province of Connaught, but the suggestion was overruled. With all its defects, the ayetem carried out under King James was uperior to the absence of any system but that of lawless extortion which preceded it. The hearts of the people, ac corcing to an English observer, were settled to live in peace, raised and encouraged to build, to plant, to give better education to their children, and to improve the commodities of their lands, so that in a few years these doubled in value, and promised to equ I those of England. The Kings Attorney-General, 100, had fremed an act abolishing the dis tiuction of nations, so that the lives and rights of the Irish were now protected, although they laboured under some disabilities. For instance, the Irish pr .. prietor could not purchase land of an English settler, and yet he could only sell to such a one.

But all the fair promises of the system were doomed to extinction by the wars which gave England a Commonwealth and Ireland a Oromwell. The English of Ireland had mostly sided with the royalists and many of the Irish thought the opportunity favourable for winning back their ancient rights -They were not so devoted to Charles but that they gave partisans to the Parliamentarians too. How ever, Charles betrayed them; and Cromwell, adouting the rejected policy of the Irish Pricy Council, drove all the proprietors of three provinces into the mountains of the Western province, and hemmed them in by military settlers. In this fate all the gentry, Euglish or Irish, were involved. The com men people were allowed to remain both becausthey would be useful to the new settlers, and because it was hoped they might be made to conform to Puritanism; whilst, at all events, the gentry, compelled to cultivate the ungrateful soil with their own hands, would be reduced to the rank of peasants or die out All those of the humbler class who had performed any military duty were compelled to fly the three provinces likewise. This devustation was made in order that Cromwell might satisfy the adventurers who advanced money to carry on the war in Ireland. and content the army for their arrears of pay by the grant of lands. It might be expec ed that the result of this settlement would have been to establish a sturdy je manty in the confiscated provinces at least. But we find that the officers were as rapacious as any of their predecessors. They bought up for trifling sums the debentures of their men, who were urged to sell by their want of knowledge of husbandry, by their necessitous circumstances, or by "divers awe ings" on the part of their superiors. In one case thirty-four soldiers assigned their lots to their ensign for£130; in another a captain obtained the allotwents of his troop for a barrel of beer; and sometimes the soldiers coming to settle were shown a deso ate bog instead of their tertile allotment, and were glad to give it up for horses to ride off on. To a great ex-tent, the natives were allowed to cultivate the soil, and even encouraged to live sparely on roots, fruit, and mick, in order that they might make the land produce grain which their landlord could appropriate, and out of which he could pay the corn contributions to which he was liable. They could hardly call their lives their own, much less their labours.

If the Restoration brought some prosperity, and time some healing, the Revolution of 1688 came to enovata the ancient evils, to make new and to re open old wounds. There, too, was the difference of religion to what the edge of proscriptions; but the men whose existence was barely recognised were ac cu-tomed to scant fare and evil treatment, and could thus afford to give the landlord more rent and less trouble than tenants better favoured by the law. It was therefore the interest of the landlord to replace the latter, wherever they were planted, by more proh able serfa; and when he found that it udded to his political importance to have a large number of voters at his back, he converted these into forty shilling freeholders, and encouraged their increase upon his estate. Leases were not unusually granted towards the end of this period, but then what kind of leases? Wakefield, writing in 1812 says they were virtually articles by which the small tenants acknowledged

Throughout this whole period, over the larger portion of the population of Ireland the landlord ruled his estate as a feudal despot, with little check from the law; 'or he did not encourage the King's writ to run in his dominions. He exacted all he could as rent from his serfs, and compelled them to give 'du'y work' and 'du'y fowl' besides. But, getting his money easily, he spent it lavishly in rude pleasures on his estate, and, not seldom, got in o debt by his extravagence. No poor man could object to his will, nor would any proprietorial ma gistrate notice a complaint made against another of his order. If through any spite he did so, he was bound to give a gentleman's satisfaction for the affront. But then the landlord gave some protection to his serfs, through dealing occasionally a severe measure of justice to an enemy's tenant. The protection was given because the tenant was useful, and he was useful, not only in paying the rent, but at the When an Irich Spartagua stirring up the religious passion of the slave led him on to revolt nguinet his master this state of things was broken up, and the period we have sketched came to a close

A number of distinguished English ritualis a in cluding Dr. Pusey and Archievan Devison, have forwarded an address to Unart is Thomas, Lord Arch bishop of Cauterbury, in which they set forth their views of the elements used in the Holy Enchar at. They main ain the doctrine of consubstantiation in stead of that of transubstantiation. They write in moderate and professedly conclinatory language; but it was doubted in Loudon whether the d cument would exert any influence in allaving the aguation which so widely prevails in G.e.t Britain on the subject.

POLICE OF COTLAND -The number of the constabulary of Scotland, . fficers and men, for the past re-r is returned as 2 804 or one to 1 069 inhabitants -one to 1832 in the counties, one to 648 in the burghs; but as the calculation is on the population conmercial at the census of 1861, the real number of population to police is 3 or 4 per cont. larger .-The const bulary report the number of vagrants, riakers and unlicensed hawkers at 49 374 a dicrease if 9 002 It is stated that some of the class called tinkers' and 'muggers' have settled in the towns and villages, but that these tersons are not allowed to settle in some villages as in Chichnesshire, and in other places are admitted very unwillingly, and with enspicton, which may probably drive them back to quence of he Fenian disturbances, shall at once be

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

During my experience, extending back to thirty. five years of missionary turmoil amid scenes of famine, disease, and death, I never yet knew a single move, a single suggestion, made to Government on behalf of the people that was not marred by some ignorant assuming functionary. No matter how well disposed the responsible members of the Irish Executive might have been, a counterpoise of official intrigue was always sure to outweigh the representations of the real friends, both of the people and of law and order. I am quite sure Lord Nass was inclined to hearken to the prayer of the clergy of this extensive and neglected district for useful works, and thus mitigate the undeserved sufferings of the people. But some officious intermeddler stepped forward, and affirmed that the Poor Law was quite adequate to the emergency, and that the poor-house was not yet filled This was a most mischievous and deceptive assertion.

I went yesterday to the workhouse, and tock two chicials along with me. I examined all the dor-mitories and found nirety-pine beds in the whole house, exclusive of the hospital Well, for those ninety nine beds there are one hundred and fifty three inmates, male and female, young and old, boys and girls. Notwithstanding this limited accommodation, it was barefacedly asserted that the workhouse was not yet filled. Again the relieving officer, Mr. Con King, stated before the Board at its ast meeting on the 22nd of this month, that it would take two days to put on his book the applications of the crowd who were then and there at the door of the workhouse waiting to be called, but whose names he did not put on the book for want of time, yet, officials have stated that the workhouse was not filled !'

Thus the lives of the people are trifled with and the existence of distress is dexied by inference, so much so that there is some incredulity amongst some of our best and most charitable friends in England and elsewhere. We ask the liberal Piess in both countries to interpose in our behalf.

What a spectacle does old faithful Ireland present to the astonished g ze of Europe and of the world. Some of her "one under the sentence of death, and others do med to death by hunger?

Whilst I am writing this our residences are beset by hundreds of hungry creatures, neither I nor my fellow labourers have a single hour of repose, the wail of distress is incresently ringing in our ears. May the Futher of the poor reward those whose charity has enabled us to save so many lives up to this. -Faithfully yours,

PATRICK M'MANUS, P.P. Cl.tden, May 28th, 1867.

There are 300 children attending the schools of the Christain Brothers in Dingle. Of these we regret to learn, ful y one haif will require relief to keep them from the poorhouse this year. Some 100 poor children have been relieved weekly hitherto, through funds charitably placed at the disposal of the good Brothers, and as many at the convent schools. this means not only the children, but in many cases their distressed parents have been saved from the tast stage of abject poverty .- Trulee Chronicle.

The Presidents of the Conferences of the society of St. Vincent de Paul, in Ireland are to assemble in Dublin on the third Sunday in the present month (June). For several years past the custom has prevailed in Ireland of the Presidents coming together once a year for consultation upon the working of the association and the extension of its branches the results have been so encouraging as to lead to the continuance of the practice. The only edition in English of the organ of the Society (The Bulletin) is issued monthly in Dublin, and has a lar e circulation, especially throughout America. In its pages matter appears, which, by reason of the trammels put upon the action of the Society in France, could not be published in that country. The Council of Ireland are also bringing out an enlarged edition of the use ful little work, 'Explanatory Notes on the General Rule of the Society? This association forms no exception to the Carbolic works taking firm root in Irish

THE IRITH CHURCH DEBATE. - The Archbishop of Armagh sat under the gallery in the House of Commons on Tuesday night when the debate on the Irish Church was going on. He is a ta l, portly, healthy, and sleek-looking gentleman-one who evidently enjoys the good things of this world, and does not acerate his body for the sins of his soul else's soul. The gentlemen has £8,000 a year and a palace. His duties are to oversee the clergy of that part of Ireland called the province of Armagh but as Le has several bishops under him, and as he can leave his province six months every year to attend the House of Lords, his episcopal duties cannot be very beavy. It was bruited abroad that the Irish Church was to be attacked in the House of Commons by Sir John G ay and other Radicals, and he had come down to watch over his Church's interests. Well, he certain'y beard some very plain at eaking, and Gladet ne's ocation, is which he clearly foretold the Church's fall (coming from such a quarter), must have made him tremble for the safety of his Hibernian Ark of the Covenant. And what did he think of the division? for he stopped till that was over, standing in the outer looby amongst the vulgar crowd till the numbers were declared: - Ayes, 183: noes, 195, majority (in a house of 378 members). 12. Think of that my lord. Is it not like a handwriting upon the wall? But the full significance of the division would not strike him untit the text morning, when he discovered that there were 108 pairs; so that the total number really was 486 - only 12 majority in favour of the church out of nearly 500 members. This is the largest minority ever obtained by the Liberals on this question, and double that which they got when the house last divided on the subject 'It's minous. my lord, is it not ? But what matter. The church will certainly last your time, or, if not, your income and palace will be preserved to you,' 'And after the de uke,' as the French statesman seid. Archbishop is, you know, a Beresford. The Beresfords are the m at powerful family in Ireland; but they are not so powerful as they were, nor so well paid for the exercise of their power. But still they enjoy some nice pickings. Unrpenter in his yeerage tells us that that family in a third of a century-this century - received nearly back a million of money out of the public puise. Our grenbishop, whom we saw standing in the lotby on Tuesday night, as Bishop of Kilmare for eight years, got £41 984; as Archbishi p of Armagh for five years. £40,000. Total, £819-4 for thisteen years' episcopal labours. Lord None told the house that to touch the income of the Irish Church would be confiscation. But the house now is an so frightened as this word as it used to be. The members used to be scared when confiscation was named, but they have now become like hirds in a corofi id, who baying of covered that he scare crow is dead, settle on him, and amuse themselves by pecking at him. At this is up opos to the debate and division of Tuesday night which are, especially | Sraph. the division, curious signs of the times. If such things to done in an unreform d Parliament, what tung we not expect from one reformed? - Liverpool

The Earl of Deibs has defer ed fixing a day for receiving the deputation of Irish peers and members of Parliament, with referrence to the proposed State purchase of the lines of railway in Ireland until the Charcellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Lieutenant's chief sec: elary can arrange to be present at the interview.

The Army and Navy Guzette says that Sir John

The Mr. Roebuck who represents Sheffield, we believe for the last time, is reported to have insisted that Ireland has now no grievances to complain of or to be redressed. That was not his expressed opinion thirty, or twenty, or ten years ago He then spoke and voted, if we mistake not, as if he considered the Anglican Establishment a great grievances and a great wrong to the Irish people. What has changed his mind? The institution remains in every respect what it was when he is supposed to have condemned

it. The proportion of Ca bolics and Episcopalian Protestants in Ireland has been very little altered by the exodus. The same causes that have diminished the Roman Catholic population have operated in the same way and fully to the same extent upon the members of the State Church. Indeed, in some parts of !reland, the Protestant emigration has been greater in the proportion than that of the Catholics. And the clergy of the small minority still receive the whole of the ecclesiastical funds which were origin. ally intended for the use of the large majority, and the Anglicans enjoy in monopoly what once belonged to the Catholics. Unable to deny this truth, too no. torious to be disputed by the boldest audacity, Mr. Roebuck, as reported had the folly to draw a parrallel between the case of the Protestant Dissenters in England and that of the Catholics in Ireland. -than which it would be difficult to imagine cases more dissimilar - with a view to produce an impression that the English and the Irish ecclesiastical estalishments rest upon the same solid base, and that as the English Protestant Dissenters do not complain of the exi tence of the Church Establishment in this country as a special grievance to them, the Irish Catholics are unlessonable in complaining of the existence of the Anglican Establishment in Iteiand as a Cutholic grievance. This was too stupid to be treated as sophistical; and Mr. Bright - a Dissepter: merg issenters, as he called himself - the creme de a creme of Dissent - so exposed its absurdity in his speech that we doubt if even Mr. Roebuck will have the boldness to repeat it. The extreme divergence of the two cases which, in order to cover his own backsliding and tergiversation by an erroneous impression Mr. Roebuck treated as paral'el, is visib'e at a glance. The English Dissenters, of their own free will, quitted the Established Church, to which the reclesi-stical funds have belonged since the so-called Refo mation, and to which, even to this day, it is prob ble that the majority of the English people are attached. But the Irich Catholics were solbed by brute force and penal laws of their own ecclesiastical revenues which were handed over, in flagrant disregard of all right and justice to the clergy of an alien and anti-national Church of which only a small fraction of the population, and most of these aliens, were members. The Euglish Dissenters were not extruded by the Established Church, and were robbed of nothing. The Irish Catholics were forcibly ejected out of their own property by the new-langled State Church, which was obtruded upon them sorely against their will, and for the exaltation of which they were degraded in their native land, and subjected to the most atrocious persecution that tyranny ever inflicted upon its victims-a persecution marked by every barbarity that human malice could invent, and of which, after the end of three centuries, a considerable fragment still remains to produce disaffection in Ireland, and to bring upon the British name the heavy reproach of foreign nations. Is it not solely to the existence of the Anglican Establishment in Ireland that the Catholics of that part of the empire must attribute those provisions in tue Relief Act of 1829 which make it penal for a. Catholic bishop to a sume the territorial style and title which belonged to his pridecessors for ages before a tyrani's lust and a wanton woman's n'a'ice engendered the Reformation? Is it not to the same permicious source that we must trace the unjust exclusion of Catholics in Ireland from legitimate legal preferment, which still exists in the sixty seventh year of the Legislative Union, and of that Imperial legislation which Mr. Reebuck extols so much?

Are not these grievances, and heavy grievance Is it not a grievance to a Catholic to be ob. liged, in a country where his co-religionlets are the vast majority, to contribute largely to the propagation o' a religion to which his conscience is opposed, and for the maintenance of a clergy who revile his faith and exert their energies to destroy it-that religion and those clergy being the ever-irritating evidences of his own subjugation and of the intolerable ascendancy of a miserable numerical minority? -- Weekly Register.

