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THE SNOW DRIFT;

HOW IT HAPPENED.

thave been looking out for your honor. You have only got in in time. It is going to be an awful night; and sure you would be likely storms.

I am afraid that it is going to be a bad night, Pat, I reslied; 'and I would rather be inside the Blue Boar' for the next twenty-four hours, than out of it. I gave myself a shake as I spoke, and scattered a miniture shower of snowfikes right and left.

I am aired that you are very wet, sir. Will you let me take your coat for you, and dry it?' said Pat Doolan's wife, holding out her hand for and neatest of kitchens.

Well, it is a nice look out for me, Pat .-Here am I likely to be kept for days in doors by the weather, and not much to do either,' said I, ma dismal tone, as I followed Pat and his wife into the warm kitchen.

Not much to do, is it? asked Pat, as he tribute my infirmity of purpose. touched my portfolio, which I had kept all the make your pictures while the snow lasts !'

How can I, when I cannot get out to draw any? I took one scene to-day, though -such a pretty one; and it will do for a couple of days to work at; after that I do not know what I shall do to occupy the time. This is the view I have taken; can you tell me the name of it. Pat?' said I, untying my portfolio, and taking out a sketch, which I showed to him.

Begad! could I tell you the name of it,' cried Pat, as he caught up the drawing, while a delighted expression spread over his jovial, goodtempered features. 'Indade but I could. And if that is not Mainowen itself, my name is not Pat Doolan.

that it has one. It is that large manor on the highroad between Ballybrake and Leenside station, the prettiest and largest estate in the neigh- in the quiet churchyard at Roydon closed over borhood, I should say.'

as well as I know the nose on my face. Wasn't lengthened absence, it would only be my tenit myself that lived there, boy and man, for twenty years and more ? and would I not be living there now if Mary had not stept in between me and the ould place? Bedad, but they were mighty fine times at the Hall then; sure it was a pleasure to get a glimpse through the windows of the gay doings that went on in Mrs. Morgan's life. She was made for enjoyment, and she made the most of what fell to her share. Ah, it is a lonely ould place now, by all accounts.?

'Why?' I asked; 'does no one live there?' They do, your honor, but sure the blind don't see the sunshine, do they ?' asked Pat, with a

knowing look, and his head on one side. 'Certainly not,' said I; 'but you make me curious, Pat. I should like to hear the history of Mamowen Hall if there is one to tell; I am

very fond of stories." Sure it's not much of a story,' he replied; 'it is only about a snow-drift, your honor.'

To my utter amazement Pat's face quivered all over with uncontrollable mirth, and he burst into a bearty ringing laugh, which he kept up until the tears filled his eyes, and in which his wife as heartily joined.

it. Sure I'll tell you myself how it was, and then you'll know all about it,' said Pat, as he passed his coat-sleeve over his eyes.

'Well,' said I, 'I will tell you what I will do. If Mrs. Doolan will be good enough to take me up some tea now, I will go up and get it, and later in the evening I will come down and take that jolly arm-chair in the little bar parlor, and smoke my cigar with you, and you can satisfy my curiosity. Pat.'

'Bedad, that will be fine,' said he. 'Do you mind that, Mary; and will you see to a roaring fire, for the night is cold enough to freeze

out of the cheery, bright kitchen, and up the old- think of it; and sure why did you not tell me of fashioned staircase-which was broad enough for of that same before. a coach to drive up - into my room at the top. The fire was burning brightly, and laying aside my pottfolio, I lighted a cigar and sat down to because I have a title to my name. I told the raminate.

I felt very dismal, very lonely in my self-120to lose yourself intirely in one of our Ballybrake lation. Here was I, Sir Archibald Verelst, of tell Mrs. Doolan to send up tea, and when I Castle Roydon, snowed up at a small Irish way. have finished it, I mean to make you keep your side inn. I had been wandering about, sketch- promise, and tell me the story of May Owen; ing, through some of the wildest parts of the for I intend to come down and listen to it, as I Emerald Isle, until at last I had fallen in with said I would, by the side of the little bar parlor Pat Doolan's snug little home, and taken up my fire.' quarters there, until - like all else in life - I wearied of it, and commenced my wanderings go and tell Mary directly, said Pat, as he glided

ing for the last fifteen years! One month in coriosity as a white elephant. Honest Pat the coat as she came forward from the brightest sunny Spain, backing beneath the blue sky or Doolan evidently had his own ideas of respect sheltered orange groves; the next perhaps would , and reverence, for no consideration could induce find me chasing the tiger through the jungles of him to call me anything but 'your worshin' for Bengel, or driving furiously to the music of sil- the remainder of my short stay at Ballyheake. ver bells in snow-hound Russia.

that I was restless; but I knew to what to at. chairs placed in the most comfortable of cor-

time in my hand. 'Sure, your honor, you can my cousin, Maud Muriel. From the earliest sow that she was gathering up her work pre childhood Maud had been the idol of my young paratory to leaveing us. I am not going to life, and we were to have been married when I drive you out of your own domain; and if you attained my majority, and took my father's place do not sit down again I shall go back to my own amongst the baronets of England. But (alas room.' for human anticipations !) the night before my birthday Maud ran away with my best friend, and so ended my life's short remance. Directly afterwards I commenced my wanderings; and now, at five-and-thirty, I feel as little inclined to settle down at Castle Roydon to a quiet country life, as I did when I passed over its threshold for the last time fifteen years ago. It was not the remembrance of my early dream, so rudely broken up, that lingered and prevented my habits Manowen?' I repeated; 'well, I do not have a restless nature, and fortunately I have in the ould place, and it's all the same thing, anyknow it by any name, but I am glad to know not yet found a motive sufficiently strong to way. chain me to one spot.

Long years have passed since the green turf the remains of my mother-and I never remem-'lt's that same, your honor. Sure I know it ber my father; so if any one suffered from my ants; and I had taken care that they should not

and dismal than usual. I think the snow-flakes which made the air thick and dense, must have had a depressing influence upon my spirits, for I had never felt before so unsatisfied with the world generally, and myself particularly. Perhaps it came to me then for the first time, as the young face among the flowers on the summer snow fell noiselessly and quietly upon the earth. like the benediction after prayer, that we were made for a higher and holier end and aim than the careless frittering away of the golden years in self gratification and self-enjoyment.

I think that I had almost made up my mind to start for England as soon as the roads became passible again, and spend my Christmas season at Castle Roydon amongst my tenants, when my reflections were broken up by the round, joyous voice of Pat Doolan, which beamed in at the

Sure and I though it sleeping that your honor was. Mike has just come with the letters from Ballybrake, and bedad it's myself that a foot towards bed until they came cack. Well, is puzzled intirely. Here's lots of letters with Oh, your honor, I laugh whenever I think of the queerest address upon them; maybe your honor would be kind enough to explain it to me. I can read writing easily enough; it's not that which troubles me; it's not knowing what to do with them now I have got them. Mike says that it's all right, but I say the fellow has not ship, it was fine enough to go to sleep to. come yet. They are for 'Sir Archibald Verelst,' and indeed I do not know him, your honor,' said Pat, his face looking hopelessly puzzled as he came forward, and I held out my hand for the letters.

'It is all right, Pat,' said I. 'Mike was quiet right; they are for me.'

'For you, your honor! Sure you are not a sir, now, are you? And there's myself has picture. Bedad, and it's the quality who know Leaving Pat Doolan to give his orders, I went talked to you so freely, I feel quite ashamed to properly how to do elegant things.

'It is all right, Pat, as I said before. I do not like people to be frightened to speak to me people at the post office to send me all my letters here, and they have done so. And now, Pat,

'Will you really, your worship? Sure I'll out of the room, with his eyes fixed upon me, as What an unsatisfactory life I had been lead- if he thought a living baronet was as great a

'Now, Pat,' said I, some little time after My friends called me 'unsettled.' I knew mards, as I seated myself in the coslest of armners, " we will have that story of yours. Mrs. When I was twenty I was engaged to marry | Doolan, I cannot let you go away, I soul, as I

> Affairs being finally arranged, I lighted my eigar, and settled comfortably to listen to Pat, while outside the mouning wind and beating snow made us all the more contented with our present warm and cosy quarters.

'Well, your worship,' commenced Pat, 'I will begin at the beginning. You must know that the Morgans have had Mainowen, frther and son, for the last sixty generations, and real fine the lot of them were. Not that I ever saw from becoming those of a country squire, but I but two of them, but sure I've seen the pictures

When I was a short slip of a boy I went to your worship; that is, I used to do everything in the house, and out of it. The ould justice was always a proud, stern sort of man, and be would never take much notice of any of us; but Mrs. Morgan, sure it was herself that was the kind lady to her servants. She would always Somehow, on this evening, I felt more lonely have a word for us, and there was not one among us who would have objected to go through fire and water to serve her. But the darling of the house was Miss Lena, she was the only child, and more like a sunbeam than anything. Sure, it was like a dream to see her bright, hoppy, mornings; she would come and stand by me talking her pretty child'sh language until-

bedad! I used to think it was a fairy. · Well, time went on until Miss Lena grew up and got old enough to go the to quality balls at Bally brake and Leenside, when the head of her seemed quite turned by all the grand folks she saw. The first ball she went to I remember just like I know the things of yesterday, it all seems so distinct like. You see I was head groom then, your worship, and I had my lady and Miss Lena to drive to all these places .-Sure the justice never went; he used to stay at home, but no matter the time, he would not stir this first ball of Miss Lena's was a real grand thing to catch a glimpse of; and while I was standing at the door, waiting, with a thing all fur, which the justice sent for Miss Lena, didn't I see the lords and ladies walking about quite saidle on. common like! And the music! och, your wor-

While I was standink waiting, with my eyes wide open, to miss nothing, Miss Lena came walking slowly towards the carriage with as fine and grand a gentleman as I ever saw. I noticed maybe he was a prince, until I heard Miss Lena call him ' Captain Laurence,' and then I knew that he was not. To see the way the captain banded my ladies into the carriage was just a

to say good night.

smiled, although i could not see her face as she | bedad, I saw him about often enough. passed under the lamps.

'The justice came forward to help my lady and Miss Lena out as the carriage stopped at the ball door.

' have you enjoyed yourself, pet?' he asked, tenderly, for he was mortal proud of Miss Lena's beauty and grace.

'The happiest evening of my life, papa,' she answered; and there was a ringing music in her kept coming and coming, and at last it was voice, and a sparkle in her eye, prettier than whispered all through the servants' hall that Miss anything your worship ever saw.

rence. He came riding over from Leenside, with two tails, and held his head higher than where he was stationed, and looking in the day- ever. It was no use for Miss Lena and my lady light not a bit less grand than the night before, to cry and beg of him not to sacrifice her fair and more like a prince than ever. He stayed a young life to a man ould enough to be the grandlong time that that visit, but the visits afterwards, father of her; the justice said she should marry were longer and longer, until at last I thought, I the earl, and there weren't any going against that · Bedad, my bey, it's a rety you do not stay al- verdict. together.

"I knew the meaning of it all. It was easy guessing the road these two young things were making for; and I think my lady encouraged them, for I know that she left them often together. As for the justice, why he would never afternoons whenever be could. At last, just a see anything; so it was not to be expected that he could see that Captain Laurence and Miss Lena were falling in love with each other.

'The first time that I really knew there was anything between them was an evening when it was getting towards autumn, and the nights were cold and chilly. It was my custom, your worship, to take the round of the greenhouses just at dusk, and shut down the lights. In the conservatory, which went into the drawing-room, 1 heard voices. You see they had opened the door between the two, just to improve the drawing-room with a scent of the flowers, as they often did, and I heard talking. I went on with a young vice- Pat, I know we can trust you.' my work, and they never minded me-nobody Mainowen myself as a sort of general servant, never did. 'Sure I'm just the same as yourself,' I would say sometimes to encourage them like.

> 'I do not like it, Lena,' I heard the captain in four days.' say. 'I do not like it; and I must tell the jusfear, darling?

'I do not know,' Ernest,' she says to him, in a sad kind of way like. 'I have a sort of presentiment of evil for us. Papa has lately so captain, if it would make Miss Lena happier I often hid his hand upon my head and talked would just walk into the diging room this minute about wealth and titles, as if he contemplated and give the ould earl a tap on the head with my something. He never talks like that for nothing, space.

wealth nor title, dear one. I wish I had for your one if you will. sake.'

'You have both, Ernest,' says she, bending your honor. down and kissing him - for you see, your worship. I heard it. 'You have both, for you are a captain, and you have a wealth of love for me. What more do I want?'

And then, your worship, I knew for sure that Captain Laurence had been making love to my young lady; and I could see nothing but misery before them if the justice refused to let them shall see it when you bring her; and when the

'I suppose the captain must have asked him that very night for Miss Lena, for I heard tell in the kitchen of an awful row having taken place between them. All I knew about it was, that Captain Laurence came round himself to the | never mean to walk off with Justice Morgan's stables to fetch his horse, and his face was white | daughter?' as a banshee's as he waited for me to put the

'Indade, but your honor is going early,' said I between whiles.

'And enough to make me go,' says he. Then he turned sharp round and came close to me, and said, Mind, Pat, if ever you meet me in the park or elsewhere, never to mention that it might | Lena's sake, we must not have him burt. him particularly, you see, for I thought that get to Justice Morgan's ears. Remember that you are helping Miss Lena.' And he tried to not injure him at all.' make me take some monev.

away, your honor, for I can never touch it .- reice went off.

'Then I shall see you to morrow?' says the Sure, there's not one of us who would not fight captain, leaning his hand in through the window to the death for her; but it's affection, and not gold, we would do it for.' So I just promised 'You mean to-day, Captain Lourence,' says the captain that I would never speak if I saw she, smiling, as we drove off. I knew that she him about the place. No more I never did, and,

Well, so things went on till nearly Christmas time, when one day the justice walks in very pompous and proud-like, with an elderly, whiteheaded gentleman, and an earl-Lord Mount-Stuart. Bedad, leave an Irishman alone for second sight. I saw it all in an instant, and you could have knocked me down with a horse-hair as soon as my eyes were opened. The earl Lena was to be the Countess Mount-Stuart. Well, the afternoon brought Captain Lau- Sure, the justice was as proud about it as a dog

At last, preparations for the marriage began, and poor Mess Lena began to grow whither and thinner day by day. The wedding was fixed for the end of February, and all the time the captain used to meet her in the grounds on the short few days before the wedding, Captain Lawrence came to me while I was working in one of the greenhouses. 'Pat,' says he, 'there's a good fellow, come to the tool-bouse at eight o'clock to-night, while dinner goes on indoors;' and he was gone like a shot.

