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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

No. 48.

THE MYSTERY OF THE BLOODY HAND.

AN ORIGINAL STORY. (From the Universe.)

CHAPTER I.—DOROTHY TO ELEANOR.

Dearest Eleanor—You have so often reminded me how rapidly the most startling facts pass from the memory of man, and I have so often thereupon promised to write down a full account of that mysterious affair in which I was providentially called upon to bear so important a part, it is with shame I reflect that the warning has been unheeded and the promise unfulfilled. Do not, dear friend, accuse my affection, but my engrossing duties and occupations, for this neglect, and believe that I now take advantage of my first quiet evening for many months to fulfil your wish. Betty has just brought me a cup of tea, and I have told the girl to be within call; for once a heroine is not always a heroine, dear Nell. I am full of childish terrors, and I assure you it is with small mental efforts that I bring myself to recall the terrible events of the year 1813.

Oddly enough, it was on the first day of this year that I made the acquaintance of Mr. Geo. Manners. Oh, Eleanor, think of my position at that time. Our father and mother dead; under the care of our only brother, who, as you know, dear Nell, was at one time feared to be a complete idiot, and had, poor boy, only so much sense as to make him sane in the eyes of the law. You know the fatal obstinacy with which he pursued an idea once instilled, the occasional fits of rage that were not less than insanity. Knowing all this, my dear, imagine what I must have suffered when angrily recalled home. I was forbidden to think of Mr. Manners again. In vain I asked for reasons. They led none, and yet a thousand to give me. When I think of the miserable stories that were raked up against him—the misconstruction of everything he did, or said, or left undone—my own impotent indignation, and my poor brother's senseless rage, and the insulting way in which I was watched, and taunted, and tortured;—oh, Nell! it is agony to write, I did the only thing left to me—I gave him up and prayed for peace. I do not say that I was right; I say that I did the best I could in a state of things, that threatened to deprive me of reason.

My submission did not produce an amount of harmony in the house in any way proportionate to the price I paid for it. Harriet was obliged to keep the slanders of my lover constantly in view, to quiet the self-reproach which I think she must sometimes have experienced. As to Edmund, my obedience had somewhat satisfied him, and made way for another subject of interest which was then engrossing his mind.

A man in his estate renting a farm close to us, who was a Quaker, and very strict in his religious profession, had been for a long time grossly cheating him, relying, no doubt, on my poor brother's deficient intellect. But minds that are intellectually and in reason deficient, are often endowed with a large share of cunning and caution, especially in monetary affairs. Edmund guessed, watched, and discovered; but when the proof was in his hands, his proceedings were characteristically peculiar. He did not discharge the man, and have done with it; he retained him in his place, but seemed to take delight in—say—insane delight in exposing him to the religious circle in which he had been a star, and from which he was ignominiously expelled; and in heaping every possible annoyance upon him that the circumstances admitted. My dear, I think I should have preferred his wrath upon myself, to being the witness of my brother's miserable exultation over the wretched man, Parker. His chief gratification lay in the thought that, exquisite as were the vexations he heaped upon him, the man was obliged to express gratitude for his master's forbearance as regarded the law.

He said he should never forget my consideration for him till death! Ha, ha!

'My only puzzle,' I said, 'is what can induce him to stay with you.'

And then the storm turned upon me, Eleanor. You will ask me, my dear, how, meanwhile, had Mr. Manners taken my letter of dismissal. I know now, Nell, and so will not revive the mystery that then added weight to my distress. He wrote me many letters, but I never saw one!

And now, dear friend, let me pause and gather courage to relate the terrible events of that sultry, horrible—that accursed June.

CHAPTER II.—THE TERRIBLE JUNE.

It was about the middle of the month. Harriet was spending some hours with a friend, Edmund was out, and I had been left alone all day

for the first time since I came home. I remember everything that happened with the utmost distinctness. I spent the day chiefly in the garden, gathering roses for potpourri, being disinclined for any more reasonable occupation, partly by a vague, dull feeling of dread that made me restless, and which was yet one of these phases of feeling in which life depended on an energetic movement, one must trifle. In this mood, when the foreclosed mind, instinctively shrinks from its own great troubles, little things assume an extraordinary distinctness. I trode carefully in the patterns of the terrace pavement counted the roses on the white bush by the dial (there were twenty six), and seeing a beetle on the path, moved it to a bank at some distance. There it crept into a hole, and such a wild, weary desire seized on me to creep after it, and hide from what was coming, that—I thought it wise to go in.

As I sat in the drawing room there was a rose still whole in my lap. I had begun to pluck off the petals when the door bell rang. Though I heard the voice distinctly when the door was opened, I vow to you, dear Nell, that my chief desire was to get the rose pulled to pieces before I was disturbed. I had lunged the last petal into my lap, when the door opened and Mr. Manners came into the room.

He did not speak; he opened his arms, and I ran straight into them roses and all. The petals rained over us and over the floor. He talked very fast and I did nothing but cling to him, and endure in silence the weight which his presence could not remove from my mind, while he pleaded passionately for our marriage. He said that it was the extreme of all that was unreasonable, that our lives happiness should be sacrificed to the insane freak of a hardly responsible mind. He complained bitterly (though I could but confess justly!) of the insulting and intolerable treatment that he had received. He had come, he said, in the first place, to assure himself of my constancy—in the second, for a powerful and final remonstrance with my brother—and, if that failed, to remind me, that I should be of age next month; and to convey the entreaty of the Tophams that, as a last resource, I would come to them and be married from their house, I made up my mind, and promised; then I implored him to be careful in his interview with my brother, for my sake—to calm his own natural anger and to remember Edmund's infirmity. He promised, but I saw that he was slightly piqued by my dwelling so much on Edmund's feelings rather than on his. Ah! Nell, he had never seen one of the poor boy's rages.

It may have been half-past six when Mr Manners arrived; it had just struck a quarter to nine when Edmund came in and found us together. He paused for a minute, clicking his tongue in his mouth, in a way he had when excited; and then he turned upon me, and heaped abuse on insult, loading me with accusations and reproaches. George, white with suppressed rage called incessantly upon me to go; and at last I dared disobey no longer; but as I went I touched his arm and whispered, 'remember! for my sake.' His intense 'I promise, my darling,' comforted me then—and afterwards, Nell, I went into a little room that opened into the hall and waited.

In about twenty minutes the drawing-room door opened and they came out. I heard George's voice saying this or something equivalent—(afterwards I could not accurately recall the words)—

'Good night, Mr. Lascelles; I trust our next meeting may be a different one.'

The next sentences on both sides I lost. Edmund seems to have refused to shake hands with Mr. Manners. The last words I heard was George's half-laughing—

'Next time Lascelles, I shall not ask for your hand—I shall take it.'

Then the door shut, and Edmund went into his study. An hour later, he also went out, and I was left alone once more. I went back into the drawing-room; the rose leaves were fading on the floor; and on the table lay George Manners' penknife. It was a new one, that he had been showing to me, and had left behind him. I kissed it and put it in my pocket; then I knelt down by the chair, Nell, and wept till I prayed; and then prayed till I wept again; and then I got up and tidied the room, and got some sewing; and, like other women, sat down with my trouble, waiting for the storm to break.

It broke at eleven o'clock that night, when two men carried the dead body of my brother into his own kitchen—foully murdered.

But when I knelt by the poor body, lying awfully still upon the table; when I kissed the face, which in death had curiously enough regained the appearance of reason as well as beauty; when I saw and knew that life had certainly gone,—that was not all. The storm had not fully broken till I turned and saw, standing by the fire, George Manners, with his hands and coat dabbled with blood. I did not speak or scream;

but a black horror seemed to settle down like a mist upon me. Through it came Mr. Manners' voice (I had not looked again at him)—

'Miss Dorothy Lascelles, why do you not ask who did it?'

I gave a sharp cry, and one of the laborers, who had helped to bring Edmund in, said gravely—

'Eh, Master, the less you say the better. God forgive you this night's work.'

George's hoarse voice spoke again.

'Do you bear him?' and then it faltered a little—'Doralice, do you think this?'

It was his pet name for me, (he was an Italian scholar), and touched me inexpressibly, and a conviction seized upon me that if he had done it, he would have not have dared to appeal to my affection. I tried to clear my mind that I might see the truth, and then I looked up at him. Our eyes met, and we looked at each other for a full minute, and I was content. Oh, there are times when the instinctive trust of one heart is so far more powerful than any proofs or reasons—that faith seems a higher knowledge. I would have pledged ten thousand lives, if I had them, on the honesty of those eyes, that had led me like a will o' the wisp in the ball-room half a year ago! The new-year's dance came back on me as I stood there—my ball dress was in the drawer up stairs—and now! oh dear! was I going mad?

CHAPTER III.—THE TIME OF TRIAL.

Meanwhile he was waiting for my answer. I stepped forward, intending to take his hand, but the stains drove me back again. Where so much depends upon a right—or a misunderstanding, the only way is to speak the fair truth. I did so; by a sort of forced calm holding back the seething of my brain.

'George, I should like to touch you, but—I cannot! I beg you to forgive the selfishness of my grief—my mind is confused—I shall be better soon. God has sent us a great sorrow, in which I know you are as innocent as I am. I am very sorry—I think that is all.' And I put my hand to my head, where a sharp pain was beginning to throb. Mr. Manners spoke emphatically—

'God bless you, Doralice! You know I promised. Thank you forever.'

'If you fancy you have any reason to thank me,' I said, 'do me this favor. Whatever happens, believe that I believe!'

I could bear no more, so I went out of the kitchen. As I went I heard a murmur of pity run through the room, and I knew that they were pitying—not the dead man, but me; and me—not for my dead brother, but for his murderer. When I got into the passage the mist that had still been dark before my eyes suddenly became darker, and I remember no more.

When my senses returned, Harriet had come home. From the first she would never hear George's name, except to accuse him with frantic bitterness of poor Edmund's death; and as nothing would induce me to credit his guilt, the subject was as much as possible avoided. I cannot dwell on these terrible days. I was very ill for some time, and after I had come down stairs, one day I found a newspaper containing the following paragraph, which I copy here, as it is the shortest and least painful way of telling you the facts of poor Edmund's death:—

THE MURDER AT CROSSDALE HILL.

'Universal horror has been excited in the neighborhood by the murder of Edmund Lascelles Esq., Crossdale Hill. Mr. Lascelles was last seen alive a little after ten o'clock on Friday night, at which time he left the house alone, and was not seen again living. At the inquest on Saturday, James Crosby, a farm laborer, gave the following evidence:—

'I had been sent into the village for some medicine for a sick beast, and was returning to the farm by the park a little before eleven, when near the lower gate I saw a man standing with his back to me. The moon was shining, and I recognized him at once for Mr. George Manners, of Beckfield. When Mr. Manners saw me he seemed much excited, and called out, "Quick! help! Mr. Lascelles has been murdered." I said, "Good God! who did it?" He said, "I don't know; I found him in the ditch; help me to carry him in." By this time I had come up, and saw Mr. Lascelles on the ground lying on his side. I said, "How do you know he's dead?" He said, "I fear there is very little hope; he has bled so profusely. I am covered with blood." I was examining the body, and as I turned it over I found that the right hand was gone. It had been cut off at the wrist. I said, "Look here! Did you know this?" He spoke very low, and only said, "How horrible!" I said, "Let us look for the hand; it may be in the ditch." He said, "No, no; we are wasting time. Bring him in, and let us send for the doctor." I ran to the ditch, however, but could see nothing but a pool of blood. Coming back, I found a thick hedge-stake covered with blood. The grass by the ditch was very much stamped

and trodden. I said, "There has been a desperate struggle." He said, "Mr. Lascelles was a very strong man." I said, "Yes; as strong as you, Mr. Manners." He said, "Not quite; very nearly though." He said nothing more till we got to the hall; then he said, "Who can break it to his sister?" I said, "They will have to know. It's them that killed him has brought this misery upon them." The low gate is a quarter of a mile or more from the hall.

'Death seems to have been inflicted by two instruments—a wounding and a cutting one. As yet, no weapon but the stake has been discovered, and a strict search for the missing hand has proved fruitless. No motive for this wanton outrage suggests itself, except that the unhappy gentleman was in the habit of wearing on his right hand a sapphire ring of great value. [An heirloom; it is on my finger as I write, dear Nell. Oh, my poor boy.] All curiosity is astir to discover the perpetrator of this horrible deed; and it is with the deepest regret that we are obliged to state that every fresh link in the chain of evidence points with fatal accuracy to one, whose position, character, and universal popularity would seem to place him above suspicion. We would not willingly intrude upon the privacy of domestic interest, but the following facts will too soon be matters of public notoriety.

'A younger sister of the deceased appears to have formed a matrimonial engagement with George Manners, Esq., of Beckfield. It was strongly opposed by Mr. Lascelles, and the objection (which at the time appeared unreasonable) may have been founded on a more intimate knowledge of the suitor's character than was possessed by others. The match was broken off, and all intercourse was suspended till the night of the murder, when Mr. Manners gained admittance to the hall in the absence of Mr. Lascelles, and was for some hours alone in the young lady's company. They were found together a little before nine o'clock by Mr. Lascelles, and a violent scene ensued, in the course of which the young lady left the apartment. (Miss Lascelles has been ill ever since the unhappy event, and is so still. Her deposition was taken in writing at the hall.) From the young lady's evidence it appears, 1st, that the passions of both were strongly excited, and she admits having felt sufficient apprehension to induce her to twice warn Mr. Manners to self control. 2dly, that Mr. Manners avowed himself prepared to defy Mr. Lascelles's authority in the matter of the marriage; and 3dly, the two sentences of their final conversation that she overheard (both Mr. Manners'), were what can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as a threat, that their next meeting should be a different one; and that then 'he would not ask for Mr. Lascelles's hand, but take it.'

The diabolical character of determined and premeditated vindictiveness thus given to an otherwise unaccountable outrage upon his victim goes far to take away the feeling of pity which we should otherwise have felt for the murderer, regarding him as under the maddening influences of disappointed love and temporary passion. Perhaps, however, the most fatally conclusive evidence against Mr. Manners lies in the time that elapsed between his leaving the hall and being found in the park with the murdered body. He left the house at a quarter past nine—he was found by the body of the deceased a little before eleven; so that either it must have taken him more than an hour and a half to walk a quarter of a mile—which is obviously absurd—or he must have been waiting for nearly two hours in the grounds. Why did he not return at once to the house of Mr. Topham? [where it appears that he was staying]. For what—or for whom—was he waiting. If he were in the park at the time of the murder, how came it that he heard no cries, gave the unhappy gentleman no assistance, and offers no suggestion or clue to the mystery beyond the obstinate denial of his own guilt, though he confesses to have been in the grounds during the whole time of the death-struggle, and though he was found alone with scratched hands and blood-stained clothes beside the corpse of his avowed enemy. We leave these questions to the consideration of our readers, as they will be for that of a conscientious and impartial jury, not, we trust, blinded by the wealth and position of the criminal to the hideous nature of the crime.

The funeral is to take place to-morrow. George Manners is fully committed to take his trial for wilful murder at the next assizes.'

The above condemning extract only too well represented the state of public feeling. All Middlesex—nay, all England—was roused to indignation, and poor Edmund's youth and infirmities made the crime appear the more cowardly and detestable.

CHAPTER IV.—DRIFTING TO THE END.

My misery between the time of the murder and the trial was terrible from many causes: my brother's death; George's position; the knowledge of his sufferings, and my inability to see or soothe them—and, worst of all, the firm conviction

of his guilt in every one's mind, and Harriet's ceaseless reproaches. I do not think I should have lived through it, but for Dr. Penn. That excellent and revered man's kindness, will, I trust, ever be remembered by me with due gratitude. He went up town constantly, at his own expense, and visited my dear George in Newgate, administering all the consolations of his high office and long experience, and being the bearer of our messages to each other. From him also I gleaned all the news of which otherwise I should have been kept in ignorance; how George's many friends were making every possible exertion on his behalf, and how an excellent counsel was retained for him. But far beyond his great kindness, was to me the simple fact that he shared my belief in George's innocence; for there were times when the universal persuasion of his guilt almost shook not my faith, but my reason.

Our chief difficulty, I confess, lay in the question that the world had by this time so terribly answered—who did it? If George were innocent, who was guilty? My poor brother had not been popular, and I do not say that one's mind could not have fixed on a man more likely to commit the crime than George, under not less provocation. But it was an awful deed, Nelly, to lay to any man's charge, even in thought; and no particle of evidence arose to fix the guilt on any one else, or even to suggest an accomplice. As the time wore on, suspense became sickening.

'Sir,' I said to him one day, 'I am breaking down. I have brought some plants to set in your garden. I wish you would give me something to do for you. Your shirts to make, your stockings to darn. If I were a poor woman I should work down my trouble. As it is—'

'Hush!' said the doctor; you are what God has made you. My dear madam, Janet tells me, what my poor eyes have hardly observed, that my ruff's are more worn than becomes a doctor in divinity. Now for myself—'

'Hush!' said I, mimicking. 'My dear sir, you have taught me to plot and conspire, and this very afternoon I shall hold a secret interview with Mistress Janet. But say something about trouble. What will happen?—How will it end?—What shall we do?'

'My love,' he said, 'keep heart. I fully believe in his innocence. There is heavy evidence against him, but there are also some strong points in his favor; and you must believe that the jury have no object to do anything but the truth, and that they will find accordingly. And God defend the right!'

Eleanor! they found him guilty!

I have asked Dr. Penn to permit me to make an extract from his journal in this place. It is less harrowing to copy than to recall. I omit the pious observations and reflections which grace the original. Comforting as they are to me, it seems a profanity to make them public; besides, it is his wish that I withhold them, which is sufficient.