More Holp for Ireland .- Two bills are before the House of Commons for a compromise of bad debts due to the public purse. Upwards of £230,000 is due on a loan made to the Limerick barbor comm sioners, and the treasury are to accept £65 000 in full for this debt, £55,000 to be paid by a 50 years' annuity at the rate of 4 per cent., and the remaining £10,000 with 31 per cent. interest, to be a charge on the tolls of Weiesley bridge. The other bill relates to a loan made of the Galway harbor commissioners ; the debt is upwards of £21 000, and the treasury are to accept £10,000 in full, the amount to be paid by a 50 years' aunuity calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. In both cases the Public Works Loan Commissioners are authorised o me ke further advances for the improvement of these harbors-£17 060 to Galway and £23,700 to Limerick

FAMINE IN THE WEST - Connaught Patriot of last Saturday makes the following remarks ou the divic-rable condition of the people in the west of Ireland-

The crops are very backward - things in general are looking very badly. It is much to be dreaded that this will be a year renderd remarkable by wide. stread want. Famine has already made its appearauce on our western coast, and in some parts of the interior. It is far better to send forth in due time, the wail of distress,' than wait till famine, with its awful concomitants, have streken down thousands of the poor. 'Forewarned is to be fore aimed.' We now warn against the approach of he dread visitant. This timely notice of our contemporary should not be passed by unbeeded. Those who have the means to relieve the distressed should not withold their donstions till hunger is assailing the lives of tho e who are in want. A 'Relief Committee' should be anpointed in Dublin, and an appeal made to the bencvolent to convibute to a relief fund without delay. We have had a terrib'e winter, and cold still continues; and owing to the broken weather of the past two months the cropping of the land has been very late, and consequently we may expect a late harvest. An effort to succour the poor of Connaught should be i made as soon as possible.

DESTITUTION IN MAYO .-- Again the cry of distress is teard to s m st every Parish of our County, from end to end. Large portions of Galway too, are suffering from the scarcity of food and the want of means to purchase the bare necessaries of life. Connemara and Erris, and the mountainous districts in general are in a state bordering on statuation .-The distress is admitted by tu'ers, but, as usual, is neglected by them. The indefference, too, of the landlords to the sefferings of their help's is, as usual. the source of the bitterest complaints .- Mayo Tele-

Tie West Cork Railway, into the efficies of which a 'committee of investigation has been prosecuting ir quiries, furnishes a good illustration of the mode in which railways ought not to be constructed. It appears that at the time that the works were commenced all the money that had been contributed by the shareholders, on a proposed capital of £320,000. was £5,420. of which £5,103 bad been expended in Parli-mentary costs and attempts to carry out a contract. Not only so, but liabilities to the extent of £4000 had been incurred in addition. With nearly £4000 on the wrong side of the cash account a contract was entered into, and the works commenced. P: kinghum has decided, after communicating with We can scarcely wonder that they are still unfinished, the Home Office that the 3rd bat alion of infantry that the company have been unable to work the hast year added to the Irish establishment, in conse. comple ed portion efficiently, and that 'acceptances,' 'renewals,' and 'a stizure and sale' of the rolling stock of he company figure preminently in its history.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN CORK. - The correspondent of the London Times writing on the 30th ult. says : -At the Special Commission for Cork on Tuesday two persons pleaded guilty to the charge of harboring Eugene Geary, who had committed treason The names of the accused were Denahy and felony. The names of the accused were Donahy and Meany. The Attorney General said in the present case it was the anxious desire of the Crown to let these people see what the law was on the subject of harboring persons woom they have reason to suspect of neing guilty of such as offence. Under the circumstances, however, it would probably be consistent with the ends of justice that the prisoners should be discharged without punishment at present, on giving sustantial bail to come up when called on, and to be of good behaviour. The prisoners were, after an admonition from the Bench, discharged upon entering into personal securities of £50 each, with two securities each of £25. True bills were found against the following persons for breaches of the Whitebry Act: - Connell Curtin, Cummins, Attorney General intimated that it was not the intention of the Crown to send any more hills before the grand jury during the present commission. The grand jury were then discharged, and the court adjourned at an early hour.

At the opening of the Commission Court in Cork yesterday mornin , O Brien was ask d whe her he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced on him for reply be reviewed the evidence at considerable length He complained strongly of the mode of identification adopted in Linerick Gaol, and at the conclusion of his review of the evidence said he would now address himself to the inquiry if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him and asked if he had the permission of the Court to proceed. By the advice of the Court he held some communication with Mr. Collins, the result of which was that he forbore to make any further remarks .-Mr Justice Keogh then proceeded to pass seatence. He said :-

'James O'Brien, you have been called upon to say why seatence of death should not be passed upon You have been beard at great length and you have addressed the Court in a manner so becoming and clear, evidencing so much self possession and such remark ble ability, that if anything were wanting to aggravate distress that every being in this Court to day must feel, the remarks you have made would contribute to do so. You labor uader a very natural error in thinking that observations upon questions of fact and inferences to be taken from the evidence can have weight in preventing us in now passing sentence. We have no such power The duty-the imperative duty-of the Court is to pass the sentence which the law awards, unless a matter of law shall be pointed out in the proceedings upo i record before us which will justify us in staying the pronouncing of juigment; but laboring under that error - one as I said before most natural -you have made no observations which either in this matter or manner misbacome the position in which you stand?

After reviewing the evidence, his lordship said:
Li was proved in evidence that you did all in your power to save the lives of the men who were at one time at your mercy. It was proved by two witnesses, by Browne and by another, that in that trying miment you heartily expressed a wish to save hum in life; and whatever may happen to you, that wish will be a consolation to you - that eff rt to save will be recognised by a merciful tribunal. The jury have taken the whole of your case into their consideration, and they have addressed to the Court a recommendation of mercy. That recommendation shall be sent forward without loss of time, but it is not for us to give effect to that recommendation .-We have no power to hold out any hope for you. You know your p siden. You require no teaching or instruction from me. You are a man of intellect, of self-possession, and except from what I have seen in the evidence of this case, of a well-regulated You have borne jourself with dignity, and it now becomes my most paroful duty to pronounce the sentence of the law-the law of which I am the

mere mouthniece.' His lordship here assumed the black cap, and pronon-ced servence of death in the usual form, and fixed the 19th of June for the execution.

CLOSE OF THE CORE SPECIAL COMMISSION -The Cork Special Commission ended on Friday with the senteneing of nine prisoners who had been found, or who guilty, to charges of treason felony-John Francis Kearns, compositor, was sentenced to filteen years pin I servitude, Morgan M'Swiney, Eu gene hombard, Simon Downing, Bat Moriarty, David Cummins, and Jeremian Agher, to seven John Coghlan and Engene Genry to five. The sentence on Kearns has created a profound sensation, and it is considered by many persons who attentively weighed the evidence to have been cruelly severe. The Act of Parliament under which he was tried was passed ex press'y for the punishment of John Mitchel's treason felonies, and be (Mitchet) only received a sentence of ten years' transportation which, in accordance with the practice of that time was subsequently remitted by a ticket of leave. Kearns, for not a tithe of Mit chel's offences, has now been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servicude, or, in other words, companionship with atrocious criminals - Cook Herald.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OF STEPHEN J. MEANY. -We are informed that the lengthened proceedings agnins: Stephen Joseph Meany are about to be nulli fied by the Government. It will be remembered that Meany was convicted at the Special Commission, presided over by Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes, and that in consequence of no evidence of his baving committed a direct overt act of treason in this coun try having been addaced, the matter was brought before the Court for Crown cases Reserved, where four judges dissenting, the verdict was confirmed -The question has been since considered by the Law Advisers of the Crown, and for certain reasons the convict is about to he released. He was receptly confined in Na is Jail, to which he had been transferred from Kilmainham; he has just been recalled and will in a short time be conveyed to some port of emigration. The police will resign all claim to his person the moment he sets foot on an outward bound vessel, the conduion being that he shall not revisit her Majesty s dominions. - Irish Times

The Dublin Express says :- A suspicious looking craft has been observed for some days hovering off the osst of Donegal Bay apparently deeply laden. She came to anchor not far from Mullagimore, and after a short time weighed and stood over towards Streeds She was boarded by a policeman from Mullighmore, who was unable to learn her name or On Friday morning a coanguard, destination named Burke, observed a cart going to the sea shore early in the morning, followed it quietly, and found four sailors lying beside a wall, three of whom were wounded apparently by pistol shots. They were brought before Mr. Ormshy Jones, and are demined for further examination. Some days before this vessel appeared, a stranger of Yankee appearance, engaged a smart booker at the high price of £5 a week and has been since craising about the coast. He appointed himself to be an artist.

Placards were posted in Dublin on the 30 h ult giving in large type an extract from the Times leader of the 28th, on 'The Right of Rebellion,' and bearing the words, underneath the heading, English Opinion' - Irishmen, your cause being thus symphised with, you are bound to persevere in efforts to redress Ireland's wrongs.'

Dublin, June 18. - One of the victims of the suns all wearing the green, followed the corpse to whole Church, father and teacher of all Christians, the place of interment.

for mercy to Burke was placed for signature on the the Universal Church was delivered by our Lord table of the Commercial Reading-room in Cork, but | Jesus Christ. To you, therefore, as the teacher of the directors ordered it to be removed, as a political all the faithful, we conform our hearts, minds, and document, in accordance with the rules, one member stating that it o ght to be kicked out. This caused great indignation, and a meeting of the subscribers o the room was beld on Monday, Mr. William Shaw, J. P., in the chair. The Cork Examiner states that the attendance was large and influential. and a strong feeling of indignation at the act of the committee was evinced. It was decided, in order to prevent the committee again ac ing contrary to the opinions of the subscribers, that the latter should demand representation in the directory, and that if the demand were refused, there should be immediate steps taken to establish an exchange in opposition to the present room. The following document has

been widely circulated in Dublin: Thanks to the Queen. - Fellow Citizens, - In the days of accient Rome a noble youth whose father Cabill, Collins, Creedon, Dwyer, Frespatrick, Galband been condemzed to death, supplicated the Emvin, Beffernan, Holmes, O'Briev, Thompson. The peror to stare the life of his ford patent. The Emperor yielded to the prayer of filial pity. The son's reply to the Empero- was - ' Emperor! I must for ever continue ungrateful! He intended thereby to signify that no language, no matter how elequent, could ever conve an adequate idea of the overflowing thankfuln as of his grateful heart. I know of no language which can more expressively convey a nation's thankfulness for having spared the life of the condes ned prisener for whom we supplicated than to say-' Most Gracious Queen, we must for ever continue ungrateful!' God save the Queen.

TECMAS CANON POPE 'St. Andrew's Church, 48 Westland row, Dabila Yay 23, 1867.

Dunian June 13. -- Correton, by whose testimony the prisoners who were captured at Dangarvan bare been identified, was, to day, attacked by a mob of his countrymen at Waterford, and burely escaped

Duntin June 14. - The trial of the Feman Walsh and a number of his companions which has been in progress before the Special Commission in Limerick, has a sulted in the conviction of all of the accused

The supposed Feninus who landed and were cap tured a short time since at Pungaryon, were subse quently token to Wate ford and confined in the juit here. This week they have been undergoing a preliminary examination, and the testimony given so far shows that four of them had served as officers in the Unit d States army during the late rebellion. Yesterday, while the prisoners were being conducted from the Court House to the jell, is thange of a strong police force, a crawd of their sympathizing triends gathered from all parts of the city and made a fierce attack upon the guard, with the intention of effecting a re-cue. A fight ensued during which some thirty of the police escort were injured. Une of the attacking party was killed, and six are known to have been wounded by the fire of the guard. The latter made a stout defence, and succeeded in safely deposing their priso, ers in the city prison, when the mob dispersed.

It appears that a considerable number of the Tipboys' who were out on Shrove Tuesday might have managed to evade the vigilance of the police ever since. But, finding that sort of life intolerable, and being reduced almost to a state of storvation, about 20 of them came to the police barrack at Thurles on Monday, and gave themseives up to Sub-Inspecier Mularkey They were removed to Templemore where Mr Gore Jones R M. accepted bail for 14, to appear at the next sesizes One of the prisoners, named Stapleton, having been with the party which destroyed the Roskeen barracks and murdered the boy Tencey, was detained in cus ody bait being refused in his case, and the remainder were tet at large. The surrender of others was highly probable; but some, it is telieved, will never voluntarily give themselves up. Of these 's Captain Joseph Gleeron who would be put on trial for high treason and mu-der if he were once amenable, and one or two other ' cap; alps,' whose offences are of a dark complexion.

COMMUTATION OF THE SENTENCE OF M'CAFFERTY .-An official intimation was received on Saturday even ing by the Governor of Kulmainham Prison, announcing that the sentence of death passed at the recent Commission upon the Fenian convict ' Captain' John M'Cufferty, had been commuted to penal servitude for life. The prisoner, who appears to have expected a reprieve, received the intimation with the utmost composure, and made no remark upon is to him. At a late halls on neing communicated Monday evening the prisoner was conveyed from Kilmainham to Mountjoy Prison under a strong mounted escort, and delivered over to the Governor

COMMITTAL OF CONSTABLE KELLY AS A LUNATIC. Constable Patrick Keliy, who, it will be remembered, was in charge of the Ferian Centre Kirwan when he escaped from the Meath Hospital, was on Monday committed to Naus Gaol as a lunatic. Kelly escaped from the residence of his uncle, in Dublin, a few days ago, and proceeded to the residence of his father, who is gatekeeper at Bishopscourt.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND. - Saunders' News Letter ays:-The tide of emigration from Ireland cotinues; and, as it does not show any sign of diminut on the probability is that in the course of a very few, years the population will be reduced suffici ntly to satisfy those who think that the number of inhabitants is too great at present in comparison with the resources of this country. Although the southern and western parts of Ireland furnish the largest number of emigrants, yet the north is contributing its quota to the Irish exodus. It appears from the Londonderry Standard, to take one instance, that the emigration from that port is greatly on the increase, and that at the present time ' the outgoing steamers. both by the Canadian and Anchor lines, find it very d flicuit, and frequently impossible to accommodate the numbers seeking passage, and parties have trequently to be left behind for want of room.' Some sixty young men and women, belonging to the labouring and small farmer class, appeared before the Mayor or Derry the other day to camplain that after they had left the usual deposit with the agent of the American steamer (' Anchor Line') the vessel had left without taking them on board. This was a matter beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrates, and we only refer to it as an indication of the prevalence of emigration on an extensive scale from the most prosperous part of Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Address of the Catholics of England to the POPE -" Most Holy Father - On the eighteenth Cen enary of the Martyrdom of St. Peter, which approaches to add a greater lustre to your pontificate, while our pastors are about your throne we, your faithful children in England and Scotland, desire to be present also in our hearts and prayers. In you we recognise the person and prerogatives of St. Peter, prince of the apostles, to whom the keys of the Kingcom of Heaven the care of the whole flock, and the guidance of the Universal Church on earth, were committed In you we recognise also the Vica- of leaus Christ. You exercise in the world the visible arisdiction of the divine bead of the Universal hureb. In our clergy, secular and regular, are the representatives of the martyrs who in chains and death remained faithful to the Holv See In our anciant families are the successors of those who risked the loss of all earthly possessions for the sake of their attachment to the same centre of unity. In you we acknowledge the prerogatives declared by the Great Council of Florence, 'That the Roman regent riot was buried at Waterford to-day. His Pontiff holds the primacy over all the world, and funeral was the occasion for a great demonstration. that he is the successor of St. Peter, the prince of A procession consisting of over five thousand perand that to him in the person of the blessed Peter, arrests have been made.