'At eight I unfastened the tool-house and went in, and sure I had not long to wait before the captain came, his handsome face looking sad and white, and so thin, it made my heart bleed to see the sorrow the old justice's taste for pomp and wealth was causing to the two.

'Pat,' says be, grasping my band in a grip like Bedad, if I did not look round for the other of them, but I could see nobody. Says the captain ' Miss Lenn is to marry Lord Mount-Stuart

'True for you, captain,' says I, and sorry tice before I go back to-night. Why do you am I in my heart of it, for her heart is breaking. 'Would you make her happy, Pat ?' says he.

'Would I?' I shouted catching up a spade and holding it before him. 'Look you here.

'You need not do that, my boy,' says the The captain sighed, and said, 'I have neither | captain, 'but you can help her more than any

'Bedad, won't I?' says I; 'only say how.

'To morrow night, when they are all in bed, Miss Lena will open the hall-door and come out,' says he; 'you must be waiting there, and must bring her to me. I will wait some little distance off-by the Hollow Pond-with my sleigh.

'Your what, your bonor?' I asked.

'A sleigh, Pat-a carriage,' says be; 'you justice misses her, do all that you can to prevent him from telegraphing down the line from Leenside, or stopping in any way the progress of the midnight train. Do you hear me, Pat?

'Captain Lawrence,' says I,' sure and you

'I mean to drive off with her, Pat,' says he ; so mind you take care of her through the snow until you give her into my hands. And you will have to give us chase !- so mind and delay the

'Shall I upset him, your honor?' says I.

'No, do him no harm,' says he; 'for Miss

'Sure I'd do it gently, your honor. I would

'No, Pat,-no upsets. You must think of 'Is it paying me you are,' says I, indignant, something else. Remember he is an old man.' for doing a service for Miss Lena? Put it And with a few more directions. Captain Laus

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Well, the next day was pretty much like other days. There had been very heavy falls of snow for a week past, you see, your worship, and it made the roads very bad for driving, and it was a long way to Leenside; so all day I was wondering to myself like how Captain Laurence was going to catch the night train, and I was thinking how the ould justice would dance round when he came to find Miss Lena gone.

Poor young lady! sure she looked ill and nervous all that day; and no wonder; for what with the ould gray-baired lord a-dancing offer ber in doors, and he thinking of her drive through miles of snow out of doors, it was just enough to turn ber crazy.

· Well, I must make my story short, or I shall

tire your worship entirely.
The night afterwards I was kicking my beels up in the snow, trying not to feel cold, and wondering when the last of the lights were to be put out. At last it went out, and half an bour after wards the front door was slowly and quietly opened, and Miss Lena stepped out.

Are you there, Pat?' whispers she, as she pulled the door to, without making any sound.

Deed but I am, my lady,' I whispered in return: and we went quietly and quickly down the drive. 'You have not far to go, my lady, and the captain is waiting,' says I, to encourage her like for I saw her trembling like a leaf.

'Ob, Pat,' says she, bursting into tears .-And, bedad, the sound of them made me a thousand times colder than the coldest night. 'Oh,

Pat, I hope I am not very wrong? 'Not a bit of it, Miss Lena,' says I.

'I am sorry to go,' says she-' sorry to have to go; for it is not straightforward and honest for any girl to steal away like a thief from her home. But, oh, I am sure it would be far more wrong and wicked to stay and be married to a man I hate.'

'In course, Miss Lena,' says I. 'Sure and the justice will forgive you when it's all over, and you are Mrs. Captain Laurence.' And I tried my best to comfort her, your worship; but if I did not do it very well, it was all along of next door to crying myself.

· We soon got to the Hollow Pond-you see it was a pond in a hollow, your worship, that was why it went by that name-and sure enough there was the captain with his carriage-a sleigh-as he said; and, bedad, it was the rum mest thing I ever set my two eyes upon. It had no wheels at all, and I was puzzled to see how it could go at any rate. Sleigh, indeed, I thought Miss Lena would be slayed before she reached Leenside, your worship, trusting to such a skittish thing. And when I begged her not to trust herself to such an unnatural coach, she laughed at me. Well, the captain put her in as tenderly as if she was wax, and wrapped her up in a fur sort of blanket, until she was as warm as a slice of toast.

'Good-bye, l'at,' says she, 'do not forget me

Forget her! Bedad, who could forget such sunshine as she was? The captain, he shook hands with me, he did, indeed, your worship, and asked me not to forget to delay the chase, when he jumped in and drove off. I say drove off; but if I said flew off, I should be nearer the mark. Your worship, if I did not stand in the middle of the road staring like something crazy. Bedad, says I to myself, as I had nobody else to say it to, if these two go that pace all night, sure they will reach Australia in the morning. While I stood thunder-struck, the snow began road to Leenside—then I worked.

'You see, your worship, the roads were uncommon narrow, and my notion was just to raise me, for the justice would come and sit with me a barricade right across the roadway, so as to put a stop to the justice's following Miss Lena; and I worked at it till I was as hot as a baked at besides the white starched cap of the witch. potato. I threw the snow out of the fields on each side, and heaped it up so high that I knew it would delay some hours to send back for men and get the way cleared. Och, but it was a fine snow drift, and laughed all the way back as I

thought how I had stumped the justice. At six o'clook the next morning Justice Morgan came tearing into the stables, and told

me to put the horses in quick. 'Indeed, justice,' 1 told him, 'you'll not get the horses along through this heavy snow.?

'Silence, man,' cried he. 'Do as I bid you, and no words.'

And I did as I was told. The snow had fallen all through the night, and I knew that long ago the marks of a spade would have been cov ered over on my drift; so I got the carriage ont, and the justice got in, and told me to drive like mad to Leenside Station. It was easier said than done, and we went like a hearse. After a time we came to the mighty drift, when I got

down and touched my hat. 'Justice Morgan, says I, 'it's a drift right across the road, and I can go no further.' Then he swore, and stamped, and fumed; but the drift never minded it, and I was used to it.

What shall I say to the earl when he come

to-day?' said be to himself.

'Sure and it's myself will drive him over to look at, if you wish, your honor, says I. ' The ould gentleman would not see a drift like that in a burry.'

'And, oh, how he swore at me, and then ordered me to drive back. He sent men to clear the way; but against we got to Leenside the captain and my lady had time to have been married fifty times over.

Well, your worship, they wrote and wrote, but the justice would never forgive them; and he has never set eyes on Miss Lena since.

Sometimes I think I should have done better to have let well alone, as the saying is. The future can only tell the result. Well, but, Pat, what became of the earl and

Mrs. Morgan?' I asked. 'The earl went away, out of sight entirely, I

think, for he has not been near Mainowen since, and Mrs. Morgan is dead. She died when Miss May was born.

"Miss May?" said I. 'Is that another daugh-

'It is, your worship; it is nigh upon seventeen years now since my lady's death.'

'The justice must be an old man?' I said. Getting near seventy, your worship, and as lonely and miserable a man as ever could be .-Sure, it's his conscience which troubles him, I think. Indeed, and it's a long while to look back upon. I should think Miss Lena must be thirty-four, or thereabouts, herself; maybe she has a family of olive shoots about her as the parson says."

' Is Justice Morgan blind?' I asked.

Blind, your worship? Deed no. What for should he be?"

'You said something about blind people not seeing supsbipe."

· Faith, and it's because he won't see it that he is blind. It is the worst to have your eyes open and not see, and that is what the ould justice is given to.

We talked a little more about Mainowen and Justice Morgan, and then I took up my candle and went to bed, after thanking mine host for having made one evening, at least, less dull than the rest.

#### PART II.

I was destined to know more of Mainowen before I was many days older, and in a way that had so little of the human will in it, that I always think of it as one of those events in life Future to unravel. How often it happens-how often it has happened to us-that the most trivial event or circumstance has changed the whole current of a life. Truly it has been said,

There are no trifles in this world of ours.

A few days afterwards, while the snow was still deep, and the clouds heavy, I had out my horse, and took a ride in the direction of Main owen. I can never account to myself satisfactorily why it was that I turned my horses head in that direction; suffice it to say that I did so, and that some little time afterwards I found myself quietly riding through the grounds, as if they belonged to me. When I awoke from a sort of dream into which I had fallen, it came to me that perhaps the justice might not be inclined favorably towards strangers taking a winter's view of his domain, pretty though it was-and I was just turning the old . Marquis' round to make my retreat, when there was a stumble, a rapid view of all the colors of the rainhow, all the fireworks that gunpowder ever made, and I remember no more.

When I regained my consciousness, and could open my eyes, I saw at once that I was not lying in my small homely room at Pat Doolan's · Blue Boar,' and the effort to move myself made me groan with intense pain.

'Are ye afther comin' to yersel', poor man? asked the harshest of voices, as an old witch (I beg her pardon, but that was my first impression) stooped over me, and tickled my face with the gigantic frills of ber stiff white cap, in her en deavor to see me. In fact, as she told me in the broadest of brogues, I was at Mainowen, and likely to be for a long time to come, with a broken leg and dislocated shoulder.

It seems that the 'Marquis' put his foot upon afox's hole or some hollow place of the sort, and fell, throwing me; and in the frantic endeavors to regain his feet be must have kicked my shoulder, for it was greatly injured.

Oh, those first weary days of pain at Mainowen, with no one to speak to except my witch. She used to try to amuse me in her way by tellto fall, and that put on idea into me; I ran to log me how Biddy Cregan' was bringing home the tool-house and took a spade, and walked the wash' when she found me lying in the snow knee deep through the snow, about half of the and they brought me in and laid me there, and how she ead 'tended' me ever since.

After the first few days it grew pleasanter for every day; and though he did not talk much, yet it was a relief to have something else to look

It was one of those short afternoons at the beginning of December; I was feeling very weary-and lying propped up with pillows for days is not calculated to add to the flow of one's spirits in any way-I had been tracing the dying sun's light as it slowly moved round the darken. ing room until it sank. Othello's occupation gone, I closed my eyes so that my witch might not talk to me, when

### Sweet, low, and soft, there fell

upon the still air the sound of distant music .-The instrument was an organ, touched by a master hand; but the voice that rang out in clear, sweet tones, was that of a child; and Iwho had lingered spell bound in the dim aisles of St. Peter's at Rome-lay entraced.

To be Continued.)

THE CHURCH AND CHRISTIANITY.

The following extract from the Church (Anglican) Hera'd is the Catholic doctrine of the Church, minus the Visible unity under a Visible head :-

Words and names in common use have all a tendency to lose their proper definite signification, and to be used so as to include other meanings not strictly connected by the term employed. The natural result of this is, that the ideas of those who use the words become clouded and misty; and other notions entering into the mind, the original meaning of the term is positively lost. This is the case with the word 'Church' Formerly this word had a very definite and exact signification; it meant a certain society instituted and founded by our Lord, with its proper Officers, Rites and Creed into which persons were admitted by one Sacrament, and maintained their position and privileges therein by other Sacra ments, and by possessing a common Faith: its essential outward and visible form was unity, preserved by confessing the common Faith, and participation in the common Sacraments. It was a necessary idea that the Church is one, and that one instituted by Our Lord, that no other association or community has any claim to this title: no voluntary society founded and formed by man could be a Church, even though such association professed to hold the true Creed, and claimed to administer rites imitating the true Bacramenis.

Now, however, a different meaning is attached to the word. It is now made to mean, not the community instituted by Our Lord, but systems of theology; the word Churches, in the plural is used, not as in the New Testament to signify particular congregations of the faithful, in various towns and countries, all in communion with one another, and the Very Rev. Wm. O'Brien, V. G., P.P., Lurgan, portions of one Catholic Church, but separared which took place at the parochial house in that town

and fashion of worship. In fact, the idea of One Oatholic Church is ignored, and Obristianity substituted for it. Very many persons have altogether ceased to believe in the Church of Christ, and have substituted a belief in Christianity in its place. They look for salvation through believing in a theological system, in the place of union and communion with Christ through His Body, the Church- In a word, a philosophical and theological system is put in the place of the one Spiritual Body, the Church of Obrist. The idea upon which this way of speaking is founded is this; that the Bible is not only the source and origin of all doctrine, but that all doctrine and all the faith is contained in its pages; and that this volume is given to the world that men may gather from it all they are to believe; and still further, that each reader of the Bible is both authorized and competent to extract this doctrine for himself without any external guide or teacher. In other words, that God has made His revelation to men by means of a Book, and by that Book only; which Book each person is not only at liberty, but also is bound, to interpret for himself.

This notion involves in it the necessary conclusion that truth is entirely Subjective and not Objective. It is not that revealed Truth is one, and we are required to receive it as coming from God; but that we are to search it out for ourselves, draw it from the Bible by a system of induction, in like manner as se entific men draw conclusions respecting pre-historic times by inspecting and comparing flint and bronze implements of the primitive inhabitants of a country. and the bones of extinct animals, which are found in caves, kitchen middens, and later dwellings For since we have no Creed in the Book, we have no summary of objective truth laid down, nor does this seem to have been the purpose of the writers of the New Testament: the contrast between the Creeds of upon which binge so much for the hand of the the Catholic Church and the New Testament is too obvious to need pointing out.

Nowhere is objective truth categorically stated nowhere is the doctrine of the Holy Trivity defined nowhere is consubstantiality of the Son and the Holy Ghost with the Father expressly affirmed. The nearest approach to a Creed is that given by S. Paul (I. Cor., xv., 3); yet this goes not into such doctrines as the aboue-it only states certain facts in the life of our Lord.

Even S. John's Gospel, the most doctrinal of the Four, never directly asserts either of the primary truths respecting the Holy Trinity-for the Arians as well as the Catuolius accepted his Gospel-nor were they defined or laid down as necessary to salvation until the Council of Constantinople, A.D.

This brings us to inquire what did Our Lord teach? and what do the Gospels teach?