'When he came into the dock he looked (so it seemed to me) altered since I had last seen him; more anxious and worn, that is, but yet composed and dignified. Doubtless I am but a prejudiced witness; but his face to me lacks both the confusion and effrontery of guilt. He looks like one pressed by a heavy affliction, but enduring it with fortitude. I think his appearance affected and astonished many in the court. Those who were prepared to see a hardened ruffian, or at least a cowering criminal, must have been startled by the intellectual and noble style of his beauty, the grace and dignity of his carriage, and the modest simplicity of his behavior. I am but a coting old man; for I think on no evidence could I convict him in the face of those good eyes of his, to which sorrow has given a wistful look that at times is terrible; as if now and then the agony within showed its face, at the windows of the soul. Once only every trace of composure vanished—it was then sweet Mistress Dorothy was called; then he looked simply mad. I wonder—but no! no!—he did not commit this great crime,—not even in a fit of insanity.

'Mr. A— is a very able advocate, and, in his cross-examination of the man Crosby and of Mistress Dorothy did his best to atone for the cruel law which keeps the prisoner's counsel at such disadvantage. The counsel for the prosecution had pressed hard on my dear lady, especially in reference to those farwell words overheard by her, which seem to give the only (though that, I say, and incredible) clue, to what remains the standing mystery of the event—the missing hand. Then Mr. A— rose to cross-examine. He said:

'During that part of the quarrel when you were present, did the prisoner use any threats or suggestions of personal violence?'

'No.'

'In the fragment of conversation that you overheard at the last, did you at the time under-

stand the prisoner to be conveying taunts or threats?

"No."
"How did you interpret the unaccountable anxiety on the prisoner's part to shake hands with a man by whom he believed himself to be injured, and with whom he was quarrelling?"

"Mr. Manners' tone was such as one uses to a spoiled child. I believe that he was determined to avoid a quarrel at any price, in deference to my brother's infirmity and his own promise to me. He was very angry before Edmund came in but I believe that afterwards he was shocked and sobered at the obviously irresponsible condition of my poor brother when enraged. He had never seen him so before."

"It is true that Mr. Manners' pocket-knife was in your possession at the time of the murder?"

"It is."
"Does your window look upon the 'Honey-suckle Walk,' where the prisoner says that he spent the time between leaving your house and the finding of the body?"

"Yes."
"Was the prisoner likely to have any attractive associations connected with it, in reference to yourself?"

"We had often been there together before we were engaged. It was a favorite walk of mine."

"Do you suppose that any one in this walk could hear cries proceeding from the low gate?"

"Certainly not."

"The cross examination of Crosby was as follows:"

Mr. A.—"Were the prisoner's clothes much disordered, as if he had been struggling?"

"No; he looked much as usual; but he was covered with blood."

"So we have heard you say. Do you think that a man, in perfectly clean clothes, could have lifted the body out of the ditch without being covered with blood?"

"No; perhaps not."

"Was there any means by which so much blood could have been accumulated in the ditch, unless the body had been thrown there?"

"I think not. The pool were too big."

"I have two more questions to ask, and I beg the special attention of the jury to the answers. Is the ditch, or is it not, very thickly overgrown with brambles and brushwood?"

"Yes; there are a many brambles."

"Do you think that any single man could drag a heavy body from the bottom of the ditch on to the bank, without severely scratching his hands?"

"No; I don't suppose he could."

"That is all I wish to ask."

"Not being permitted to address the jury, it was all he could do. Then the recorder summed up. God forgive him the fatal accuracy with which he placed every link in a chain of evidence so condemning that I confess poor George seemed almost to have been taken 'in flagrante delicto.' The jury withdrew; and my sweet Mistress Dorothy, who had remained in court against my wish, suddenly dropped like an apple-blossom, and I carried her out in my arms.—When I had placed her in safety, I came back, and pressed through the crowd to bear the verdict."

"As I got in, the Recorder's voice fell on my ear, every word like a funeral knell.—'May the Lord have mercy on your soul!'"

"I think for a few moments I lost my senses. I have a confused remembrance of swaying hither and thither in a crowd, of execration, and pity, and gaping curiosity; and then I got out, and some one passed me, whose arm I grasped. It was Mr. A."

"Tell me," I said, "is there no hope? No recommendation to mercy? Nothing?"

"He dragged me into a room, and, seizing me by the button, exclaimed—"

"We don't want mercy; we want justice; I say, sir, curse the present condition of the law! It must be altered and I shall live to see it. If I might have addressed the jury—There were a dozen points—we should have carried him through besides," he added, in a tone that seemed to apologize for such a secondary consideration. "I may say to you that I fully believe that he is innocent, and am as sorry on his account as on my own that we have lost the case."

"And so the day is ended. Fiat voluntas Domini!"

Yes, Eleanor! Mr. Penn was right. The day did end—and the next—and the next; and drop by drop the cup of sorrow was drained.—And when the draught is done, should we be the better, Nelly, if it had been nectar?

I had neither died nor gone mad when the day came—the last complete day that George was to see on earth. It was Sunday; and, after a sleepless night, I saw the red sun break through the grey morning. I always sleep with my windows open; and, as I lay and watched the sunrise, I thought—

"He will see this sunrise, and to-morrow's sunrise; but no other! No, no!—never more!" But then a stronger thought seemed to rise involuntarily against that one—

"Peace, fool! If this be the sorrow, it is one that must come to all men."

And then, Nelly, 'tis strange, but it was so; there broke out in the stone pier by my window, a chorus of little birds whom the sunbeams had awakened; and they sang so sweet and so loud [like the white bird that sang to the monk Felix]; that earthly cares seemed to fade away, and I fell asleep, and slept the first sound, dreamless sleep that had blessed me since our great trouble came.

CHAPTER V.—BETWEEN TWO WORLDS.

Dr. Penn was with George this day, and was to be with him to the last.

I will not attempt to describe my feelings at this terrible time, but merely narrate circumstantially the wonderful events [or illusions, call them which you will] of the evening.

We sat up stairs in the blue room, and I riel fell asleep on the sofa.

It was about half past ten o'clock when she awoke with a scream, and in such a way that I

had much difficulty in soothing her. She seemed very unwilling to tell me the cause of her distress but at last confessed that on the two preceding nights she had a vivid and alarming dream, on each night the same. Poor Edmund's hand she recognized it by the sapphire ring, seemed to float in the air before her, and even after she awoke, she seemed still to see it floating towards the door, and then coming back again, till it vanished altogether. She had seen it again now in her sleep. I sat silent, struggling with a feeling of indignation. Why had she not spoken of it before? I do not know how long it might have been before I should have broken the silence, but that my eyes turned to the partially open window and the dark night that lay beyond. Then I shrieked, louder than she had done—

"Harriet! There it is!"

There it was—to my eyes—the detached hand, round which played a pale light—the splendid sapphire gleaming unceasingly, like the flame of a candle that is burning blue. But Harriet could see nothing. She said that I frightened her, and shook her nerves, and took pleasure in doing so; that I was the author of all our trouble, and she wished I would drop the dreadful subject. She would have said much more but that I startled her by the vehemence of my interruption. I said that the day was past when I would sacrifice my peace or my duty to her whims; and she ventured no remonstrance when I announced that I intended to follow the hand so long as it moved, and discover the meaning of the apparition. I then flew down stairs and out into the garden, where it still gleamed, and commenced a slow movement towards the gate. But my flight had been observed, Nelly, by Robert, our old butler. I had always been his favorite in the family, and, since my grief, his humble sympathy had only been second to that of Dr. Penn. I had noticed the anxious watch he had kept over me since the trial, with a sort of sad amusement. I afterwards learned that all his fears had culminated to a point when he saw me rush wildly from the house that night. He had thought I was going to drown myself. He concealed his fears at the time, however, and only said—

"What be the matter, Miss Dorothy?"

"Is that you Robert?" I said. "Come here: Look! Do you see?"

"See what?" he said.

"Don't you see anything?" I said. "No light? Nothing."

"Notin' whatever," said Robert, decidedly; "it be as dark as pitch."

I stood silent, gazing at the apparition, which, having reached the gate, was slowly re-advancing. If it were a fancy, why did it not vanish. I rubbed my eyes, but it was there still. Robert interrupted me, solemnly.

"Miss Dorothy do you see anything?"

"Robert," I said, "you are a faithful friend. Listen! I see before me the lost hand of your dead master. I know it by the sapphire ring. It is surrounded by a pale light, and moves slowly. My sister has seen it three times in her sleep; and I see it now with my waking eyes. You may laugh Robert; but it is too true."

I was not prepared for the indignant reply:

"Laugh, Miss Dorothy. The Lord forbid. If so be you see anything, and it should be the Lord's will to reveal anything about poor dear Master Edmund to you as loved him and is his sister, who am I that I should laugh. My mother had a cousin [many time had she told me the story] as married a sailor [he was a mate on board of a vessel bound for the West Indies] and one night, about three weeks after her husband had—"

"Robert," I said, "you shall tell me that story another day with pleasure; but no time is to be lost now. I mean to follow the hand; will you come with me and take care of me."

"Go in ma'am," he said; "wrap up warm, and put on thick shoes, and come quietly down to this door. I'll just slip up and quiet the servants, and meet you."

"And bring a lantern," I said; this light does not light you."

In five minutes we were there again, and the hand was vivid as ever.

"Do you see it now," whispered the butler anxiously.

"Yes," I said: "I will keep close behind you."

It was pitch dark, and except for the gleaming hand, and the erratic circles of light cast by the lantern, we could see nothing. The hand gradually moved faster, increasing to a good walking pace, passing over the garden gate and leading us on till I completely lost knowledge of our position; but still we went steadily forward. At last we got into a road, and went along by a wall; and, after a few steps, the hand, which was before me, moved sharply aside.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, June 8.—A correspondent of the Freeman states that an affray occurred at Ballyshannon on the return of some Orangemen from the meeting in Derry on Saturday. They are reported to have irritated the people by shouting, 'No Popery,' and, an attack having been made upon them, they fired and wounded some persons. The crowd, in retaliation, broke the windows of the houses of several Protestants in the town. No reliable particulars of the occurrence have been received.

DUBLIN, June 10.—The excitement in the North on the Church question continues unabated. Although the monster meetings have been suspended for a few days, the organization of the Protestant democracy is extending, and there is a fierce and ungovernable spirit, fanatical in its earnestness, which may lead to violent collisions, but, fortunately, it has not been opposed. Those who would offer moderate counsels are whirled away in the impetuous current, and obliged to be silent where they cannot approve. As yet the agitation has not extended further south than Dublin, the Church defenders in the south and west being too few and scattered to make any imposing demonstrations; but they are strongly urged to take part in the movement. In the face of the overwhelming majority of their opponents who might not be passive spectators of their proceedings they will be slow to follow the advice which is offered to them and will more probably content themselves with deputations and petitions. They are wise not to provoke the hostility of the Roman Catholic population who look on with ruffled composure while the storm

of Protestant indignation is raging in the north, but might not bear it so meekly if it reached the south or west.—Times.

DUBLIN, June 29.—A meeting was held in this city last night to urge upon the Government the release of the Fenian prisoners. Nearly four thousand people were present. Mr. Butt, a prominent lawyer, made a speech, in the course of which he said: "The motto of all true Irishmen ought to be 'Bide your time'—put your trust in God, and keep your powder dry." If the British Government persists in keeping these men incarcerated, all its professions of conciliation would be useless." Mr. Williams, of Dangan, made an impassioned speech. He declared that the Fenian prisoners would not accept mercy; they demanded justice from the ministers. If the latter refused it, let the blood be upon their own heads. He would not, however, advocate resort to the sword for that doctrine was now out of time.

CORK, June 24.—The buildings on a farm in this vicinity were entered last night by men in disguise and destroyed. No clue to the perpetrators of the outrage has been obtained.

A small farmer named Flynn, residing at Dromcollogh, County Leitrim, four miles from Mohill, was killed on Saturday night in a dispute with a person named Cassidy about cutting turf. His skull was fractured with a spade.

The two prisoners named Murray who were recently arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Ankvill, have been again remanded by the magistrates. It is stated that additional evidence has been obtained, and that the authorities entertain some hope that they may ultimately be enabled to bring the murderer to justice.

The spirit of duelling is not yet extinct in the west. In the course of a stormy discussion among the Town Commissioners of Sligo on Monday a magistrate used some offensive words to another, and backed them by a significant intimation of where he might be found. The gentleman addressed declined the challenge, but stated that he would seek redress in another way, and it is said the Lord Chancellor will have the case submitted to him.

DUBLIN, June 28.—Large meetings were held yesterday in various parts of Ireland by those who favor proposition to release the Fenian prisoners. At the Cork meeting there were 5,000 people present and at Dublin 2,000. Similar meetings were held at Limerick, Ennis, Mullingar and Drogheda, and in all cases able speeches were made and resolutions passed looking to and in view.

We are authorized to say that an action for libel is being brought against the Times for the several articles contained in it in reference to the murder of Mr. Bradshaw. The opinion of Mr. Butt, Q.C., has been taken, and he has advised an action. We believe it is intended to lay the venue in the county of Tipperary, and have it tried before a special jury. An order to substitute service on Messrs. Smith, the Irish agents, will be applied for in a few days. Damages have been laid at £2,000. Mr. Samuel Bradshaw, of George's-street, is the solicitor engaged.—Limerick Chronicle.

THE SHERIFFALTY OF DUBLIN.—On the motion of Counsellor Danahy, the Corporation of Dublin has resolved to inquire under what law or usage the present system of appointing the city sheriffs can be sustained. Up to 1840 the appointment was vested in the Corporation, but for some unexplained cause the custom since then has been for the outgoing sheriff to name a gentleman to succeed him, who would not, however, come into office for three years, or until two, previously nominated, had filled the office. In consequence of this vicious system there have been four Catholic sheriffs in the twenty-eight years, and it is said that in consequence of the death of the last Catholic nominated, before his time for naming a successor, in future no Catholic has a chance of being named. Surely intelligent Englishmen need not ask why Irish Catholics should be discontented, or why Orangemen should desire to maintain the stronghold of ascendancy.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A gentleman of property Mr. F. Grant Guinness, a relative of Sir A. Guinness, met his death on last Saturday in a very sad manner. Being in delicate health, and under medical treatment, he sent a prescription to be compounded at the druggists. Unfortunately, owing to the firm having two shops, one in Backville street and the other in Grafton street, a confusion arose relative to the filling of the shop bottles at the drug store, and a bottle that should contain and was labelled carbonate of ammonia was filled with cyanide of potassium from a stock bottle that had no label at all.—The smell of ammonia remaining in the bottle of course prevented the dispenser from discovering the fatal mistake when he was making up the prescription, which contained carbonate of ammonia. The medicine was sent to the deceased, who took a dose of it at the office of a friend where he was making a call, and died in a few minutes afterwards. An inquest was held, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental poisoning, but recorded their deep censure against the firm for not having observed sufficient circumspection for the public safety.

THE RATHGORMACK MURDER.—The Rev. Mr. Finn, C.O. of Rathgormack, Carrick-on-Sule, in a letter to a Waterford paper stigmatises as 'unwarrantable and calumnious' the statements that the people living in the neighborhood of Rathgormack knew all about the murder of Patrick Power, but abstained from giving any assistance to the police. 'I know,' he says, 'that on a day of last week, when the police made a careful search in the district for the weapon with which the murder was committed, the people in numbers assisted the police in the search. The three priests of this parish, in publicly expressing their horror of this dreadful crime, counselled the people to aid and assist the officers of the law in the discovery of the guilty party. The venerable Bishop of the diocese, on his visitation to this parish on Monday last, pronounced, in the most solemn and strong language, his condemnation of the enormity of this foul murder, and he called on the people of this parish to make a public act of reparation to Almighty God for the dreadful crime committed in our midst.'

A correspondent of the 'Express' states that on Monday evening an attempt was made on the life of a comfortable farmer, named John Ryan, of Killcommon, near Neagh, county of Tipperary, by his stepson, a young man 23 years of age. Bourke, who is in the service of another farmer, called at his stepfather's, where he drank some whisky, and when about to go home, about half-past nine o'clock, he called Ryan to the door, and, taking out a pistol, fired four shots at him. Three of his teeth and a portion of his gums were blown away, and three pellets were lodged in the side of his head. Ryan holds 18 acres from the Earl of Stradbroke, and it is supposed that Bourke felt aggrieved at losing the succession to it in consequence of the marriage of his mother, who is over 60 years of age.

One of the blood-and-thunder school of Orange mountebanks declared last week that 'the peasantry of the South are looking forward with heathenish anxiety for the settlement of the Land Question.' Last week, also, a Protestant clergyman, at the meeting of the 'Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge,' gave notice of his intent to move a resolution that no book bearing a cross upon its cover be kept or sold in the repository of the society! Which is the more 'heathenish?' the anxiety of a wronged and plundered people to have some certain means of living, or the 'clergyman's' proposal, unrebuked among 'Promoters of Christian knowledge,' to order that no book of theirs shall bear the emblem of that one fact of sacrifice which was the cause, and which is the essence, of Christianity?

A report has reached the 'Tablet' of a meeting of Orange lodges at Ballibay, county Monaghan. The star of the occasion seems to have been a gentleman named Flanagan. Unless he has been

misunderstood by the reporters, this zealous clergyman amongst other admirable expressions, said that 'if the Queen were induced by Judas Iscariot Gladstone to place the Royal signature to the Irish Church Bill, no Englishman or Irishman could deny that Her Majesty had perjured herself!'