THE PETITION TO REPAIR BURKS - The petition | the plenary power of feeding, ruling, and governing wills, with filial submission and glad fidelityknowing that whatsoever you teach is true, whatsoever you condemn is error We are bound to you as the successor of St. Gregory who opened the king dom of eternal life to our nation; and as our father who has restored to England once more the fulness

of the Catholic hierarchy.
"Holy father we, your humble but faithful soos of every estate draw near to you in this hour when for twenty years the nations have prophesied and desired the downfall of the state and dignity which God has given to you above the pastors and princes of the world. May the great Shepherd of the sheep watch over you; may the Prince of the Kings of the earth uphold you, until all men shall know that benediction '

Here follow the signatures, comprising the names of Bri'ain's noblest gentry and aristocracy-the best blood of Europe

CATHOLIC FOROOLS.

To the Editor of the London Times. Sir, - In the second report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquir + into the schools in Scotland, page xx. I find it stated that 'out of 5.736 scholars in Roman Catholic Schools, 5.229 are Catholics; but there are 7 343 in Protestant schools.

This statement has conveyed to many persons the impression that there are only 5 736 scholars attending all the Roman Catholic schools in Scotland. In the Roman Catholic schools visited by me in Scotland in 1876 I found present on the days of my risi's 8 734 scholars; the average attendance at these schools was 8 143; and the number of scholars on the books was 11 263.

There are many Catholic schools in Scotland not under Government inspection. I am unable to say anything from personal knowledge of the number of Intholics in Protestant schools, or the number of Protestants in Cut. olic schools.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BENKY J LYNCH Her Majeaty's Inspector of Schools.

Mag 29.

INJUSTICE TO CATHOL'C PRISONERS. - At the Mid dl sex way Sessions a motion was made to allow Mass to be eclebrated in Colobath Fields prison on Sunday for the Catholic prisovers The motion was just and resourble, considering that the Catholic prisoners are at least one third of the inmates. Mr. Serj ant Payne, who has frequently distinguished bunself for his illiberal spirit proposed an amendment, which was carried by a m juity of one; thirty-one voting for the minion to allow Hass, and thirty-two for the amendm at.

PROTE-TANT RIOTS - London, June 18 2 pm. Information has been received here of a very formidable anti Catholic rict in Birmingham to-day. Two streets have been taken possession of and completely sacked by rioters, who are out in great force, precenting very formidable appearances. The Casholic Cherpel has been attacked, and it is threatened with demolition. Most intense excitement prevail, and further trouble is apprehended.

3 pm .- At this hour the Protestant rioters are it possession of the city. All efforts to presure order and peace have proved futile. Large bodies of troops have been s at to the scene, with orders to put down the riot at all hazards, and stop further destruction of property.

The franchise section of the Reform Bill, passed through Committee on Tuesday. It will establish in the bo cughs household suffrage pare and simple, qualified only by the condition of a year's residence and of a full personal discharge of the municipal rates due on the occupier's house; and it will give in ad dition a lodger franchise also qualified by a condition of twelve months' residence, to any one who has paid as much as Lio annually for the apartmen's occupied by him exclusive of all charge for furni-For the counties the occupier's qualification is ture. to be land or tenemen's rate ! at £12 annually. The change is vast. Mr. Bright said on Tuesday that the Bill he advocated was precisely what Mr. Disraeli has now carried and he did not doubt that Mr Disraeli had borrowed it from him. He congra'ula'ed the country gentlemen on their wonderful change of evinion, but thought the result ought to warn them not to take for gian ed so easily as they did last year the alarmist views which their leaders impressed upon them. Mr. Distaeli, a little neutiled, con gratulated Mr. Bright on another speech of 'in coherent conciliation' to the Tories, and had the audacity to express a doubt whether he could prove that the Tory party had changed their opinious which raised such a shout of dension from both sites of the House that Mr. Disraeli was driven to put on that mask of suffer measurity to understand, with which he so free wells his embarrassment. Note eel more keeply than the Tories, the ludicrousness of

their own political somersault. A good story is told illustrative of this feeling. An errand boy meeting an old country member descend ing the steps of the Carlton Club asked him, Please, Sr, is this the Reform Caut?' No. damn you! growled the old Tory, 'The Reform is next door,

This is not the Reform; this is the Revolution.' THE SCOTCH AND IRISH REFORM BILLS - Forty two frish Conservative members held a conference yesterday afternoon in the 'Tea room 'of the house of Commons. General Dunne presiding, and discussed the probabilities, with a view to some decided action, of the coming Reform Bill for Ireland. There was a good deal of conversation, and a general feeling was expressed in opposition to any lowering of the franonise, either in c unties or boroughs, while the extensions of the boundaries of small boroughs was advocated in preference to the anticipated plan of prouping with other towns. It was resolved that, in turtherance of these views, a deputation should communicate with Lord Naas and have an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer .- Mutual concessions are likely to be made by the Governme t and the representatives of Scotland in respect of the provisions of the Scotch Reform Bill. There are grounds for believing that the Government will yield to the odjection as to the regrouping of burghs, the Scotch members accepting the proposition as to the division of counties One effect of this arrangement would be to reduce the number of new members for Scotland from seven to six - The Gwl.

TURNING A BABY TO ORATORICAL ACCOUNT. - Lord Granville, at a public meeting lately, said that he bad been charged by an Episcopal opponent in the House of Lords with incompetence to discuss the subject of education on the ground that he had no children. 'A recent circumstance,' said his lordship with the perfect coolness of his caste, 'bas put me in a better position; but I cannot say that it has changed a single view which I ever held on the sub ject of education.' Was a baby ever turned to more admirable oratorica; account?

At a meeting of the Council of the Reform League Mr. Beales, the President, complained that he was placed in a position of some difficulty. All their friends on the Liberal side of the House were doing nothing but complimenting the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It looked as if they considered the Reform Bill the greatest boon that could be conferred on the country. The League, however, had yet a great deal to do, and he was not prepared to lower the banrer of manbood suffrage. The League could also be useful in other matters. A resolution was adopted in favor of the League earnestly pressing for the ballot, and that the Executive Council should carefully consider the redistribution of seats.

LONDON, June 18 - A Reform mob attacked a Tory meeting to night at St. James' Hall, stormed the platform, and erected a red flag surmounted by a Liberty Cap There was much fighting, and many

It appears, after all that Paris is not to have the Brandreth, the Luddie leader, and the Cato-street monopoly of Crowned Heads for this season. Rather more than the crumbs from the rich feest of our neighbours will fall to our share. The Sultan is expected to visit Lo don immeditely on leaving the French capital, and there is every probability that the Emperor Alexander of Russia will also be our guest. say, advisedly, that these great Monarc is are coming to us, for it is on ourselves, on all of us on the whole English nation, that the duties of hospitality will devolve. Buckingham Palace, we understand, is to be praced at the disposal of Abbul- az z, but the graci ous Lady of the mansion will not be there to do the honours to the Sublime stranger; and, although full teriance may be placed on the convery and attention with which the Beir to the Throne will dedieste himself to the entertainment of so existed a person ge, it will be London that he comes to see and London that the Prince will have to show him. - Times.

The Standard says: - The Sultan is coming to London, and he will be lodged in Buckingham Palace, as the guest of the Queen. We are not awa e that the date of his visit is lived, but it will probably be at some time towards the end of July. Another journal says: 'The preparations for the reception of our illustrious visitor will, we believe, be worthy of the occusion.

The Archbishop of York has written a letter, in which he notes the interest in the question of ri uniism that laymen are beginning to supply? . The danger, he says, ' is great, if it is diminishing, and it is well that all classes should awake to it, for it concerns the interests of all."

A Scotti ii Disc ple of Colesso. The London Church News says: - We are informed on the most credible authority, that one of the most influential prelates on the English bench, on the part of others of his brethren, has made a complaint to certain Scotch bishops of the recent charge of Sighop Rwing, which so many persons hold to be as dangerous in its tendency and unsound in its character as any of the wivings of Bishop Colenso. Two addresses to the Scotch Primus on this subject, which were signed by Scottish Episcopal Presbyters, were withdrawn through lay it flacues. But we believe it to be no secret, ow that B shop Ewing has returned to Eng land, that the charge will be flially brought before the Argyll Sybod by the able but impartial Provost of the College of the Holy Spirit at Cumbrae

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD - The John Bull un derstands that, at the usual meeting of the bishops at Lambeth on Assension Day, the Universities Tests Bill will be considered, and the programme arranged for the Pan-Augustin Sylod.

Lord Shafterbury (writes a cor espondent of the Church Times, Anglicia paper) was great upon rishop Grindal the other eveling, and gave copious ex racis from that ami bie prelate. Here is another, which I would recommend to his lord hip, written whilst bunting down those who attended Mass, and suggesting torture as a fitting means for obtaining vidence. 'On a search of Lady Carew's house, neither the priess nor any of his auditors, not even his ki cheumsid, would tell anything Some thought that if the priest were put to some kind of forture not yet quite placed the attacking power of guos and so driven to contess what he knoweth, he might gain the Queen's Maj sty a good mass of money,'-(Bishops Grandal and Coxe to the Council, September 1. Burleigh Papers, vol. 1) By all means let Lord chattestony follow the steps of his model reformer, and duly suggest to the 'Royal Commission to put down the Ri unitsts by the due employment of thumbscrews and faggots.

The recent proceedings of the Irish Courts, and

the learful interest aroused by the question of life or death dependent upon them, have naturally turned attention to the existing law of High Treas in .-Nothing is more curious than the history of this branch of our jurisprudence, nothing more illustra tive of the fortuitous manner in which English law his been created Liw Reform seems somehim, in these latter days, to have gone out of fishion; but it is still worth while to point ou' the amount of m induced that is required before the provisions of English law can be bought into unison with common sense and bound reason. Before the reign of Edward III. Treason was an effence of the vaguest possible nature. It is hardly too much to say that her watch. He was immediately served by a number was first restricted in the reign of Edward III, but repeating the said could back several times, to the that Statute was as much too harrow as the Com lamps in at of the speciators and the chagrin of the mon Low bad been too wide. It restricted the flonce in substance to attacks upon the lite of the King, to viola ion of the principle of legalty as casimpurshed from the p in iple of patriotism narrowness of this definition was widened by judicial construction, so that it has come to include oftences not only against the person of the King, but against the civil Government; and this extension of the law was formally added to the old definition of Treason by an Act of Paritament passed in 1795, under the influence, no doubt, excited by the French Revolution. In 1848 the Treason-Felony Act was passed, which, applying to the acts which under the Statutes of 1795 were Treason, converts them into felonies, punished at the atmost by penal servitude for life. So that we have existing at the same time in this country the Statute of Edward III., together with a forced judicial construction upon it; the Statute of 1795, which strives to reduce that construction to law, but cannot from the nature of the thing be absolute.y identical with it; and the Sintute of 1848, which, being identical in terms, differs rom it in inflicting a milder punishment. But this is not ail. There are many differences between the proc dure in the case of Treason and other crimes. The peremptory challenges allowed the prisoner to the number of thirty five, the right to have a copy of the indictment and the names of the witnesses ten days before the trial, the requirement of two witnesses to prove the Treson, are all safeguards the necessity and propriety of which have long ceased to exist. Every prisoner ought to have all the information that is necessary for the preparation of his delence, and no one ought to have more. Either, then, the law of Treason requires too much, or the ordinary law requires too little. The difference between the two is indefensible. So with the number of witnesses. The modern theory of evidence is that the proof of a fact depends much more on the credibility than on the numbers of those who trest it .-The time is long past when a trial for High Transon was looked upon as a proceeding in which the prisoner was placed at any peculiar disadvantage, or liable to be crushed under the overpowering influence of the Crown; and this danger having become quite chaolete, any exceptional precaution against it must become obsolete also. Then there is tue sentence of Treason, the most barbarous, the most groterque, and the most impotent instrument that was ever devised by tyranny to terrify mankind into obedience. It seems incredible that until the year 1814 the law of this land should have been that every person convicted of Treason should be hung, but not until he was dead; that he should be cut down slive, six turns of the rope being the usual period allowed; that his beart and bowels should be taken out and burnt before his face; that he should be behended and quartered, and his head and quarters exposed. The sentence now runs that the prisoner shall be hung till he is dead, that his head shall be stricken off and his body quartered. The former was the sentence pronounced against Wallace, Sir Thomas More Lord Essex, the Earl of Strafford, Lord Russel, Algernon Sidney, and the rebels of 1715 and 1745. A curious adjunct of it was the dispensing power of the crown. It was the practice in the case of the prisoners of superior rank for the Ring to pardon the criminal all the sentence except the beheading; and this practice is retained in modern though the beheading was retained in the cases of has injured a host of honest workingmen.

Conspirators. Surely it is time that this barbar. ous anachronism should come to an end ?- Times.

SPIRITUALISM IN ENGLAND -The London Court Journal tells the following:-

There is a strange story current just now, in military circles. An efficer of one of the regiments now, or lately stationed at Aldershort, a short time age learnt that he had unexpectedly become entitled to a valuable property. Everything seemed to promise fair, and he thought he had only to take possession. when he tound himself checked by an nucepected obstacle. He had to prove his identity, and to do that must produce his baptismal register. But he had not the remotest idea of where he was baptised, and thus he real'z d the full meaning of the proverb about he slip 'twixt cup and lip. Brooding over his misfortune he heard one day of the wonderful deeds of the Spiriualists, and how they revealed the most hidden secrets and cleared up the most perplex ing mysteries. More especially was he told of the particu'ar medium who lived in one of the suburbs of London. He determined to see whether any help was to be had from that quarter. Just as he was starting a letter was brought by post which he put into his pocket without looking at it. On reaching the bouse of the media a be entered into conversation and tried a few experiments, the result of which a good deal astonished him. The medium told him his name and where he came from. Bethinking him self of his letter, he asked what there was in his pocket. He received a correct reply, with a description of the manageam and name of the writer, both of which he found were truly reported. He then asked more questions, and at last the question; and in reply was told that he was baptised at a certain church in the West end of London. He did not prolong the interview after that but having paid his fee, made his way to the church found the baptismal entry, and soon afterwards entered upon his inheritance. A little later be related his experience at mess, and was of course, considered to be romancing His solemn assurance that he was speaking the truth induced one of his fel'ow officers to pay a visit to the same medium. The new applicant began by asking a few questions about his regiment-when would it leave Aldershott, for instance- but was told that mediums could not unfold the fa ure. Then he ch dlouged a revelation with regard to the past, and in answer to the challenge was told that if he would think of some one who, if alive, would take interest in him, the apinit of that one should be summoned. After thinking but without his mentioning the name, he was told that it was a sister who had died many Years ago in infancy The statement was true, and le was staggered, but still refused entire credence, and challenged the spirit to address him by the usual rays. He held out at arm's length a newspaper so that there could be no collusion, and soon feit the raps between his fingers. They announced to him that his sister had been cam missioned to watch over him, and his life three times. Thoroughly convinced, and as thoroughly abarmed, be rushed out of th bouse, and, in his baste to escope, forgot to pay his fee to the median

It would appear that the famous Palliser shot have above the defensive power of armour plating On Frid y lest a 6 inch plate, taken at random from a he ip of plates just railed by Messis John Brown and Company, of the Atles Works, Sheffeld, for Her Majes y's ship Repulse was fied at in the proof room of the Thu deres target ship at Portsmouth, and resisted with extraordinary success the attempts made to penetrate it with three descriptions of projectile from an 8 inch smooth bore gun. The distauce from the muzzle of the gan to the face of the plate was 28ft., and full powder charges were used. Five cast iron shots fired on one spot about 16 inches square, only produced an indentation at the deepest part of less than three inches, with a very slight anpearance of cracks confine t within the circumference of the indentations. A crucible steel shot from the same 8 inch gun only produc d an indentation of 2.83in., and a Palliser chilled shot could only get in to a depth of 2 46.n.