According to modern notions, Our Lord was the Founder of Christianity, of a religious and theological system; but we look in vain throughout Our Lord's teaching to find any such system, nor does the New Testament ever speak of such a system as we call Our Lord taught His disciples to believe in Himself, Himself as God Incarnate, as baving died and risen, and Who will come to judge the world. He taught belief in a Person, nor in a system; in certain ac's, not certain words, and this teaching the Apostles carried out. They taught Jesus and the Resurrection.' S. Paul proclaimed to the Athenians that 'God hath appointed a day, in the which He will judge the world in righteousness by that Man whom He bath ordained, whereof He hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised Him from the dead.' This belief in our Lord's Person involved of course, a belief in His being the Son of God in some wonderful but unexplained manner, for we do not find that He ever alluded to, much less explained, the Mystery of the Incarnation He spoke of His Daath, His Resurrection, and His Coming to Judgment. Our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, His Parables and Discourses were not the laying down the doctrines of a new religion-of Christianity-but were chiefly pointing out the line of conduct, the mode of lie, which would ensure His favour in this world, and a place in His future Kingdom. It is on what He did, far more than on what He said, that the calvation of manking bangs He wrought out salvation in His own Person in His Life, in His Death, His Resurrection, and His Ascension. But He did something more: He founded a Kingdom of Grace, by means of which these acts of His become so far the property, as it were, of each individual member, that they procure His salvation. Our Lord did not found Christianity, by believing which man is saved; He founded the Church, as a Kingdom of Grace, in which union and communion d, and the members of that King-Him is attain dom participate in His acts and life. This Kingdom is essentially, necessarily a Kingdom of Grace; it is the means of communion with Himself, and union among the members. Accordingly he instituted four (?) Sacraments in His Church as means of com municating grace to the members in general, and one to constitute a Priesthood in particular; Baptism, Absolution, the Eucharist, Unction of the Sick, for all; Holy Orders to constitute the Ministry-each

municated to the faithful. Our Lord's teaching was chiefly taken up with enforcing Faith, Obedience, Charity. Again, Our Lord did not write a book or com mand His disciples to write books, which should contain a Theological system and enunciate certain doctrines which were to be believed and accepted, and by believing and accepting which salvation would be attained. He did not order a book to be written and flung among mankind for them to gather the true Doctrine of Himself and of the way of salvation. On the contrary, He commissioned a certain order of men; He gave them Divine gitts, and endowed them with supernatural powers, and said, Go ye into the world, and make converts of all nations; administer My Sacraments, and teach them to observe all My precepts.' He instituted His Church. He did not institute a theological system which we now call Christianity. Contrast this with the Protestant idea of Christianity, as that instituted and taught by our Lord—the notion that all the means of salvation are comprehended in holding a certain set of doctrines, believing in a certain form of words. It is the substitution of an intellectual process of the mind, for the spiritual one of the grace of God acting on the soul; one whereby man honours his own Savious by evolving in his own consciousness his scheme of salvation, in the place of a spiritual union and communion with the Head of the Body, the Church. This Protestant spirit, the substituting of intellectual for spiritual, the putting of a system in the place of Christ, is that against which S. Paul so strongly warns the Collossians, that of being 'vainly puffed up by their fleshly mind, and not holding the Head, from which all the body, by joints and bands having nourishment ministered, and knit together, increaseth with the increase of God.' In a word, it is that system of Gaosticism which is so continually denounced by S Paul, and which was the bane of the Church in her earliest days.

Sacrament with its peculiar grace attached to it;

they were to be the means by which His own acts,

done for the salvation of mankind, were to be com

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Most Rev. Dr. Consty, Lord Bishep of Kilmore arrived from Rome in Cavan by the half...past eight train on May 28, to the great joy of the diocese His Lordship is in the enjoyment of excellent health. and presided on May 29 at a charity sermon preached by the Very Rev. John Maguire, P. P., V. G., Glenfarne, in aid of the Christian Brothers' schools.

The Diocese of Dromore has just lost one of its oldest and most venerable priests by the death of bodies having their own particular forms of belief, at an early hour on May 31. The deceased gentle- of Dublin Evening Post.

man was born in 1796, and entered the college of Maynooth in 1816. He was ordained to the holy order of priesthood in 1822, and was at once appointed to the curacy of Lurgan. He was appointed parish priest of the same mission on the 6th Sept. 1824, two years after his ordination. The Very

Died, on May 10, in the Monastery, Clara, in the 101st year of his age, Brother Lewis M. Delahunty. That long life he spent in the service of God and the good of his neighbor. From an early age, despising the allurements of the world, he declared himself for

ST. MICHARL'S CHURCH, KINGSTOWN .- For many years strangers visiting Ireland for the first time observed with much surprise the utter unfitness of this parochial church for a place so important as Kingstown, and the disproportioned edifice, which had been added to from time to time to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing congregation, was regarded generally as a reproach not only to the Catholics of Kingstown but also of the metropolis, and indeed of the entire of Ireland, because of its being frequented by persons from all parts of the kingdom; and as it stood on a place most prominent, in a locality where the visitor to this country first landed, and where his first impressions of the operalanded, and where his nest impressions of the option of the voluntary system would be anything but the course of his speech: In the name of humanity, favorable if they were, as they were likely to be, in the name of our common Christianity, I would ask the Church of St. Michael. The Very Rev. Mon. a week in Belfast, where beef and mutton are 8d. to sity of enlarging the church and decorating it, so as a luttle liberality, send them to a country where they to make it in some way worthy of the sacred uses to which it had been applied, determined that the entire reconstruction of the building was a matter that should be accomplished, and after some unavoidable delay, plans were obtained from Mr. J. J. M'Carthy, architect, and Mr. Michael Meade having been declared the contractor, the works were commenced about nine months since. According to the plane, the main walls of the nave were to be removed, and in their places the clerestones were to be sustained by buoys of arches resting on pillars of Aberdeen polished granite, with richly foliated capitals, carved in Caen stone. These arches were to divide the nave from two aisles, each seventy feet long by eighteen feet wide. The old roof of the nave and transcepts, as well as the tawdry ceiling, was to be removed and an increased pitch of twenty-five feet The old given to a bold open woodwork roof Puritanical-looking south front was also to be removed, and a new one built fifteen feet beyond that on which the old one stood. The design for this front is extremely beautiful, and of its class, when completed, it will be one of the most perfect things in Ireland. It will be decorated Gothic, and will be flanked at either sides with pinnacled turrets, which will produce a most charming effect. The ansightly gallery at the south end of the nave was to be removed, and a suitable organ-loft erected of proper proportions, beautifully finished and highly decorated porches, were to be erected at the entrances to the sisles and transcepts. In fact a new and beautiful church was to be built over one of the most unsightly and ill proportioned structures as could come under the observation of any person having any knowledge of or taste for, architecture. The arches and aisle at the western side are now completed, and the eastern wall and a portion of the south front have been removed. In a few months the general appearance of the church will be totally changed, and it is most devoutly to be hoped that the Queen Anne-looking tower, which resembles the pinnacled lime-kila at Irishtowa, will be replaced by a tower and spire worthy of God's house and a Christian people. The rebuilding of the Church of St. Michael was a most arducus work, and was undertaken by the venerated pastor in the full hope and assurance that his efforts would be nobly aided by not only the people of his parish, but also by Catholics all over Ireland, as the new church would be as much for the service of the thousands of persons who visit Kingstown in the summer and autumn seasons as for those who reside in the locality. All the funds at the disposal of the building committee have been exhausted, and for the purpose of realising means for carrying on the work to completion, a grand bezzer and fancy fair will be held in Kingstown in the month of July, and those who will purchase tickets for the several prizes which will be offered, will contribute directly for the giory of God, the advancement of religion, and the enduring welfare of all. Ladies in every part of Ireland are most earnestly requested to employ some of their leisure in making articles suitable for prizes at the bazsar, and there are none so poor as not to be able to give some practical assistance for the building up of a suitable tem. ple for the sovereign worship of God, and a monument to the ancient and national faith, in a locality where it shall stand an honor to priests and people from generation to generation. Articles in Berlin and crochet work netting, fancy needle work, flower and landscape painting, &c., could be well produced by ladies in their leisure hours and sent to the Kingstown bazaar committee, and those who will thus apply their tastes and accomplishments will use them for the best and holiest purpose to which they can be applied. The rich and opplent should send in prizes suitable to their means and station, and worthy of the munificence and charity of those who have received so many blessings from Him, in whose honor the church of St. Michael is being rebuilt .-

Captain Archdall proposes to add to the return the numbers of grand jurors, distinguishing Roman Catholics from all others.

Sir Patrick O'Brien has signified his intention to extend the table, so as to distinguish the respective number of Roman Catholics, Churchmen, Presbyterians, and other denominations, in the population and in the local magistracy.

THE LAND BILL. - The Irish members, says the Freeman correspondent, who have steadily opposed the Land Bill, on the ground that it will fail to realise the just expectations of the Irish people, do not intend to allow the third reading to pass unchallenged. They will probably say 'non-content' to the peasantry have been known to break a branch the third reading, and take a division.

Union Amongst Irisemen .- The Dublin correspondent of the Echo says :- A large section of the Tory Orange party is at present coquetting with the Nationalists, and on Thursday last an adjourned meeting was held with the ostensible intention of creating a 'National' party which shall be independent of any but 'National' politics, and be untrammelled by any religious system. Mr. Butt was present at both meetings, and took an extremely active, if not a leading, part in the proceedings.

THE LOCAL MAGISTRACY .- Mr. Callan has given notice that he will move for a return as to each county in Ireland, stating the number of its population, according to the Government census of 1861, and distinguishing the number of Catholics from the number of all other denominations; stating the number of its local magistracy, and distinguishing in the like manner the number of Catholics from the number of all other denominations; and stating the names central body, and vesting them in separate trusts on of the lieutenant of each country, and date of his account of the agitation which has been excited on the appointment as such.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF KILMORS. - The Most Rev. Dr. Couaty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, arrived from Rome in Cavan by the half-past eight train on Saturday evening, to the great joy of the diocese. You will be glad to learn that his lordship is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and presided on Sunday at a charity sermon, preached by the Very Rev. John Maguire, P.P., V.G., Glenfarne, in the Catholic Church, Cavan, in aid of the Christian Brothers' Schools in the town. The Most Rev. Dr. Brady, Lord Bishop of Perth, also arrived in Cavan, from Rome, on Saturday evening. His Lordship is also

ROYAL RESIDENCE IN IRELAND - The Northern Whig states that it is a fact that the Prince of Wales is about to purchase Tollymore Park, Lord Roden's seat, 28 miles south of Belfast, in County Down. We hope that our contemporary is right, for we believe that the occasional residence in Ireland of the 1824, two years after his official of the Prince and Princess of Wales will do much to allay the jealousy of England and Scotland, which has been felt in the Sister Isle, on account of the cortinued absence of royalty.

THE LATE ALDERMAN DILLON, M.P. - A portrait of this deeply regretted friend of Ireland has been presented by a Conservative gentleman, Alderman Manning, to the Corporation of Dublin, and has been placed in the council chamber.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION PETITION. - This petition has been rejected, with costs against the petitioners. There does not appear to have been the slightest grounds for the charges upon which their case

EMIGRATION TO CANADA. - A meeting has been held in Belfast in consequence of the number of artizans, principally wood sawyers, who cannot find employment in that city. It was proposed to help the men to emigrate to Canada. A gentleman having remarked that the men could get employment as labourers Mr. Foy, emigration commissioner, said in you would you wish men to accept 12s or even 15s. 10d per. lb., when in 19 days steaming, you can, by cvn get 6: a day, and buy good beef and mutton at 21d. a 15.?

On Saturday the Right Hon. Toomas O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, distributed the medals and certificates of merit to the successful competitors at the Belfast and North of Ireland Workmen's Exhibition. The proceedings of the day from beginning to the end were of the most auspicious character. At 10.45 the Lord Chancellor arrived at the Exhibition, where he was received by the Mayor (Dr. Samuel Browne, R.N.) and the Fxecutive Committee who conducted him through the various sections. The exhibitors were in attendance at their respective cases, and afforded every information to the Lord Chancellor as be proceeded through the Exhibition, with which he again and again expressed himself delighted beyond measure. A complete tour of the different departments having been made, the doors of the hall were thrown open to the public, and soon the sres, balconies, and orchestra were througed with a fashionable assemblage. At 11 55, a procession having been formed in the Minor Hall, the Mayor conducted the Lord Chanceltor to the orchestra, Mr Edeson meanwhile playing 'The National Authem' on the Mulholland organ. The proceedings included addresses from the Mayor and other gentlemen, incinding an elequent speech from the Lord Chancellor, who at the conclusion left amid loud and long continued cheers. The reception which he received was most cordial and enthusinatic, and must have been highly gratifying to him. In company with a large number of those who were at the lunch he proceeded to the Ulster terminus, where he left by the express train for Dublin, about three o'clock. On the platform of the railway station a large number of those who had accompanied him to the terminus were introduced to the Lord Chancellor. - Evening Pest.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer an annuity of £ 00 on Mrs. Dargan, widow of the late William Dargan, Esq.

THE NATIONAL BANK .- Sir Joseph Neale McKenna has published a book of 124 pages, the title of which is 'The National Bank, a case with proofs.' It is to be regretted that old sores are kept so long open; but as we understand the question. Sir Joseph has been heartly assailed from several quarters since he resigned his post of manager of the National Bank, and it is only fair to give him permission to reply. We do not mean, in noticing his work, to go into all the issues he has raised. We must leave that to the shareholders, who are more deeply concerned in the question We have only to state, from our perusal of the hook, that we consider Sir J. N. McKenna has fairly vindicated the course be adopted in his management. He resisted greedy shareholders, when they advised the practice of a spurious policy to raise the shares in the market, and would not be a party to practising any delusion upon any person. The bank owes him a debt of gratitude for all he has done for its welfare .- Dandalk Democrat.

A man named McCorcoran, or Cochean employed as foreman of works at the flax mills of Messrs Wailace and Pollock, Douglas, met with a fatal accident on the Cork and Bandon Railway, on Saturday night. It is supposed that the deceased was returning home, and in order to shorten his way followed a pathway along a deep cutting on the line, near Cork, when he fell over and was killed on the spot. He was not found till this morning. When discovered his head proved to be fearfully fractured. The deceased, who was a native of Belfast, was quiet a young man, and leaves a family.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY. — A few days ago, as a latering man was engaged in a quarry near the village of Collon, County Louth, he came upon an earthen vessel embedded in the clay, beneath a large hawthorn tree of great antiquity. The side of the vessel only presented itself, but apprehending that he had hit on a crock of the preciout metal, he exerted himself energetically until he removed the tree. Digging further down he found a stone slab covering the supposed treasure. Eventually be lifted the crock of uro, and to his surprise and disappointment found it filled with small human bones, measuring from three to seven inches in length. In his anger he dashed the vessel from his hands, and broke it in fragments. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as it was of peculiar workmanship, and profusely ornamented with raised figures both inside and outside; and bore traces of vessels of the kind manufactured several centuries ago How or when it was placed under the tree is a mystery, but it may be well to remark that a peculiar traditionary superstition has ever attached to this tree, and known of or take a blossom from it in summer The fragments of the vessel and the bones are in the possession of Dr. Crinion of Collon, and no doubt will prove interesting to antiquarians .- Correspondent of the Express.