ATTACK ON THE POLICE IN CORKWELL.—A correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Clonmel on Saturday, says:—A farmer named Callahan, residing near Cahir, having been arrested by Constable Mansfield on a charge of drunkenness, at Upper Lishtown, on this afternoon, the prisoner, a powerful man, offered a most determined resistance to the constable, who, having been joined by Sub-constable Madden was endeavoring to remove him to the watch-house. Madden had one side of his tunic completely torn away, and was severely kicked about the legs. A considerable crowd, composed chiefly of women and boys soon assembled, and were it not for the active interference of a few respectable persons present, ably assisted by Mr. Adams, J.P. the police would, doubtless, have been roughly handled. The crowd displayed a very hostile feeling towards the constables, and Mr. Adams, who appeared to have got his nose hurt, found it necessary to remove the prisoner into Mrs. Dees's store for safety. After a short delay the prisoner was brought to the Mayor's office, where during the evening he was brought before the Right Worshipful Thomas Cantwell, Mayor, who having heard the charge, fined the prisoner 2s 6d and costs, for being drunk, and one pound and eightpence for the damage done to the constable's coat. The fines were paid. The police who did not press for punishment for the assault, showed a very remarkable degree of forbearance as well as intrepidity under very trying circumstances.

The Court of Exchequer yesterday (June 10) witnessed perhaps for the last time the observance of a quaint custom which, in the light of coming changes, seems more strange. It is the service rendered every year by Christ Church Cathedral for the property which it holds in 'frank alms'—The Rev. Mr. Finlayson, vicar choral, and several of the choristers attended in their surplices, and getting upon the table of the court, while all present, including the members of the Bench—all, with one exception, Roman Catholics—reverently stood, they sang a hymn with excellent effect as a musical performance. The vicar choral then stood at the side bar and read the concluding prayer of the Morning Service of the Established Church, the boys singing the responses. Before the Reformation the custom was to celebrate Mass in the Court on the first and last days of the Term in homage for the lands, but at the time of the Reformation the Protestant service was substituted. The Court certified that it was duly rendered.

EXTRAORDINARY STREET-SCENE IN CORK.—The unusually staid and respectable neighborhood of Omburlyard street, between Mary and Dunbar streets, near the Catholic parish Church of St. Finbarr, in the southern section of the city, was, during the afternoon and evening of yesterday, the scene of extraordinary excitement and violence, occasioned by circumstances of a peculiar character. It appears that for some time past the Catholic clergy of the parish had had reason to believe that one of the houses in Omburlyard-street was occupied by an unmarried woman who was making it the resort of disorderly persons, thereby giving grave scandal to the parishioners. Frequent efforts were made by the clergy to induce the tenant to leave, or discontinue the scandalous practices referred to; but their remonstrances were treated with disdain. Yesterday about two o'clock, one of the more zealous curates of the parish went to the house and renewed his remonstrances, but the woman in occupation is stated to have replied only with abuse. The reverend gentleman then left, and soon it became noised abroad that he had been treated by the occupant of the house, not merely with disrespect, but with actual personal violence. This gave rise to intense indignation amongst the parishioners, and an angry crowd quickly collected in front of the house, the windows of which were assailed with stones, and threats were uttered against the unhappy woman. Each succeeding moment the attitude of the crowd became more threatening, and the police having heard of the disturbance, a party under the direction of constable Pheasant repaired to the spot and endeavored to disperse the crowd. The clergyman having heard of what was going forward, returned to the scene, and co-operated with the constabulary in allaying the popular excitement. After a short time, the crowd was induced to depart, and comparative peace was restored. An interval of about an hour and a half elapsed, and the rumours of personal insult and violence to the priest having continued in circulation and grown to the most extravagant dimensions—the allegation of assault was, we understand, destitute of foundation, a still larger and more excited crowd collected before the house in Omburlyard street. The premises were again attacked, and it seemed that popular indignation could only be appeased by the obnoxious person being delivered up to their vengeance. She was in imminent peril when the police and the clergyman again interposed, and found it absolutely necessary, in order to prevent bloodshed, to remove her from the house to some place of safety. Her appearance in the street was the signal for a yell of execration, and it was with extreme difficulty the police could save the unhappy cause of the disturbance from being torn to shreds by the insensate multitude—now numbering several hundreds. The clergyman exerted his influence to quell the storm and induce the crowd to disperse. In one or two isolated instances his advice was received with ridicule—notably by a man of respectable appearance, known to be of a different religious persuasion. The people at once showed how sensitive they were to the offence offered their priest, and the indecent 'gentleman' had to take refuge from their violence in a neighboring public house. The crowd would not separate without marking in some emphatic manner their indignation; and the special object of their wrath being now beyond reach, they again assailed the house and in a very few minutes completely gutted it. Doors, windows, and furniture were broken into matchwood and flung into the street. Not an object upon which violent hands could be laid was spared—even the paper was torn from the walls and littered the thoroughfares. Then the whisper went round that there were two other houses in the street which were also sources of scandal and it was apprehended they too would be wrecked. To prevent this the police remained on duty at the scene, and a local police was organized by the clergy from the young men of the parish to prevent further violence. This had the effect of holding the crowd in check, but the excitement had not so far subsided as to admit of the withdrawal of the police until eleven o'clock. The locality then relaxed into the accustomed tranquillity. It is hoped that the occupants of the other two houses alluded to will have the wisdom to leave and not provoke a renewal of hostilities; or that the landlord will take prompt measures to rid the locality of such undesirable tenants.—Cork Examiner of Tuesday.

UNSUCCESSFUL POLICE SEARCHERS.—On Monday last a body of the Youghal Royal Irish Constabulary under the command of their martial looking Head Constable, marched in military order to the usually quiet village of Inch in the parish of Killesbeg. On their arrival they drew up before the house of an honest and respected though humble resident of the name of Wall. Having hired his men, the gallant 'Head' advanced to the door, and reading the name of Wall's son out of a pocket book asked in a tone to be heard only from persons in authority, whether such a person belonged to the house. On being answered in the affirmative, the 'Head' entered, and taking his stand in the centre of the kitchen began to roam everything around him on floor, wall, and roof with an anxious eye. Miss Wall, who, with her mother, was the only person in the house at the time

seeing the 'man in arms' at a loss for something, as she supposed, courteously asked if she could be of any service to him. Her kind intentions were met by a stern demand from her visitor if she had any papers. On venturing to inquire further what papers were desired, she was curtly given to understand that it was not newspapers were meant, but 'papers with a bit of writin' on them.' The young girl confidently asserted the non-existence in the house of such papers with the exception of the children's copy-books which she supposed could be of no interest to 'his honor.' Not content, however, with this assurance, the man in black seemed determined to judge for himself; and so commenced a search, and, oh, vigour of justice, what a search! Closets are thrown open, drawers stripped, drawers brought to light, old rags disentangled, pockets of Sunday clothes poked, and beds and ticks upheaved, until Madame Wall felt moved to crave mercy on her feathers. Having thus put everything into disorder without, however, finding 'the bit of writin', the officer of order thought it time to desist from his dusty work; and so, with a considerate assurance to Madame Wall that she was all right, he took his exit. Having organized his men, the 'Head' gave word of command and ordered them to the house of a publican hard-by, named Kellegher. Here, also, a search, not entirely so diligent as that at Wall's, was effected; but still the 'bit of writin' was not to be found. On leaving Kellegher's the constable made inquiry for a young man who lives in the village, and Kellegher was after ascertaining his ignorance of the whereabouts, when, to the delight of the constable, the young man is at hand, attracted by the appearance of the stranger. Having acknowledged himself the person inquired after, the constable took an earnest interest in him, an interest so deep as to lead to the examination of the number of pockets in a well-made suit of clothes worn by the young man previous to his starting for America. After this interview the 'Royals,' thinking that they had sufficiently complimented the Inch people for that day, set out three deep for Youghal, very much disappointed, no doubt, at not having been able to find the 'bit of writin'.' Soon after their departure it transpired that on their way to Inch, the 'Head' and his party visited two other houses not far distant. At one of these, that of an industrious honest farmer and road contractor, they found some papers consisting of receipt books, road tenders, letters from friends in America, &c., all which they took possession of. Since this occurrence speculation is rife in the locality as to the probable cause of this unlooked-for and excessive zeal on the part of the police. The matter seems more inexplicable when one considers that the people of Inch have always been so orderly and law-abiding as never to have troubled the police even at a time when they were known to pay special attention to young men throughout the country. Various conjectures are afloat; but that which appears to be the most usually received would connect the matter with extensive arrests which are being carried out on a neighbouring estate, which works are superintended by a gentleman who appears rather nervous at the idea of Fenianism, and whose fears in that respect have been studiously worked upon by the playful peasants in his employment. At all events it is worth observing that all the houses visited by the police, one excepted, furnish a member or members to said works.—Correspondent of the Cork Examiner.

ATTACK FOR ARMS BY ALLIED FENIANS.—The residence of Mr. Pope Gray, Ballinlough, the gentleman whose place has been made the object of attack in this instance, is situated about two miles from Cork, in a picturesque spot, straddled by thick clumps of trees between Douglas and Blackrock, and is approached by a narrow avenue. The attack was made about a quarter past nine o'clock in the evening, and the first intimation of the intended onslaught was conveyed by Mrs. Gray. The evening being fine, this lady was walking on the green sward outside her residence. She observed four men approaching the house. Believing that their intentions were ones of the most peaceable, she rushed into the house, closely followed by the strangers. Entering the house, she proceeded to the sitting-room, where Mr. Gray, who has been an invalid for the past three months, was seated in an arm chair. In her terror she shouted out that the Fenians were coming, and placed herself behind Mr. Gray's chair. Almost immediately after they entered one of the strangers a well-built, active, determined-looking man. Mr. Gray, on observing the sudden entrance of the intruder, seized his revolver, which had been handed to him by his wife. The stranger, who from the instant of his entrance boldly confronted Mr. Gray, at the same time, raised his hand from his side, displaying the barrel of a revolver, as Mr. Gray believes. He fixed his eye steadily on the stranger, and as the latter raised his arm, took deliberate aim at him and fired. The bullet must have grazed the man's head, for it was found this morning imbedded in the plaster behind where he had stood. Seeing that his first shot had not taken effect, and expecting that each moment would be his last, Mr. Gray again levelled his revolver at his antagonist, and fired.—This time he struck his object, for the stranger immediately put his hand to his head, and rushed out of the house. During the occurrence of this extraordinary scene, the companions of the man who was shot were engaged in over-awing the domestics.—Two of them presented revolvers at the heads of a man named Sweeney and his wife, at the same time demanding the arms which the house contained. On observing the fate of their comrades the others beat a retreat with all speed, leaving the unfortunate man shift as best he could. He was unable to proceed far from the house, for his wound bled profusely, and, casting himself on the ground in front of the house, he demanded to be admitted, as he was wounded. The inmates of the house, although now fully armed, felt considerable hesitation in admitting him, fearing that his appeal was but part of a ruse by which he and his companions hoped to regain possession of the house. The wretched man remained in this position until Mr. William Connolly, of Clover Hill, who had been alarmed by the noise of the conflict, came towards the house armed with a pistol. On approaching the spot he found the wounded man lying helplessly on the ground, and informed Mr. Gray and his family of the real state of the case. The door was then opened, and the injured man was admitted, and treated with the kindness and humanity which his suffering called for. A priest and a doctor were sent for, and the Rev. Mr. O'Connell and Dr. O'Flynn attended in a short time. On his pockets being searched, 18 conical bullets and 30 caps were found in them, but no revolver. In reply to numerous inquiries as to his name and the names of his accomplices he did not give the slightest information. Although reminded that in all probability he would be soon before his Creator, he would not divulge the names of his confederates, and remained unshaken in this resolution. The mark of the first bullet fired from Mr. Gray's revolver was distinctly visible on the wall against which stood the wounded man, but there was no trace of the bullet which it is supposed the latter fired. Mr. Gray himself cannot state whether or not the man fired, but those who were in the room assert positively that he did. Whether the weapon was loaded with a bullet is another question. The probabilities are either that the bullet had fallen out of the revolver before it was fired, or that the weapon was charged with blank cartridge. He has been identified as a keeper in Dr. Osborne's Lunatic Asylum, Blackrock. His name is Andrew Campbell. He is a native of this city, and his family at present reside near the Waterworks. Three men, who were employed at Dr. Osborne's, two of whom were brothers of the name of Donovan, were arrested this morning, and conveyed to Mr. Gray's, where they were confronted with the inmates. None of them, however, were recognized as having been engaged in the attack of the previous night, and they were discharged by Mr. Hanna, J.P.—Cor. Daily Express.

FENIANISM OR REPEAL.—A sensible and generous letter on the above subject, appears in the last number of the *Westminster Gazette*, from the pen of 'an English Catholic.' The writer begins by assuring the editor that he has not an Irish cousin in the world; not a drop, however faintly diluted, of Irish blood in his veins. "I am what I am about to sign myself," he says, "an English Catholic; one of the innumerable converts of the last twenty years; educated under the strongest modern influences; and accustomed to the sphere of English politics. My opinions on Ireland, strong as they are, are simply what have been forced upon me by actual knowledge of the country and its people and by constant reading of the national press." The writer then goes on:—"The result of my observations is unflinching to my patriotic vanity as it may be to those of your readers; it is simply that Ireland does not want us, will not have us at any price. I do not say that in Ireland is wise—that she knows her own best interests. I believe that if it were in human nature so far to forgive and forgive as that Ireland could take up the position of Scotland, and develop her nationality without breaking the bond, I believe that she would secure advantages in a close connection with the empire which she cannot procure to herself in isolation. But things are come to such a pass that this cannot be. The memory is too vivid the soreness too deep; and if something far more radical than any measure now proposed is not carried out there will be frightful insurrection the very moment any American difficulty comes to a head. Mr. Gladstone thinks the removal of the Church Establishment will appease the public mind; it is in course of abolition and the public mind is not appeased. Mr. Bright wants to alter the land tenure the national journals say, 'Thank you Mr. Bright,' like Cæsar at his chain all the same. When the Establishment is removed, the Catholic Church mistress of the situation, will bind no the people as she alone knows how to do so; neither prelate nor priest will utter a reasonable word, Ireland will be more intensely Irish than ever, and there will be less chance than ever of her quietly accepting the decrees of the Imperial Parliament. In fact, from their own point of view that of desiring amalgamation, the Tory and Protestant party are right in thinking that the abolition of the Establishment will lessen their chances. It is an amiable weakness to say that when the Irish nation is not vexed with the sight of the dominant Church, union with England will be more possible. There may be less soreness; but all the intense peculiarities and powers of the race will have an easier swing and the innate difference of blood and the wider and deeper difference of faith will assert themselves not less but more. In fact England misjudges two great facts, or series of facts: first the nature and capabilities of the Irish; and secondly their real feeling towards us. To take the first point; England is constantly and unconsciously unjust to the powers of the Irish race and this for the double reason that she does not see and acknowledge one half of what they possess and regards the other half with disdain. She disdains the supernatural and Catholic virtues of which Ireland is the great witness among nations, religious devotion, chastity, elevated family love; and she is not just to the worldly faculties which the Irish really possess and of which, in Australia and America, they have given ample proof. That Protestant England should assign a secondary place to the virtues which Catholicism specially fosters, and should derive her theory of morals from other sources, is not to be wondered at. The subject is a fertile one, and might carry me far; but in addressing the readers of a Catholic journal the mere observation is sufficient. My second assertion that England is really unfair to the outward tangible efforts of the Irish nation only requires the support of historical and social examples. Why do we not remember that Burke was a real Irishman? Burke who is constantly called the greatest political thinker an Empire has ever possessed! Sheridan was a real Irishman; Marquis MacMahon is of real Irish blood; one could sum up by the dozen names great in all departments of intellectual labour without having recourse to those of spurious Anglo-Irish nationality—I mean distinguished families settled for generations in Ireland, but really of English extraction, such as the Wellesleys and the Edgeworths. I do not count such as coming within the scope of my arguments. Among women, the late Anna Jameson one of the most eminent and thoughtful female writers England ever possessed, was of real Irish blood; she was born in Dublin and her maiden name was Murphy. Among our painters Murillo's name proclaims his country; on the bench the present Irish Lord Chancellor, Thomas O'Hagan, is a pure son of the soil. All these men are types of the highest excellence in their several walks, and they are all of the genuine stock. And for the labours and successes of the mass of the people read Mr. Maguire's history of the Irish in America, and learn how they can thrive under other skies and amidst other influences. In fact the English people take their idea of the Irishman and woman chiefly from those who having emigrated from England, have drifted into the most unfortuniate and uncongenial bottom strata of our great towns, a state and an atmosphere more utterly un-Catholic and more opposed to all an Irishman's natural powers and virtues than any place or any atmosphere the world ever saw. Mr. Maguire points out with great force the temptations and troubles which beset the American-Irishman in New York; and he urges all who think of emigrating or of promoting emigration, to push on west. Large towns, says Mr. Maguire, are fatal to the Irish emigrant in his present state of poverty, and with the particular qualities belonging to the actual man. He is of the country and not of the town. What is true of New York is true of Liverpool, London, and Birmingham. But this false impression of the Irish is one which will never be mended in Protestant England so long as the people keep drifting into our slums; and there is a constant action and re-action of ill-feeling going on which I believe to be only curable by a temporary separation of government, and a consequent cessation of everlasting depopulation and recrimination. I say temporary, because such great political changes are brooding in Europe that no man can say into what form the future will be cast or what place may belong to England and Ireland. "In the Parliament of man the Federation of the world." It is the present with which we have to deal. It may well be that in the future when England has returned to the Faith, and Ireland is once more a prosperous nation, that these two may combine in true brotherhood. But for the present I sincerely believe it to be hopeless. I believe that Repeal is quite inevitable, and that the sooner it comes the better for England. Every week of my life I read the 'Nation,' a paper conducted in Dublin by Mr. Alexander Sullivan with remarkable ability and a certain kind of moderation compared with the other national papers. Well, it is impossible to read, as I have read, the 'Nation' from the year 1862 up to the present time without seeing in it the plain evidence of a determined desire for Repeal on the part of those persevering desires which always win their end. It is quite clear that though Mr. Gladstone is appreciated Mr. Gladstone will not do in the long run; Mr. Bright is regarded with sincere gratitude for his habitual justice, but he is praised as an English statesman, and not in any wise as a compromiser. Justice from England is but the tardy recognition of its wrong doing by a foreign nation. In Irish private circles the feeling is the same. Catholic family life in Dublin is as unlike Protestant family life in London as can well be imagined. There is a foreign air about it; there is constant communication with France and Belgium, and constant news from Rome. One is no longer in an insular atmosphere; it is not England. No, it is not England—the two nations can never become one; and what future fusion there may be will, I firmly believe, rather come from England likening herself unto Ireland than vice versa. In saying this I am uttering what to English Protestants would seem an awful sentiment. Even the best

and most cordial English friends of Ireland—such families as the Edgeworths, such women as Lady Londonderry, and some whom I know, but whose names I will not bring forward, people who love Ireland, with about her; all unconsciously want to see her assimilated to the English type; taught to be tidy, to put money in the savings-bank; taught the three R's in national and secular schools, and habituated to modern progress. Not these will Ireland quietly receive. Somewhat she may gain; much also she will give her proud neighbour. But I believe that the interchange will be best promoted by all that reciprocal liberty of action involved in the dreaded, scorned, but inevitable idea of Repeal.