INCIDENT OF THE DEERY DAY .- At Clapham Commor, a lade who was witnessing the traffic pointed out a well-dressed man as making just roubed her of almost every offence against the law of a violent or of respectable mechanics who first took the watch publiculature amounted, in the opinion of our old from him and restored it to it owner, and then deawyers, to Treason against the Crown. This Frence- liberately threw the swell me homen into a horsepond. sufferer who was at length allowed to skulk away. -- Glotie.

UNITED STATES.

The Chicago Republican recently contained the following respecting the erop prospects in the

We publish e'sewhere statements concerning the condition and prospects of the grass, grain and fruit crops in different parts of this State. These state-ments are made by reliable in elligent agriculturists, who knew from actual and experienced observation of what they are talking. Accepting these teports as fairly representing the different sections of the State from which they come, there is cause for congratulation. The uniformity of the favourable tone of these reports with reference to the prospective harvest is somewhat remarkable. Spring grain uniformly looks well. All the varieties of fruit promiss adundantly except charries. With one or two exceptions, winter grain, when spoken of at all, receives favourable mention There is manifest no tone of discouragement concerning the corn crop. Though late, it is starting finely under the influence of the June heat ; and there is plenty of time for it to grow and produce a heavy harvest, if the season is favourable. In the more western sections of the State the potato crop is seriously endangered by the presence of the new potato bug, which seems to be moving eastward slowly, but steadily, devastating the crop wherever it appears. Some of our correspondents mention it as having already appeared and commenced its depredations upon the young potnto vines The advice given in one of these letters, that an increased area be planted in localities where this pest bas not appeared, is sound though rather late to be available. There are varities of potators, however, tha: will mature a crop if planted at any time during the present month.

SUFFERING FROM STRIKES .- The Chicago Tribune draws a dismal picture of the strikes in Chicago. It says that the eight-hour question is fading away from the attention of manufacturers, and that the strike of thirty days ago is now ignored. During ten hours a day, from the chimneys of hundleds of manufacturing establishments in the city, the black smeke rolls out, and anarchy and mob law bave sielded to the inevitable laws of trade the majority of those who were induced to join in the strike having become convinced of their error and returned to their occupations Several persons have been sent East to obtain funds to furnish the food of which those who threw away their means of living have become sorely in need. It is say the Chicago newspapers -very easy for their fellow craftsmen, some hundreds of miles away, to 'write encouraging letters, but when it comes to paying out of their hard earned wages money to support the strikers the enthusiasm soon The newspapers publish the names of many of the leading manufacturers in Chicago, all of whose establishments are in full operation at ten bours a day, and obliged, in consequence of the lightness of work not to employ a full number of" hands. It is added that many of those who went to work at eight hours a day abandoned that course, baving learned that they must submit to a reduction. of wages at the week's end, and the conclusion is days, it being usual to remit the quartering reached that while the strike has benefited no one it

Crue Colutness.

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G. E. OLERK, Editor

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to all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-balf, in advance ; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall he Three Dollars.

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F We beg o remind our Correspondent that no letters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE-1867.

Friday, 28 - Fast. Saturday, 29 -SS. Peter and Paul, Ap., M M. Sunday, 30 - Third after Pentecost ration of St. Paul. JUUY - 1867.

Monday, 1-Octave of St. John the Baptist. Tuesday, 2 - Visitation of the B. V. Mary. Wednesday, 3-St. Anthony C. Thureday, 3 - St Basil, B. D.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Serious Protestant riots are reported as having occurred at Biriningham; but through the strong measures adopted by the authorities, they have been put down, and order restored, though there is still much excitement, and of course much ill-will against Catholics. As far as we can gather from the somewhat meagre accounts hitherto transmitted by Atlantic telegraph, the following are the prominent facts of the case.

It seems that an itinerant No-Popery lecturer, called Murphy, a fellow of the Gavazzi stamp, has been stumping the country for some time addressing violent inflammatory and obscene tirades against the Catholic religion, the Catholic priests, and the Catholic Religious to the lower orders of the Protestant community. Upon an ignorant and brutal rabble these discourses produced their designed, and natural effects. A mob of about 100,000 people-the very dregs of the populace-(for of course all respectable Protestants held the proceedings of the lecturer Murphy, and of his creatures in abhorrence) collected in the streets, and proceeded to sack and pillage, not only the churches and places of worship, but the private dwellings, of the Catho. | MANDEMENT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE B SHOP he population. Marching through the streets singing so we are told " Glory Hallelujah" and a " John Brown" chorus, they struck terror into the hearts of all peaceable and well disposed citizens, and excited lively apprehensions of a repetition of the Protestant riots which under Lord George Gordon disgraced London in the latter part of the last century. The authorities however, seem to have been equal to the occasion. The troops were called out, and reinforcements from Manchester were sent for: the Riot Act was read, and the City Police were brought out under a ms. Fortunately, it was unnecessary to fire on the mob: and though some of its members were wounded with cutlasses, no lives were lost. Repulsed in their first attack by the firmness of the authorities, the rioters attempted another, but were again driven back. By the latest accounts order was restored, though the obscene wretch Murphy, under the protection of a body calling itself the Protestant Electoral Union-was nightly continuing his harangues, and doing his best to provoke another assault upon the persons and properties of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects. As the "roughs" and criminal population of the large cities of England are naturally staunchly anti-Panal, it is to be feared that, unless the Govern ment keep on the alert, there may be a renewa! of disturbance: but there can we think be no reason to doubt that amongst the respectable of society, all men, whether Protestant or Catholic, will stand firmly by the constituted authorities. We all know from the Gordon Riots what a fearful thing an anti-Catholic riot is: we know that, if allowed for one moment to gain the upper hand, there are no atrocities of which it is not capable, and that when thoroughly excited, it has as little respect for the property of Protestants as for that of Papiets. Terriole were the crimes of the Paris mob, the Septembrizers in 1792 . but a genuine English no-Popery mob is ten times more filthy, more brutai and blood thirsty than is any mob that can be raised in Paris, or perhaps to any city in Europe: for the hatred of the Catholic priest, which was the prime motor in the Paris massacres of September, as it was of the Protestant riots the other day in Birmingham, is stronger in the heart of your true English no-Popery rioter, than it is any where

orgies, he consigns Carist's Vicar upon earth. The Special Commission a! Limerick has

. . .

else outside of that place to which, a his feul

servitude. The clemency of the British Government towards Burke and his comrades, has, we understand, produced good effects: and we may ne permitted to indulge the hope that, if the present Fenian excitement subside, the unhappy men may jet be made the subjects of a general amnesty, and so be restored to the society which in many respects, they are well fitted to adorn. The real enemies of the prisoners are the loud mouthed preachers of rebellion in Ireland, who safe on this side of the Atlantic, and beyond the reach of the arm of Butish law, keep alive an agitation in Ireland which cannot possibly in any manuer promote the interests of Ireland, but which, so long as it lasts, renders it impossible to the Imperial authorities, to extend to its prisoners that elemency which no one would withold from them one moment, could it be extended to them with justice to those interests which it is the duty of government to protect. There is a very general and a very strong sympathy for poor Burke, as a brave honest man, though guilty of deplorable folly or imprudence: and the very delicate state of his health will no doubt procure for him every possible indulgence from his gaolers. At least so we hope.

We read of an abortive attempt at Revolution in Rome. About 200 revolutionists, well armed, and meditating the proclamation of a re. public had gained access to the City. The police received it seems timely information, and about forty of the band are safely lodged in

It is again asserted that the military establishment of France is about to be greatly reduced. On the other hand there is but little friendly feeling betwixt France and Prussia, and courtesies are bandied to and fro in the journals that bode no good for the continuance of peace. In theory of course, and in the letter of the Constitution the right of declaring war is an attribute of the sovereign; but in practice it will be found that it is the people who in this matter are sovereign. and no ruler of France, whether Emperor or President, will be able to keep the peace when his nominal subjects deem that their interests or the demands of glory incite to war.

From all parts of the U. States we continue to receive the most cheering reports as to the appearance of the crops. The fate of Maximilian ex-Emperor of Mexico is still in suspense; and though it is said that Juarez intends to kill all his sure prisoners, it is by no means that before he shall have tune to carry his amiable design into execution, another Mexican Revolution may not have brought him within the grasp of the public

OF MONTREAL, RESPECTING THE RIGH MARTYRDOM OF SS. PETER AND PAUL,

Ignatius Bourget, by the Grace of God and of the Apostol c See, Bishop of Montreal, assisting at the Pontifical Throne.

To all the Clergy Regular and Secular, to the Religious Communities, and to all the Faithful in Our Diocess, Health and Benediction in Our Lord J: 8us

Dearly Beloved Brethren .- Our Holy Father the Pope is intent day and night upon the spiritual wants of his vast flock scattered over all parts of the earth. Placed by Divine Providence on the hills of the Eternal City, he sees from afar the enemics of the Church raging, and taking counsel, but in vain, against her for her overthrow. Seated majestically on the Chair of Peter, he perceives all those monstrous errors of the age, that as it were venomous serpents insinuate themselves into all human societies for the sake of corrupting them. His eyes are ever fixed on the ills which afflict the Christian neople, and in his paternal heart be still deplores them. Whilst his venerable hands hold the tiller of the barque of which he is in charge, amidst the most furious tempests and the stormy seas of the world, his reat soul conceives projects that reveal to the Church his lofty wisdom, his high prudence, his tender piety, and all the eminent qualities of his heart.

Thus N. T. C. F. has he conceived the deelga of celebrating this year in the Holy City splended feasts, to which he has invited all the Bishops of the earth, together with the faithful committed to their care. Of these feasts the object is to commemorate with great pomp the Eighteenth Secular Anniversary of the glorious death of the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul; and on the seventh and fourteenth of July following to give the honors of Canonization and Beatifica tion to a large number of servants of God. in granting them the honors of the altar, that they may become fresh protectors to us, the wretched children of Adam, groaning in this valley of tears.

For us all, N. T. C. F., as for the entire world this great solemnity is a happy and providential event, which should stir up our faith and excite our piety, showing us more clearly than ever that our boly faith has lost none of its ancient splen-

First it is a Secular Anniversary, and one most memorable for the entire world; since it is now eighteen hundred years since the first two fathers of the Christian people shed their blood between politics and marality. The second proseemeluded its labors. Several presents having to remert the fault which they had preached present the fault the forestern maister has no right free an address reason for selecting them Letter.

man, who had called them to the Apostola'e-to usher in the great combat of truth with error, of the Church with hell, which after their example fifteen millions of martyrs continued * * * * * *

" Not without an admirable design, says St. Maximus, of divine Providence was it that these glorious princes of Religion suffered death the same day, on the same spot, and under the same tyrant, the crue! Nero. They suffered together, that together they might present themselves be fore Jesus Christ, together to receive from the hands of the great Judge, the Crown of the Apostalate and of Martyrdom. In one and the same place they suffered, that Rome might have in these two princes of the Apostles, two brilliant torches to enlighten the universe. And finally they suffered under the hands of the same persecutor that, victims of his cruelty, they might asylum. have one palm of triumph, one aureole of glory. For having so tenderly loved one another in life, and midst its battles, it was meet that in a death so glorious they should not be separated . .

"It was meet also, continues the Saint, that Rome, being mistress of the nations, and capital of the whole world should, after having been the stronghold of all abominations, become the abode of all the virtues; and for this cause the princes of the Church suffered death in a city wherein reigned the princes of the Gentile world. Thus that which most illustrates the glory of these Apostles is this-that in the designs of an adorable Providence they were destined to illuminate the West by their blood, as the East had been glorified by the Passion and death of their Divine Master

" So many labors, such sufferings, such virtues deserved to be crowned by a death as precious in the eyes of God, glorious as before men. And so after a long Apostolic career our two Holy Apostles were thrust into a loathsome prison in Rome, known as the Mamertine, in which they spent nine months deprived of all things, but rejoicing in their sufferings for the name of Jesus, and laboring for the salvation of their gaolers, of whom they had the consolation of accomplishing

"And at last dawned the day so long wished for by our Holy Apostles, the day on which they were to be sacrificed to the glory of their good Master. Tenderly they embraced one another before going to the place of slaughter, but only to be united in a closer embrace in heaven. St. Peter was crucified with his head downwards. St. Paul was beheaded; his blood, white as snow, splashed on the dress of his executioner. whose savage soul was softened at the sight of this wonder, which opened his eyes and converted him to the faith.

"Such N. T. C. F. are the precious memories that the great and holy anniversary about to TEENTH SECULAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE be celebrated at Rome on the 29th inst. should

In order therefore that the great Festival may be duly bonored in the Diocess of Montreal, His Lordship enjoins amongst other things more especially concerning the Priesthood-that a solemn Novena shall be held, commencing on the 20th inst.; that the Festival itself shall be celebrated with more than usual pomp and solemnity; and that special prayers by the clergy and laity be addressed to beaven for the prosperity of the Church, and the continued safety of the barque of Peter amidst the tempests which howl around

There will be on the evening of the Feast an illumination at the Bishop's Palace, and, we believe, the Seminary. All the churches will be brilliantly eccorated, and nothing will be beglected to give this important Anniversary all the splendor that it deserves.

It is unnecessary for us to bespeak an atten tive perusal for the Pastoral of His Lordship the Administrator of the Archdiocess of Quebec, on the late political changes, and the duties of the Catholic voter at the coming elections. The intripsic importance of the subject, and the exalted position of the writer, will amongst all Catholics secure for it the respect that it deserves.

But Protestants will perhaps again say, why do priests meddle with politics? and the friends and natural allies of all enemies of the Catholic Church—that is to say the Rouges—will re-echo the foolish cry. To these we address ourselves.

We call their cry foolish, because of two things, it implies one. Either that it is morally indifferent how a country is governed, or how its rulers demean themselves, and that all political acts are morally indifferent; or that the ministers of religion have no right or business to interfere in matters which have moral consequences and a moral value of their own. Both of these propositions are absurd; yet either the one or the other must be adopted by him who denies to the priest-and in his character of priest-the right of interfering in politics. The first proposition, few Protestants, none of our Rouges can seriously undertake to defeed: for they are constantly in the habit of condemning the public conduct of their political opponents as immoral, thereby by implication asserting that there is a connection

sequences, and which have a moral value of their own, is equivalent to a formal denial of Christianity. For if the latter be of God, His Minisbe no connection betwixt religion and morals. -Perhaps, after all, this is the Rouge idea of religion—a thing for Sundays, and perhaps to be tions when in health, and vigor of life. In theory as well as in practice, they make divorce betwint religion and morality; and therefore quite naturaily they lay down the thesis that there should be no connection betwist religion and politics. stuce the connection of the latter with morals can scarcely be denied by any one outside of a lunatic

REV. B'SHOP OF TLOA ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCDIOCESS OF QUEBEC.