Dublin, May 20 - The Representative Body of the Irish Church has published its first list of contributions to the Sustentation Fund. It is respectable enough as a beginning, but there is no self-sacrificing prodigality shown in the amount of the donations, although some of them are very liberal. The whole amount acknowledged is over £100,000, and the sums subscribed range from £12,000 [which Bir Arthur Guinness and his brother Mr Cecil E. Guinness, each contribute | down to 1s., the very fine point to which the sympathy of Irish Protestants is reduced. The giver of this last mentioned donation is distinguished by the appropriate name of sharples.-Many are withholding their subscriptions from the subject of ritualistic tendencies, which some few of the clergy are suspected of showing. This agitation has sprung up out of a very slight circumstance in the Dublin diocese, and the fury with which it has been spread through the country indicates the sensitive vigilance of the laity, and the vest mejority of the Irish clergy, in guarding against the slighest approach to the practices which have crept into the

Church of England. - Times Cor. A large se zure of arms and ammunition Was effected in Cork, on the premises of a publican named Mrs. Coveney. A strong armed force of police, acting on information, went and searched the prein the enjoyment of excellent health. - Correspondent mises, consisting of a yard, stores, stables, &c., and in the loft they discovered several hundred weight of

gunpowder, a great many swords and belts, marked IRB., as well as several barrels of rifles, duck fowling-pieces, handreds of cartridges, caps, bulletmoulds, and articles used in making bullets They seized all, and arrested Mrs. Coveney. The duck gun bears the name of 'Allport, manufacturer.' It nsy be remembered that some time since an estab lishment in Patrick-street was entered by Fenians, who carried off a large number of arms, and these are supposed to be part of them. Nothing indicating where the swords, rifles, or barrels of powder, or other articles came from could be ascertained. There were also found in the loft some cases belonging to Captain M'Quay, Royal Engineers, etolen in this city some time since. The gunpowdor was quite wet, and the arms injured by rust.

LATER. - Catherine Coveney, widow, was charged to-day with the possession of arms and ammunition. The evidence was confined to that given by the police, who proved the discovery of the arms and a Moreton gun. The manufacturer identified the duck gun found as stolen from his shop by Fenians. The Crown applied for a remand, in the absence of Captain M Quay, who is in England, and some of whose property was stolen some time ago. The prisoner was remanded on bail. Ms. Bright's Inish Land Scheme. - Weary as the

English mind may very generally feel of the details of the Irish Land Bill, this measure is nevertheless the work of the present Parliamentary year, and the important stage through which it has just presed calls at least for a few passing remarks. The brilliant and well-timed article in the 'Dublin Review,' which has since been reprinted by its able and energetic author, Mr Cashel Hoes, no a separate pamphlet, has done much to increase the feeling of lassitude with which ordinary English politicians have lately begun to regard a measure so recently acknowledged to be of absorbing interest. As long as it was thought-and without doubt it had been very industriously circulated - that Ireland was simply disgusted with Mr Gladstone's attempt to do her justice in the great question of land, we were all willing to study the question and to read, or to write, long arguments to prove the reality of the benefits now offered to the acceptance of the Irish tenant. But Mr Cashel Hoey, whose patriotism and good faith are as undoubted as his abilities are undeniable, has shown us the plain fact that the great mass of the Irish nation received the disestablish ment and disendowment of the Anglican State Oborch in Ireland as a grand act of justice, and has understood the Land Bill to be an immense and even mexpected boon to the oppressed and struggling tenant In this state of things, little remains to the observer beyond a careful record of the progress of the messure In the Lords we shall soon have an interesting and elegaent exposition of political prin ciples; but meanwhile we have only to lock back uon the progress of the Bill through the Rouse of Commens. To the scheme of Mr Bright for enabling the Government to give the assistance of the national credit to tenants who may be desirous of purchasing their holdings from landlords who are willing to sell, attention was earnestly called in these columns so long ago as August last. It was comprised in the Government measure and has now passed safely through the Committee of the Com- hastened to look for him, and found the cance unset mons. It was almost unanimously disliked by Eng lish members, and it was none the less supported by them with almost equal unanimity. The 'Times' endeavors to console itself by the expectation that Mr Bright's clauses 'will not be put late any extended operation.' The 'Times,' as occasionally the most Olympian of authorities must be, is here quite mistaken. The dream of the Irish tenant-already a reality to the tecanis of every country excepting Great Britain and Ireland-is fixity of tenure. He hes had sufficient clearbeadedness to perceive that a periodical valuation of rents would be a just accompaniment to this fixity. He will most assuredly not be afflicted with so gross a derseness of perception as to fail to discover that Mr Bright's plan, wherever it is put into operation, will practically give him absolute fixity of tenure without even the limbility. which he saw would be just, to a future revalutation of the rent he has to pay for his land. Aided by a Government loan at a very low rate of interest, he will be bound, as a purchasing freeholder, to disburse for five-acd-thirty years about the same sum which he now pays for rent and without any perceptible increase of his present annual outlay, either he himself or his natural successor will become, in due process of time, free from any rent whatever. To ask us to believe that Irish tenants, under such Grand Lodge, held at Enniskillen on Wednesday. circumstances, will not, to any great extent, avail was for the purpose of themselves of the facilities placed within their reach | advocating the ballot. The independent Orangemen by Mr Bright's clauses, is a proposition only worthy purpose sending representatives to sustain Mr. of Mr Alderman Carter. The worthy potentate of the City of London is 'not surprised at anything they do in Ireland,' and he may therefore be prepared to believe that, when men are hungry and thirsty, they will not, if they are Irishmen, be generally dis posed to eat and drink. Arguments of this insane fort may be forgiven, if they are only intended to tender an unpalatable necessity comewhat less painfully disagreeable to its opponents; but there tacked on the road by a man named Andrew Dolan are plenty of landlords willing to sell, and it may be assumed that every tenant la Ireland, who can find the means of becoming a landowner under the new | house and commenced a similar murderous attack law, will be ready and anxious to attain to that position. Nor do we hitherto see any reason to places, and leaving her, as he supposed dead. He withdraw from our original prediction that the class of small freeholders, thus created, will gradually constitute a peaceful army for the defence of good order and tranquility. The ownership of land binds men, by the strongest and most self-evident of all he ties of self-interest, to the prosperity and, thereore, to the internal peace of his country .- Tablet. Mr. Bright's clause for enabling tenants to buy the

seehold of their tours whenever the landlord was rilling to seil, is one on which, more than on any ortion of the Land Bill, the hearts of the Irish people re set. Fixity of tenure is the one thing desired by n Irish tenant. According to the above scheme, by leans of a Government loan at low interest, the mant paying for thirty-five years only about the ame amount that he now pays in rent, he would nd himself the owner of the soil itself. If this can flandlord and tenent, we have no doubt that it ould work more good than all Mr. Gladstone's auses put together .- Catholic Opinion.

PROGRESS IN LIMERICK. The Limerick correspondent the Cork Examiner states that Mr. W. H. O'ullivan, of Kilmallock, the popular proprietor of ath town, is about introducing a novelty on the ad in the shape of a steam omnibus, which he tends to substitute for the present system of comotive on this important high way.

A large amount of compensation has been awardby the magistrates of Monaghan for the wanton struction of a tombstone in Monaghan cemetery, id a reward of £1,000 is offered for the apprehenon of the offender.

The perceable neighborhood of Newtownbutler, ounty Fermanagh, has been thrown into a state of citement by the report of one of those daring out ges Some five or six years ago James Graham d his wife obtained a small portion of ground on s Island of Gubb, and crected a neat dwelling use there. On the night of May 30, after he and wife had retired to rest, the house was attacked, the ndows and door broken in, and Graham and his fe forcibly taken out by three mes with faces ickened, and dragged along the ground to the got £1,000, and Mr. Hely £150. te shore; they were then placed in a small boat which they were held down and rowed across to companied by Sub-Inspector Maxwell proceeded handed in to be considered at a future meeting :

quiry. Three men were previously accested by Constable Harrington, and, being brought before Gra-ham, were clearly identified and committed to the county jail for trial at the ensuing quarter sessions.

The late rains have much improved the appearance of the country in Cabir, and great hopes are enterteined that the potatoe, turnip, and hay crops will be abundant. The beautiful parks of Kilcommon and Cahir Abbey never appeared to more advantage; the bawthorn trees are in full blossom, and the walks are very carefully kept; so that a visit to either place is a delightful treat. The town has been lately lighted with gas, and it is hoped, that before next winter street lamps will be erected, as at present the house only are lighted - Clonmel Chronicle, June 4.

A generous citizen of Dublin has placed at the disposal of Br. Woodlock and the Governors of High Park Asylum, Drumcondrs, the munificent donation of £500, provided the public will make up ac additional £1,500 for the consolidation and developmant of the institution.

The Vice-Chancellor of Ireland fe'l from his house, which had stumbled in Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, on May 27, and was slightly bruised.

P. J. Murray, Esq., the obliging cashier of the National Bank, Dundalk, is about to proceed to Carrickmacross, on promotion. His numerous friends and well wishers will regret his departure, but still they rejoice at his advancement in the National Bank. Mr. Murray is nephew of the late Archbishop Murray.

There are 1,718 paupers in the Limerick workbouse; the balance against the guardians of the union is £7,000

Athlone, May 30-The first arrest under the New Peace Preservation Act, in this part of the country, was made last night between twelve and one o'clock, at Adeourn, situated between Athlone and Dreggan. The name of the man arrested is West. Upon being searched a heavily loaded stick was found secreted up his eleeve, and the account he gave of himself being confused and unsatisfactory, he was this day remanded to Petty Sessions by W. H. Beckett, Esq., R. M. — Express.

The Rev. James McGinn has been appointed chaplain to the Dundalk workhouse, at a salary of £50.

A factory belonging to Colonel Leslie, at Glass. lough, was demolished by fire on the night of the 31st ult.

John Beatty, Esq., of Woodview, as we learn from the Wexford 'People,' has granted to Canon O'Toole, P.P. Rathangan, for 999 years, at a nominal rent, a field of over eight acres, as a site for a new church.

We (Dundalk Democrat) regret to have to in-Webb, partner in the ship-building firm of Bewley and Co., was drowned at half-past four o'clock on May 28th while canoeing on Lough Neigh, near Randalstown. We understand that his two brothers having landed from the bout shortly before, he said he would take another row for a few minutes, and then steered out of view round a point of land. As he did not appear as soon as they expected, they and floating towards the shore, dragging with it the body of the unfortunate gentleman, which had become so eutangled in one of the ropes that he was unable to extricate himself.

On May 29, five persons were drawned in Castlemaine Harbor, near Killerglin, County Kerry. Six fishermen, in the employment of Messrs Dood & Power, Killorglin, went out in a bost on that evening in pursuit of their avocation. They had got some wages in advance and drank heavily during the day. They began to quarrel in the boat, and ultimately a fight ensued. The boat was upset, and five perished, one swimming to the bank and escaping. Of the drowned men, three were named Murphy, one named Riordan and one named Costelloe. All were married and had families.

THE LATE ORANGE FRACAS. - On Monday, at the Belfast Police-court, on the application of Mr. John Rae, summonses were granted for the Earl of Enniskillen and the Hon Lowry Cole, M.P. as witnesses on the occasion of the late fraces between the Masters of Lodges in the Orange Hall, Belfast. The books and documents of the Orange Society are 6th of July, 1851. During the life of the late Carto be produced in the case, which is to be heard in dinal Wiseman, Dr. Grant was for many years the September. Mr Rae stated that the meeting of the recognised medium of communication between the Johnston. If expelled it is said that he will join the independent association as Grand Master. There is considerable excitement on the subject among the Belfast Orangemen .- Freeman.

TERRIBLE RESULTS OF JEALOUSY .- On May 28th, a desperate affair, arising from jealousy, occurred at a place cailed Coruncloy, near Anna North, County Leitrim. A farmer named Francis Flynn was atwho stabbed him in three places, inflicting, it is feared mortal wounds. Dolan then went to his on his wife, stabbing her in the breast and two other then set fire to his own house, which was burned to the ground. The following is another account: -It appears a farmer named Andrew Dolan, lived with his wife at Gleafarn, County Uavan, about two miles from Blacklion, and fourteen from Enniskillen Within the last few days he manifested feelings of jealousy. considering that too great an intimacy had existed between his wife and a former sweetheart of hers. The unfortunate woman was enciente and was confined to her bed. On Saturday night last he beat her dreadfully, and then ripped up her stomach. Shortly afterwards the infant was born, and Dolan immediately killed it - hacking and bruising the body in a revolting manner. Under the impression that the wife was also dead, he proceeded to set fire to the house, and when he had accomplished this he fled. The flames attracted the attention of the neffected to the advantage, as it would seem, alike neighbors, who, on approaching the house, heard the screams of the wretched wife. She was removed from the building, and the remains of the infant were taken to a house close by. The unfortunate woman has since died.

A young man named Thomas Power, aged about thirty, a native of Waterford, and respectably conhe line of coaches plying between Limerick and nected, was drowned at Belfast, on the evening of May 31, from the Aurora steamer, on which he was borthed as ship's carpenter.

A correspondent writes from Enniskillen, on May 31, to the effect that, on the previous afternoon, an inquest had been held on the body of one John Charters, Esq, of Agloo, near Maguiresbridge, who met his death accidentally on the previous Saturday evening, under the following circamstances: The leceased gentleman had been transacting some business in Lisuakea market, and was proceeding home on horseback, but had to remain at the rail way station until the train bad passed and the gates were opened. In the meantime, he was engaged speaking to another gentleman, when he suddenly fell off his horse, and when lifted was quite dead.

One hundred and twenty persons claimed compensation for damage sustained at the late Waterford election riots, and all obtained it with some reduction. Mr Power whose store was burned,

THE ORANGE INSTITUTION—IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS. -A correspondent of the 'Freeman,' writing from opposite shore. After leaving them there, with Enniskillen, says that at a meeting of the Grand by their night dress on, the party returned to the Orange Lodge of Ireland, held on June 1st, in the use and demolished the entire building, destroying Orange Hall, under the Presidency of Lord Ennis-try article of furniture. Captain Buller, R. M., killen, the following series of resolutions were

following day for the purpose of holding an in- 1. That the Orange Institution be no longer a gration officials at Liverpool completed their usual

secret society, and that all tests for the purpose of monthly returns of the emigration from Liverforth abplished.