THE ORANGE MEETINGS.—It cannot be denied that the Catholics of Ireland are exhibiting a remarkable degree of patience in the face of the series of Orange meetings which have been got up to agitate against the passage of the Irish Church Bill. The avowed purpose of those meetings, the principles declared at them, the arguments adduced, and the language employed by the speakers, are all grossly offensive to the Catholic people of this country. The purpose is to uphold Protestant ascendancy—in other words, to keep by stress of English law, the Catholics, who are four-fifths of the population in a condition of social and political inferiority to the Protestants, who constitute the other fifth. The drift of all the speaking which goes on at these assemblies is that there shall be no fair play, no equality of rights, no even-handed justice for Irish Catholics, in their own country. They are to be weighed in the scales and the scales are to be weighted in favour of the Protestant minority. They are to be regarded as a conquered and inferior race, an incapable, idolatrous, and accursed people, who were deservedly beaten, persecuted and plundered, and who must never be allowed any chance of rising from their prostrate condition. They are to have no rights; their wishes and feelings are not to be considered for in the making of laws and the government of the country; the Irish Protestants alone are to be taken into account; for, say the spokesmen of the party, "we are the true believers, we are the saints, the bibles of grace, and those others are reprobates who should not for a moment be placed on the same level with us; we enjoy the favour of Heaven, and we should have favour from men also; we are conquerors, we have been and must be ruled; if the Irish Papists are not content with our dominion, let them quit the country, but no possession, power, or privilege of ours shall be for a moment interfered with." Such are the ideas that run through all the speeches which are now being screamed out from Orange platforms in various parts of the country. Their absurdity does not neutralise their impudence and their offensiveness. The party on whose behalf they are spoken have no power or position here save what they got from England; and what England gave, England can take away. They achieved nothing and won nothing for themselves. Unsupported by the bayonets of England, they care not indulge in any outrages, insults or offences directed against the Catholics of this country. The brigand insolence, therefore, which they are now spouting so plentifully from many pulpits, is disgraceful to them; and what is more important, unquestionably is becoming somewhat trying to the temper of the Catholic millions of Ireland.

THE RANT OF THE LODGES.

We had some fine specimens of the rant of the Orange Lodges at the meeting of the Brethren held in Dublin on Thursday week. The stars of the society were present, flaming in purple and Orange decorations, and their oratory was not only of a very fiery character, but assumed, in many instances, a more or less of absolute blackguardism. A fellow named Madden, who is a great light among the fraternity, being a 'D. G. M.' or something of that sort, is reported to have made the raffish assertion that the Catholic people of Ireland consist of criminals and puppers. The most charitable thing that can be thought of any man who would use such an expression is that he is a lunatic with a very depraved mind and a dirty tongue. No degree of sectarian or party excitement can constitute an excuse for the utterance of such language as is attributed to this rhabdicator of the lodges by the reporters of the Orange press. The fanatic Treaham Gregg also figured on the stage, and it would seem from his reception accorded to his rhapsodies and his blasphemies that his audience could hardly be a whit more sane than himself. Here is an extract from his address as reported in the Orange papers:—"Did they not see the Lord Lieutenant (loud hisses and groans) going to visit the Mater Misericordie (hisses), the House of St. Vincent de Paul (hisses), St. Joseph's Asylum (hisses), and the House of Our Lady of Refuge? (Groans.)" Hisses for the names of Catholic charities, and Catholic hospitals, where sufferers of all creeds are received and kindly treated; and groans, loud and deep, when the name of Our Blessed Lady, Mother of the Saviour, came to be mentioned! could evidence of the blind and furious bigotry of those men be more startling or horrible? These the boasts in which they indulge, the story they tell of their numbers, their strength, their capabilities, are hardly more ridiculous on account of their folly than disgusting because of their falsehood. They are particularly fond on counting their co-religionists as a million and a-half of the Irish population. This is a gross exaggeration of the fact. The last Census found the Church of England Protestants to number but 693,375. The Presbyterians numbered 523,291, and all other denominations of Protestants, adding in the Jews, numbered 76,661, making a total of 1,293,309, which is less than a million and a-half by 206,691. But the great absurdity of their statement consists in their setting down all who are not of the Catholic Church as persons who are in favour of the Establishment and determined to resist its abolition. Such a representation of the case is utterly erroneous; it would not be true even to say that all the Church of England men are opposed to the Church Bill. But what is to be said of the Catholics all this time? They were over four millions and a-half, the exact numbers being 4,505,265. Now, if the 'million and a-half' of which the Protestant party make so much talk be a very big number, how does it happen that they take no thought of the four millions and a-half who are on the other side of the account? In the province of Ulster, where Irish Protestants are most numerous, they are out-numbered considerably by the Catholics, who are well able to take care of them if the occasion should require; and yet those Orange braggarts who during the Fenian excitement were—needlessly—trembling for their lives, now spout upon their platforms as if there were nothing to prevent them from marching where they like and doing what terrible things they like over the length and breadth of Ireland. Their threats of war are outspoken and incessant. They are ready and willing, they would have us believe, to fight Irishmen and Englishmen, the Fenian organization and the Queen's troops, separately or all together, or anyhow at all. And it is a remarkable fact that the most warlike and bloodthirsty addresses are those which are being delivered by men who call themselves followers of Christ and preachers of the Gospel. At a meeting held at Tansmore Hill, county Tyrone on Monday evening, the Rev. Thomas Ellis told the assembly that their fathers had freely bled for the Bible, the Constitution, and the Queen, and the sons of those fathers 'were not afraid to die' for the same. In the speech of the Rev. Henry Wray Young the following passage occurred:—"He had seen a challenge from the little family of Fenians in Cork, reared by the Polish priest. [A Voice:—] 'I wish they were here to-day.' They sent a challenge to the Orangemen, but there were several objections between them. He only wished they were a little nearer (hears and laughter)."

A pretty style of language that from a minister of the Gospel! The Rev. Leslie Carter declared that 'they, the Protestants of the North, would compel the House

of Commons to listen to the voice of the men of Ulster; they would march to the House of Commons, and compel their enemies to be silent while their representatives were speaking.' And the Rev. Henry Henderson said:—"They were not afraid. Let the government take away their army and police, and leave the Fenians and the rebels to them. The glorious men of Belfast the ship carpenters, the noble men of Armagh, and Down, and Monaghan, and the heroes of Derry, allied with the men of that meeting, would chase their foes before them."

The 'clergymen,' who make use of such language are self-condemned. They disgrace themselves. Throughout the entire of the agitation that has been raised on this Church question, the worse than worldly spirit manifested by these men has tended to the disparagement of Christianity itself, and it will yet be found to have inflicted a heavy blow on the interests of Protestantism, not only in Ireland, but in England and in other countries.

THE ORANGE PRESS.

The ravings of the Orange orators are fully equalled, if not outdone, by the writings of the Orange Press. Their alarm at the withdrawal from the Ascendancy party of the public money which they have long been unjustly enjoying is natural, and their fury against the Government that propose to effect the reform is in a measure inexcusable; but so much cannot be said for the insulting and threatening language which they are directing against the Catholic people of this country, or for the atrocious blasphemies in which they are indulging against the Catholic religion. Those writers and spouters appear to have absolutely gone wild with a spurious and discreditable sort of excitement during the last few weeks; they have bidden adieu to good sense and decency, cast away whatever little restraint the customs of modern society may have imposed upon their hideous bigotry, and are exhibiting themselves in a most revolting aspect to a people who are more pained than surprised by their language and their conduct. We have found no fault with Protestant writers for supporting the doctrines of their own Church as best they can, or for arguing against Catholic doctrines in a fair and temperate manner; but the language of reckless insult and of shocking blasphemy is quite another thing, and it is this latter which is now most in use among the Orange journals of Ireland. The Mail of Monday, having informed its readers that 'the Times, with the kind of reclamation which Monks and Ribbonmen will interpret in their own way, talks of the bloodshed and violence of which Ireland is to be the theatre' expresses its evil temper in the following atrocious paragraph:—"The 'liberties of the Church' and the liberties of the R. B. are understood to be guaranteed by Mr. Bright's ascendancy in the Cabinet. Government by the heat and the revolver—the pyx in the street, and the blunderbuss in the hedgerow—has, no doubt, something in its favour on the ground of simplicity. And the idea of ruling our professional classes by the Sacraments, and the lauded interest by the bullet, has received a shock from which, in a pious frenzy, those who think with the Times may well freeze an unusual rally of the powers of that terrorism, spiritual and agrarian, which constitutes the 'Liberal' party in Ireland."

Surely there must be many even within the ranks of the Irish Protestants who will regard such writing as shameful and criminal.—Dublin Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We are able to state on reliable authority that two young ladies of rank, and of an ancient and honoured line, have been received into the Church within the last few days. Of a truth, the Lord is adding to the Church daily "such as should be saved." A clergyman of the Church of England, incumbent of a well-known parish in Leicestershire, was received into the Catholic Church, at Farm-street, on Sunday last.—Weekly Register.

REMOVED CONVERSION OF EARL AND COUNTESS SPENCER.—Several of the papers refer to a notable accession to the Catholic Church which is said to have taken place. The *Advertiser* withholds the names, but says the wife of a distinguished nobleman holding a high office in the Government, has succeeded, and that her husband will probably shortly follow her. The *Echo*, without confirming the statement, says that the Countess Spencer is meant. A correspondent of the *Britannia*, a newly started Conservative paper says, without any qualification, that the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer have been received into the Church of Rome; but that, as in the case of the Marquis of Bute, a dispensation has been granted to prevent its premature announcement. A denial may be anticipated, but that will not affect our correspondent's belief in the truth of his information. It will be remembered that a similar confident announcement was made as to the resignation of Earl Spencer a fortnight ago, and that it was affirmed by a very high authority to have not a word of truth in it. Lady Spencer is the third daughter of Frederick Charles William and Lady Augusta Seymour, and great granddaughter of the first Marquis of Hertford.—Times.

The potato disease has appeared in Cornwall.

DEATH BY POISON.—In the five years 1863-67 the number of persons who met with violent deaths by poison in England and Wales was 2,007.

PIOUS TRADING.—The following curious advertisement appeared in Monday's Record:—"The friends of an evangelical clergyman having two thousand guineas at command, can obtain a position of eminence for him. Address—"

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—According to official reports 28,000 emigrants left this port for America this season.

Mazzini is supposed by this time to be in London. He remained three days in Paris during the elections and is said to be well satisfied with the results.—[Tablet.]

The priest of a mission in Lincolnshire has sent us some leaves of an old Bible, in each of which was wrapped up about a quarter of a pound of starch, purchased at a Protestant shop in Stamford. What will the Protestant Association say to this? It is better to burn such portions of Holy Scripture as may not be wanted, or to use them for waste paper? If the gentleman who was so intrusive upon the privacy of the religious ladies at Market Harbor the other day is not yet engaged he ought certainly to be sent to inquire into this business at Stamford without delay.—Weekly Register.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.—The value of the British and Irish goods and produce exported from the United Kingdom to the Australasian colonies in March was 794,677*l.*, as compared with 692,772*l.* in March, 1868, and 575,415*l.* in March, 1867. For the three months ending March 31 this year the aggregate value of our exports to Australia was 2,630,197*l.*, as compared with 2,162,519*l.* in the corresponding period of 1868, and 1,634,841*l.* in the corresponding period of 1867. Every Australasian colony has participated in the additional consumption of British goods this year except New Zealand; the largest increase in the case of Victoria.

The Register General of England estimates the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of the year 1869 at 31,015,234; or, excluding the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, and reckoning only the persons actually in the United Kingdom, 30,621,431—viz., 21,869,607 in England and Wales, 3,205,481 in Scotland, and 5,546,343 in Ireland. This is an increase of 240,644 as compared with the numbers in the United Kingdom in the middle of 1868—viz., an increase of 220,230 in England 17,366 in Scotland, 3,060 in Ireland.

INCREASE IN GRAIN IMPORTS.—How regularly our import of all grain goes on increasing in defiance of

an exceptionally fine yield of one sort of grain is apparent if we take the period that has elapsed since the close of last harvest. Stated in quarters, the total of all kinds of cereals and flour imported and entered for home consumption between the 1st of September, 1866, and the 1st of May, 1867, was 10,421,464 qrs. In the same period of 1867-8 it was 10,907,156 qrs., while in the corresponding months of 1868-9 when the effects of a good wheat harvest were most apparent in a greatly reduced import of that grain, the total was no less than 11,735,930 qrs. The increase was in barley, peas, beans, and Indian corn, wheat showing a heavy decrease. In other words, while the supply of food for men has been less required from abroad, that for animals has been so much wanted to cover our deficiency of production that we are still more than ever the debtors of those who sow and reap for us beyond the sea.—Chamber of Agriculture Journal.

London, June 29.—The *Sar* to day, commenting on the reported departure from New York of Colonel Ryan's expedition for Cuba, brings the circumstances to bear upon the question of the claims now pending between the United States and Great Britain. It says: "We are interested in the conduct of the United States Government in this matter. America now stands in the relation to Cuba exactly as England in relation to the Southern Confederacy. Her neutrality laws must be thoroughly and effectually enforced, or she will lose the hold she has gained on public opinion, which insures the fair consideration of the Alabama claims. The Alabama escapes unarmoured, with an ordinary merchant crew on board, and we are justly held to have incurred a high degree of responsibility for the consequences. The departure of a party of 800 men from New York harbor, as far as can be judged from the present accounts of the affair, appears to be an infraction of neutrality just as flagrant as the escape of the Alabama, and one which could have been much more easily prevented."

EDUCATIONAL.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER'S PASTORAL.—In the Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Westminster, which was read on Sunday last, his Grace thus expresses himself on the subject of education:—"Education without Religion impossible—ascibe it to what they may, men are compelled to acknowledge that the moral and intellectual state of man in the last eighteen hundred years surpasses the highest maturity of any earlier time. They ascribe it to civilization; we to Christianity. We affirm that Christianity in itself is civilization, and more than civilization; that civilization without Christianity is dwarfed, stunted, and deformed; that Christianity is the first-fruits and the cause of the highest civilization of man and of Society. We affirm this truth today for a special purpose: in order to declare, with explicit reasons, why the Catholic Church has always inflexibly held that the education of its children is a sacred trust of the Divine Founder of Christianity, and that for a Christian people education without religion is impossible. We are now about to enter into a public discussion—we fear that it must be said, into a public conflict—on the subject of national education. It is therefore our duty as pastors to declare our opinions, and in words which are beyond all mistake, what are the laws which govern the Catholic Church in the matter of education, and what are the obligations which it is impossible for us either to violate or to compromise. In order to do this in as full and reasoned a way as possible, it will be necessary to lay down certain principles on which this declaration is founded. We are bound, both by the natural and the revealed law of God, to educate children in the knowledge and love of Him and of His commandments; and, as a Christian people, we know that the true knowledge and love of God and of His commandments is to be found only in Christianity. It is the knowledge of God in Christ which has developed the reason and the will of man. For the want of this knowledge and love, the heathen world fell into polytheism, pantheism, atheism; the intellect and conscience were darkened, the heart and will were corrupt."

We find two very startling assertions in the public items of the week. Dr. Everett, quoted in the *Birn Publicist*, has prepared a table of the deaths caused annually in six civilized countries by reason of excessive drinking. The figures are:—France, 1,500; Belgium, 4,000; Russia, 10,000; Germany, 40,000; United States, 27,000; England, 50,000; or, taking France as the unit standard, we have France, 1; Belgium 2; Russia, 6; Germany, 26; United States, 35; England, 34. Introducing between France and England, the element of comparative population, we find that for every Frenchman who dies of excessive drinking, there are proportionately, sixty Englishmen whose deaths are similarly caused. Dr. Lankester, the coroner for Middlesex, in a lecture on Infanticide in London, said that, "according to judicial statistics of the Home Office the ratio of the crime for the whole of England was 1 in 70,000 of the population, and though the verdicts returned afforded no indication of the actual number of cases, he believed Mr. Wakely was right in fixing them at 330 a year; and as the murders were generally twenty years of age, and seldom repeated her crime, taking the average life of women at sixty, it followed that there were 12,000 women living (in England) who had committed the offence! It would seem that the 'missions to the heathen' and 'to the Irish' could easily find work enough at home."

Doctor Cumming, who is chiefly remarkable for unfulfilled prophecies concerning the Papacy and the end of the world—has just discovered that 'the Marquis of Bute has given to the Pope 1,200 volumes in Peter's Pence,' and he thinks it 'marvellous to find that this number had been selected, because it represented in the opinion of the students of prophecy, the duration of the Papacy on earth.' We do not know, nor are we very eager to be informed, whether the Marquis's gift to the Holy Father amounted to just so many sovereigns, but we do confess that we are curious to learn a little about the 'students of prophecy.' Are they the gentlemen who engage, for fourteen stamps, to send the carte of your future wife or husband? or does Dr. Cumming's category of seers include Admiral Fitzroy, Zaddiel, Ould Moore, and the prophets of the Derby?