Charles Francois Baillargeon, by the mercy of God and the Grace t the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop

To the Secular and Regular Clergy, and to all the Faithful of the Archdiocess, Greeting and Bene- of your most noble prerogatives. diction in Our Lord.

Her Majesty, our Gracious Sovereign has in accordance with an act of the Imperial Parliament, that from the date of the first of July next, the Provinces of Canada, of Nova Scotia and of New Brunswick shall form a Federal Union under the name ' Dominion of Canada.' The State thus formed will have its general legislature to settle the great interests of the Confederate territory: but it it will also be divided into four distinct Provinces, each of which will have its local legis lature to manage its own special interests. Thus, Lower Canada, henceforth separated from Upper Canada, will be, under the new form a separate province named " Province of Quebec."

This new order of things having been enacted by competent authority, at the request even of our representatives in the Canadian Legislature, we are now in duty bound, Dearly Beloved Breth. ren, to accept it with a good will: and this for each of us, amounts even to an obligation of conscience. If, during the period of more than one century since our Country was ceded to by wisdom and prudence; that they may be all Great Erstain, the form of Government has been animated with the same spirit, laboring effectually at various times modified, we must remember that the principle of authority same not, but is ever lice triumph, to promote the monor of Religion, the same. Authority is necessary to the main- and thus ensure to all the inhabitants of the tenance of human society, and experience proves Country that happiness of which the Apostle to us now more than ever, what mislortunes be- speaks, that is-a quiet and peaceable life in all fall the nations who dare reject it.

Let us not forget, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the truly divine origin of that authority which has been so often trampled upon in this our present Age of light. To God we must trace the source of authority: it is He who delegates it to man for the preservation of that Society which is the apostle St. Jude, God our Saviour, through Jesus Christ our Lord, be glory and magnificence, empire and power before all ages, and now and tor all ages of ages (v. 25). It is by me, says the Lord in the Book of Proverbs, that Kings reign, and that Legislators make just laws (VIII, Jesus Christ teaches us our duly towards authority by these words: "Render therefore to Cæsar the things that are ('æsar's: and to God the things that are Gid's." " Let every soul, says Saint Paul, be subject to higher powers: for there is no power but from God: and those that are, are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God." And to convince us still more he adds: " Wherefore be subject of neces sity, not only for wrath but also for conscience" ([bid...5)

Therefore, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the Fedauthority; you will consider it as your law, and you will thereby submit to the will of God, accepting it with sincerity. It is moreover your interest as well as a duty of conscience to do so. in order to promote the general prosperity and individual welfare. Shortly you will be called upon to select those members who in the Federal, as in the Local Parliament will have to make the new Constitution work its way. You will there fore forbear giving your vote to those who might be inclined to oppose it, or to counteract its operation, but you will vote for persons well known as being desirous of promoting the greater good of the Country.

Before the Confederation had been decreed by the Imperial Parliament, and while it was as yet but a mere project, it was no doubt allowable to discuss its advantages, and even employ every legitimate means of opposing its becoming the law of the land; and indeed, several persons of loyalty beyond suspicion dreaded it, and found therein motives of serious alarm for the future, and considered it their duty to oppose the measure. But at the present, discussion is no longer possible; the law is past, the voice of authority must be respected: to refuse to submit to it, would be overthrowing the order established by God and resisting His will; it would be paving the way for anarchy, treason, revolt and all the evils that totlow in their train.

What should reassure us, Dearly Beloved Brethren, is that the new form of Government just given has been prepared with care, by men as well known for their patriotism as for the services they have rendered their Country. If it be not without fault; if it is not all that we would have desired it to be, we must recollect that nothing is perfect in this world, and that in a Country like ours, where so many divers interests are at stake, it was impossible to avoid some mutual concessions, so as to obtain an arrangement that should give satisfaction to all. It is to the men whom you will invest with the power of representing you in the one and the other Parliament to unite firmly together, to ward off danger should it exist, and to draw from each emirgency the best possible result. You have there.

been convicted, have been sentenced to penal to confess the divinity of the Son of God made to interfere in matters that may entail moral con- among those who are most remarkable for their honesty, energy and devotedness to the public

At all events, Dearly Beloved Brethren, how much may we not congratulate ourseives upon ters are bound to interfere in all matters in which being under the shield of the British Empire. morality is interested-unless indeed there should Few countries in the world have advanced as rapidly as ours in the way of true progress, and we know of none wherein Religion enjoys more liberty or exercises a wider share of influence. All this is due, under the blessing of Heaven, to called in by a man on his death-bed, but not a the enlightened political principles of the states. thing that should be allowed to influence his ac men, who, within the last quarter of a century especially have ruled the destines of the Mother Country.

Now, Dearly Beloved Brethren, we feel it our duty to give you an advice, concerning the elections which will soon take place for the choice of your Representatives in both Legislatures : it is, that you avoid those disorders which disgrace both, in the eyes of God and man, those who are gurty of them, and which cannot fail drawing down the chastisements of Heaven upon our PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT | Country. Already, we have protested with energy against this iniquity, in our Pastoral Letter of May 31st 1861. We exhort your Pastors to read again to you this document, (') so as to of Tlos, Administrator of the Archdiocess of strengthen you against temptation, and prevent Quebec, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c , your being deluded by certain men who are rather unscrupulous as to the means of arriving at their end, and would wish to traffic with one

But as we can do nothing without the assistance of Almighty God, we must beg of Hun, just issued a proclamation by which it is ordained Dearly Beloved Brethren, to inspire all the electors with an ardent desire of seeking our greater good, so that they may give their votes to those candidates only who are most worthy, and who, at the same time, are best capable of promoting the interests of their religion and their country. Let us also hearken to the counsel of Saint Paul: " Brethren; I desire therefore first of all that supplications, prayers, intercessions and thanksgivings be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in high stations; that we may lead a quiet and a peaceable life in all piety and chastuy. (1 Tun. 11. 1, 2)." We will therefore, make it our duty to conform ourselves to the desire of the great Apostle, off-ring up also our prayers to Heaven for the Representative of our august Sovereign, and for all those who are to be charged with a share in the Government and the making of laws. We shall beg of Him that He will deign illuminate them with His Leavenly light, so that their deliberations may be guided, to repress eril, to encourage good, to make juspiety and chastity.

Shall this our present pastoral letter be read and published, at Prone, in all the churches the first Sunday or Festival day after its reception.

Given at the Archbishop's Palace of Quebec, under our signature, the seal of the Archdiocese, and the counter-sign of our Secretary, the work of His own hands: "To Thee only, says the twelfth of June one thousand eight hundred and six: v-seven.

> † C. F., BISHOP OF TLOA. Administrator. By order of his Lordship, A. H. GOSSELIN, Priest.

His Lordship Mgr. Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe has also addressed an impressive Pastoral Letter to the faithful of his diocess, on the subject of the Constitutional changes, the approaching elections, and the duties of the Cathohe voter. In plan but strong language His Lordship points out that the political dury of the good Catholic is obedience to the law, and that therefore in conscience he is bound to submit to the duly constituted authorities, and to respect eral Union just formed emanates from lawful the Constitution. He eloquently and truthfully warns his people against allowing themselves to be led astray by the crafty demagogues who go about preaching up the blessings of Annexation -a change which, could it be effected, would infallibly and speedily bring with it the persecution and spoliation of the Catholic Church, and the national degradation of the French Canadian people, to whose nationality, Aunexation would be the certain death blow.

> It is most devoutly to be wished that our Catholic people may lay to heart the wise, and no less patriotic than Christian, exhortations addressed to them by their Bishops, their best friends, and their best advisers. Granted that in the measure called Confederation there are things which we would well desire to see otherwise, yet if it in any manner can stave off, or postpone Annexation, it is our interest as Catholics to accept ii, not as the best thing conceivable, but as the best thing that is now within our, reach. It is no use to suik like spoilt children, who cannot have all they want.

But Annexation would indeed be our ruin as well as our disgrace: nor is it easy to understand how any Catholic, but least of all, now a French Canadian Catholic, can listen patiently even to the propounding of such a scheme. What can be urged in lavor of it? Are the U. States better governed than are these Colonies, which acknowledge Queen Victoria as their ruler? Are the laws there more respected by the people, better administered by the Judges? Is life more secure there? is property better protected? are the domestic relations held in more honor there than here? are the sanctities of the family, and of wedded life more respected? Are the liberties of the individual more sacred there than here? Why! if

(*) This reading must take place on the fist Sanday a ser the reception of the present Pastoral

1sed, yet in which crime stalks rampaut and with unabashed front throughout the land: in which law is daily trampled upon; in which the rights and liberties of the individual are at the mercy of on the life and previous character of the deceased. every brutal and blatant mob: in which murder As a student be had distinguished himself by his equally steady and rapid increase of the Irish is an every day occurrence, whilst the noon day assassin laughs to scorn the majesty of the law; in which the relations between the sexes are fast relapsing into those of the Pagan nations of oldwhat do we say! have already sunk far, far below those that obtained in republican Romewhere, thanks to the filthy custom of divorce, the Christian Family, except amongst a few, no longer exists; and in a word, where Faith and Honor have been banished in order that Smartness may reign supreme-that country is the U. Stales, to which the enemies of the Catholic Church in Canada would fain see Canada an-

Monseigneur Langevin, Best op of St. Germain de Rimouski, has issued a pastoral letter a propos of the approaching elections and Confederation, in the course of which he proceeds to say: The wheels of the governmental machine could no longer revolve; a thousand rivalries of race, religious belief, political and sectional interests, threatened us with a complete anarchy, when several of our most emigent statesmen framed a scheme intended to put an end to these interminable and always recurring difficul ties, enlarge their sphere of action, and unite in a powerful State several Provinces which, in their isolation, had scarcely any means to develop their resources. It is this project, this result of their sound deliberations, which was submitted to the approval of the Provincial and Imperial Parliaments, and which has become, in all its essential dispositions, the law of the country." His Lordship then proceeds to caution the electors with respect to drunkenness and bribery, and says that the men they should chose to represent them in Parliament " should promise to carry out the new idea of things frankly and cordially, so as to second the efforts of the persons called upon to inaugurate it." "You will mistrust," be says, "those disquiet spirits who deem that happiness and prosperity lie in our annexation to a neighboring country. Should they succeed in their smister designs, which God avert, it would be, unless a miracle should intervene, the ruin of our people, the loss of our morals, customs, and language, the annihilation of our nationality. You will, therefore, exact from the candidates an explicit and formal declaration of their principles, and a positive engagement that they will sustain the new constitution."

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has. during the past week, been engaged in a pastoral visits to the different parishes of his Diocess, and which he will resume after the celebration of the great Feast of the 29th inst.

Sunday last being the Sunday within the Ortave of the Feast of Corpus Christi was cele brated with the usual Procession. In grandeur it has never been surpassed, and everything passed over in the most orderly manner. The Blessed Sacrament beneath the magnificent dais of Notre Dame Parish Church, was borne by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, the Rt. Rev. Dr. McIntyre, now on a visit to this Province.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE .- On Monday the great Festival of our French Canadian brethren was observed with the accustomed ceremonies, religious and national. There was High Mass at Notre Dame, and the Procession was remarkable sa usual for its beauty, and the good taste of the decorations.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is our painful duty to announce to-day the death of Mr. Octave Januel, Eccl., which occurred at his father's residence, in this city, on Friday evening last. Mr. Jannel was, we be- die. lieve, a native of Montreal, and had completed his classical course of tudies at the Montreal College under the direction of the Sulpician Priesis. He was a young man of fine literary and respect of both masters and pupils during his College days.

At the close of his studies he accepted the Professorship of one of the minor classes with a view of improving his bodily health already much impaired by close and constant application and over-exertions in the abstruse study of Philosophy. He had enjoyed apparent good health up to the beginning of the New Year when he was ata henorrhage ensued which seemed to blight all the fond hopes of his numerous friends and fellow-pupils. On his condition becoming alarming he was removed to the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and thence to his father's residence where he died a victim of that dreadful disease-consumption.

It was mournful, indeed to see his fellow-pupils obtrusive. grouped around that tender and emaciated form. taking their flual adieu. Far or near, where ver Octave Jannel was known his death will be heard of other world-the Rev. Charles Lenoir adminis-. Semuary, at which all the Populs at d Seminarians | hibited by the crizens of Montreal.

there be a country calling itself Christian and civil- of the House assisted and paid their last tribute of respect to his memory, by accompanying his remains to the place of interment R. C. Cemetery, where the Reverend President of the College made some eloquent and touching remarks application and good deportment. For seven years or more he had lived under the rule of the College, and during that period he had been scrupulously exact in the faithful observance of

> it. To say this was only rendering an act of justice to his memory. He had possessed all the qualities of an exemplary pupil while living; and, when death drew near he bore with patience and resignation the sufferings which it had pleased God to send him. His remains were then lowered into the grave which had been prepared to receive them; and thus ended one of the most matter. In one word, it is to the general impusolemn ceremonies of the Catholic Church, when we returned to the Seminary remindful of the words of the Psalmist, "In memoria aterna erit justus." - Communicated.

We have two evangelical, or professedly evangelical journals in Montreal—the Witness and the Echo. Of these-it is hard to say whether the first named, or the second is the more regardless of truth-the more given to evil speaking, lying, and slandering. "Arcades ambo, ie.

As a specimen of the cool unblushing effrontery of the Echo take the following, which we clip from its Editorial Summary of News for the 19th

"It is estima ed that about 2,000 children per annum die in the Grey Nunnery Foundling Hospi-

For this assertion there is the less excuse be. very lately published his very interesting Rewhich, the total amount of infant mortality in Montreal during the course of the year 1864-a year remarkable for the fearful mortality amongst infants-is set down at "3,536 or 1,152 more than the mortality of the previous year: thus showing, from the most carefully prepared statistics, and published a few weeks ago by the Montreal Sanitary Association in its Annual Report, that the average infant mortality of Montreal is about 2,224 per annum: so that, if 2,000 die as the Echo estimates, in the Grey Nunnery Foundling Hospital alone, there are left only about two hundred and twenty-four cases of infant mortality to account for, out of the whole population of Montreal-upwards of 110,000 !!!

But in the second place, the Echo is the less ex. cusable for its mendacious estimate, because there is no mystery whatsoever about the number of children received into, and dying in the Foundling Hospital during the course of the year. The Grey Nunnery receives a small sum of money from the public purse for the support of the Foundling Hos pital; and as a necessary consequence it is bound to make to the Government an official report annually, of all the particulars therewith connected. From this Report it appears that, the total numbers of children annually received into the Foundling Hospital-and of these children a very large number are actually in articulo mortis when received—is on an average only about 047. These figures then, being on official record, there was no necessity for any one to guess or " estimate" any thing.