2. That the representatives of the press be admitted to all the representative meetings of the institutions, whether grand lodge, county or district meetings. 3. That no member shall be expelled for taking

part on a public platform with persons professing Liberal politics, or for giving a vote to any condidate for Parliament, whether identified with the Whig or Tory, or any other political party.

4. That the system of friendly benefit societies be established in all lodges in lieu of the drinking customs which at present prevail.

5. That all ritualistic practices associated with the orders grafted upon, and existing contemporaneously with, the Orange Institution, be condemned and abolished as they lead to immorality and social degradation.

PROTESTANT NATIONALISM. - Under this beading, the Irish correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette declares that the meetings of the new political sect of Irish Pretestant Nationalists have begun to attract attention. They are understood to be private, but their proceedings are in reality matters of public comment. They began their movement contemplating only a Royal residence, the taxing of absentees, and special measures to extend Irish trade and commerce; but a Federal parliament is now the favorite specific. They have appointed a committee of their number, who recommend that the objects of the organization shall be to obtain the 'privilege of managing our own affairs,' the Irish Parliament to bave power, under a federal arrangement, to legislate for and regulate all matters relating to the internal affairs of the country, and control over Irish resource and revenues, subject to the obligation of contribut. ing a fair proportion to imperial expenditure, the imperial parliament retaining the power of dealing with all questions affecting the imperial crown and government and the defence and stability of the empire. The apostles of this movement refer in particular for their justification to the statute passed in 1867, which consolidated into one dominion the North American Provinces of the British Crown. The present object of the committee is understood to be to ascertain personally the views of influential Irishmen on the subject of Repeal.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has received a letter accouncing his elevation to the peerage under the title of Baron Ottagan.

The following Irish Bills were read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on Jane 2d: Beliast Harbor Bill; Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway Bill; Limerick and Ennis Railway Bill; Limerick and Foynes Railway Bill, and Limerick Markets Bill. The Dublia and Antrim Junction Railnounce that our fellow-citizen, Mr. William Henry way is to be taken as an unopposed Bill on Tuesday

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK. - The sad announcement of the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Grant was telegraphed from Rome on Thursday .-Although expected by many for some months past, this event will fill the whole Catholic body throughout the country with grief. Among the venera-ble Prelates composing the English Ingrarchy, there was none more beloved or more universally respected. His whole life was marked by singular piety and a winning sweetness of manner. The companions of his boyhood, and those who studied in the Venerable English College at Rome, during his Rectorship, know well the charmed influence he exercised over them for their good. In all his dealings with society the late Bishop of Southwark commanded the confidence and won the admiration of all. The early part of his education he received at St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw, passing thence to the English College at Rome, then under the Rectorship of the late Cardinal Wiseman. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him after a public act in the Church of the Appollonore Until his appointment as Rector of the English College, in 1844, he acted as Secretary to the late Cardinal Acton, who cherished a strong affection for him. On the re-establishment of the Hierarchy in England he was there consecrated First Bishop of Southwark, on the Government and the Catholic body of England. His suming gentleness and profe the deep respect of many friends in every circle of life. When he received the summons to attend the General Council at Rome, the deceased Prelate did not hesitate, although then suffering severely from the illness which has at last proved fatal to him, but at once took the way to Rome. A temporary im-provement in his health for a time revived the sicking hopes of his friends; but for some time past it has been generally understood that the time was near when the good priest and beloved Bishop would be called to receive from the hands of his Master the rewards of a life spent in that Master's service. The recent data of this and bereavement must be our apology for the shortness of this notice. We commend the deceased Prelate to the prayers of our renders. - Requiescat in Pacc.

DEATH OF THE ONLY CATHOLIC M. P. IN ENGLAND -The death last Sunday of Sir John Simeon has left the English House of Commons without a Catholic member from any constituency in Great Britain. The deceased baronet, who was educated at Oxford, having brooms a convert to the Catholic faith just after his first election to a seat in Parlia ment, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and for eigh teen years beld out of political life Twice since 1865 his local influence in the Isle of Wight procured his election to the seat which he had vacated so long ago in consequence of his change of religion, but now that he is dead, there is not even one solitary Catholic among the five hundred and fifty members sent by Great Britain to the House. The Jows. a mere handful in the English population, have several of their body in the place of senator, but two millions of Catholics are quite unrepresented, and the fact is not without its meaning.

Northalleston. - The Catholics of Northallerton had the great satisfaction of seeing the first stone of new school chapel laid on Monday, May 23rd. It was an event well worthy of note and excited considerable interest, since there has been no Catholic chapel in the town since the time of the Reformation. It will therefore be the greatest boon to the Catholics, who have bitherto had to walk either to Thirek o: Askew for service, a distance of eight miles 'the ceremony was performed and an appropriate address delivered by the Rev L Burke, of All Sainta, Thirsk. The members of the congregation, includng all the echool children, were present, and many Protestants testified by their attendance the interest they took in the proceedings. The new school chapel, designed by G Goldie, Esq, architect, will be in the Gothic style.

THE FERMANS IN LORDON .- A morning paper says that orders from Government have been received at Woolwich for extra precautions to be taken for the safety of all buildings, arms. powder, &c., exposed to Fenian attack. Boats containing crews of Thames police, armed with revolvers and cutlasses, have been ordered to cruise about day and night on the river, in front of the Royal Arsenal, in preparation for any emergency. Extra guards of armed artil lery have been placed on duty at all the powder magazines, arsenal wharves, &c. A sharp look out is also being kept on all vessels coming up the river.

The Extension of the Metropolitan District Railway from Westminster to Blackfriars was opened for passenger traffic on Monday last. THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION. -On May 31, the emi-

identification used by its members be from hence- pool. During the past month there sailed to the United States, under Government expervision, 34 ships, with 20,810 passengers; to Canada there were 8, with 4, 473 passengers, and to New Bruns. wick there was only 1, with 20 passengers; making a total of 25,293 passengers; the nationalities of which are as follows; 10 801 English; 5,902 Scotch; 5,505 Irish; and the remainder foreigners. The numbers of ships not sailing under the act were: To the United States 2, with 192 passengers; to South America 4 with 144 passengers; to Victoria 3, with 104 passengers; to the East Indies 1, with 36 passengers, to the West Indies 1, with 10 passengers, and to Africa 2, with 12 passengers; making a total for the month of 25 800, which, when compared with the corresponding month of last year, shows a decrease of 1294; and with the corresponding five months of 1869, of 3,394 emigrants. As stated, the total number of passengers from Liverpool last month was 25,786 while in May, 1869, they numbered 27,070, or 1,294 more than in the same month of the present year.

> EAST SUFFOLK ELECTION -Lord Mahon (Conservative) has been returned by a majority of 161 over Sir Shafto Adair (Liberal): the numbers, being, Lord M.bon, 3456; Adair, 3295.

> The Pope has conferred upon Miss Tasker, or Middleton Hall, and Kendal Villa, Hammersmith the title and rank of Countess of the Holy Roman Empire, in consideration of her great zeal in the cause of religion and charity. Miss Tasker gave £1.000 to the building fund of the Metropolitan Cathedral in memory of Cardinal Wiseman, and £1,000 as a personal present to the Pope. Besides those donations, there is scarcely a Catholic mission in the country which has not been assisted by her purse and her charity to the poor, the widow and the orphan is well-known.

House of Lords-Ecclesiastical Titles Act .-REPEAL - On Friday Lord Kimberley, in asking the House to give a second reading to the bill for Repealing the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, adduced as reasons for the measure that its only effect had been to create a great deal of unnecessary excitement in the first instance, and that it had been a dead letter from the commencement. The recent discatablishment of the Irish Church, moreover, supplied an ad ditional and special reason for repealing the act .-He around that he was strongly opposed to the pretensions set forth in these days by the Papal Power; but he entertained no apprehension of any attempt by the Reman Catholic Church to assume a position here beyond that which it was at present permitted to hold. The bill was opposed by Lord St. Leonards, who moved as an amendment that it be read a se cond time that day six months. Lord Russell, who followed, observed that having regard to what was now prasing at Rome the present was not a favorable time for introducing a measure of this nature. The proper course would have been to restrict it to the abolition of pecuniary penalties for the assumption of titles so far as the prelates of the diseatablished Church in Ireland were concerned. Lord Cairns baving pointed cut that the bill did not deal with the section in the Relief Act of 1829 prohibiting the assumption of titles corresponding with those of dignituries of the Established Church, authority to assume ecclesiastical titles formerly existing in Ireland, it would not inflict penalties upon persons who used titles not existing in the Established Church .-After some remarks from Lord Oranmore against the wide by 115 feet deep. The front is to be of pressed bill, the Dake of Richmond said that the proposal, brick, with Ouio and Belleville stone dressing. It is as it stood, would not carry out the objects to which, according to the Lord Chancellor's explanation, it was directed, and would therefore require considerable amendment. Finally, the second reading was agreed to without a division.

THE CONVENT ENQUIRY .-- The sittings of the committee to consider the state of the law as regards conventual and monsatic institutions have been regularly held. So far the evidence has gone to show that the tendency of the law is to render such institutions illegal Mr. Harling, a solicitor, who represents 215 convents in England and Scotland, gave some interesting details as to their property and the occupations of their inmates. He said that if he told them the number of inmates and the number of convents, they would get at the number in the the convents. He objected to state the number, because it might lead to results that were not desirable If the inquiry stopped there, and no inquiry was made as to the property held, he could give it. As regards the real property possessed by numerics each nun would be entitled to 2 roods and 34 perche of land. He was speaking of taking the whole acreage of England, and dividing it among the popula-tion; it would be found that each person would have 13 acres, whereas the nuns only had 2 roods 34 In regard to the income of nuns, he found that taking the nominal capital they possessed, and reckoning it at 4 per cent, the annual income of each nun would be £6 163 3 d. They were largely engaged in education, both in the upper, middle, and poorer classes, and in the care of orphan children .-The results for the whole kingdom were that in England they educated in convents 990 of the upper classes, 3,115 of the middle, and 56 612 of the poor, whose education was given gratuitously, heaides which there were in the refuge 379 penitent women. who had been reclaimed and provided for. In Scotland there were 30 young ladies receiving their eduestion in convents, 377 of the middle class ann 3,299 of the poorer kind, providing for 102 penitent women Mr. Newdegate is evidently death on the Jesuits. In reply to him Mr Harling admitted that there were Jesuits in the kingdom. With respect to the list of monastic institutions given in the Catholic Directory,' he had no information to give on the subject, but as soon as there were any legislative enactment declaring them to be legal, he would answer the question. A previous witness being asked by the member for North Warwick if some Catholics-Mont-lembert and Mr. Weld-had not declared Catho licity to be freer in England than in France, replied rather cuttingly. 'The present inquiry proves that such is not the case. Poor Mr. Newdegate!-Catholic Times.

It would seem as if, not only in Ireland but in England also, we are fast losing the strength and sinews of the country, and sending them to give the great Republic of the West more stability and power. t is efficially announced that six thousand emigrants left the Mersey last week, and that seven thousand more are expected to leave this week. The destina-tion of nearly all these persons is the United States; and the greater number of them are bound for the vast districts-we might write, so far as size and space are concerned, the immense kingdoms-opened up by the great Pacific Railway. How long, and to what increased extent, Eugland can feed an exodus of her people at this rate remains to be seen, but it appears hard that so many thousands of our poor should have to seek for labour across the Atlantic when there are several million acres of uncultivated wastes in their own land. How many thousand labourers could be supported upon the districts which have in Scotland been turned into deer forests alone? - Weekly Register.

DEATH OF DICKERS .- The Times says : The ordinary expressions of regret are now cold and conventional. Millions of people feel the sad bereavement. Statesmen, savans and benefactors of the race when they die can leave no such void; they cannot, like the great novelist, be an inmate of every house.

The 'Daily News' says: Without intellectual pedigree his writings form an era in English literature. He was generous, loving and universally beloved. The 'Morning Post' says : Charles Dickens did

more than any contemporary to make English literature loved and admired. The ' Telegraph' regards the distinguished dead as public servant whose task is nobly fulfilled.

dinner party at his house at Gadsbill. Miss Hogarth. who was seated near him, observed evident signs of distress on his countenance. She then made the remark to him that he must be ill. To this Dickens replied, 'Oh, no, I have only got a headache. I shall be better presently.' He then asked that the open window be shut. Almost immediately he became unconscious, and fell back in his chair. He was corresed to his room and medical aid summoned .-Mr. Dickens still remained unconscious, and never recovered animation. His son and daughters remained steadfastly at his bedside until his decease It is stated that Mr. Dickens had several times of late complained that be experienced considerable difficulty in working, because his powers of application were becoming impaired. He also said that his thoughts no longer came to him so spontaneously as in former times. While at Preston be had need of medical aid, and called upon a physician, who warned him not to continue reading because he was doing so at the peril of his life.

The 'Times' tree to excite serious alarm by certain discoveries made by the police of large quantities of firearms and ammunition, chiefly from Birmingham, concealed in casks and consigned to various parties in Ireland. It seems that most of the rifles are wretched shams, ' made for sale' rather then use .--We believe there is little need for alarm. In a normal state of irritation against England like that of the Irish nation, the result of the rankling wounds of centuries, there are sure to be found some persons of little principle and less brains, who, having been entrusted with more money than they know how to spend, by others of no more brains than themselves, make silly attempts against the British Government. in time of profound peace when success is simply impossible. - Catholic Opinion.

#### UNITED STATES.

The per German Catholic Church edifice (St. Boniface) was dedicated in San Francisco, on Sunday, June 5:b.

Sister Teresa Francie, of the Order of Charity,

died at Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., on the 15th. On the 15th inst., Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood ordained in the Cathedral Chapel, Philadelphia, Rev. Measrs. John B Doberty, Patrick J. Daley, Thomas Bolger, Francis J. Quinn, and John P. Byrne.

At Louisville, on Jone 28th, the session of the German Catholic Union came to a close. It was resolved to solicit subscriptions for the benefit of Catholics arriving in that country.

REV. MICHAEL RIORDAN. - Death has entered the priestly circle of the Archdiocese of New York, and struck down one of its choicest and most useful ornaments. The excellent pastor of Poughkeepsie, is no more, and his congregation now mourn over the departure of their beloved priest. Rev. Michael Riordan was a native of Limerick Ireland, in which County be was born in the year 1817.

On Sunday, June 19th, at least seven thousand Oatholics were assembled at 137 h Street, North New York, to witness the impressive and imposing ceremony of laying the corner-stone of St. Jerome's temporary Church, of which Rev. John Hughes is pastor. The school of St. Jerome is to be built in what is styled the Lombardo Gothic order of architecture. It is expected to accommodate on the first floor 2,000 persons. The building is to be 70 feet to be three stories high. The first floor is to be used as a temporary church, and the second and third floors as echool rooms. The estimated cost of the building is \$55,000, and it is to be finished by November next.—Tablet.