If the Messrs Laird had equipped the Alabama as well as built her, they would have come under the law; and if the vessel had been equipped as well as built when she left the Mersey, her escape could have been represented as a hostile expedition for which the Government was responsible. But these risks were obviated by an adroit division of labour. The building of the ship was contrived in one country her equipment in another. Half the work was done in England and half abroad, whereas it was only by the whole work when complete that the offence was constituted. Messrs. Laird were no parties to the fitting out or manning of the vessel; they only built her, leaving it to other persons in other lands to add what was wanting to the completion of a man-of-war. But, though the Alabama did leave the Mersey an unarmed ship, she left it a ship prepared for armament. She was built to order, and for a fighting ship, although by the stratagem of reserving her equipment for another port she could be represented as an unarmed vessel while she lay in the Mersey. President Woolsey and his countrymen may observe that in these remarks we have not disguised or mitigated any single fact apparently telling against ourselves. We cannot deny that half the work which turned out the Alabama was done and knowingly done, by British builders in a British port; but though we may now, after the event, regret that such proceedings should have been lawful, it is almost certain that they were not unlawful. It would have been better for both countries and all parties if the Alabama, being what she was and was known to be, could have been seized by the Government but we have great doubts whether such a seizure would have been justified as things then stood. At all events,

there is the whole sum of our alleged offending, and we are ready to let it go before a 'proper tribunal' for appreciation and judgment as soon as the Americans desire.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Mary du Pont Lyon, the last descendant of the Marquis de Montcalm, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Judge Seger, at Lyons Falls, N. Y., on the 11th inst.

There were four ladies at the Woman's Suffrage meeting in New York who said they could attend the Saratoga Convention without first asking their husbands' leave.

Marshall Barlow emphatically denies that any expedition has left this city at any time for the invasion of Cuba, except the steamer Fern.

A number of the filibusters who landed from the schooner 'Grave Shot' and subsequently fell into the hands of the troops have been executed here. Among them were Charles Speakman of Aurora, Ind.; Albert Wren, formerly operator in the Franklin telegraph office and others.

A priest, who has been in charge of the pastorate at Citeleville, Ohio, was married to a Miss Sullivan, of that city, on the 6th of last month. He had previously been excommunicated by Bishop Rosencrans. (This account for the marriage.)

Mrs. Bell A. Mansfield, a young married lady who resides at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, was recently admitted to practice at the Bar of the State, after passing what appears to have been a long and stringent examination. Her husband was admitted to practice on the same day.

The following is presented by a Southern exchange as a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of the expense account of a member of the Georgia Legislature. It deserves to be preserved among our most valued 'State papers' relating to reconstruction in the South:

received Wages for Session.....	\$612 00
mileage.....	67 00
paper envelopes pens &c., at least.....	63 25
voting for bullcock in the Angier mss in Green-bay.....	47 50
voting for the Amendment.....	50 00
expense 9 weeks to have a bed room.....	\$849 00
board 47 weeks.....	9 00
at 15 cents each.....	4 62
at 19 1/2 cents each.....	2 85
crackers &c.....	25 30
ginger Kicks 1 30.....	3 54
aples 14 lbs.....	26 00
paper collars.....	20 00
box bolony passage 40.....	65 00
side 005 Canada 10.....	15 00
tobacco 1 55 pen Natts 60.....	2 25
Washing close.....	09 19
4 postag Stamps Used.....	00 12
going to makersaid bill.....	50 00
Varities.....	17 30
sun Drys, &c.....	17 30
maid clear.....	\$47 61
.....	804 14

General Grant is credited with the epigrammatic remark that office seeking was fast becoming one of the industries of the United States.

TRUTH FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.—The following is from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, an intensely and consistently Protestant paper:—"SECTARIAN SINGLES.—A correspondent who signs himself 'An Ardent Protestant,' expresses a fear that if the present common school system is broken up in this city, there will be large accessions to the denominational schools. We have no doubt of it, and we should not so greatly mourn over that result. The Episcopal Church, the Reformed (recently restored Dutch) the Roman Catholic, and we believe several other Christian denominations, already have thriving parochial schools which, in all the essentials of education, are far in advance of a majority of those under the common establishment. There are two difficulties which beset the latter system, for which it seems difficult to find a remedy. One is the exclusion of the very poor, for whom such public provision is most important. The other is the exclusion to a great extent of proper moral and religious training. Both these difficulties would be obviated in denominational schools. We know that it is often said the poorest may now attend the common school and that all sects may consent to the teaching of sound morals on a common basis of religious obligation. But the theory is not borne out by the practice. The style and tone of schools where pupils are taken on a rainy morning in a family coach, where silks and merinos are common wear, and French, singing and the use of the piano are taught by special professors, are too grand for the barefoot waifs out of the lanes, garrets and basements of the city. In respect to religion the simplest truths of the Gospel from Protestant tongue will have a tone to the Catholic ear; while a nun or a lay brother of the monastery would be suspected of teaching 'monkish abominations' to proselyte the unwary children of dissenters. It thus happens that the very effort to educate the rich and poor, the Protestant and Catholic alike at one room at the public expense defeats in part the purpose so fondly cherished. If the fears of our correspondent should prove to be well founded, we should gain at least this: the poor would be taught by themselves, where neither rage nor equal would exclude the humblest, and the Gospel would no longer be hid, lest the school become sectarian. It is plain to us that the fear, after all, is chiefly of the Romanists. We do not share in this prevalent apprehension. While openly and heartily Protestant in our own views, we see no occasion for alarm in a thorough and systematic education of the masses of the Catholics. It is the union of ignorance and bigotry that is to be feared. We glory in every new Catholic church that is built, every new asylum founded by the devotees of that faith, every new cathedral that is projected. We are glad to see choice sites selected, and grudge not the space, the situation, nor the expense. If the Catholics prove equal to their trust and their great opportunity they will slough off all the hackneyed superstitions and intolerance, which have made them so obnoxious to those of other branches of the Christian family, and take a high rank in the Christian nature of the world. If they fail, they will still have built for wiser than they knew for the occupancy of those to whom they must then give place. At to sectarian schools we would rather see a child of our own taught the fear of God, even though it be mixed with what we believe an unwavering reverence for dead saints, than to have him under the normally negative influence of a cold, infidel, humanitarianism. If that is hereby our correspondent can make the most of it."

That Mrs. Surratt was 'altogether' innocent of the Lincoln assassination is now conceded by every respectable person. The disposition of all decent people will be to 'stone' so far as possible, to her family, for the fearful wrong committed. This sentiment will be especially strong towards those 'female' members of her family that were never in a condition to have done any act against the laws of the country. Miss Annie Surratt, the daughter of this innocent and murdered woman—a young woman who has enlisted a large share of public sympathy for her misfortunes and for her sufferings, was married a few days ago. The man that married her was a clerk in the service of the United States Government. The *New York papers* say his name is Torrey. Papers nearer Washington call him Toney. His name does not matter. What does matter is that, the day after his marriage to Miss Surratt he was 'dismissed' by the administration of Gen. U. S. Grant. The horrible and unspicable wrong done to Mrs. Surratt, is perpetuated to her children.—N. Y. Freeman.

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 683 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES, G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1869.

Friday, 9—Of the Feria.
Saturday, 10—Seven Brothers, M.
Sunday, 11—Eighth after Pentecost.
Monday, 12—St. John Gualbert, Ab.
Tuesday, 13—St. Anacletus, P. M.
Wednesday, 14—St. Bonaventure, B. D.
Thursday, 15—St. Henry, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, July 3.—The Times of to-day says the votes in the House of Lords last evening have had the effect to render the Irish Church bill more favourable to the Established Church, and more offensively partial in its provisions.

Archbishop Cullen has addressed a letter to the officers of the Catholic College saying that if the Irish Church bill is mutilated by the House of Peers, the motion must have a fuller measure of justice.

BREST, July 4th.—At noon on Saturday the Great Eastern had run 1345 knots from Brest and paid out 1281 knots of cable everything was working well.

PARIS, July 4th.—Mr. Miral and seven other members of the majority of the Corps Legislatif propose to bring in a motion that greater development be given to the action and authority of the Corps Legislatif; that the address in reply to the speech from her throne be established; that the right and practice of Interpellation be organized on a large scale; that the now annual projects of law be extended and that the Chamber have the right to elect its own President.

The negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial treaty have closed with a satisfactory understanding on all points.

MADRID, July 5.—The forthcoming changes in the ministry are freely discussed. It is rumored that Ordanex will be appointed Minister of Finance, and Murtos Minister of Justice. The Government has explained that Gen. Pezulla the Isabellist was arrested on charges of military disobedience and conspiracy against the government. The silence which government has maintained concerning Gen. Dulce's report of his administration and of the state of affairs in Cuba, causes much anxiety.

From the Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Witness of the 28th ult., we make the following extract, the meditation of which should inspire the editor of that journal with a little modesty, when insisting upon what he calls the harsh treatment of the Indians in Catholic Lower Canada by the Romish priests.

The writer is describing his impressions of a tour in Massachusetts; and speaking of a railroad in that country, he thus adverts to the lot of the Indians, the brothers of the persecuted Indians at the Lake of Two Mountains, in that intensely Protestant land, where the Bible is ever "open."

"The part of Massachusetts through which this road passes, is singularly barren and uninteresting. It should have been left as a forest reservation for the Indians, over and above all else that was done for them. Of this race, once so numerous, I only saw one about Plymouth, or the other parts of Massachusetts that I visited, and he was half a negro, and had no family."

In plain English, the Indian race, once so numerous in Massachusetts, has been almost entirely exterminated, or improved off the face of the earth. Their fathers were shot down like dogs; or captured, and reduced to slavery by the Puritans, who quoted Scripture, and cited in justification of their summary mode of dealing with the Indians, the action of the Jews towards the idolatrous races who dwelt in the land of Canaan. Not because men of English blood are by nature more cruel than are Frenchmen, or less indifferent to the taking of life, has the fate of the aborigines in Protestant Massachusetts been so different from that of their brethren in Catholic Canada: but because the settlers of the last named country were children of a Church who deemed it her duty not to exterminate the Indians, but to Christianize and civilize them. In one country therefore we find numerous tribes of the Indians still residing and flourishing in the midst of European civilization; whilst in the other a solitary childless old man, half negro and half Indian is the representative of the once numerous race that dwelt in the land.

And so it has been everywhere where the Protestant Anglo-Saxon has colonized. Where

are the aborigines of Van Dieman's Land, at the beginning of the present century, also a "numerous race?" But the other day we read in the papers that the last representative of the race had died out. Where are the black men of New Holland? Almost extinct. And even in New Zealand, whose aborigines are physically, and intellectually the superiors of the New Holland, and of the Van Dieman's Land aborigines, the same process of extermination is going on.—From an editorial in the Times, of the 10th ult. reviewing a lately published volume of New Zealand statistics, we learn that whilst the Colonists already number upwards of 200,000, the Maori, or native race, has dwindled away, there being only "38,540 of both sexes and of all ages."

These facts of which Protestants themselves are the witnesses and the recorders, should we say inspire them with a little modesty, a little reticence in speaking of the treatment of native races by the Catholic Church; for to that Church, and to her clergy is due this startling phenomenon that, every where, meets us.—That whilst in countries settled by Protestants the native races have either been already totally exterminated, or are fast dwindling away—in Catholic colonies, whether French, Spanish or Portuguese, the same races have been to a considerable extent preserved even to the present day, reclaimed from the idolatry of their ancestors, and raised almost to a level with the white race around them.

We need not dwell upon the subject. We commend it to the meditation of the editor of the Witness ere again he presume to enlarge upon the cruel treatment of the Indians at the Lake of Two Mountains, in that they are not allowed to steal the timber belonging to the priests of the Seminary of Montreal.

THE "GLOBE" vs. M. LOUIS BLANC.—The Globe is death upon the right of British landowners to dispose of their property as they please—a liberty which would soon cease to exist, as would also a great many other liberties, if democrats had their own way in the world. When the Liberals get the upper hand, a man will have to think twice before he shall dare call even his soul his own.

With the Globe's opinions we have no controversy, any more than we have with its tastes. Some, as the old adage says, like apples, others like onions: we have even heard of a man who liked his oysters high flavored, and there exist, according to Chaillu, tribes in Africa who dig up and eat all the dead bodies of their neighbors, and prefer a corpse when it is a little "gamey" in its favor. We do not wonder therefore that a taste for democracy, though democracy be a nasty thing enough, God knows, should obtain amongst men of the Globe's stamp.

But with that journal's facts, or rather with its distortions of facts, we have the right to deal: and so when we meet in its columns with such a statement as that which we give below, we think it right to enter our protest:—

"Every one knows to what a frightful pass this anti-primogeniture plan brought France some eighty years ago, and how much more comfortable the great mass of Frenchmen are now, compared with what they were in these 'good old times.'"—Globe, 21st May.

"Every one" does not know anything of the kind, for nothing of the kind has taken place in France. The great mass of Frenchmen, whether residents of cities, or cultivators of the soil, are in their material conditions worse off than they were before the great Revolution, and this is the direct consequence of the territorial system that the Globe admires. They are worse fed: they eat less flesh meat: and in proportion to its population, France produces less food for its people than it did a century ago; whilst the cultivators of the soil are harder worked, and are less independent than they were in the so-called "good old times." These times were indeed far from perfect. There was much in the political and social condition of pre-revolutionary France to justify the abuse that has been bestowed upon the ancien regime: but it is, nevertheless, false, and betrays a pitiable ignorance of facts, to pretend that the Frenchmen of to-day are in their material conditions more comfortable than were their grandfathers.

This we assert upon the authority of the great champion of the Revolution, and the most distinguished writer in the ranks of the revolutionary party. On the authority of Louis Blanc, than whom no man in Europe has more closely studied its great social questions: and one who, though his theories or conclusions are open to controversy, is at least a strictly honest man in his statement of facts. We ask not the Globe to accept the former; but he must be a very impertinent as well as a very ignorant man indeed who, speaking from the depths of his own little parish, presumes to array his opinions as to the facts of French material prosperity, with the facts themselves as seen and described by such a competent witness as Louis Blanc.

Now what does this great revolutionary writer tell us as to the material condition of the French laboring classes, both in town and country? We quote from his celebrated work, Organisation du Travail.

Speaking of the moral condition of the proprietors and cultivators of the soil of France, M. Louis Blanc thus expresses himself:—

"These proprietors, whose ever increasing numbers certain short-sighted political economists point to with a proud satisfaction, these proprietors are in fact but the slaves of usury."

And he asks:—"What matters it to—the peasant proprietor—that he is no longer the serf of a Seigneur, if he be still the slave of a capitalist, of a pettyfogger, of a village speculator, of a usurer."

The material condition he thus sums up. The men who grow the wheat are condemned to eat the coarsest bread, "the vine no more produces wine for those who cultivate it." Whereas in '89 the mean consumption of flesh meat in Paris was at the rate of 68 kilogrammes per head; of the population, it had fallen to 55 at the time of the publication of the work from which we are quoting—and what holds true of Paris, is true of France. The fact is, says Louis Blanc, that "not only in Paris but throughout France the consumption of flesh meat has diminished fearfully—d'une maniere effrayante." He gives the following statistics. Whilst in every ten years the population increases at the rate of 6 per cent, the supply of objects of consumption diminishes at the rate of 8 per cent. On an average the French consume at the rate of only one ounce of animal food per man per day. Nor is it in quantity only, but in quality as well, that this constant depreciation is taking place. Not only are there upwards of 20 millions in France who, except on rare and special occasions, such as religious holidays, never taste flesh meat, but the quality of the cattle has so deteriorated, as to yield one fifth less than formerly, of meat and tallow. With the decay of live-stock, agricultural sympathies, and languishes, so that about 18 oz of bread daily is the average allowance of the people of France. "What would become of us," exclaims the writer, "were it not that we still have potatoes!"

M. Louis Blanc cites other facts. In 1788, before the Revolution, with a population of about 25 millions, France produced as much grain as it did after the revolution when its population had increased to 32 millions.

Louis Blanc contrasts the material condition of France with that of Great Britain, where the landed system which the Globe condemns obtains, and whose soil and climate are certainly not superior to the soil and climate of the first named. Now, though Louis Blanc, like a true revolutionist, is careful to tell us that he has no sympathy with the large hereditary proprietors of England, with the laws of primogeniture and of entail that he finds there, he is constrained to admit that, in proportion to the area of the country and to population, "agriculture in England produces infinitely more than it does in France."

Here then are the facts of the case. In France the material condition of the people is growing worse and worse. Year by year in proportion to its population, France is producing less and less food for the support of its toiling children, and the Frenchman once so gay—"ce nreur, ce chanteur d'autrefois,"—laughs no more—"ne rit plus." These are the words of the man who may almost be looked upon as the Revolution incarnate: of one, who would not certainly to disparage the beloved of his soul, be guilty of knowingly perverting the truth; of one than whom no one has had better means of arriving at the knowledge of the facts, and who for years has made the social problems of Europe his special study. Seated at his office in Toronto in remote Canada, and gathering the second hand little smattering of information he possesses on the subject of France, and its social condition, from second and third rate journalists as ignorant as himself, the editor of the Globe may assume that the great mass of Frenchmen of to-day are better off than they were before the Revolution; but men who have seen with their own eyes, who have watched and carefully noted down facts for years, men like Louis Blanc in short, tell us quite a different story. They show that in her food producing power France of to-day is not, in proportion to population, the equal of pre-revolutionary France, and that consequently the mass of Frenchmen are worse fed, and enjoy fewer material comforts than they did eighty years ago. They show us that, not only the Revolution, by destroying all hereditary landed aristocracy, has rendered liberty impossible in France, and has imposed upon that country the sad necessity of ever oscillating between red-revolutionism and Cæsarism, betwixt anarchy and military despotism; but that it has inflicted grievous irreparable injury upon its material well being, upon its agriculture, and the general resources of the country. If the Globe contest the accuracy of our statements on the latter point, he will please bear in mind that it is not the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, but Louis Blanc whom he undertakes to refute. To a careful study of the latter's writings we commend him therefore before he again presume to treat of the social condition of the French laboring classes at the present day.