But who except the Rev. Smoon Sleek of the Echo estimated that about 2,000 children per annum die in the Grey Numery Foundling Hospital? or in other words-that more than one half of the total annual mortality of this large City occurs amongst the children of the Foundling Asylum. What a horrid imputation is herein conveyed on the morals of Montreal. For, if about 2,000 illegitimate children die annually in the Foundling Hospital; and as the total annual number of births in Montreal is about 4,600 - what a fearful proportion the total number of illegitimate births must bear to the legitimate! According four must be bastards—since all the Foundling Hospital children are illegitimate, and all do not

And yet monstrous, gross, palpable and impossible as is the lie of the Echo, contradicted as it is by official documents, by the vital statistics and musical attainments, and had won the esteem of Montreal-by the Report of the Sanitary Association - it will, with a certain class, fellow colonists delight in the excitement of political limited indeed—find acceptance, and receive conventions, and a press ever read; to pander to the from their hands circula ion. In some form, or another, amongst the evangelical community, the assertion that 2 000 deaths occur annually in the Foundling Hospital of the Grey Nuns will ever be coming to the surface, and challenging attention by its stink; for it is in the nature of all tacked with a severe cough, and subsequently corrupt and rotting things, and especially of an evangelical lie-the most corrupt and stinking hing we know of-to be buoyant, and constantly coming to the surface. Honest men throw stones at the foul thing in vain and try to sink it: but because of its rottenness and corruption, it is only the more budyant and the more

The Evening Telegraph of Monday last announced that the project for a public demonstrawith sorrow. He had been well prepared for the | tion on the First of July, in honor of the Union | secured the prize of 17 additional votes. of the British N. American provinces, has been tered the last Sacraments on Wednesday pre- abandoned in so far as the municipal authorities vions to his death, and on the Saturday following, are concerned. The reason assigned by His a Libera was sung at the Chapil of the Grand Honr in Mayor is the general apathy ex
MacKerzie and Morrison. The daily washings are Francis. The discussion was very animated on both

CHILD MURDER IN NEW ENGLAND. - We have on more than one occasion noticed the complaints of the press in the Northern States, to the effect that the native Protestant population is steadily diminishing, in the presence of an and Romanist population. According to Dr. Allen of Lowell, Massachussetts, the Yankee race is dying out: and whilst the Catholic immigrants and their families, are rapidly increasing in numbers, the Yankee death rate is actually greater than the Yankee birth rate. This phenomena is repeated throughout the Northern States.

Nor is its cause far to seek-though decency compels us to observe a certain reticence on this rity, and immorality of the Yankee race, to their abominable, unmentionable sins, that this decadence of their race is owing. This is acknowledged by their own writers, and is admitted even by the Montreal Witness, a Yankee in everything but name. We copy from our evangelical contemporary of the 17th inst.: -

INFAMOUS. - A pamphlet advising, the prevention of too large families, and offering to send all nuces. sary instructions, how to escape having children, and to remove 'obstructions,' has been sent from New York through the Poet offi e to at least one respectable married lady in this city. The envelope was sealed all round, but not post paid and addressed to the lady whose name had probably been obtained from the papers, in which the notice of a birth appeared recently. Now, we ask the authori ties - What means exist of protecting respectable ladies from such abominations? If our police will take the necessary steps to prosecute the intamous criminals in New York, who send these things, the envilope and pamphlet in question will, we understand be handed to them. The atrocious advices in this pamphlet cannot even be hinted at in a public Any one receiving a letter from New York, cause, in the first place I)r. Carpenter has but sealed all round, with a bulky enclosure, should be on his guard to refuse it. Such pamphlets are doubt ess widely distributed, offering to send by ex port on the vital statistics of Montreal-from press the 'requisites;' and to them, doubtless, may be attribu ed the alarming falling off in the birth-rate of New England. - Witness 17.h

To only one passage in the above do we take any exception. The Witness is not quite correct when he speaks of the " alarming falling off in the birth rate of New England:" he should have said " in the Protestant birth-rate of New England:" for it is amongst the native and Protestant portion of the people of the New England States, and of New York, and amongst their exclusively, that the " alarming falling-ofl in the birth-rate" occurs. Amongst the Irish, that is to say Irish Catholic, portion of the population, birth rate.

The Witness is quite right, in attributing the ' falling off" in the Yankee or Protestant birth rate to the filthy habits and immorality of the people, of which the infamous book by him alluded to is an infallible proof. And on the other hand, we contend that the conclusion to the superior morality of the Irish Catholic population of the Northern States-from the fact, admitted and deplored by all Protestant writers on the subject, that the birth-rate of the foreign and Romish section of the population is always increasing-is a natural and valid conclusionthough one that the Witness does not like to

We are at one with him however in denouncing is scarce a Profestant paper published in Canada, except the Witness-that does not in its adverthe public either these filthy pamphlets, or " abor tion medicines," we fear that all denunciations

SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES .- The Montreal Daily News of the 25th mst. fears that the old invalcies betwirt Upper and Lower Canada are about to break out again, under that old disturber of the peace Mr. George Brown and his party the "Protestant Reformers," We copy some passages from our contemporary's article on the subject :-

" We all remember the incresant clamor that nothing less than ' Rep. by Pop.' would content the people, leaving us to infer that when that principle was conceded peace and harmony would be re stored. We know what Western Canada has achieved by her importunity, her incessant foud tongued mendicancy; she has not alone realized the idea of coucting noses but a fauciful estimate was made of our respective populations, and she comes out of the controversy with her 82 members to our 65, almost mistress of the situation. We regret to say that the conce sions assented to for the sake of harmony have failed of to the estimate of the Echo two children out of fruition. We see as far as ever from that repose the country so much needs. It is at the season of the veer when the labor of the agriculturist is most needed on his farm that a cry has gone forth, repeated in the stereotyped style of former days, denouncing Lower Canada domination. It is said that in both the Northern and Southern States antiquated specimens of humanity remain ignorant that the law of secession has closed, and so it is in Western Canada, many are yet unaware that not only has ' Rep. by Pop.' been yielded, but that we stand in the luckless position of 65 to 82. We know that a portion of our less noble instincts of human nature, find it lucrative to tan the fiame of discord. We cannot read the real motives of the leaders of these sensational exhibitions. They may calculate on treating such local antagoriems that the people will turn to annexation as the sole escape - certainly patriotism and gratitude for concessions accorded are forgotten. The Convention called together in Torento is a meascing omen of coming strife; its chject is to array the people of the two provinces in opposing camps, and the managers affect to be influenced by the force of Lower Canada domination. They know the hollowness of the pretence; they know that to the Liberal members of the Uabinet is due the advantage that one province can send 2 members to the Commons. while we are restricted to 65. Yet they ignore the services rendered by those Liberal members of the

> They forget that Confederation could have been reached under no other auspices than a coalition, That we paid the price of that coalition in our present crippled political powers; that they have

> Another Large Nugget Found on the Chaudiere -The last great find reported is a nugget of nor less said to reach a value of \$2,000 a day.

Missions in China .- From a work published by a Protestant gentleman, Blakiston's Five Months on the Yangize, we extract the following passage with reference to the comparative merits of Catholic and Protestant Missions .-Protestants surely will not object to the evidence of their own co-religionist : -

There is little doubt that the Roman Catholics have done much more in China then the world gives them credit for, and from this upwards, we observed numerous Ohristians among the Chinese. They used to make themselves know to us by the sign of the Cross, and seemed always to look upon us in the light of superior beings. The number of Christians in the province of Exichuan is said to be about one hundred thousand. There are two bishops, and we had subsequently the pleasure of meeting one of them as well as two of Lis priests, and my remembrance of mem will ever be associated with the idea of a isson wies indeed. To such men us these, who leave their country and friends with the sole object of carrying salvation to a heathen people, whose dress and hobits they adopt, and among whom they live, often in a manner which would not be coveted by by the very lowest smong an European population, to say nothing of the risk of their lives, and the tortures of which they must ever stand in danger cut off from all intercourse with the outer world. with none of the luxuries and tew even of the necessaries of European civilization—is due a meed of praise which I am unworthy to proclaim, and will, herefore, only refer to the contrast between them and the Protestant missionaries. Located among the European and American communities at the oper ports on the coast, the latter live in all the ease and comfort of civilized society, surrounded by their wives and families, with dwellings equal and often much superior to what they have been accustomed to in their own country; they are in constant communication with all civilized parts of the world, by a regular mail service, and I believe I shall not be wrong when I say there is not a single Protestant missionary a hungred miles distant from an European settlement. (pp. 179180)

OBITUARY .- In another column will be found the notice of the death of Mrs. James McShane, junior. We heartily sympathise with Mr. McShane in his bereavement. Mrs McShaue was the victim of that dread disease, consumption and was taken from her husband and infant child at the early age of 26 years. Many friends who loved her for her excellent qualities and amiable disposition will smeerely mourn ber loss, and the poor, to whom she was always kind, wil miss her generous benevolence.

The act to confederate the British North American Provinces should be care:uly studied by all who like ourselves are in favor of rigid economy and care in our expenditure. We have a sad lesson be-fore us in the privations and sufferings caused by excessive, taxation. We reject, as a monstrous delusion and rallacy, the idea that a national debt does not impoverish a people if it be owned at home A notion like an individual, is impoverished by debt and the prudent family always measures its expenciture by its income. Now, under the Confederate Act we have some \$75 000 awarded us wherewith to there is no falling off, but a steady increase in the pay our current expenses. We know not what cal culations may enter into the brains of the aspiring candidates for seats in the Local Parliament legally called the Legislature, but, if we can draw any coract inference from the profuse expenditure of our governing bodies in times past, the \$75 000, will not be sufficient to satiste the rapacity of the membees of the Legislature. We, like many wiser heads, are quite in the clouds as to the turn affairs may take. The Leglislature may, perchance, resort to the economical ideas of former years and declare \$2 per Jiem during 9:8:ion an ample salary, though we have our misgivings on the point. Perhaps it would be wiser, for the future, to leave the elect rs of a constituency to pay their members; this would simp lify metters. But whether such a result be eventually reached, it is covicus that when the \$"5,000 is expended we must result to something very like direct tax (tion to cover the deficiency. We believe a most salutary effect would be produced in the country by direct taxation no matter how rethe infamous pamphlets with war he the Yankees duced the scale. Our politics are too personal, and nundate this country: but as unfortunately there | principles are too little convassed. Let the farmers once comprehend that the dollar extracted from them may be raised or lower d according as they judiciously cast their votes, and they would soon shake off their tising columns assist in bringing before the notice of leibargy and devote their attention to the selection of responsible members. We nerd some sharp training in our duties as electors and the chances are that under Confederation, we shall not be disap pointed. - Montreal Daily News.

FRIGRANTS ON THE GHAND TONK. We print to-day a very straightforward letter from Mr. Brydges on this ubject. Mr. Brydges takes exactly the ground which we have suggested as that on which the emp'oyment of box-cars may in some cases by justified. He points out very reasonably that emigrants arrive suddenly, without notice and in large numbers. That being so, it is manifest that the ratiway company, unless it have sufficient rolling stock of a suitable kind to fulfil in one day a demand which, on an ordinary average, would run through weeks, must orcasionably make a shift, or else leave the newly arrived passengers to the necessary expenses of Que bec and the tender mercies of the sharks who pre. on strangers. Between a speedy journey even at conaiderable personal inconvenience, and a delay a Quebec with lodgings as bad as the worst cars, and an hourly expenditure of ale der means, no sensible emigrant nor his friend wanid hesitate to choose the former That is the common sense view of the case, which in our remarks on this subject we have steadily kept in view; but Mr. Brydges has too much sense to talk as his newspaper puffers have done, of the exceilence of this mode of conveyance, and the desire of the emigrants to travel in the worst instead of the best kind of vehicle. On the contrary he informs us that be never uses these buxcars unless he is compelled to do so; that he has already a large number of carriages suitable for this branch of his business; that he moreover employs worn out first class car for the same purpose; that he will build new emigrant cars as fast as he can, and the exigencies of the trade require them; and in the meantime that he firs up those box cars which he uses in such a manner as to make

them as comfortable as possible. - Mon'real Herald. SMALL POX IN TORONTO - This loathsome disease is committing tearful ravages in some parts of the city, though few persons, but the immediate sufferers, are aware of it. In the City Council last evening, Ald. Shread stated that he knew of one bouse in which, at that moment, four persons were lying dead, while the Mayor said that he had sent many small pox patients to the hospital during the last few weeks, and that the applicants for admission were increasing Under these circumstances vaccination should be universal .- If every effort be nor mad- to prevent its spread, the ravages of this dreadful disease will be tearful indeed - Toronto Telegraph.

The dioneses of Toronto and Ontario seem to be at present convulsed on the subject of Rivalism. The they know not why.

The Evenement of last evening states that it is rumored that Hon Mc Chauveau, in becoming Premier for the Province of Quebec, as had ben mentloned by its Ottawa correspondent, would come forward for his old constituency the County of Queb c - Chronicle. Braucs. - The electorel commaign in this County

is said to be progressing actively Merers H & Taschereau and Pozer, the two candidates met some days occasions. - Chronicle.

Married.

At the French Cathedral, on the 17th inst., by the Very Rev. Canon Fabie, Owen Joseph Devlin, Esq., Notary, to Margaret Amunda Montague McNaily, both of Montreal.

Died.

In this city, on the 2 tin just, Elizabeth Derragh, wife of Mr. James McShane, Junior, aged 26 years.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. June 25, 1867 8. d. 8. d. Flour, country, per quintal, 19 6 to 20 0 Oatmeal. 16 9 to 17 0 Indian Meal, 2.... 10 9 to 11 0 Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 Barley, do, 0 0 to 0 ..., Peas, 5 6 to do. Outs, 2 6 to 2 9 Butter, fresh, per Ib. 9 to Do. salt 0 71 to ..., Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to Potatoes per bag 3 9 to 4 0 Opions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 9 Beef, per 15 5 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 5 to 0 Mutton do 0 6 to 0 Lamb, per quarter 3 9 to 7 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 7 to 0 71 Har, per 100 bundles, \$8,00 to \$11 00 Straw \$3,50 to \$6,00 Beef, per 100 lbs. \$4,00 to \$10,00 Pork, fresh, do \$7,50 to \$8,50

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 25, 1867 Flour-Pollards, nominal \$4,50; Middlings, \$5.25 \$5,50; Fine, \$5,50 to \$6,00; Super.. No. 2 \$6,40 to 86.50; Superline nominal \$7,25; Fancy \$7.50 to \$7,75; Extra, \$8,25 to \$8,50; Superior Extra \$9 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,45 to \$3,50 per100 lbs.

O tmeat ter bri. ct 200 lbs. - \$5,50 to £5,60. Wheat per bush of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1,50

to \$1,60. Peas per 60 lbs - 000c.

Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 41c to 00c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about

Rye per 56 lbs. - 90c

Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex store at \$0.75 to \$0 77. Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5 65 to \$0 00

Seconds, \$5 00 to \$5,05; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00 .-First Pearls, \$7.00 to \$7.10. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$18,75 to \$19;-Prime Mess, \$15.50; Prime, \$15. to \$00.00

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. July, 1867.