CHINESE SHOEMAKERS AT NORTH ADAMS, MASS. -North Adams, Mass , June 16 .- Two gangs of Chinamen have been at work to-day, under instructors. learning to bottom shoes. They have made remarkable progress, and turned out some work which no Crispin need be ashamed of. In fact, one shoe, which the amartest Chinese workman completed by himself, is decided to be as good as any which could be picked out of a hundred cases of American manu-facture. These first learners will teach their comrades and in a very few weeks the full force of the establishment will be at work turning out shoes which need not fear comparison with those of any other manufactory. The Orispins held a meeting last night, and, under the advice of the Head Centre of the Order in Boston, resolved to hold out in their strike against the other manufacturers, and use every messure to embarrass Mr Sampson in his undertaking, such as tempting the white men to leave him, and continuing the fightening process, etc. The shoe business, of course, is at a stand still here, the factories have telegraphed to countermand all orders for stock, and the town is losing thousands of dollars every week by the strike.

CHINESE IN AMERICA .-- A CASE POR 'PROTECTION.' -The movement of the Chinese to this Continent goes on with unababed vigor, and is viewed with, if possible increasing dislike by the great mass of the working clauses in the States. Every fresh batch are treated with insult and injury on landing, and various plans are being suggested for abating what is "cgarded as a great nuisance. There is no doubt but that the Chinese problem will be a difficult one to solve satisfactorily. These people can live and thrive with wages on which even frishmen would starve. They are docile, imitative, attentive to their work, respectful, very ingenious and handy, and not ant to be led away by the notions prevailing among workmen of other nationalities. No wonder then that those, who have been bothered and injured by unfaithful and lawless servants, should be pleased to get those natives of the flowery land Instead of those they have had hitherto to put up with. But then, on the other hand, persons ready to feed on worms and vermin which would turn the stomach of any Anglo Saxon or Celt will, by their very low charges, soon bring down the price of labour to such a point that those who have higher ideas of comfort and decency will not be able to live at all: and the question, narrowed down to one simply of bread and butter, is not likely to be decided by the parties, to be so injuriously affected, on abstract principles of political economy and universal freedom Already associations are formed for driving John Chinaman out of the country altogether, and the very last news from San Francisco mentioned something which could easily have swelled into a riot, as the last cargo of Chinese came to hand. On the principle on which the United States are constituted, we cannot see that such an exclusion as is proposed could be defended, and we rather think, if the attempt is made, it will be found to issue in failure. John Chinaman is a sturdy pushing fellow, not particular about insults or even blows, if he can get on; may, willing to bear almost arything, and be and do almost anything, if he can turn an houset penny, or even a dishonest one. In the States he has a very inviting field; for while many hate, many more welcome him, and we shall, therefore, he a little surprised if the Chinese element do not figure somewhat largely and influentially on this continent within the next quarter of a century .- Toronto Globe,

A woman ran through a street in South Troy on the afternoon of June 6, shricking at the top of her voice that she was going to drown herself. Her screams attracted a crowd, but before they could overtake her she had plunged into the river. A young man on a boat near by sprang to her rescue and seized the woman as she was sinking for the third time. At that moment he caught a glimpse of her face, and, to his horror, recognized her as his sister. The sight so unnerved him, that, but for the arrival of timely assistance, they would have both drowned. The woman was insensible when taken out, but was restored. A physician gave as his opinion that she had been taken with a bysterical fit, Another account says Dickens was entertaining a caused by the intense heat.

# Witness.

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 1-Octave of St. John the Baptist Saturday, 2 - Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Sunday, 3 - Fourth after Pentecost. Monday, 4-8:. Francis Caracciolo. Tuesday, 5-St. Norbert, B. C. Wednesday, 6 - Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. Thursday, 7-St. John a St. Facundo, C.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PARIS, June 23 .- The Princes of the House of Orleans have addressed a letter to the de puties of the Corps Legislatif on the occasion of to the recall of the Princes of both lines of the Bourbon family. The Princes say: "In the silence. Since 1848 we have protested against the exile since. We come to renew our protests. It is not grace we demand, it is our right. which we love, which our family has always loyally served, from which none of our traditions | mulgated the Canons relating to the Faith, have absent country.

Queen Isabella of Spain, will sign ber solemn abdication to-day. Marshall Bazice and other Cardinal Legates.' important personages will be present as witnesses. It is reported that the Emperor had another at | General Congregation was held. Mass was said tack of rheumatism brought on by the sudden by Mgr Bernardou, Archbishop of Sens. Mgr change of the weather.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, ex Mgr Yussef on the subject of the Greeks. reports of the crops, but no precaution or pro vision had been neglected to guard against a

lost at the great conflagration in Constantinople.

to night was discussed the amendment to the powerful voice. Irish Land Bill. Baron O'Hagan, who was recently elevated to the Peerage, delivered his maiden speech. The Duke of Richmond moved an amendment reducing the amount of compensation to tenants for eviction, which was adopted. Without further action on the Bill, their lord

work and soon afterwards rioting began. The strikers attacked the shops of their employees. The police charged the rioters and succeeded in restoring order. A number of citizens who volunteered to aid the police were stabbed.

WASHINGTON, June 25. - The President stated to-day that he had not determined upon a successor to Mr. Motley as Minister to England. It is certain that he does not intend to send Mr. Fisk, as that gentleman's views on several important foreign questions do not accord with the President's.

OTTAWA, June 25 .- Dr. Tupper is gazetted as President of the Privy Council.

OTTAWA, June 25 .- Sir John A. MacDonald was in such a favorable condition to day as to be able to go out for carriage exercise. His recovery is so far advanced that he is expected to leave Ottawa in about ten days for the sea side

Up to latest dates by telegram, June 27th, the strike at Cork still continued, and great excitement prevailed in consequence. The Irish Land Bill is dragging its way through the House of Lords, which has made some slight alterations in matters of detail. Lord Clarendon died rather suddenly on the 24th, of diarrhæa; he was in the 70th year of his age.

The Emperor Napoleon has been recommended to try the baths of Centreoxville for the complaint, disease of the bladder, from which he 18 suffering. Queen Isabella of Spain has signed now told that the Council will continue in session | this subject. throughout the summer.

mony of approbation to the Volunteers, and our relations with Great Britain. The meeting was most disorderly, for it soon assumed the position of one to discuss the question of Independence. This indeed was the question at issue, and much strong feeling was elicited on the subject. Resolutions were carried indeed, but the proceedings were so confused that it is hard to say what was the real sense of the meeting.

THE COUNCIL.

(From the Vatican.)

There is certainly no deliberative assembly in the world in which men would listen with patience to arguments, almost identical in form and substance, reiterated by fifty or a hundred speakers in succession. Yet this takes place, without a solitary protest, in the discussions of the Vatican Council. When men tell us that Holy Synod is not free, we have a right to ask them what they mean. Already, in the first nine sessions, thirtysix addresses, most of them occupying from one to two hours, have been delivered on the schema De Romano Pontifice, and it is probable that nearly one hundred more remain to be heard. These speeches refer only to the general question; the details will afterwards be discussed line by line and word by word, by the same speakers. And nobody will complain. Yet in our own House of Commons, which some people consider the model of deliberative assemblies such prolixity would be promptly restrained by the motion made by Marquis DePiere, relative impatient cries of Divide! While in the French Chamber of Deputies the proposal of a hundred orators to repeat one after another the same presence of this proposition we cannot keep observations would be met by indignant shouls of Allons donc! And it would not occur to any the law which exited us. Nothing has justified body to say, in either case, that freedom of debate was improperly checked.

" All the Bishops," says the Memorial Dina right belonging to all Frenchmen of which we | lomatique, quoting a telegram from Rome of the are despoiled. It is our country which we ask, 24th of May, 'who were absent from the Public Session of the 24th April, when the Pope proseparate us, and whose name alone ever causes successively, on their return to Rome, adhered our hearts to beat. Nothing can replace our by writing to the vote adopted by the Council in that Session. Mgr Strossmayer, who had PARIS, June 25 .- It is reported that Ex | been spending a formight at Naples, was one of the first to transmit his written adhesion to the

"On the 23rd of May, the fifty-sevently Hassoun, Patriarch of Cilicia, replied to the In the Corps Legislatif yesterday M. Louvet, objections of previous speakers, and especially of plained that the Government had satisfactory Addresses were then delivered by the Bishops of Mayence, Angouleme, Le Mans, and Grenoble. It is a fresh refutation of the exploded story that voices cannot be distinctly heard in the Council The Courier states that 2,000 persons were Hall, that not a syllable of these discourses was lost, though it is of course an advantage in S. LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Lords Peter's, as elsewhere, to possess a clear and

"On the 24th, the fifty-eight General Congregation assembled. The speakers were the Bishops of Sion (Switzerland), Urgel (Spain). La Conception (Chili), and Guastalla who all spoke in favour of the definition. The Chilian Prelate, who spoke without notes, is said to have produced a deep impression by his condemnation CORK, June 23 .- Serious riots occurred here of Gallican ideas. Seven more Bishops obtained yesterday. Masters having bired a great num- leave of absence, chiefly on grounds of health, ber of Germans displacing Irish tailors. Meetings including the venerable Bishop of Montauban. of the latter were held and a strike resolved. It is said that nearly 100 Bishops, known to be Yesterday afternoon the Irish tailors stopped in favour of the definition, will be absent when the vote is given.'

"()n the 25th the fifty-ninth General Con-Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon City, United States. The Archbishop of Westminster then ascended the pulpit, and addressed the Council for the Commission de fide, of which he is a member. His Grace is said to have displayed a learning and eloquence which were much admired by the august assembly. The Bishop of Galway then spoke in favour of the definition, and finally some observations were made by the Bishop of Clif-

After an interval of two days, during which the Feasts of the Ascension and S. Philip Neri were kept with great solemnity, the Sessions of the Council were resumed. The sixteeth General Congregation met on the 28th. Mass was said by the Archbishop of Tours, after which Mgr de Senestrey Bishop of Ratisbon, addressed the Council in the name of the Commission de fide.

THE MONTREAL "WITNESS" ON PAPAL INFALLIBILITY .- We may perhaps assume that our contemporary pretty fairly represents the average theological attainments, and logical acumen of the evangelical section of the Protestant against the dogma of Papal Infallibility may in that case be assumed to be those which most so m child-like reliance upon the promises of

Hall on Saturday, to discuss the questions of the ness of June 16th, than this dogma of Papal Inlate Fenian raids, the duty of giving some testi. | fallibility; in other words, no greater insult can be offered to the attributes of God, than to assert that the Pope is so guided, and restrained by the Holy Ghost, as to be preserved from error when, addressing the Church, he defines a question of faith or morals: for this is the whole extent of infallibility that is claimed for the Pope. No one pretends that he is impeccable, or that of himself he enjoys more immunity from error than does any other theologian, or bishop. All that is attributed to him, is attributed to the Grace of God: miraculously, and in virtue of a special promise of Christ, preserving bim from the errors into which, not so preserved, he would be liable to fall, and would probably fall.

Now is this an insult to the Divine Majesty? and if it be, why is it so? Is it because the Pope is a man? But St. Paul, but the Apostles, but the Evangelists, were mere men: and if to attribute to them infallibility, or immunity from error on matters of faith and morals be not necessarily to insult God, then neither does it necessarily follow, that because the Pope is a man, as was St. Paul, as was St. Luke, as were all the Apostles and Evangelists, it is to insult the Divine Majesty to attribute to him the same immunity from error on particular questions, and under certain circumstances, as that which we at tribute to the Apostles and Evangelests.

It can not therefore be merely because he is a man, and as such naturally fallible, that it is blasphemous to attribute infallibility to the Pope: for on questions of faith and morals most Protestants will cite St. Paul as an infallible au thority-and yet St. Paul was a man.

But St. Paul was inspired by the Holy Ghost we shall be told: and God no longer grants the assistance of the Holy Ghost to men. Eighteen hundred years ago men might bave been infallicentury, God has the same regard for the spiri tual wants of His creatures, and takes the same care of His Church, as He had, and did, a long time ago, before the days of railroads, and electric telegraphs. The age of miracles has passed: so also has the era of all direct, supernatural in terference with the spiritual affairs of men .-This in its last analysis, is the real objection which Protestants entertain as against Papal in

fallibility. It is the argument against miracles. The Papist on the other hand contends that God is as able now to protect. His Church from erroneous teaching, as He was in the days when St. Paul wrote a letter to the Christian converts at Rome: and that if He does not do so, it is because He does not please to do so; or because, having once started His Church, and set it a-going, He is content to let the concern-as the Yankees would say-"run itself." But it is life, find themselves with wives and children dea fact, recorded in history, that Christ promised | pendent on them, reduced to a state of positive | thedist Conference asserts " the setting apart of His assistance to, and continual presence with His Church, not for one century only, or for two centuries, or for any limited period, but for all days even unto the end of the world: and Papists believe that Christ cannot lie.

The Papist's provocation to the Divine Majesty, than which no greater can be imagined is simply this: That he takes God at His word; and believes that, as in the first century, He by the Holy Ghost raised up infallible teachers for His Church, so also He continues to work to the nineteenth. The need of such teachers is as urgent to-day as it was when, writing to the should enable converts from the ranks of the first converts at Corinth, St. Paul warned them against the divisions that even then were beginning to creep in amongst them. As in those spectable living for themselves and those depengregation was held. Mass was said by Mgr days one man said "lam of Apollos," so today one man says "I am of Luther, a Lutheran:" another "I am of Calvio, a Calvinist:" another "I am of Wesley, a Wesleyan Meite and High Ritualist:" and yet again another "I am of Comte, a Positivist;" and thus divisions abound, and without an infallible living teacher, men cannot agree amongst themselves what to believe, what to do, or wherein the revemercy to His creatures, Whom He so loves that He submitted Himself to death, even the death of the cross for their sakes, has not abandoned them, but is still present with His Church, miraculously preserving her from error.