Rev. Brother Facile, the founder of the Christian Brothers in America, who has for some years past resided in Paris, arrived here last Tuesday for the purpose of visiting the establishments in Canada.

A SPECIMEN EVANGELICAL CONVERT.—The Toronto Globe gives some further details of the Babe of Grace, Stearn, who lately distinguished himself in Upper Canada by his conversion to Protestant Christianity from Judaism, and his subsequent labors as an evangelist at the late Revival. The Globe calls upon the press to put the fellow through, and hints that the Penitentiary is the proper place for him. This is hard language, and we would suggest, that the French C. M. Society in Lower Canada would furnish a better and more suitable asylum for the pious man; a retreat where he would find himself in congenial society, and amongst a choice set eminently qualified to sympathise with him in his infirmities; and in his persecutions. Besides, there is the Kenkakee Mission open to him; and that other Babe of Grace, Chiquiquy, would find in Stearn a most appropriate coadjutor in his pious labors, and an excellent successor, should Chiquiquy be called away. This premised, we give the Globe's story of this distinguished Protestant convert:—

We have already noticed the case of the poor young girl who was found a few days ago by the police of this city abandoned by a sanctimonious miserant who had managed to worm himself into her confidence as well as into that of older and wiser people, and had induced her to leave her father's house with him under the pretence that he was going to put her in charge of a Presbyterian minister for a few months till he had got through with his studies and had secured a position as minister of a congregation, so that he might then make her his wife. It was the old, old story, but still with features of such peculiar atrocity and heartlessness as to justify us in returning to the subject and giving Mr. Joseph Stearn the benefit of our columns somewhat more at large.

Unfortunately the 'antecedents' of Joseph are not very authentically known in this quarter, his own word having, we fear, been very largely taken as giving a full, true and particular account of his rise, progress and present condition, and that evidently, as things have turned out, requires to be taken with large and very important reservations. We have heard of a couple of Israelites, answering marvelously to the subject of our remarks and his relation and associate, some time ago doing the pious and persecuted dodge down at Halifax in Nova Scotia, and ascending remarkably in their attempts upon the pockets and property of certain believing and loving merchants in that ancient city; but till Joseph's photograph gets the length of the victimized blue noses, which it will do soon, we are not quite sure of the identity of the parties. It is found to be a good plan at any rate to hunt in couples, whether in Nova Scotia or Ontario. According to the narrative of the interesting strangers themselves, Oicicnanti has the honour of their birth or previous abode, and the persecution of their brethren according to the flesh was the turning their faces northward to the land of the free. They had their doubts about Judaism, and Porkopolis very soon became too hot to hold them. They had to flee for their precious lives, and found at last a haven of rest and employment in Galt, in this Province. Their history since that time has been pretty well known. The fact of being Jews, persecuted for conscience sake, make them specially interesting; and when at last they got converted it is not to be wondered at that they should be made much of, and that their gifts should be speedily called into exercise and as far as possible utilized. They were dear men, singularly 'owned' and marvelously endowed, and it would have been nothing short of treason to the Most High to have kept them, even for a short probationary term, from the work they loved so well, and in which they were so evidently to go forward. Joseph, as upon the whole the master spirit, was in special request, and in various localities, did marvelously. Among other places he 'broke ground' about Triverton, in the county of Brice, and for months we understand, was greatly wondered after and admired. The final issue, as mentioned already in our columns, has been that a fortnight ago he left the scene of his manifold labours somewhat abruptly, taking with him one of his female converts, a poor simple girl of some 16 or 17 years of age, under pretences such as have already been mentioned—effected her ruin—and in two days thereafter abandoned her to the tender mercies of the city streets, himself leaving for parts as yet unknown.

No one who has seen his victim and heard her simple narrative, could come to any conclusion but one on the subject. A more pitiless miserant than this same Joseph could scarcely be thought of. The girl, young, ignorant, inexperienced, and impressionable, had been a servant in a house near Joseph's lodgings. She had been drawn to his meetings. He came to speak to her by-and-by about religion; took walks with her in the evening for conversation; and at last persuaded the poor thing that he was to make her his wife in the course of a few months. In the meantime he would put her under the charge of a brother minister, according to her own opinion, in Mitchell, and then, after the church was secured, about which there could be no difficulty, she would be Mrs. Joseph Stearns! It was foolish no doubt in the girl to believe this; but, comparatively, she is but a child, and he was her 'spiritual father,' and might have been her earthly one as well. They came by boat from Inverhuron to Goderich; and, though she did not know it, he entered their names as husband and wife in the hotel register, and as they were so soon to be married, and, as he urged, it was not safe for her to occupy a room alone, she shared his apartment in Goderich—the fellow keeping up in the grimaces of religion to the end, and actually praying with her night and morning, both at Goderich and in Toronto, till he finally left her, as he professed, to go to Hamilton to the Presbyterian Synod for a few days, giving her five dollars as a parting gift, and no doubt hoping that she would be engulfed among the lost sinner's crowd of the city, and heard of no more. In this Joseph's miscalculated. The grieving father came on Saturday last, and with all tenderness and affection took home the poor deceived and outraged child—she is scarcely more. It was noticed at Goderich that the Jew had a large amount of money with him in gold, and he told a gentleman there that he was going to Boston, Mass. His photograph will follow him to all the leading ministers of the different denominations there and elsewhere, and we shall feel obliged to our brethren of the press, and especially of the 'religious' press, of Canada and the United States, to 'put him through.'

THE ORPHANS' PIC-NIC.—The Orphan's Pic-nic will come off in Guilbaults Gardens, on Wednesday, the 21st of July inst. As it has for special object charity to the Orphans, it is expected that all orphans, all who are likely to become orphans, and all who are likely to leave orphans behind them, will attend on the occasion, and join in the blessed work of charity. Those for whom the Pic-nic is being held represent Christ. Let him be uppermost in your minds when you join in the amusements; consecrate them by offering them to him. Having done

this you may join with your whole heart in the amusements of the day, and feel that, whilst procuring for your overtaxed frames useful and necessary relaxation, you are at the same time doing a work beneficial to the destitute and pleading to God.

The Presidents and Committees of the St. Patrick's Society, of the Total Abstinence Society, of the Benevolent Society, of the Young Men's Catholic Societies, of all the Irish congregations, are requested to meet the Director and Trustees, in the St. Patrick's Asylum, after Grand Mass, on Sunday next, the 11th inst., to make arrangements, for the orphans Pic-nic.

EXCURSION.—The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society will hold their annual excursion on or about the 5th of August, at Isle Bouchard. A pleasant trip may be anticipated.

THE DISTRIBUTION AT VILLA MARIA. Among the many brilliant yearly distributions at the Congregational Convent, Villa Maria, [Monklands], which we have had the agreeable task of chronicling in our pages, none seemed to afford more general satisfaction and to call forth more warmly the admiring plaudits of the audience than the one at which we had the pleasure of assisting on Wednesday, 30th June.—The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity and presented a charming and animated scene. The decorations were all that the most severe artistic taste could desire. Graceful festoons of fresh green foliage; wreaths, baskets, bouquets of flowers, real and artificial, these latter so perfect that nothing but a close inspection could reveal the fact that they were only an imitation, not the real handiwork of nature; delicate white statuettes gleaming through the dark green leaves; whilst fitting foreground to this fairy like scene, seated in rows, one above the other, were the fair young pupils of the Institution, rich in the fresh bloom and cloudless joyousness of girlhood.

On the entrance of the Rev. Mr. Trudeau, Administrator of the diocese, accompanied by a large number of distinguished members of the clergy, including some from the States, New Brunswick, also many of our leading citizens, the opening piece, Grand Overture to Henri Quatre, for six pianos and three harps, was brilliantly rendered by the following young ladies, the Misses Leprohon, Venner and Tremblay [Harp], Desbarats, Pouliot, Leblanc, Newcome, Holden, Carr, Coyle and Chaput [piano]. A witty amusing dialogue in the French language, spoken by the Misses Pouliot, McDonald, Trudel, and Chaput, followed, which was in turn succeeded by a difficult Quatuor for three pianos, the intricacies of which were thoroughly mastered by the Misses Tremblay, Desbarats, Coyle and Chaput. Now came the gem of the entertainment, an Operette, composed for and dedicated to the Mother Superior of the Congregation, which held the spectators spell-bound during its representation, as well by the beauty of the music, vocal and instrumental, as by the interest of the plot, and the grace and talent displayed by the fair actors. The Operette is founded on an episode of bye gone days, when the saintly and illustrious Margaret Bourgeois gathered under her wing, not only the children of her own sunny France, but the dusky daughters of the forest, and instructed them in knowledge befitting their sex, in the simple wooden building destined to be replaced, though at a distant date, by the unequalled establishment of Villa Maria, as well as by many other magnificent educational institutions, all springing from that one unpretending source.

The two leading roles in this piece were done full justice to by the Misses Desbarats and Leprohon, who, with another young lady, Miss Migneault, were attired in full Indian costume, the latter being as perfect in all its details as if it had been prepared by the dusky fingers of some dark browed forest belle. The names of the other young ladies who took part in the Operette were the Misses Kinton, Clerk, Judah, Leblanc, Orr, Venner, Murphy, Leveille, Mul-larky, Cunningham, Chrystal and Walsh.

The distribution of gold medals, diplomas and prizes, then commenced, and, one by one, amid the approving glances of parents and teachers, and the smiles of their companions, the "fair girl graduates" came forward to receive their well earned honors. Their names were the Misses Leblanc, Kinton, Walsh, Gordon, Joly, Archambault, Chaput, Leveille, Gauthier and Migneault.

A selection from Masanello, for one piano and three harps followed, and interpreted as it was by the performers with remarkable precision and feeling, greatly delighted the audience. The superior course then advanced to claim their honors and prizes, and were followed by the first, second, third, as well as the junior classes. We remarked with great satisfaction that special prizes as well as tokens of encouragement were awarded to those young ladies who had distinguished themselves during the course of the year by their attention to the different branches of household economy, plain needle work, and the

culinary art. With regard to the last mentioned very necessary science, we can say that we have on more than one occasion seen a table spread at Villa Maria with dainties as well as more substantial dishes, all made by the young ladies themselves, which proved in the most satisfactory and convincing manner that they are able to unite practice with theory.

Some more excellent music followed, then an address was spoken by Miss Leblanc, to which the Rev. Mr. Trudeau eloquently replied, and the audience rose, delighted in every way with the entertainment at which they had assisted. We must not omit mentioning that during the course of the *seance*, a graceful appeal was made by one of the pupils in behalf of the gallant young band of Zouaves who deserve so large a part in Canadian memories and hearts; and a generous response was made to that appeal in the collection subsequently taken up. It was a truly delicate proof of devotion on the part of the ladies of the institution to our Holy Father, and of kind sympathy towards those who have left native land and kindred, to defend his cause.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—The scholastic year of this great educational institution under the charge of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers, was brought to a close on Thursday the 1st instant. On Wednesday evening there was held in the *salle* a dramatic *seance*, the performance being entitled *Felix*, a tragedy commemorative of the death of the young martyr. The several parts were well sustained by the pupils of the College. At 9 a.m. on Thursday, 1st inst., took place the solemn distribution of prizes, in the presence of the Very Rev. Grand Vicar Trudeau, and a large body of the clergy. The proceedings were opened by a well sustained dispute upon the "Freedom of the Press," in which the speakers were Messrs. Renaud and Henchey, on the affirmative side of the question; Messrs. Rottot and Macdonald on the other. The President was M. Pilette who summed up in favor of the latter. This concluded, the prizes were distributed, but we regret that the space at our command does not permit us to give the names of all the victors in the honorable combat. The ceremony was appropriately brought to a close by a solemn *Te Deum*, sung in the Church of the *Gesu*, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The College will re-open for boarders on the evening of Wednesday the first of September next.

COLLEGE OF MONTREAL.—This institution is under the charge of the Reverend Fathers of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. On the 1st inst. the year closed by the usual exhibition and distribution of prizes, the *seance* being presided over by the Very Reverend M. Bayle, V.G. and Superior of the Seminary. A large body of the clergy were also in attendance.

The literary exercises were varied and entertaining, discourses by the pupils having been delivered upon the following subjects:—"The Last of the Romans and the Barbarians," "The Middle Ages and the Renaissance," "Modern Times." The speakers being MM. Major, Joynt, and Harold. Various pieces of music well executed by the College band, diversified, and gave additional pleasure to the day's proceedings, which were brought to a close by the distribution of the prizes, and an appropriate address from the venerated Superior of the Seminary.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.—There was given an interesting display of the progress in their studies made by the afflicted pupils of this institution, on Thursday the 1st inst. The examination was searching, and the proficiency of the pupils was most apparent, giving a refutation to the constant calumnies of the *Montreal Witness* and its correspondents. At the close of the ceremony a very interesting address was delivered by M. O. Dominique once a pupil of, and now a teacher in, the institution. M. Cherrier also gave a short and pithy address at the request of the Director, and the proceedings were terminated by a few appropriate words from the Reverend M. Moreau, Chanoiné.—Great credit is due to M. Belanger for the good results of this charitable institution upon the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—On last Sunday, the pupils of the Christian Brothers attending the "Catechism of Perseverance" in Notre Dame des Anges, Chenneville Street, closed the scholastic year with a splendid entertainment at the end of which prizes were distributed to a considerable number of the juvenals.

The Chapel was literally crammed with the parents and friends of the children, and in the sanctuary we noticed several of the clergy.

The Band of the Brothers' Boys played some choice pieces at intervals during the course of the *seance*.

After opening prayer and the recitation of the Gospel of the day, three interesting lads made their appearance in a dialogue on "Vacation,"

which was very well said in a clear, distinct voice and excited great hilarity among the audience.

After the Distribution of Prizes, the Rev. President said a few words of felicitation to all, and especially recommended to the boys the avoidance of bad company during their holidays. He related a striking example which, if we judge by the attention it commanded, must have made a deep impression on the hearts of the youngsters.

The exercises terminated by Vespers and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

We have never assisted at a Sunday School celebration more imposing or conducted with greater order. We are persuaded that this day will be counted amongst their happiest, and that in after times these boys, then in maturity, will pay a tribute of gratitude and respect to the devoted Brothers and zealous Father who have watched over them with so much care during the year which has just come to a close.

EDUCATIONAL.—The midsummer examinations of the classes of the Convent of Notre Dame, Williamstown, were held in the Institution on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday of last week.

The Revd. Father MacCarthy and a large number of the parents and friends of the young ladies were present. The pupils were examined on the usual branches constituting a first class English and French education, viz; Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, the use of the Globes, Botany, &c., and it is but justice to the good aunts and their fair pupils to say, any ladies Academy in Canada might well be proud of such an Examination. Indeed this School, though but entering on its fifth year, already ranks with the first in the Dominion.

Situated in a beautiful and healthy locality, within two and a half hours ride by rail from Montreal, with terms barely sufficient to keep the Establishment out of debt, this House offers to parents a most desirable opportunity of giving a tip top education to their children, at the lowest possible rate.

So far the Classes have been attended by a very large number of young ladies from Boston, Montreal, New York State, and other places. We bespeak for the Institution a continuation of patronage hitherto so largely accorded to it.—*Com.*

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of Prizes at this institution took place on Wednesday evening last. There was a large and fashionable attendance of ladies and gentlemen present—parents and friends of the pupils—who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. The large study and recreation hall of the College were beautifully decorated for the occasion. Owing to the unavoidable absence of His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, the chair was occupied by the Rev. Father Graham, of Wolfe Island, who, with a few appropriate remarks, distributed the several prizes to the successful competitors. These prizes consisted of a valuable collection of choice books, generously donated by His Lordship.

The College for the past year has been under the direction of the Rev. Father Gauthier, and the exhibition of Wednesday evening reflected the highest credit on his management of the institution. The exhibition was one of the best that has taken place for many years.

The proceedings commenced by a grand overture from the Band of the College, under the direction of Pro. Fleck, and was followed by a very capital speech from Mr. Casey, of Smith's Falls. His subject was "Irish Oratory," which he treated in an eloquent and masterly manner. Next came a speech in French by Mr. Boeuff—subject, "French Oratory," which seemed to give immense satisfaction, and was loudly applauded. Between the speeches several pieces of music were beautifully and artistically executed by young gentlemen of the College, whose names we were unable to learn.

The next speech was a truly splendid piece of oratory—subject, "True Greatness," delivered in a capital manner by Mr. McGuire, of Syracuse, N.Y. This was followed by a duet beautifully executed by Master George Cicolar and a young gentleman from Watertown.

Then, came, in our opinion, the very best speech of the evening—"The British House of Commons" delivered by Mr. Walsh of Loughboro. This was indeed a capital speech and bespeaks talents of no ordinary character in the young gentleman who delivered it. He was frequently applauded throughout, and took his seat amidst rounds of applause, again and again repeated.

After the distribution of prizes, the Rev. Father Graham addressed the audience, thanking them for their attendance, and complimenting the Rev. Principal of the College and the several professors, on the splendid exhibition just witnessed.