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The Annual Session commencer on the 1st September, and unds on the First Thurs' ay of July. July 21st 1861,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 3. - At the close of a detailed account of the passage of the Emperor of Russia from the Northern Railway station to the Elysee, with the names of the Princes and high officials presented on both sides, the battalions of infantry drawn up at the station, and the squadrons of cavalry that formed the escort, the presentations at the Tuileries, &c., the Moniteur says,-'Along the whole line their Majesties received from the population the most enthusiatic ovations ' This is not strictly correct.

I'don't know what reports have been sent in to the police department by the agents posted about on Saturday, but if they set down faithfully all they heard where they stood, the remarks of the by standers would be found mingled with epithets in which the name of Poland was coupled with that of the Ozar, Gortschakeff, and Mouravieff. The experi ment of bringing the Russian Autocrat to Paris was a bold one. The national vanity was, and no doubt is, greatly gratified at the visit of so great a potentate; but the events of which Poland has been the theatre are too recent the ruthless chas isement inflicted upon the Poles, and the manner in which the humane interference of the Freuch Government was received by the Minister, who is now in Paris are too fresh in the memory of the population to be obliterated by the flatteries addressed to their amour-propre. Whether the Poles have or have not contributed towards their own national ruin, whether they have or have not proved themselves unfit for self government or for independence is not the question. Whatever their demerits, the cause of their country has always been dear to the French people. No Frenchman but knows that Poles have not spared their blood in the cause of his country; that they fought in the French armies with bravery and filelity, and that the first Napoleon did nothing for their country, though he might easily have restored it as an independent State.

Paris, June 7 -The Guzelte des Tribunaux of today gives the following account of the attempted assassination of the Czar. At he moment when the Imperial carriege was passing near the rocks of the cascade in the Bois de Boulogne an assassin suddenly emerged from the crowd and fired a double-barrelled pistol. The Emperor's groom-in-waiting, Rain beaux, perceiving the movement, caused his horses to make a sudden bound with the object of placing it between the assassin and the Sovereign.

The ball pierced the nostril of the groom's horse and passed between the Emperors and the Grand Dukes, wounding a lady on the opposite side of the carriage.

The distance between the groom's horse and the Imperial carriage was so short that the blood from the wound in the horse's nostril spurted on to the uniforms of the Czar and Czarewitch. The ball did no leave the second barrel of the pistol, which burst in the bands of the assassin. He was with difficulty rescued alive from the crowd, who cried out . to put him to death at the same time shouting energetically, ' Vive l Empercur!" 'Vive le Czar!"

The two Sovereigns, whose calmness and presence of mind were not disturbed for one moment, gave orders for the cortege to pr ceed at a walking pace. The assassin was raised from the ground almost

insensible, having the thumb of his left hand shattered by the explosion of the pistol. He declared be arrived two days ago from Belgium to kill the Czir. Some further details of the attempt upon the life of the Czar at yesterday's review have transpired. It appears that t e front of the Emperor Napoleon's

uniform was soiled by the explosion of the assassin's pistol. The Emperor immediately rose, apparently to point out the spor where the shot had been fired. Ories of ' Vive l Empereur !" were heard in all di-

In the course of the evening numbers of persons of all ranks left their names at the Tuileries and the Elysee.

BEREGOWSKI THE ASSASSIN-HIS ANTECEDENTS AND Coolness under Examination .- Beregowski, the Pole who made the attempt on the Czar's life was examined torday, and the following information was elicited from the prisoner, who gave his replies with great coolness: - He is 20 years of age, of Polish astionality, and was employed at M Gonin's, an instrument maker; after which at M. Cail's, whom he left on the 4 h of May, and he has since been living on his savings, augmented by the pecuniary assistance given to refugees. He was asked. " How could you Sovereign the guest of France, who ished you?" He replied, with tears in his eyes, " It is true. I committed a great crime towards France,' But you ran the risk of killing the Emperor Napo-"No" he replied, "a Polish bullet could not go astray. It must go straight when aimed at the Czar I wished to deliver the world of the Czar, and the Czar himself of the remove which must weigh upon him." He was subsequently questioned by MM. Reuner and Schouwaloff, and in reply said he was an insurgent at 16, when he broke off all intercourse with his family. He had not communicated to my one his intention of assassination, for fear of being betrayed After the examination Beregowski was was perfec ly collected. He signed the reports of the proceedings, and showed no sorrow, but expressed his regret at not having been successful.

The following reflections of M. de Girardia in the Liberte are but the faithful exponent of popular feeling at this moment: -

"If it be true that the Sovereigns of Europe are al of them brothers and cousins, and that they form but one family, the tidings of this new calamity which has fallen upon one of the number must sadden these festivities, and infuse hitterness in the Royal and Im perial cups quaffed at the Palace of the Tuileries, the Palace of the Elysee, and the Hotel Walewski, the residence of the King of the Belgians-the brotherin-law of a captive Emperor and the brother of an Empress deprived of her reason. Rarely have two such blows been dealt on two crowned heads. A second instance of so great a calamity is not found. in contemporaneous history, and they make one believe in the recurrence of the old fatality attacced to the House of Austria. It is impossible not to feel a sort of superstitious compassion tor this young Emperor when we know all that was done to persuade him to accept the Crown of Mexico, and to quit the palace of Miramar, where the Empress Charlotte is now enduring a torture far greater than the loss of her liberty -- the loss of her reason."

Of the Emperor of Russia the Opinion Nationale thus disposes:

Heaven forbid that we should use unkind language to a great Sovereign who is about to become our guest; but it is impossible to conceal the fact that the gravest dangers which Europe may yet encounter come entirely from him. The spirit of aggrandizement which pervades a nation still young, more than semi barbarous, whose territory represents even now the eighth part of the habitable globe-that refined civilization of the upper class bent before the will of one man, and by it transmitted to the very lowest dear bygone days of Exater Hall. Well, the whiteclass of an ignorant multitude who are the passive instruments of one all-powerful chief -- that lust of conquest of which the East is still the object-those barbarous proceedings by means of which the Muscovite domination is maintained in Poland and which are a menace to Western civilization, - all this raises between us and Russia a barrier which time | part of the 'Exposition' named 'Missionary Section' and the progress of liberty in that country can alone remove ?

The amount which the preparations for war have cost France is estimated at 100,000 000 france beyond the ordinary, extraordinary, and reclified budget, and it is thought that the Government will at once ask cover the extra sum expended by returning to economy. - Paris letter.

olicy which he considered the best. In the opening waiting for the rain to blow over, and wanting to much further.

of his reign he proclaimed to the world that the Empire was peace. All the acts of his will must then have tended towards realizing that solemn promise. He did all he could to bring about the unity of Italy and the unity of Germany. He left Poland to be crushed by Russia, and Denmark to be dismembered by Prussia. He quitted Mexico despite the sad condition of Maximlian and of those who embraced French intervention; and only recently he said that the Treaties of 1815 must be execrated. All these acts were evidently inspired by his desire for peace. and it is after this fulfilment, in the old as in the new world-in Asia, Africa, America, Europe,-of his famous programme—the Empire is peace—it is after all this that we are told that all Frenchmen from 20 to 25 are soldiers; that they enrol themselves in the active army or in the reserve, or in the movable National Guard, which is an annex of the army.'

To defend the frontiers of France 250,000 men no longer suffice as under the Restoration; 400,000, as under Louis Philippe; 600,000, as during the first 15 years of the present Empire, but 800 000 exclusive for the appex, which is as considerable as the army itself France has the right to be told why she is called upon for these immense sacrifices at a time when, for the sake of peace she renounces the most paltry conquest, and why she enjoyed far more security under the detes ed Treaties of 1815 than since they have been form up; and it devolves upon the representatives of the nation to obtain an answer They are responsible to their constituents for the votes they are required to give; and, before consenting to an augmentation of the burdens imposed upon them, their imperative duty is to call upon the Gov ernment for public explanation as to its policy-past present, and future. Such is, in substance, the lan guage you hear in society, and the language of the independent press is but the echo of it.

The Paris correspondent of one of the London papers writes : -

The Prince Royal of Prussia has certainly no reason to complain of the manner in which he is received by the Parisians whenever he appears in public; and as for the Princess, she has won golden opinious from all. It does not follow, however, that his father, King William, will meet with the same cordial welcome. It was somewhat ominous that a squabble occurred among the workmen is the Prussian department of the Exhibition when the Germans proceeded to place a crown upon bis status, and since then it requires constant attention to prevent persons from manifesting their dislike, and writing on the pedestal epithets far from respectful to the original, and often too coarse for repetition. These unsightly inscriptions a e, of course effaced as soon as seen, but efficed, I am assured, only to appear again. It would be unpleasant for the Emperor to have his guests insulted in public places. What is written on his statue may no, after all, he repeated in his bearing, but it is certain that among nearly all classes there is a very strong feeling against the Prussian King A journal that distinguished itself in strongly supporting the cause of Prussia before and during the war has some observations on the subject

'If the King could convince himself that if France has seen without displeasure the rapid aggrand ze ment of his country, yet the military and conquering proceedings of his Government, the contempt of enly proclaimed for the wishes of the population the wor ship of brute force exclusively invoked, and the intexication of conquest which pervades a portion of his subjects, have not failed to excite in France certain apprehensions, and to cause a cloud to come between two peoples whose alliance, fortified by the of England, would be the surest guarantee of the peace of rurope.'

This is a very mild view of the feeling of the Parisians gene ally towards the Prussian King and his Minister, but it is much when it appears in the Opinion Nationale.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND COUNT BIS-MARK, Paris June 6 This, I believe, is the third time that King William of Prussia and the Emperor Napo lean have seen and conferred with each other; but it is the first time in Paris He arrived vesterday t Compeigne with M. de Bismark, where he was met by the Prince and Princess Royal, who left Paris at a very early hour. There was a good deal of noise, but I could not make out any cries of Vive le Rio. Vive ie Roi' is a cry which the Parisians have not for a long time uttered or heard. The cortege did not take the same route as that on Saturday. They went straight along the Boulevard Sebastopol, which the Czar did not pass through, for the same reason perhaps that his Prussian Mujesty may not enter the Exhibition by the Point de Jena, and then on by the Rue de Rivoli to the Tuileries. The spectators did not catch a good sight of the Prussian King, for he was contrary to expertation, in a close carriage; and M. Bismark did not seem ov ranxious to show himself. There were some cries of Vive l'Empereur and applause bestowed on two or three French Generals but, on the whole, so far as I could observe the affair passed off coldly enough. The King of Prussia bowed several times, perhaps to win rather then to acknowledge acclamations. Soon after his arrival at the Tuilcries the King took up his quarters. in the Pavillon Mersan; and his famous Minister cought the hospitality of the Prossian Embassy in the Rue de Lisle.

The Parisians-and others, too, for that matter, who frequent the great bezear, including many of our own countymen-complain bitterly of the English distributers of evangelical tracts at the Exhibition. When will there extraordinary people acquire a little common sense? It was the same 'wo years ago when the French fleet came so Portsmouth. French t-acts against Catholic doctrines were sent down by the ton and distributed by the bushel on board the French ships, the Catholic chaplains on . board those vessels laughing more than any others at the efforts made by strong-minded women and Stiggius like men to convert the cr-ws from the errors of Popery.' What would these persons say if the tale was reversed - if there was an exhibition in Landon or an English ficet at Cherbourg and Jatholic tracts against Protestauism were distributed amongst the sailors of our ships? What would Exeter Hall and the Evangelical Alliance say to such proceedings? Do these lunatics believe that they ovor do or over will 'convert'a Catholic by such means? Four years ago they tried the same folly at the camp of the Italian (Piedmontese) army near Milan, and with what results? The soldiers took the Protestant New Test-ments and made cigarettes with the leaves th reof! And yet, no doubt the all be lieving dopes who subscribe to t ese societies have paid pre ty well for this. The well fed respectable Briton is much given to sneer at what he calls the priest ridden' Spaniards and Italians, but does he

not pay a dood deal more than they do for what in his own case is a sheer imposition upon his creulity? MAY MEETINGS IN PARIS - There are many fonny things to be seen just now in Paris the funciest of all, per'aps is the attempt to bold there a May Meet We know what these were in London in the chokers, and the coal-scuttle bonnets and the cotton umbrellas are gone to Paris. And why not? Thanks to the Emperor's capacious building, side by side with the enterprise of commerce and the skill of mechanism, may be seen the fool's folly. Here is a bit of it. Time, three in the afternoon; pl ce, that with a view to higher wages. One is as rational We enter the 'The Evangelical Room!' How cheerful the old familiar name sounds. Go inplenty of room, though rain is failing outside and trade. The woollen manufacturers agitated for the weather cold, and un-May like The reverend beavy duries and got them. The wool-growers in gentlemen have on their top coats, but see the true their turn agitated for protection and obtained it. emblem of their order-the world amed whitefor a bill of indemnity instead of endeavoring to re- choker. Half adoxen but we are not sure there) neutralised the adventages previously gained by the were more than five - of these occupy the platform. manufacturers, who would have been better off with We look round we see two Frenchmen, who think

see and get all they can for their money and return tickets. - Northern Press, June 1.

It appears that, on the 19th of April, 'L'Univers had remarked, when speaking of the Protestant portion of the Exhibition, 'Certainly some curious things may there be seen; but we did not observe as at the 'Semmaire des missions etrangers,' any relics of the missionaries who had suffered martyrdom for but here nothing is too prominent or too extravagant the faith' Oh, M. de Chantrel how could you be so cruel as to say this. See you have pained the hearts of the reverend speakers and they tell us, though they have nothing to show, that there have been plenty of Protestant martyrs, plenty who have endured hunger and thirst, and burning suns, and fever jungles, and frozen seas, for their faith! Yes, and also for their wives and children, and the success of their little enterprise of commerce. There are no relies to show, but is there no martyrdom in a tender woman, of mature age and faded charms, going all alone all the way to Africa, there to be married to the man under whom she sat so many years in England, for whom she often prepared tea, and who can now thanks to his Bible and Pritish firearms. offer her a nice house and plenty of negro servants ! Shame on you, M. de Chaptrel! Thus, speaker after speaker, till the five or the six have all spoken. But they all spoke like men who felt their cause was a hollow one, and that they were supporting a fiction. Poor fellows 1-Northern Press.

The Progres of Lyons, peaking of the crops, says: -"The state of the crops is generally satisfactory, and the last news from the departments is excellent. In the North the wheat gives reason to expect an abundant and very early crop. In La Vendee and Brittany, except in a few places the fields are of good promise, the winter blades are fine and the outs and barleys look well. On the side of the Rhine and Vosges anticipations are favorable. A communication from the Bis Rhin says, 'Here the wheat and barley promise a fair yield.' From the Vosges, 'The autumn sh ots are superb: and contrary to what was expected from the mildness and bumidity of last winter, very few noxious plants have sprung up in the fields' From B urges, 'The grain in general has a fine appearance '... Landes. Gard. and Lot-et-Garonne in the South, the accounts are equally favorable. Only in a very small number of departments are the prospects bad ITALY

PIEDM INT. - The Journal de Paris asserts that Signor Villamarina has semi-officially proposed to the Pontifical Government that the Papal provinces should be occupied by Italian troops for the extirpation of brigandage and to preserve the temporal power from any attempts of the Party of Action. This proposition, it adds, was supported by M de Sartiges, the French Minister at Rome but was rejected by Oardinal Antonelli.