"Miraculously" we say, and it is this which preserves the dogma of infallibility from all taint of blasphemy. Were we to attribute Papal immunity from error to any virtue inherent in the man, we should indeed be guilty of grossest blasphemy: as he also would be guilty of the same, who should attribute the infallibility of St. Paul tain circumstances immunity from error, we do as it is in Jesus":-

A public meeting was held in the St. Patrick's vine Majesty can be imagined" says the Wit | Paul, St. Mark, and St. Luke. To these, evangelical Protestants attribute infallibility in the same sense that we attribute it to the Pope when speaking as the head of, and addressing, the Church on a question of faith and morals: and it, as the Witness asserts-" hitherto . no one has authoritatively claimed infallibilityan attribute which belongs exclusively to God"then the Apostles, then the writers of the several Gospels, were not intallible; and "no more or greater provocation to the Divine Majesty can be imagined "than the attributing to them an attribute which belongs exclusively to God."

But the Protestant will reply we are guiltless of blasphemy against God in this matter, even if we be in error as to the fact of inspiration, because we attribute infallibility not to the men, but to the Holy Ghost enlightening and guiding them. Even so says the Papist. Even if in error as to the fact of Papal infallibility, we are guiltless of any outrage on God's Majesty; because we attribute Papal infallibility, not to the man, but to the Holy Ghost, guiding him, and keeping him from error.

The Clerical Disabilities Bill was carried through its second reading to the House of Commons by a majority of 137 to 56, on the 26th | ish and impolite. They merely "ignore facts," ult. The object of this Bill is to allow ministers | The "casual advantages" business was merely of the Anglican denomination, if they see fit to an "ignoring of facts"—and figures. The Mechange their religious opinions, and to give up thodist Conference was also an ignoring of facts; their preferments and situations, to return to the an egregious ignoring of facts. Now, Mr. world as laymen, and to engage in any pursuit which it is legal for any other layman to engage in. This, as the law stands, is at present for bidden; for the rule is, "once a clergyman, always a clergyman," though, of course, this rule applies only to the recipients of episcopal ordination, and, we believe, to persons ordained them, has a prejudice, a softness, we might say, ministers in the Church of Scotland. At all for truth. To use the profane language of events the law of England is as stringent as that slangdom, she is "spooney on" truth. Not ble, and their infallibility might have been insisted of any Catholic country with regard to the en on without outraging the Divine Majesty, or, forcement of obligations contracted on embracrobbing God of His peculiar attributes: but it ing the religious life; and it is to relax these chignons, she yet adores truth. So strong is is blasphemous to pretend that in this nineteenth obligations that the new Bill has been introduced.

> Catholicity of married men from the ranks of the Anglican clergy. These, as married men, with families, cannot receive Orders in the Catholic Church. Laymen they are in fact, and laymen they must remain; and yet by the law of England as at present it stands, they are forbidden to looks upon it as a blunder and a crime. Wherefollow the ordinary pursuits of other laymen, because of their having once been ministers of the Established Church. They may not practice at the bar; they cannot qualify as physicians or as surgeons; all the professions to which by educacation, and antecedents, they are best suited, are rigorously closed to them. The consequence is that many of these gentlemen, well born, highly educated, accustomed to all the refinements of which some of them have been, and are still, compelled to eke out a precarious existence for themselves and families by hawking through the streets matches, photographs, and other small wares. Now though the prospect of this change to men who are in earnest about their souls, will not prevent others from doing as so many of their brethren have done before them, or from throwing up their preferments, and casting away all their worldly goods to follow Christ-yet shall we be glad if a change of the old oppressive law Protestant clergy, who chance to be married men with families, to earn an honest and re

dent on them. Converts from the ranks of the dissenting clergy are not liable to the restrictions imposed by law on converts from amongst the ministers adout an hour and three quarters, in the name of thodist:" and another "I am of Pusey, a Pusey- of the Established Church,-the law not recognising the validity of Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, or non Epicopal ordinations .-The recipients of these are, as before the law of England, simply laymen, and the relief, therefore, which it is proposed to obtain by the newly lation once given by Christ consists. Is it then introduced Bill, will apply only to persons reto insult God to hold that He, of His infinite | tiring or receding from the ranks of the Government clergy.

A CONVERT TO PROTESTANTISM. - The Red River Expedition correspondent of the Toronto Globe tells the following amusing story, which we lay before our readers as an instance of the process by which the "Holy Protestant Faith," is propagated amongst the Indians. It matters little whether the proselytising process be carried out at Thunder Bay, or the Lake of Two Mountains. The principle at work is al ways the same, and the results are the same.to the man and not to the Holy Ghost working | Here, as told by the Globe's correspondent, is within him. But of this crime we are not guilty; the process by which the babe of grace Shabo. community. The objections that he urges because, if of the Pope we predicate under cer- tic, was brought to the "knowledge of the truth

Among the curicus characters to be met with on naturally present themselves to his co-religionists. Christ, and, render unto Him, and to Him only, an excursion up the Kamanistiquia is Shabotic-sharp her abdication in favor of her son. We are We purpose saying a few words therefore upon all the praise, and all the glory. We attribute the stories told of him is, that having obtained a keg to the Pope in short, nothing more than our of whisky from one of the steamers, he divided it —We understand that the annual Pic-Nic of with a relative, and forthwith proceeded to render the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will take place

neighbour hearing of the circumstance, basely informed the Priest, who without loss of time ran to the house of Shab's friend and upset his share of the whisky. He then proceeded to Shab's house and taxed Shab with having whicky. Yes, said Shab, leaning with his arms on the

railing and endeavouring to look as sober as possible, Have got whisky.' 'Then give it to me,' said the Priest. 'No,' said Shab, in fit rebellion against the laws,

national and clerical- can't-come in, can have glass - can't have all 'But,' said Pers Obene, 'I insist upon it, and as your Priest-' No,' responded Shab, 'not my Priest: have turned Protestant.'- Globe June 9tb.

Sometimes it is whiskey; sometimes tithes; sometimes church rates, that works the wondrous change; but verily broad is the way, and many are the roads that lead to Protestantism.

METHODISM "IGNORING FACTS." - Mr. Ryerson is a man of position-of high positionnay, educationally of the highest position, But Mr. Ryerson is not truthful. Methodism seldom is. Methodism being a matter of sentiment, is imaginative, and the imagination is but too often apt to " ignore facts." Mr. Ryerson and the Methodist Conference most studiously "ignore facts." Not that we wish to assert that Mr. Ryerson and the Methodist Conference are liars. No! that would be Cornwall-Ryerson is a clergyman of standing-of high standing; nay! Methodistically considered, of the highest standing. The Methodist Conference also is clerical - highly clerical - nay! Methodistically of the highest clericality. But still they "ignore facts." The world, unfortunately for perhaps over truthful berself, with her wigs, and bair dyes, and false treeth, and furbelows, and her love thereof, that she is said to seek it often in the most out-of-the-way places, even at the Should it pass, the greatest gainers, in a bottom of a well. But Methodism being imworld!y point of view, will be the converts to agunative and begotten of the father of lies, has no desire for truth. Were she to find it tomorrow drawn up for her in a bucket from the bottom of the well, it is questionable whether she would pick it up. And not only does she not love it, but there are circumstances under which she ever Catholicity is concerned, there she looks upon speaking the truth as a weakness, an error, a superstition and a sir. It is true that in her Synagogue she writes up that truly divine commandment "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." But that law is not for herself. The elect have no neighbors save the elect. The elect have no law save imagination, and imagination is not bound by facts.

On this principle of ignoring facts the Me-1,400,000 acres of the richest lands in Manitobah chiefly to the priests and co-religionsis of Sir G. E. Cartier." In these few words, there there are two assertion, both contrary to fact .-There has been no land selected, and therefore its degree of richness cannot be yet determined; and the lands promised have not been for the Priests and Catholics of that district. Most Methodists you meet have Romanism on the brain, and Mr. Ryerson and the Methodist Conference appear to be no exception to the rale. Because the Manitobah half breeds are a great number of them French Canadian and consequently Catholics, and because these Catholic half breeds will share these lands equally with their Scotch and English and consequently Protestant fellow half-breeds, poor Mr. Ryerson and the Conference are greatly exercised, and declare the grant unconstitutional. In his holy borror of Catholicity, Mr. Ryerson would doubt less deprive all of any advantage. Lest the poor Catholies should share in anything, the Scotch and English must be deprived of all .--Familiarly this is called " cutting off one's nose to spite one's face' and may be a truly Methodiscal mode of revenge, though hardly a rational and Christian one withal. We have said that Methodism is imaginative. One of the speakers at the Conference appears to have been peculiarly gifted. Under excitement he shares with Sir John Falstast a very lively imagination .-"Twelve men in Kendle green"-excuse " twilve priests in sombre cassocks have accompanied the Red River Expedition." But the facts and the figures are against him equally a against Sir John. Poins and Prince Hal are the only "twelve men in Kendle green," and one and one Protestant clergyman are the only twelve priests that have accompanied the expedition. Dr. Ryerson and the Methodist Conference, however they may receive credit for " ignoring facts," will hardly have raised them selves in the estimation of the world for truthness, and reliability. S. C. R. D. S.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM PIC-NI

this year on the 13th of July in Guilbault's Gardens, St. Lawrence Main street. The Committee of Management, all gentlemen who understand thoroughly their work, are sparing no exertion to make the occasion unusually attractive. There is no doubt that the day spent in the leafy bowers of these gardens on the 13th of July next will be one that will be remembered pleasantly by many hundreds of Irishmen who in attending will at the same time be aiding one of the noblest charities in the country. There are 250 orphans at present dependent upon this asylum for support, as the funds of the institution depend greatly upon the amount received at the annual pic-nic, we hope that every one who possibly can attend on the 13th of July, will do so. The occasion, as will soon be shown by advertisement, will be an enjoyable one. Of the object nothing further need be said to enlist the sympathy of our fellow-citizens.

#### THE LATE FATHER HOWARD.

The remains of this much esteemed young clergyman were removed from the Bishop's Palace on Monday evening to the Cathedral. and placed in the sanctuary. The Matins for the dead were sung, and the Libera intoned,the services being very solemn indeed. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a grand Requiem Mass was celcbrated in St. Mary's Cathedral by the Administrator of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Swift, of Waddington, N. Y., as Deacon; and the Rev. Mr. O'Boyle, of the Cathedral, as Sub-Deacon. The presence of a very large concourse of people at the services testified the deep feeling of sorrow and regret which pervades the whole Catholic community at the loss which they have sustained in the death of this good young priest. The following clergymen were in the Sanctuary: The Reverends Mesers. Lalor, of Picton; Mackey, of Tyendinaga; Brown, of Port Hope; McDonell, of Albany, N. Y .; Stanton, of Sheffield, O'Donoghue, of Loughboro'; Higgins, of the Cathedral; Murray, of Wolfe Island; Gauthier, of Gananoque; and Kielty, of Kingston.

The Rev. J. F. Leonard, of Napanee, preached the funeral oration, which was a very elequent and impassioned discourse, actually meiting the whole audience into tears.

After Mass the Libera was solemnly sung by the choir, and the remains removed to the vault under the Cathedral and placed side by side with the body of the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, of Gananeque, whose early decease we were only a few months ago called upon to chronicle.

A large number of those present at the Obsequies, and in whose faces the deepest feelings of sorrow were depicted, followed the body to the vault, where all that remained of a good and pious young priest were finally deposited. Requiescat in pace .- British Whig.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. MARYS a very grand spectacle. COLLEGE.

On Monday evening last, a large and brilliant assemblage was gathered together in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College to witness a fine moral play, entitled: " Pancratius, or the Boy Martyr," dramatized by some of the Fathers of the College from Cardinal Wiseman's great work, " Fabiola." The place of honor was occupied on this occasion by His Worship the Mayor, William Workman, Esq. Among the others present, we remarked the Rev. Mr. Desmazures, of the Seminary, Rev. Mr. Dalv. of Halifax, Rev. Mr. Chisholm, of Arichat, Rev. Mr. Gillis, of Charlottetown, James McShane, Esq., City Councillor, and many of the leading professional and business men of Montreal.

As this Drama is new, it may be necessary to say that it is intended to illustrate the combats of the Church, during the first great epoch of her eventful history. The plot is laid at Rome different sections of the St. Jean Baptis's Soduring the reign of the persecuting Emperors ciety left the Esplanade on Friday, 24th ult., at Maximinian and Diocletian in the third century. The chief parts are historical, as are likewise several of the heroes mentioned. We remarked, however, that some changes from the original book were made, so as to bring everything within the requirements of a College drama, but they were made with such skill that, to a person unacquainted with "Fabiola," the great Cardinal would appear to have been the author of the the whole play. As to the acting itself, we can only congratulate the young gentlemen on the intelligent and successful manner in which they played their parts; their rendering of the most difficult parts was easy and natural, their pronunciation correct, and their whole delivery worthy of older and more experienced speakers. The hero of the play, the Boy Martyr, Pancratius, was well played by Master Michael O'Connor. equally worthy representative in Mr. Bernard left the President at his residence, each section O. Devlin; Fabiola too, a young Roman noble- rolled up its banners and dispersed to their reman received full justice at the hands of Master William Magee. We should not forget to mention that the College Band, which is under Mr. Boucher's able leadership, enlivened the occasion by some of their finest pieces between the acts,thus rendering it impossible for the attention of the audience to flag.

Worship the Mayor arose and, in a few words, expressed his pleasure at having been present on that occasion. He congratulated the Students of the College, on the able manner in which they had put on the stage that great Christian play, and he expressed the hope that the many lessons of virtue which they were there thought,-lessons which the stage, if properly used, is calculated to teach in a very effective manner, would sink deep into their breasts. No doubt he added, the young actors had, prompters although there was no appearance of their having needed them. Let them, and let us all, continue throughout life to listen to prompters, that is, to our spiritual guides, till we shall have arrived to that happy country where, in the glowing language of the hero of the night, " We shall be for ever listening to the barping of Angelic lyres."

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY .- Friday, 24th ult., St. Jean Baptiste Day, the national Festival of our French Canadian population, was observed by them as a partial boliday. Many of the shops were closed, and they as well as many of the private houses were decorated with flags and the national emblem, the Maple. The procession formed at about half-past eight o'clock, and proceeded thence along St. Catherine, down Visitation, along St. Mary and Notre Dame streets to the Parish Church in the following order :-

British and French flags, followed by children of the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul, and the scholars of the various schools, &c., with banners. The Society of St. Michael, Unions St. Pierre, and the Carpenters' Society preceded by a band of music, with banners and accompanied by marshals on horseback. Union of St. Joseph with band and flags, St. Jacques Temperance Society with flags; scholars of the Normal school with banners; scholars of St. Mary's College with band, banners and fligs; scholars of Montreal College, also with band, banners and flags; scholars of Montreal College, also with band, banners and fligs, and immediately followed by the chief banner. Then came the Association St. Jean Baptiste, in sections-Le Cercle Literaire-L'Union Catholique-L'Institut Canadien Francais with banners, French Canadian citizens of town and country, Mount Royals and Chasseurs, with band, detachment of Pontifical Zouaves, Committee of Management and office-bearers, with a number of other official nersonages, the carriage drawing "St. Jean Baptiste," bringing up the rear. The carriage agents and patrons, -- for a time, at least.