Mr. Macarow, Barrister of this city, then spoke at some length. He was an old graduate of the College, having entered it in the summer of 1847, and always took a lively interest in its prosperity. On behalf of the audience, he thanked the Reverend gentlemen for the invitation extended to them, and paid high tribute to the eloquence and ability of the several speakers. He regretted to hear, this evening for the first time that the institution was about to be closed permanently, and trusted this would not be the case. He believed there was sufficient wealth, and public spirit amongst the people of Central Canada, to maintain and endow the College—if an endowment was necessary. He was sure an appeal to the people on its behalf would be cheerfully and generously responded to. Regiopolis had nobly done its duty in the past, and has sent forth from

its walls pupils second to none in the Dominion for education and ability. He condemned the false economy of the Government, which took away endowments from the superior seats of learning—as nothing was more required in a new country like Canada than to foster and promote superior education, and he deplored the necessity of closing the College, even for a time. The learned gentleman's remarks were received with a great deal of applause.

We cannot close this short notice without paying a just tribute to Mr. Dufour, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has filled the chair of English Literature for the past year, and who by his unremitting zeal and marked ability has won the respect and confidence of Professors and pupils.—*Kingston British Whig.*

DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS OF SALES, ROXBURY, BOSTON, MASS.—The large and beautiful Church of St. Francis of Sales, in Roxbury [Highland Street], was dedicated Sunday forenoon, June 20th, under most auspicious circumstances. A congregation which crowded the floor and galleries to their utmost capacity, was present, affording in conjunction with the Church, striking proof of the flourishing condition of the parish.

The parish of St. Francis of Sales was first assigned to the Rev. Father Haskins about eight years ago, with Rev. James Griffin as assistant. The parish long desired an appropriate place of worship, and when it was assigned by Bishop Williams to the care of Rev. Father Griffin, a little over two years since, the pastor and people went to work in earnest to obtain one. They were poor but generous; their pastor zealous and hard working, and by working in perfect harmony for two years, erected the beautiful building which was dedicated this day,—which Bishop Williams said at the consecration—was the most beautiful Church in the diocese.

The basement is of Roxbury stone, the front of faced brick, with a spire of about 180 feet. It cost \$80,000. The parish first held its services in the basement, before the building was completed; a very pleasant room with a capacity of seating nearly as many as the Church itself, which, with the galleries, is capable of seating over eighteen hundred persons. The pews are of chestnut, handsomely finished with black walnut. Three hundred and fifty gas lights around the gallery will brilliantly illuminate the auditorium and the handsome frescoing in oil, of Mr. Haberstroh. This artistic work is one of the best and most elegant of the kind we have ever seen.

The Grand Altar was designed in New York, and is very grand, and not surpassed by any altar in the diocese. The side altars of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, are very handsome. The organ is from the manufactory of Messrs. Hook.

The pastor of the Church, Rev. James Griffin, may well be proud of his grand church, and of his people who have responded so loudly and generously to his calls upon them. To the architect, the designer of the new Cathedral, Mr. Kelly, great credit is due. His warm interest in the work was shown in the strict personal supervision of the building, and his care that nothing should be done that was not of the very first order. To this strict attention is due the beautiful completeness of the building.

The Church was dedicated by Right Rev. Bishop Williams. High Mass was sung by the Very Rev. Father Lyndon, assisted by Father Byrne, Chancellor of the Bishop, as Deacon, and Father Coyle as Sub-deacon. Father Purcell as Master of Ceremonies. There were also present on the occasion, Rev. B. O'Riley, of St. Joseph's Church, Father Flatley, of Canton, Father Brannan, of Dedham, Father Ryan, of St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury, and many others.

The ceremonies were beautiful and imposing. Rev. Father M. O'Farrell, of Montreal, who was formerly for two years the Professor of the excellent pastor of this Church, Father Griffin, was invited to deliver the Sermon, and preached both in the morning and at Vespers.

Both Sermons were grand, and fully justified the high expectations the congregation entertained.

As usual, after the conclusion of the Services, a collection was taken up, and notwithstanding the large contributions of the parish during the past two years, the collection was a very good one.—*Pilot.*

THE IRISH BRIGADE, in the Northern States.—Boston: Patrick Donahoe.

This is a history of the military services rendered by the Irish of the Northern States in the late war against the gallant but unfortunate Southerners who presumed to claim for themselves that right of self government which the Irish in like manner demand for Ireland. Bravely as they always do, if not very consistently, did the men who shout for "Repeal" in Europe fight for the cause of the Union in America; and no doubt to their valor are the defeated Southerners indebted for the cruel and degrading yoke which now weighs so heavily on them, but which one day we hope they will be able to throw off.

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

The contents of the current number are as follows:—1. Late for the Train; 2. Historical Sketches of the Reign of George the Second.—The Septic; 3. A Year, and a Day, part ii.; 4. Sir John Lawrence, part iii.; 5. American Reasons for Peace; 6. Cornelius O'Dowd; Index.

PASS HIM ROUND.—There is a young man at present going the rounds of some parishes with a most romantic story of himself, of desertion by his mother and of persecution varied with perils by sea and by land; his last freak was at St. Germain du Lac Etchemin, where to suit the circumstances, he was on way to the Trappists to beg (as he said) to be allowed to enter that order. The charitable Ouse touched by his pretended sufferings allowed him to pass the night with him: the next day being Sunday, he also stopped. The following day, choosing a time when every body was out of the house, he walked off, carrying all the money he could find, (which however

only amounted to a few shillings), a valuable book, a watch, and a good pair of boots which he was not too proud to carry in his hands; having to pass through the village he feared to load himself as it was known that on his arrival he was not troubled with luggage. He was traced as far as Ste. Olaf's. He is dressed in a black suit, looks about 24 years old, large Irish features, and usually carries a book in his hands.—*Quebec Mercury.*

A CAUTION.—There are at this moment a multitude of American agents among us engaging laborers for the States. Of course fine promises are not wanting to induce them to cross the line. An old employe of our establishment, dazzled by these enticing promises, left fall of hope some time ago for Lake Superior. His travelling expenses were to be paid and he was to receive about \$2 a day for wages. One of his friends, who proposed going to join him, yesterday received a letter in which the unfortunate emigrant bitterly complains of having been deceived. He has been refused payment of his travelling expenses, and he only gets \$1.25 a day without board. Beware of seductive promises.—*Journal de Quebec.*

QUEBEC, June 28th.—The public generally here are pleased at the action of the Government for commencing the sentence of the Convict Quinn. Mr. Plamondon his counsel received a telegram from Secretary of State Langens yesterday informing him that the sentence had been changed to imprisonment for life. He immediately communicated the news to Quinn's wife; and next drove out to the goal to see his client. He found Quinn in very low spirits, and despondent over the thought that it was to be his last Sabbath day in this world. Upon hearing the decision of the Executive he fell upon his knees and wept like a child. The scaffold upon which the last scene was to take place was made and ready for erection at a moment's notice. Quinn's petition for pardon was signed by nearly all the leading men of the place including the Judge before whom he was tried and sentenced.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING AT CAUGHNAWAGA.—At Caughnawaga yesterday afternoon an untoward accident happened which nearly had fatal consequences. Two gentlemen and a lady pulled across from Lac Beauport, the day being beautiful, enjoyed themselves for a few minutes and proceeded to return to Lac Beauport. In trying to get round the pier, where the current is swift and dangerous the boat swamped and the three were thrown into the water, with the boat bottom up. Fortunately the accident was witnessed from the shore and Mr. Delormier, with one canoe, and four very smart Indians in another put off to rescue and succeeded in saving all three but not before they had floated about a quarter of a mile, and had been about fifteen minutes in the water and part of that time under water. The greatest praise is due to the four Indians and Mr. Delormier for prompt action in thus saving life.

EVANGELISTS.—The St. Catharines correspondent of the Toronto *Telegraph* says: The exposure of the lieutenant evangelist, who seduced a young girl and abandoned her in Toronto, has had a marked effect upon the evangelistic gatherings here.—Last night, for the first time, there was a decided falling off in the attendance, and Messrs. Russell & Carroll have suddenly discovered that their valuable services are needed elsewhere. An effort will be made to organize one more large assemblage in the Town Hall on Sunday evening, and then the unknown agitators will depart. There is no denying that their teachings are in direct antagonism to the plain interpretation of Scripture, while many of the expressions used to create the requisite degree of excitement, are not only coarse, but actually bordering on obscenity. I feel satisfied that the evangelistic bubble is exploded in St. Catharines.

MAIL ROBBERY AT THE KINGSTON RAILWAY STATION.—Last Saturday night or early on Sunday morning last, two mail bags, made up at the Kingston Post Office—one for Montreal and the other for the railway mail clerk passing east were stolen from the large mail chest which stands at the door of the Kingston Station house. The staple for the lock on the mail chest was secured on the inside by two nuts. The chest was only used for the night train mail and was left unlocked in the day time. During the day time the mail robber or an accomplice had removed the nuts fastening the staple and thus prepared the way for getting at its contents at night. The stolen mails contained only one registered letter in which was merely a promissory note. As far as can be ascertained there was no money whatever in the stolen mail. The robbery was discovered about four o'clock on Sunday morning and was at once reported to the station agent. Mr. Nelson immediately informed Mr. Sweetman the Post Office Inspector who proceeded at once to the spot. The two bags and their contents were found within a short distance of the station. The letters had all been opened. Several promissory notes, cheques and drafts were found lying with the letters. It is surprising that with so many employes about the station such a depredation could have been successfully committed. A vigorous and thorough investigation is being proceeded with.—*Kingston Daily News.*

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. St. Raphaels, L. McLachlin, \$3; St. Zephrin, Rev. L. Trahan, \$4; Upton, D. McEvila, \$3; Lochiel, Wm. Donovan, \$1; Norton Creek, A. McCallum, \$2; Lloydtown, R. Walsh, \$2; Caledonia N.S., P. Boyle, \$1; Inverness, J. O'Brien for club, \$3.75; St. Foy, Rev. J. Sasseville, \$5. Per J. S. McDonald, Alexandria, J. McDonald, 24; 2, Lochiel, 4; Major A. McDonald, 6, 1, Kenyon, \$2; M. Morris, Lochiel, \$1. Per A. Boyd Antigonish, Rev. N. McLeod, Cape Briton, \$4.25.

Died. In this city, on the 29th inst., Maggie Attella, infant daughter of Michael McShane, Esq., aged four months and ten days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, July 5, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$2 75 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3 65 to \$4.25; Fine, \$3 70 to \$4.00; Super. No. 2 \$3 90 to \$4.25; Superfine \$4.70 to \$4.80; Fancy \$4.60 to \$4.65; Extra, \$4 70 to \$4.85; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2 13 to \$2.18 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per bbl of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to 6.00. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.00 to \$1.01. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 37 to \$5.45 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.25 to 5 50.—First Pearls, 5 50 to 5 57. Pork per bbl of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27 25 to 27 50;—Prime Mess \$21 50; Prime, \$19.50 to 20.00 BUTYRS, per lb.—More inquiry with latest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c,—good per choice Western bringing 10c to 23c. CHEESE, per lb.—12 to 13c. LARD, per lb.—16c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75. PHASE, per 60 lbs.—75c to 80c.

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

FIRE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—At 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in Bancroft's Stables, in the rear of their carriage house on Leguachiere street. There was a considerable quantity of hay in the loft the fire spread through the building with amazing rapidity. By the most strenuous exertions of the Fire Brigade the flames were confined to the building, though the adjoining building at one time was in great danger. All the horses were got out in safety. The carriage house was not damaged. Nothing is left of the stables save the brick walls.—*Daily News.*

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of NAZAIRE MEROIER, Trader of the City of Montreal. An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent, are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 14th, 1869. 2w4

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of THEODORE OYPHOT and ACHILLE OYPHOT, both Hatters and Furriers, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business under the style of Oyphot Bros., and as having been in partnership with Alfred H. G. Oyphot, and moreover the said above named Theodore Oyphot individually, and as having carried on business with Jacob Desautels, Hatter and Furrier, of the same place, under the style and firm of Oyphot & Desautels, Insolvents. THE Creditors of the Insolvents are hereby notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 16th, 1869. 2w47

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Raphael Camirant Trader of the City of Montreal. An Insolvent. A first dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the nineteenth day of July next inclusively. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 19, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, June 23rd 1869. 2w47

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of PIERRE LORTIE, Trader, of Montreal. An Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole to be attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 28th, 1869. 2w48

TO LET, AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adjacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Street. For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of LOUIS LAYOIS, junior, Trader, of the Parish of St. Martin, County of Laval. An Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the Twenty-First day of July next, at three o'clock, P.M., for the public examination of the said Insolvent and for the ordering of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 30th, 1869. 2w48

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Andre Pontbriant of St. Pie de Depierre, county of Yamaska, District of Richelieu, Trader. Insolvent. THE Creditors of the said Insolvent are notified by these presents, that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me the undersigned assignee, under said act, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, at the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. de Lorimier, Advocates No. 6 Little St. James Street, Montreal, statements of their claims, specifying the securities they have, if any, and stating the fact if they have none, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal 30th June 1869. 2w48

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Order has been maintained in Paris, and the police magistrates are engaged in disposing of the cases of the 1,100 persons who were arrested during the late troubles. A great number have been set at liberty, and others have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A letter from the Emperor to a Deputy has been published, in which His Majesty declares that a Government ought not to yield to pressure nor to revolt. The manager and an editor of the *Rappel* have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for exciting to sedition. The origin of the late riots continues to be debated, and there appears to be no doubt that they were incited from some quarter, but the Government and the Opposition mutually cast the blame upon each other.

The Emperor's words on hearing the result of the elections are said to have been: "Well! At last we are face to face with the revolution, and I know how to deal with it." The notes in the *Moniteur* and *Patrie* positively state that the troops will not be withdrawn from Rome, but I may add that a very different impression exists among the official world here, and no reliance whatever is placed on the Imperial policy. M. Rouher proposed taking the sense of the Chamber on the Roman question during the June session, but M. de Lavallette strongly opposed any such early appeal to the deputies, as the majority is pledged to the maintenance of the Temporal Power, and carried his point. In the meantime the negotiations at Florence are suspended for a few days, so as to allow the Cabinet of Paris to feel its way, and to gauge the strength of the Republican minority.—*Tablet*.

PARIS, June 16.—The *People* of this evening publishes the following letter addressed by the Emperor to M. Mackau, member of the Legislative Body:—"I have received the letter in which, in the name of your constituents, you express a desire that my Government may be strong enough to resist the aggressive attacks of some parties, and to give to liberty durable securities by causing it to rest on power firmly and vigilantly exercised. You add, with reason, that the concession of a principle or the sacrifice of individuals is always ineffectual in the face of popular movements, and that a Government which respects itself ought to yield neither to pressure, to excitement, nor to revolt. This opinion is mine, and I am happy to find that it is shared in by your constituents, as it is, I am sure, by the majority of the Chamber and of the country."

NAPOLEON.

PARIS, June 29.—W. J. L. Warren, an American citizen, has entered a formal complaint to Minister Washburn of ill-treatment and arrest by the French authorities during the recent election riots. He demands compensation.

Honri Rochefort, editor of the *Lanterne*, has been convicted of the charge of illegally introducing the journal into France. He has been sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000fr., to these penalties are added the forfeiture of his right of citizenship for 4 years, including the right to vote in election, or to occupy a seat in the Corps Legislatif.

Messrs. Smearson & Jourdon, editors of the *Steele*, have been fined 5,000fr each, and the editor of the *Opinion Nationale* has been condemned to one month's imprisonment, with a fine of 500fr, all for a violation of the Press Law.

The Paris Press is now engaged in a controversy as to who is to blame for the recent disorders—the official journals ascribing them to the instigation of the Orleansist and Republican factions, while the Opposition papers declare that they were fomented by the police in order to alarm the bourgeoisie. Large numbers of persons did leave Paris under the apprehension that a revolution was imminent.

The fever has been strong; we doubt whether it has been overcome, and it marks a general irritation. This irritation is the true evil. Ill-omened sounds meet the ear, we can no longer see before us, we are face to face with the darkness that precedes a storm.

We live amidst the noise of discordant voices; but this noise is more loud and shrill than usual. The fever shows itself in a dislike and neglect of advice and by an irresolution in those quarters where the disorder is excited.

We are cast down by fear of the sudden return of forgotten evils, of disturbances after twenty years of authority and peace. Disturbances consequent of some months of liberty! Disturbances in Paris because M. Rochefort was not elected instead of M. Jules Favre? This was only what has been suggested in the papers for the last two months. It now remains to be seen how long the lively repentance drawn forth by the lesson received in Paris and some other large towns, will last.—[Univers]

LONDON June 24.—It is reported that France is endeavoring to renew the September Convention with Italy for the withdrawal of French troops from Rome and that she only requires sufficient guarantees from Italy for the security of the Papal Territory before concluding the treaty.

LONDON, July 1.—Despatches from Brest announce that the Great Eastern cut the cable at 9 o'clock this A. M. and buoyed it. Cause unknown. The first sign of something being wrong in the electrical condition of the cable occurred this morning.

SPAIN.

The Regency Bill has been passed by 193 to 45 votes. The Regent, Marshal Sarriano, was to be inaugurated yesterday. To the question why the election of a king was not proceeded with at once, General Prim replied that the reason was so many princes had refused; Don Fernando of Portugal especially, in his opinion, most unwisely. We may observe *par parenthese* that the morganatic marriage which that prince has just contracted would naturally disqualify him from founding a new dynasty. General Prim asserted that a Sovereign had not been selected. But when asked why his name was not announced, he gave as a reason that in the present state of Spain nobody was disposed to accept the post. The difference is a rather fine one between those who had refused and those who are not disposed to accept. The report, which we quoted last week under reservation, to the effect that the Count de Gergenti had abandoned the cause of Don Isabel for that of Don Carlos, is contradicted in the most forcible terms by the *Memorial Diplomatique*. In the meantime the report had given rise to violent attacks on the Prince from the Isabelists. But it is still the Carlist party which is the object of the attentions of the provisional Government. General Prim departs to the Canaries, or to the country, with quite as much *aplomb* as M. Gonzalez Bravo. Amongst other officers, General Villalobos and Brigadier Albornoz have just been subjected to this measure of precaution. The revolutionary paper, *El Pueblo*, printed a letter of sympathy and congratulation to the blaspheming deputies in the Cortes, purporting to be signed by a certain number of inhabitants of Oenta. Fourteen of those whose names were affixed have published a declaration that they never signed it, together with a protestation against the detestable theories which it was intended to support.