SPULIATION OF MONES AND NUNS. - The kingdom of Italy certainly offers no appearance of a condition calculated to excite edvy or emulation here. The commission appointed to enquire into the condition of Sicily is said to be so aspalled by the discontent and anarchy reigning there that they are on the point of abandoning their charge. The new Governm nt seems never to made the least way in Sicily. I need not speak of the bankrupt condition of the public exchaquer, or even of the daily inconvenience and detriment to trade from the scarcity of the circulating medium, as all that is ready familiar to you but we hear of daily evidences of the despest discontent pervading all classes. There was a very remarkable debate in the Florence Chamber on the 16th on the application of the law for the suppression of monasteries Damiani, a noted Liberal, had the honesty to demand justice for the dispossessed toocks and nuns, and wound up his speech thus - You tell me their pen sions cannot be paid because the treasury of the State has not sufficient means; in that case, leave them the revenues of their convents. The law for the suppression of monasteries is sacred (santa.) I myself voted in its favor, but I am not sure that I should have voted could I have foreseen it would have been used to cover so great inhumanity-inhumanity which is day by day fomecting the distik (disgusto) of the people t. wards us'- Westminster Guzette.

Rome. From every part of the world we hear of On holic bishops taking their departure from their various sees, all verging to ards Rome, where the great body of the universal hierarchy will be assembled for the Feast of St. Peter on the 29th i stant The number of presates assembled in the Holy City on that day will be very great indeed. There is hardly a province in Asia, from the most distant parts of China to the shores of Syria and Palestine, rom which patriarchs, archbishops and bishops a not now on their way to the centre of Christendom Armenians, Copts, Greek Catholics, Maronices, Coal deans, and the Syrian Church, are all sending their chief pastors to pay homage at the foot of St. Peter's Chair From the United States, from various parts of Canada and from the many republic; of South America all are bending their way to the same point of attraction The English Irish, and Scotch bishops are nearly all going - the few exceptions be ing owing to ill heal b, or inability to stand the great heat of R me in summer. The French bish ops will be there almost to a min, as will all the Austrian, Prussian, and most of the Italian, and from various English and French colonies in Africa and the West Indies, several pre-ates have already nassed through Loudon on their road to the same destination. If anything could prove to our Protestant friends the Carbolicity or the Chu ch, surely it ught to be an assembly like this from all parts of the known world, all coming at the invitation of an nged Pontiff, who, during the last twenty pears, has been robbed by the Infidel of the best part of his do minions Wha: a contrast will this great assem biage be to the Pan-Anglican meeting of bishops in Lambeth in September! Already have some of these Protestant bishops true to the instincts of Protestantism commenced to quarrel es to what they ought to do when brought together. Unless the conference is confined to mere convergation, what a scene of fighting we shall witness when they do meet. - Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN LABORERS - REVIVAL OF THE 'KNOW NOTHING' CRY. - The following is from the N Y. Times: The doctrine of protection to domessic industry has attained its higest devalopmen; in the proceedings of a Republican County Convention in Pittsburgh, which has insisted that the exclusion of foreign manufactures shall be followed by the exclusion of foreign luborers. Lagically, perbaps, the demand is a proper sequence of the prohibitory principle, as applied to the tariff. If it is right to keep out of the country the products of foreign abour because, being cheaper, American labour cannot compete with them without loss and degradation, it would be equally rigid to keep out foreign labour itself. But want would then become of the manufacturing interest, to which imported labour is a necessity, or of the manifold advantages which flow from immigrant industry? Exclude foreign workers, and many bran bes of manufacture would be brought to a stand still. In the bare proposition the manufacturers may one of the difficulties which their probibitory doctrine is calculated to produce. They call for protection for the sake of higher profits, and their workmen call for protection and just as the other but they bappen not to harmonize in their bearing upon the high tariff policy of Congress The case has a parallel in the wool heavy duries and got them. The wool-growers in Protection in the latter instance however, more than lower duties, and raw m terial imported free. The

YANKERS ABROAD .- The American, a journal friend. ly to the United States, published in London and a bigger boy a ladder? Liverpool, asks : - What is there in the air on this side of the Atlantic, which makes so many Americans literally beside themselves? At home they talk and act and dress and go about their pleasure or their business like respons ble and rational creatures. for them. Their airs, their dress, their habits, their everything undergoes a chance, and this change appears to be for the one object of attracting the attention of others. We do not say that this is the case with all or even the majority of arrivals Many Americans regret, as we do, that these things are so and hide with shame their heads when they are forced to meet and acknowledge their countrymen. his diguity by doing it. In the European hotels especially the Parisian hotels this loudness is particularly noticeable. In the coffee room they monopolise the conversation, which always turns upon some private topic of no interest to any one else. The servants are ordered about regardless of the wants of others, and the whole establishment kept in a fever for their berefit. Their manners are coarse, their conversation vulgar. The men awayger about arm-in-arm, and their conversation, carried on in a loud tone is mixed up with oaths and slang. The women turn up their noses and flangt their extravagant finery in the drawingrooms, or spend their money recklessly in the shops, on dress or trashy jewellery.'

To much truth in all that for us Yankees - not all,

but, as the editor adds: ' Most of these persons are those who, through a rapid rise in their fortunes, either from some profitable speculation during the war or from striking oil, have been raised from a position of lowness, where they fulfilled, doubtless, their duties in an exemplary manner, into a sphere considerably above i'; and the manners of which they cannot copy, they they look at everything through the medium of money they do not know, because they have never been taught that others look at them for what they are, and not what they are worth '-N. Y. Express.

A correspondent travelling through the Southern States says that one of a thousand forms in which hatred of Yankers is engendered in the growing vonths of the South is the head-line adopted in some Southern schools for children's copy-books, Beware of the Vankees!' With such a sentiment inculcated upon the youthful mind, in a form, too, that can make it most enduring, we can easily imagine with what feelings the growing generation in the South will regard the Yankees, whom they are taught to regard as rogues and cheats.

Rudolph Kommerer, of Wadsworth, Medina Co., tiring of his wife, slily slipped off to Indiana and instituted proceedings for a divorce in that very accommodating State. He returned home in a few days and lived with Mrs. K. as usual. In due time he received a copy of the decree in divorce, which he put in his proket for future use. But Mrs. K. soon heard of it from another source, and, leaving him, produced a copy of the Indiana record, and sued her bushind for alimony, which the Medina Judge denied her

INCREASE ON DRUNKENNESS. - The N. Y Herald gays: - Wherever an unnecessary interference with Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are the tastes or enjoyments of people is attempted, it is useful in relieving an arritated Throat and will are to provoke excesses in the very habits which it is render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to desired to correct. This has been the effect of the present U. S. excise law. There never was so much drunkerness ob ervable as since it came into operation.

The Church Journal, a prominent and influential | 25 cents a box. Profestant paper, advises against the marriage of ministers. It says that the celibacy of the priests is one of the practical advantages the Catholic Church has over the sects.

Two young married men, residents of Albany became tired of their wives recently and swopped. Like obedient wives the women consented. The result is a law suit. The bushand of the homliest one promised to pay thirty dollars ' to boot,' and as he has neglected to pay over, the suit has commenced.

A newspaper in Connecticut has a standing head for divorces in that State, a list of which is regularly the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with i serted between the marriages and deaths.

Mr Sala mentions a punishment inflicted on her rebellions pupils by an American schoolmistress Now, this can be remedied. She made them stand on their heads, down East.' and poured cold water down the legs of their

A traveller in Georgia saw five hundred famishing women, many with babies at their breasts seeking br ad and clothing at one station near Dallas.

INFLUENCE OF MARRIAGE ON THE DEATH RATES .- In his report for 1863, just publihsed, the registrar General for Scotland says - In the seventh and eigh h detailed reports attention was directed to the influence of marriage on the death rate of the females. and tables were published showing the death rates which prevailed at each quinquennial period of life among the women who are married and those who unmarried. These tables proved that the influence of marriage on temale life was appreciable. They showed that the married women died at a slightly bigger ratio than the numarried during the three quinquennial periods of life extending from 15 to 30 years of age; but that during the latter helf of the child bearing periods of life namely from 30 to 40 years, the married women died at a lower rate than the unmarried. At the time when the usual change of life occurs in the fem le. viz: from 40 to 45 years of age, the mortality of the married female was found slightly to exceed that of the unmarried; but from 45 to 75 years of age, the married women died in a lower proportion than the unmarried. Desiring to complete the inquiry, the influence of marriage on the death rate of the male sex has been examined into for 1863 and the results are so startling that they merit the greatest attention. Table 18 shows the number of married and unmarried men in Scots land at each quinquennial age, the deaths at the same ages, and the proportion of deaths to the living at each age By that table it appears that, at every age from 20 to 5 years, the death-rate of married men is very much smaller than that of the numarried; in fact it proves that the influence of marriage on the male sex is much more potent than it is on the female-potent to an extent never previously imagined. Thus reading the table without decimals, so as to make it more easily intelligible and reckoning that 100 000 persons of each class were living at each quinquennial age, 1174 unmarried men died during the year in that number, only 597 married In other words, between the ages of 20 and 85 years, the death rate of the bichelors was exicily double that of the murried me !

Death Bed of Infidels. - When it became known in France that the arch infidel Voltaire, who had devoted the exhaustless energy of a most powerful and brilliant intellect to disproving the existence of God and everything good, on his death bed had pi'eously and frantically besought his friends and attendants to bring him a priest to bear 1 is confession, and grant him the last rives of the Church he had during life so satanically opposed, the Free habitual costiveness and piles. Whe ever they have Thinkers and Infidals of that country raised a been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, fear'ul hiwl and said Voltrine was cruzy when he the result has been equally entisfactory. did it Not long since M Jules Favre, of France, declared in a late work that Orsini, the arch Revon lu ionist and handit-cut throat of Italy, asked also for a priest to hear his confession when dyidg. And then another bowl went up from the Free Thinkers. But this is almost invariably the case. There is no and ask for its last rites .- Catholic Telegraph.

If a small boy is called a 'lad,' is it proper to call

Parties at the dead lock should extricate themselves with the skeleton key.

This is paying dear for good company as the rock

said when he was put into a pigeon pie. A groom bad to place seven borses in six stalls. How did he do it? Do you give it up? So did the groom.

Obristian perfection in outward conduct consists, not in doing extraordinary things, but in doing things extraordinary well.

Modern majesty consists in work - what a man can do is his greatest ornament, and he always corsults

An editor, retorting upon an opponent, says ' Now this is a matter of taste, or rather of common decency, and something with which we have nothing

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NUKSK

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescrip tion of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millious of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRECEA IN OHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full direcnever learn. Money only is their teacher, and while tions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PER. KINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 215 Fulton Street, New York; and 205 High Holborn, London. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Dauggists. 25 cents a bottle June, 1887.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD,

and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Brouchial, and Asikmatic affec. tions sometimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seal of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The Tracuss are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occusion requires. Sold at

June, 1867.

PURIFY THE BLOOD. - If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot bediseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a bolor ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system. This is the cause often of sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up vitality, and life ceases as if

Bereft by Lightning,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

take all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health, soon curing local affections also. BRANDRETH'S PILLS protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists,

June, 1867.

ALMOST A MIRACLE!

Hamilton, C.W., March 6th, 1865. Dear Sire, - That others may be benefited, as my boy has been, I beg to send you the following partienlars of his cure by the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Three years ago next May, he got a severe fall, which bruised his arms and left leg. I called in medical aid, supposing it to be a simple burt, from which he would soon recover; but in this I was disappointed, for after having had thirteen different physicians at him, he was at last given up by them es in urable. He used many kinds of medicines and other Sarsaparilles by the dozen bottles, but without any benefit. At last he began to use your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA; and, during the time of uring it, a bone 9} inches long was taken away from his leg, and a piece 8 inches long from his arm. He used about eighty bottles in all, and after being confined to his bad two years and seven months, he is now well enough to go aro and and take care of himself. I consider that it it had not been for your Bristol's Sarsaparilla he would not have lived. Mr. Bickle, the Druggist, is familiar with the case, and can vouch for the truth of my statements. You are also at liberty to refer any person to me, when they can see

WILLIAM BURNS.

Wellington Street, near Rebecca. Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault, & Son, J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

HAB.TUAL CONSTIPATION. WORDS OF COMFORT. --Dr. Oyrus W. Nelson, of Boston Mass., author of Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: 'I consider Bristol's Sugar coatea Palls the best remedy for Onronic Constipation at present known With me they have never fail d, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances.' He also states: 'That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are ty far the most useful mefficine he has ever prescribed-perfectly safe, and eminently reliable. Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. H. mphrey Lettsom of Chicago, III., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dues in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success for babitual success, for

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, in ellizent Catholic who does not, when death stares Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp-The Guzette de France observes:— The Emperor they understand English, but don't, and some Pennsylvania iron people may useful y note the fact bim in the face, forget all his bitter animosity to the bell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, has in the plenitude of his will pursued the time of Englishmen tired of being on foot all day, and before their workmen push their claim to projection. The Called and the time of Englishmen tired of being on foot all day, and before their workmen push their claim to projection.

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLOBIDA WATER has undoubtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its ropularity overshadows that of the finest perfumes imported from Germany France, and England. Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to its intrinsic superiority.— The fabric impregnated with it exhales the incense of the most doriferous tropical flowers. The fragrance is as fresh as if it flowed from the dew charged blossoms of that land whose spicy atmosphere is alike celebrated by the poet and the historian. Nor is this odor evanescent. On the contrary, it clings to the handkerchief, as if incorporated with its threads. Diluted with water it is admirable as a mouth wash after smoking, and as a counterirritant after shaving 191

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the

legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

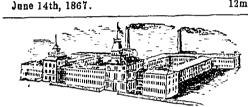
CIRCULAR.

MONTARAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store. No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he wil keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FL ur, Oatheal, Cornmeal, Butter, Cheefe, Pork, Hams, Lard, Ferrings, Dried FISH, DRIED APPLES, PHIP BREED, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c, &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMIS ION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street. opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m



PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE

AMERICAN WATCH

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.

Referring to their advertisement in a previous issue of this paper, the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., respectfully submit that their Watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market.

They are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches. They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces, while in an old English watch there are more than 700 parts.

How they run under the hardest trial wa'ches can have, is shown by the following letters:

PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, ?

ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec., 866. Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equidment. There are now some three andred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, 1 have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on the road. As you are aware, we

formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service, as yours.
In these statements I am susta ned by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a

series of years. Respectfully, EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent. American Watch Co., Wallham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, WEST DIVISION, ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866.

Gentlemen : I have no besitation in saying that I believe the great majority of Locomotive Engineers have found by experience that Waltham Watches are the most satisfactory of any for their uses. They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine, and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when Railway Companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours respectfully,
OHARLES WILSON, G Chief Engineer,
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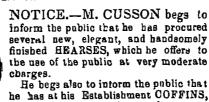
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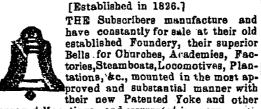
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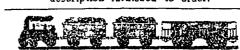
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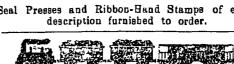
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