ITALY.

The conviction exists all over Italy that the inviolability of the Roman States hangs suspended on the slender thread of peace or war between France and Prussia, and that the *statu quo* will only be main-

tained as long as the secret retain hopes of making a cat's paw of the monarchy. If Victor Emmanuel will kindly draw Messini's chestnuts out of the fire for him as 1860, he will be allowed to do so with the certainty of receiving his *congés* as soon as the task is complete. On the other hand, it remains to be seen how long the *Reduci* will remain quiet, how they are organized, and whether their chiefs will be able to retain their services through a long period of inaction as coolly as it is wearing. The inspectors of the Garibaldian centres are receiving 500 gr. a-month for their services; the chiefs are living most expensively on the funds of the sect; and that it is a very profitable business is proved by the wealth amassed during the last few years by Bertani, Crispi, Ghiselli and others, netted 14,000,000 gr. by his Neapolitan secretaryship when Garibaldi was dictator in 1860; and Crispi, through whose hands all the funds of the Roman National Committee passed, is now, to the great scandal of good patriots, erecting a magnificent palace in one of the principal streets of Florence. Signor Fambri, in giving evidence on a trial in Milan the other day, said: "Ora tutti i galantuomini sono ladri"—[now a-days all the patriots have turned thieves].—*Weekly Register*.

The *Press* of Modena has been enticed by a journal called *Il Menotti*, not after the son of Garibaldi, but after the notorious assassin, whose name he bears, and who was shot by the Austrians in 1831 for attempting to murder the Duke of Modena. The Italian Government seized the first number.

In Italy the opposition to the Government measures being insurmountable, it has been found impossible to proceed with the financial measures which had been introduced, and yesterday a Royal decree was communicated to the Chamber proroguing Parliament for an indefinite period. Signor Lobbia, a Deputy, has been dangerously stabbed by an assassin, in revenge for evidence of corruption given in the Chamber.

Rome.—Such various opinions are afloat regarding the duration and work of the Council, that it is difficult to separate conjecture from certainty, or to choose between sources of information of apparently equal authority. Some are of opinion that it may last two years. The vast accumulation of matter since the Council of Trent is, they allege, so great as to be incalculable till the Council meets and sets to work; three hundred years having never before passed in the Church without a General Council. In these three hundred years, too, the face of the world has almost changed. There are questions connected with education, with the relations between Church and State, and with the law of marriage, which are all novelties with which no Council has hitherto had to deal. The great revolution, and its successive shocks of 1830 and 1848, have affected all social and religious institutions, and the last two years have been a period of transition. No man can say whether they are a prelude to a renewal of the worst excesses of the past or to the inauguration of a new system of Christian policy founded by the wisdom of the Church in accordance with the actualities of the age.—*Tablet*.

The Roman police have received notice that a number of cases of merchandise arrived from Naples last week contained Orsini bombs, and a search proved the truth of the warning. A circular on the subject has been addressed by the Governor of Rome to the heads of the customs and railway inspectors, and the police charged with both departments.

June 28.—The Pope delivered an Allocution yesterday in which he reviewed the condition of the church in Italy and other countries. He deplores the Italian law subjecting clerical students to military conscription as an infringement of the immunities, rights and liberty of the church. He dwells on the evils afflicting the church in Austria and Hungary, and on the complaints of the bishops in those countries. The events in Spain give cause for sadness and mourning. The seat of the Bishops in Poland, undaunted by Russian persecutions, is a source of consolation. The Allocution concludes with these words: "Let the enemies of Christ consider the fate of his enemies; let us pray that they may be restored to the paths of justice, and that the church may be crowned with fresh triumph."

The *Correspondance de Rome* says, that certain articles, very hostile to the Council, lately published in the *Gazette d'Autbourg*, have been falsely attributed to Dr. Dollinger, Professor at the University of Munich. It is now known that these articles are from the pen of Dr. Pickler, a pupil of that same University, to which belongs the so-called Catholic College of St. Petersburg; an institution intended by the Czar to bring the Catholics of his empire into schism.

A BRAVE ACTION.—A splendid example of courage and self-devotion was given last week by one of the English Zouaves, at a fire which took place in a shop of a Protestant living near the opera-house. A much larger quantity of gunpowder than is allowed by law to be kept in a private establishment had been stored away in a barrel, to save the trouble of going at different times to fetch it. The fact was not known till, as the flames gained the interior of the building the cry was raised that they would gain the powder and blow up half the street. The bystanders had as one man, which it was a matter of course for Italians to do. The firemen sprang back hastily, when a Zouave, who was helping at the pumps, darted through the crowd, and into the burning house, whence he emerged in a few minutes blackened with the flames through which he had to pass and carrying the powder-barrel on his shoulders! A braver action has very rarely been performed, and but for it, the entire block of houses, densely inhabited by working men and their families, would have been laid in ruins in the space of five or ten minutes. The Zouave is Mr. Herbert Duke.

THE POPE.—His Holiness visited the body of St. Francesca Romana on Monday, and prayed some time in the sanctuary where it is exposed. His health is excellent, and his country excursions of a few days at a time evidently suit him better than a prolonged villeggiatura, entailing the renunciation of all his habits and occupations. It is not thought likely that he will leave Rome for more than a short stay at Castelgondolfo. We are now within eight days of the Pope's twenty-fourth year of Pontificate, which he enters on the 17th June. The Popes who have hitherto passed this length of reign are St. Peter, who reigned 25 years and 2 days; St. Sylvester, 23 years, 10 months, 27 days; Adrian I., 23 years, 10 months, 27 days; Pius VI., 24 years, 6 months, 14 days; Pius VII., 23 years, 5 months, 6 days. Of 257 Popes none have reigned more than twenty-five years, and only two have passed twenty-four; but there seems a growing hope in every Catholic country that Pius IX. may be spared to see even more than the *Annos Petri*.

The *Bien Public* remarks on the unexpected quarters from which the Holy Father receives tributes of respectful sympathy and admiration. The *Figaro*, not certainly suspected of Catholic tendencies, had recently a notice on the various Popes existing in the world. Of the Czar it said—"The Muscovite Pope shoots a nation on its knees, which demands its God, its altars, its nationality, its language, its laws, its homes. Its patriots are hung, its women flogged. From time to time the adversaries of Rome perorate in favor of Poland. It has but one protector, and he is at the Vatican." Of Pius IX. the writer exclaims—"The enemy, the only enemy of these Scribes, is the Pope, king of less than a million of men; the august old man, who at nearly eighty, leads a life more rigorous than priest ever led; who is present only at the festivals of Him of whom he is the infallible Vicar; who labours ten hours daily, and finds his repose in presiding at all the ceremonies of religion, and completes his day by receiving and blessing those who come to him from the four corners of the universe. This enemy is the marvellous old man whom the Church will not need to canonize, for he canonizes his self by his sublim-

virtues, which are not of this world. And have you not, you who have seen him, you who have heard him, have you not been struck with something gentle, persuasive and divine, which surrounds him like a glory? Time respects the august head of Pius IX., in anticipation of his future immortality."

AUSTRIA.

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE.—The celebrated maxim is being practically illustrated in Austria. Five Bishops have already been condemned for purely spiritual acts. Mgr. Rudiger, Bishop of Linz, had published a pastoral laying down the duties of Catholics in respect to the new "confessional" laws. A decree was issued last year by the Linz tribunal, condemning the pastoral to be seized. The Bishop appealed twice against this decision, on the ground of the incompetence of the tribunal and the Court of Cassation, in confirming it, declared the 14th article of the concordat, which guarantees the immunity of the Bishops from process before the secular courts, to be abolished by the law of December, 1868. Several other tribunals had decided in the contrary sense, and it was believed that Government would content itself with the decision, without proceeding further against the Bishop. Far from it. Mgr. Rudiger was cited to appear before the tribunal; and naturally declined as he was in conscience bound to do. Upon which he was arrested in his carriage by police agents and forcibly dragged before the Court to the great applause of the Israelite liberals who are at present masters of the Empire, and to the edification of all who see that whenever the State enacts that a sin shall be legal a Bishop who warns his flock against its commission is guilty of contempt and contumacy.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—In Austria the most remarkable incident has been the summoning and compelling to appear before a magistrate of the Bishop of Linz for attacks contained in a Pastoral upon the laws recently regulating marriage.

PORTUGAL.

A revolution in Portugal is one of the next articles on the programme of the sect, and it appears imminent—a just judgment on the policy of the House of Braganza towards Rome.—*Tablet*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, May 20.—Severe storms, shipwrecks, and floods, accompanied by loss of life, have occurred on the coast. A slave corvette, with 100 slaves on board, has been captured in the South Sea. The slaves have been released and the vessel sent as a prize to Sydney. Advice from New Zealand confirm the news of the late massacre of settlers and friendly natives at Mohaka. The later news is more favourable.

GENERAL BUTLER AS A LAWYER.—AN ILLUSTRATION OF ROCKETRY.—The Washington correspondent of the *Protestant* closes a recent letter with the following story—"The intricacies of law are freshly illustrated by a new story of General Butler, which I have just heard. The directors of a Boston bank having their suspicions aroused, noticed their cashier that an examination of the books and cash in his possession must be had. The cashier went to Butler, and stated his case. He had misappropriated funds of the bank to the amount of \$50,000. Part of this had been lost in stock speculations, and part was still invested in various speculative securities. He asked whether he had not better own up, restore what he could and let his bondsmen make up the deficit. Butler, after some consideration, directed him to attend the meeting of the directors, deny that there was anything wrong, and, if they desired, to surrender the keys and go home leaving them in possession. He did as directed, gave up the keys and the directors, upon examining the books and cash in the vaults, found a deficit as they anticipated, of \$50,000. They notified the cashier and his bondsmen, who in due time appeared, accompanied by Butler, who, as the cashier's spokesman enquired what the matter was. The Directors informed him of the facts, and added that they did not wish to make scandal and if the cashier's bondsmen would make good the missing cash, no further proceedings would be had. General Butler coolly replied that there must be some mistake. His client had surrendered the bank and funds, as required by his bond. If there was any deficit it must have occurred after the directors took possession. He would assure them that they could not take possession of the bank and its contents and come upon the bondsmen also. If they would accept the cashier's resignation and give him the usual certificate of good character, they would call it square and let the matter drop. The directors now began to see the dilemma in which they were placed and sent for a lawyer, only to find that they had made a false step; that they had no proper evidence of the amount of cash in the bank when surrendered by the cashier, and that in taking possession they had lost their only remedy. As it would not do to let the stockholders know how they had been overreached, the directors had to go to work and make up the loss out of their own pockets. They gave their defaulting cashier the certificate of character which he demanded, and he went to work in another bank, in the same city, a few weeks afterward. What part of the stolen \$50,000 Butler got for his fee I did not hear. The truth of this anecdote I can vouch for; but I will not tell how it came to first crop out in Washington."

No Lady ever talents her handkerchief with a coarser perfume. Indeed, the refined of both sexes are always critical in this particular. Hence it is that Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is so universally preferred by persons of correct taste to all other toilet waters and extracts. There is no pungency in its scent, which is fresh, delicate, and exquisite, as if the wind had newly lifted it from the beds of dewy flowers the petals of which were just unfolding. It is the marvellous freshness and permanence of its fragrance which has secured for it a place on every fashionable toilet, and given it a prestige far beyond that of any European perfume. Beware of the imitations, of which there are many in the market.

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

Sick people naturally think that after being dosed uselessly with a variety of medicines, some substantial reasons should be given before they make a new experiment. In recommending Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills to persons afflicted with biliousness and irregularities of the digestive function, it is proper to say that they are not a mere purge. They include in their composition three specifics—a simple tonic, a mild aperient, and a powerful antibilious agent—all vegetable. These three elements are not combined in any other pill, and two of them are substances comparatively new to medicine. The combination is believed to constitute a positive antidote to biliousness and indigestion. Where these complaints are complicated with scrofulous symptoms, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be administered as an alterative and detergent.

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

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MERCURY IS A FALLACY.—Physicians admit this fact at last; but their materia medica offers no efficient substitute for the discarded mineral. No single root or plant comprises all the properties required to cure the malignant disorders for which mercury at one time was universally prescribed. It would be still necessary to resort to it as the least of two evils, if Bristol's Sarsaparilla were not in existence. This combination of vegetable extracts acts upon the liver and the blood much more favorably than calomel or blue mass, and is free from all their drawbacks. The necessity for using mineral medicines has been entirely removed by this pure and genial specific for all diseases of an ulcerous, scabious, or bilious type.

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

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

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

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTEAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in 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 Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

MICHIGAN STATE RETREAT. AN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, UNDER THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. The Sisters, in addition to their old and well-known Institution, have, in process of completion, a New and Magnificent Structure, which will be prepared to receive patients on or about September 1st. The Location of the Asylum is singularly beautiful, and the surroundings are full of charm and variety. For further particulars, application should be made immediately, addressing,

SISTER MARY DE SALES, Superior, St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit. N.B.—It is almost needless to add, that no distinction of Patients. July 2, 1869.

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

Province of Quebec, Superior Court. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME ANNE MERRILL, wife of LOUIS RICHARD, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted against the said Louis Richard, her husband, an action for separation as to property, returnable on the Fifth day of July next, before the said Court. Montreal, 31st May, 1869.

Province of Quebec, Superior Court. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the Clock, A. M., or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto. STEPHEN J. LYMAN. By his Attorneys ad litem, A. & W. ROBERTSON. Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37

Province of Quebec, Superior Court. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the Clock, A. M., or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto. STEPHEN J. LYMAN. By his Attorneys ad litem, A. & W. ROBERTSON. Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON.

1869. GRAND EXCURSIONS. To the Far-famed River Saguenay and Sea Bathing at Murray Bay, Cacouna and Tadoussac.



The Splendid Steamer UNION, Capt. Fairgrieve, and MAGNET, Capt. Simpson, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, during the Season, at Seven o'clock, A. M., for the River Saguenay to Ha' Ha' Bay, calling at Murray Bay, River Du Loup and Tadoussac as under:—

"Union" on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing June 22nd. About the 1st July the "Magnet" will leave Quebec on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the same hour.

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

Passengers leaving Montreal by the Steamers of the Richelieu Company, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, connect with the "Union" and "Magnet" at Quebec. No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, as in every instance the Steamers are brought alongside of each other.

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

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

CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co., Office, 73 Great St. James Street; Montreal, June 25.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK & WHITE SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER, AND GENERAL JOBBER,

NO. 37 BONAVENTURE STREET, NO. 37, MONTREAL.

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

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

F O' FARRELL, CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER &c., &c., Corner of ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS, MONTREAL.

N.B.—Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness. Montreal, June 25, 1869. 12

J. G. PARKS, PHOTOGRAPHER, NEW ROOMS, 84 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. FIRST PRIZE 1866.

Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic and Card Views, Frames, &c., at low prices. NO CHARGE FOR SITTING OVER.

Photographs taken six days in the week, rain or shine; but remember to bring the Babies early in the day. Don't forget the place, 84 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co partner in the late firm of McCallloch, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McCallloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk), an Insolvent.

And JAMES COURT, Assignee. And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Petitioner for discharge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.

WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK. By his attorneys ad litem, PERKINS & RAMSAY. Montreal 14th April 1869. 2m37.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman, Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the Clock, A. M., or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

STEPHEN J. LYMAN. By his Attorneys ad litem, A. & W. ROBERTSON. Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

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

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

Consignments of Apples, Grain, Flour, Butter &c &c will receive careful personal attendance. Returns made promptly. Charges moderate.

F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macduff Esq., (Messrs Gilmore & Co) Messrs. Rimmer Gunn & Co, Hon. Thos. Ryan; Messrs. Havilland Routh & Co, M. P. Ryan Esq M. P.

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

Cash paid for Raw Furs.

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

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

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

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

NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL. COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 508.

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

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

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

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

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

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

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7 00 " For Boarders..... 15 00 " Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

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

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamer, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J B Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin (Supper and state-Room Berth included).....\$3.00 Steerage..... 1 00 Tickets and State-rooms can be secured at Office on Richelieu Pier only

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

L. B. LAMERE General Manager. Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869

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

o prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadian, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to

J. H. EVANS, Troy, N. Y. June 5, 1868.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known.

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

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

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city.

ALL the new remedies kept in Stock. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

Country Physicians supplied cheap for CASH. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on favorable terms.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion.

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

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavor. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

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

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

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:— A YEAR'S TRIAL Montreal, 1868.

The Montreal Tea Company: GENTS.—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heart burn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully FRANCOIS T. GREENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which we understand, was sent out through a mistake. G. OHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company House of Senate, Ottawa.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S SKINNER.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cattle sold. Note the address.— THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street Montreal July 24th 1868.

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Price, Varennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co, Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

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

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE. THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING. AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unobtrusively, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVIN'S," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from DEVIN & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P. Q.

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The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are— The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Bina Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elliptic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A, B, and C.

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First-Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.

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IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous, or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.



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As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula; but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbid or diseased matter not free in the system of the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the removal of normal functional operations. For sale at all the principal Drug Stores April 16, 1869.

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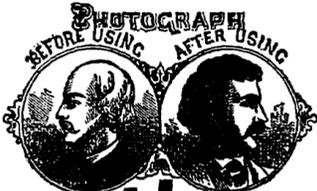
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EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



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We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The Ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of everyday use, they have decided that it is only fragrant the distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume. Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is its wonderful

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The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is accustomed to its use.

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BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

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PURELY VEGETABLE

For Loss of Appetite they are the only sure remedy as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory Organs, are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done fully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper, and each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule. For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. April 30 3m.