Apart from this gratifying pecuniary success, with evergreens and dags surmounted by an eagle. The representative of St. Jean Baptiste was a fine little boy, son of Mr. Grenier, who was dressed in sheepskin and carried a cross .-To the music of the bands, the procession filed celebrated. At the conclusion of the service the procession reformed, and proceeded to Viger Square where addresses were delivered by prominent citizens. The line of procession was crowded with people, and the whole affair formed

One of the most interesting novelties introduced into the procession this year, has been made by the Rev. Father Verreau, the Director of the Normal School. This gentleman brought his Canadian Archaological and Antiquarian knowledge to bear by causing to be painted by a competent artist a series of elegant bancers bearing the coats of arms of the French nobles and eminent men connected with the Province previous to its junction with England. These commence with Laval, Montmorency, and end with the Marquis Montcalm, and include the armorial bearings of Contrecœur, St. Ours, Lemoine De Montenac, Levis De Sallaberry, Dollar Briaut, loerville, &c., &c. On one side of each of the standards is the coronet of the noble, and on the other a highly illuminated penson with the appropriate name in the church text of the 14th century. The manner in which the Rev. gentleman's designs are carried out are highly creditable both to him and the artist .- Herald.

FETE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE QUEBEC .- The 9 o'clock, and, after the President, the Hon. Mr. Chanveau, had delivered addresses at the Gaverament House to the Lieutenant Governor and at the City Hall to His Worship the Mayor, the proceedings. The Mayor made a short address and after three cheers joined the ranks of the procession on the right side of the President, followed by the members of the Council, City Clerk and Treasurer. The Honorable Mr. Dunkin also walked with the President from Government House. The procession then marched down Lewis street, and, then, having halted at the Archbishop's Palace and given three hearty cheers in honor of the Archbishop, passed through Fabrique and St. John streets. and arrived at St. John's Church at 10.30, where a solemn mass was sung, and an eloquent sermon preached by the Rev. L. Paquet. After mass the procession again formed its ranks, and St. Valier, Dorchester, DesFosses, Craig, Palace spective homes. The day was intensely warm, but otherwise was brilliant and auspicious, and many people thronged the streets which were very gaily decorated with flags and trees .-Mercury.

Peterboro Review says .- The people of this instantly from breaking his neck by a fall from community were somewhat startled on Friday the fore top gallant yard. The mate of the ship At the conclusion of the performance, His last by a paragraph in the daily papers charging Eva, while attempting to board his vessel lying to \$1.20.

the respective Reeve of Ashpodel, T. Coughlan, Esq., with Feman proclivities, and asserting that a subscription list had been found on the person of Rahal, who was lately found on the road near South Dummer, dead, on which list Mr. Coughlan's name appeared us the donor of \$40 to the Brotherbood.

Upon the strictest investigation we find that there is not the slightest investigation for the report. The Coroner found no such paper and no Juror can be found who saw it. The whole has been manufactured by some one unfriendly to Mr. Coughlan. Whatever Mr. Coughlan's sympathies for Ireland may be, he has no sympathies with the Fenian scare crows. It is certainly much to be regretted that the Toronto papers allow themselves to be deceived by their correspondent at Harwood; they are innocent of any intention of injuring Mr. Coughlan, but their correspondents who publish mere infounded rumours, mad lead them into trouble, as we understand that Mr. Coughlan has authorised his attorney to take legal proceedings against the publishers of the paragraph referred to.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Hastings held at the Royal Hotel on the evening of the 13th inst., James S. Fowlds, Esq., Reeve in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were moved by Mr. Blacklock, seconded by Mr. Whitehead, and carried unanimously :- Whereas, there appeared in the Toronto Leader and Globe. of the 10th inst., a telegram to the effect that certain Fenian papers were found on the body of the late Thomas Rahall, killed by lightning recently near Westwood, the said papers implicating, amongst others, Mr. Timothy Coughlin, reeve of Asphodel.

And whereas, the coroner of the district disfinctly states that no Fenian papers were found on the body of the said Thomas Rahall, and that Mr. Coughlin's name did not appear on any kind of document whatever in the possession of the deceased at the time of the accident; and further that this meeting has no reason to believe that said Raball had any Feman prochvities.

Therefore be it resolved—That many of us here having known Mr. Timothy Coughlin for a number of years, can bear good testimony to his unswerving loyalty, and unbesitatingly say that the foul slanders published concerning him by the Toronto papers of the 10th instant are false and untrue in every particular, and have po foundation in fact.

After twenty years of uninterrupted prosperity, Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith have at last found that even their large manufactory, with all its labor saving machinery, is wholly inadequate to furnish instruments fast enough to supply the demand. They have been compelled to add a sixth story to their building, in order to have the requisite work room. When this improvement

they take special pride in thinking that their efforts to make the American Organ the very best reed instrument, are so generally appreciated. They will continue to use all available ingecuity and skill, to add new facilities for combination into the French Church, where high mass was and expression, and, while they never rashly claim to have reached perfection, they will constantly strive for it .- Boston Traveller.

IMMENSE CONFLAGRATION . - At a little before eleven o'clock p.m., on Tuesday 21st ult., another of those fearfully destructive fires that have visited the city of late burst out and spread with amazing rapidity, out this time over a much larger area than any fire that has occurred in the fall, and thus take advantage of what nature has Milis of Messrs. Tucker & Sons, immediately south of the canal at St. Gabriel Locks. In a few minutes that vast factory, and the saw mill adjoining, with all their numerous piles of lumber. were enveloped in one solid sheet of flame. A light northerly wind blowing at the time, which the heat had greatly augmented, drove the fire southwards with terrible bavoc, and the flames soon communicated to other buildings in the vicinity. The most noticeable of the many buildings destroyed, are the large Door and Sash Factory, together with a great amount of lum. ber, owned by John Ostell, Esq., Architect and Lumber Dealer, St. Gabriel Locks; the Planing Mills and Sash Factory belonging to James Shearer & Co., corner of Segneurs and Ri chardson streets; two blocks of houses belonging to Mr. Ostell, one block to J. E. Mullen & Co. a large brick house the residence of Mr. Andrew Shearer, of the above firm of Shearer & Co. : in all about twenty dwelling houses were totally consumed. The extent of the fire reaches from the Canal, on the north, to Centre street on the south, and from Montmorency street on the east the President invited the Mayor to take part in to Seigneurs street on the west, including the greater part of three whole blocks or squares .-The only building of importance saved within these limits is the Steam Saw Mill of James Shearer, on the corner of Centre and Montmorency street. For the first hour Redpath's Sugar Refinery was greatly endangered, as the wind blew partly in that direction, but owing to the strenuous exections, not only of the regular firemen, but of the employees connected with the Refinery, who were about 150 strong with some 2000 feet of their own hose, succeeded, with the help of a slight change of wind, in turning the course of the devouring element. The extreme rapidity with which the fire spread, the extent of its ravages, the larid flames shooting up in every passing through Deligny, Richelieu, St. George, direction, roaring in their savage frenzy, and the whole surface presenting one living mass of fire Whilst the noble hearted Sebastian found an and John and Fabrique streets, where, having and flames, made it one of the most terrible scenes witnessed in this city for many years .-

> QUEBEC, June 25 .- Four accidents of a severe and one of a fatal nature have occurred within the last tweaty-four hours. A batteaux man named DeRoussell was fatally injured by a spar falling on him last evening. This evening A MALICIOUS STATEMENT REFURED,-The a sailor of a ship laying in the harbor was killed

at the wharf fell overboard on the rocks between the wharf and breaking two ribs and his left leg. A bailift named Paquet was badly beaten acid afterwards thrown into the river while serving a writ on board of the ship Arthur. He swam to a boat and was saved. Warrants are out for their

Her Majesty's ship Crocodile arrived last even ng with 980 passengers for Montreal and the

The long contemplated improvements on the Carillon and Grenville Canals are now about being undertaken by the department of Public Works. A staff of engineers are employed on a survey with a view to the enlargement of these canals and the construction of enlarged locks on the Grenville canal. - Gazette.

NAPANEE, June 24 .- Yesterday afternoon a most extraordinary circumstance took place at the Town Hall, which created quite a scene, and for some time it was thought would prove fatel. J. W. Brummager, whiskey detective, and a stranger in these parts, who only came to town a few days ago, laid information against six persons for selling liquor without license, and in every case but one swore positively to the nurchase of liquor by bun, and that he paid for . In one case however the aforesaid whiskey detective was caught in a trap well planned and successfully carried out by Mr. B. C. Davy, counsel for one of the accused. His client, a fictitious one, came into court and took her seat beside him. The detective was sworn, and spoke positively to the identity of the person present as being the one to whom she sold; and on cross examination stuck to it. On being informed of his error he staggered and fell down a flight of stairs, to all appearances perfectly dead. and it was some time before he showed any signs of life. Eventually, by the aid of stimulants, he was brought to, and stortly after left for parts unknown. He stated that he was a Good Templar. Of course the case was dismissed.

We learn that the Hatley Cheese Factory will be enlarged to accommodate its increasing business, something like 6,000 lbs. milk per day being received there. The Waterville factory is also worked to its full capacity, and cannot accommodate all who desire to furnish milk .-Stanstead Journal.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILROAD - We observe another splendid new locomotive on the line, the 'John G Richardson, C. C. R No. 2' There are nearly 1 000 men employed on the line, and the laying of the track has commesced at this place. We expect soon to be able to ran down to Ottawa in half an hour. -Carleton Place Herald. PROSPECTS AT PARRY SOUND . - The Parry Sound

advocate says :- We have visited the Free Grant Districts, to take notes and report. We were highly gratified with the rapid improvements which are being made on some farms-the settlers for the most part were very busy planting, fencing, and doing other improvements. It is a matter of regret that so many lots should remain almost entirely neglected There is one pleasing feature which deserves a passing notice, and one which speaks well for the future of the country, viz , the amount of grain which has been sown this spring; the autilers seem determined to raise their own bread in future. We are glad to find that some have seeded down, and would strong. ly recommend this course; we have had over nine year's experience in the bush, and find that it is best to seed down with the first grain crop; it will prevent sorrel, wild buck wheat, and other weeds from springing up, and prove remunerative as well. It is surprising the number of cattle which is found in the Free Grant Districts, and they all appear in excellent condition; persons unacquainted with our Canadian forests can form no idea of the richness of the pasturage found in the woods-the feed is both plentiful and flourishing, and cows and oxen thrive amazingly. The settlers should procure, early in the summer, as many young cattle as possible, and allow them to run through the bush, then kill them off in Montreal for years. It was first discovered in so bouctifully provided; we have tried this for years, about the centre of the St. Gabriel Planing and have made well out of the lavestment—in many instances we have doubled our money in one season What a rich treat it is to be permitted to drive through the forest at this delightful season of the year. There are noblemen in the old country who would give their tens of thousands to possess such forests as we own Nature has furnished us freely with what nothing but unlimited means and years of toil and walting can procure for them. We can drive our ox teams through carriage walks, such as few in the old country may enjoy. No trespass here; every man may not only enjoy the scene, but is flered, without money and without price; a Free Grant of Land, where he tecomes the owner of the soil. The forest at present is most attractive. It is covered with the richest foliage; nature has put on her lovely dress; the air is fragrant with the odonrs of the wild flowers, some of which are perfect in form, and most beautiful to behold. On the whole the crons look very promising, and the prospects are bright and cheering to the aettlers.

News from Fort Garry shows that Riel will raise 3,000 men and fight the troops now struggling through the wilderness beyond Lake Superior, unless a full and unqualified amnesty be proclaimed. Every day's delay, it is said, m kee the cituation more critical. It is alleged that Canada hoped to steal into the country without being pledged for the safety of Riel and his associates; and if the matter aballremain in the present unsatisfactory state much longer, the active interposition of the Government of the United States will become necessary to the the conveyance of baggage. security of the frontier of Minnesota.

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

L'Avenir, Rev N Oulette, \$2; Pendleton, J Byrnes, 11; New Richmond, Rev F M Fournier 2; Charlottetown, P E I, P Walker, 5; Huntingdon Rev Mr Woods, 2; Eganville, P Brennan, 3,25; St Cessire, Rev J Desnoyer, 2; St Hyacinthe, J C Boulanget, 7.50; L'Acadie, F & McDonnell, 1; Lacolle, F Walsh,

Per P Lynch, Allumette Island - A Moloney, 2, Per J Tracey, Aurora O G gner. 2. Per K A Campbell, Mars - P Mangan, 2 Per F Brady, Alawick Self 2; T McManus, 2.

Died.

On the 27th ult., Ellen F. Meagher, of Coshocton, Obio, aged 27 years.

In Kingston, on Surday, the 19th nit, after a short illness of three days, the Reverend John Joseph Howard, Catholic Priest, aged 25 years.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 1, 1870:

Pleur-Poliards, \$2 60 to \$0.00; Widdlings \$4 40 \$0.00; Fine, \$4.75 to \$0.00; Super. No. 2.75 110 to 0.00; Superfine \$5.55 \$0.00; Rancy \$5.75 to \$0,00; Extra, \$6 00 to \$6 23; Superior Extra \$0 00

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

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 27 50 to 28.00; --

Thin Mess \$25.00; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00.
BUTTER, per lb. — More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c -good per choice

Western bringing 17c, to 18c. CHERRE, per 1b .- 14 to 15c.

LARD, per lb .- 14c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50. Pmass, per 66 lbs. - \$0,84.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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t	Rye-Flour, do	••••	00	0	to	00	0	
-	_ DAIRY PRO	DDGG.						
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е	Do, salt do (inferior)		0	10		-	11	
,	Cheese, do		0		to		10	
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9	Mutton, do	••••	ō		to			
e	Lamb, do		0		to		6	
r	Yeal, per 1b		0		to		7	
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t }	Oate, do		1	6	to		8	
1	Buckwhaat, do	• • • •	2	3	to	2	6	
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-	Timothy, do	• • • •	12	6	to	13	0	
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ard, per lb

Haddock

Straw

Eggs, fresh, per dozen

Maple Sugar, per 1b

Apples, per barrel Hay, per 100 bundles,

THE REGULAR MONTPLY MRETING of the ST. PATRION'S SOCIETY will be Leld in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, 4th

(By Order)

M. O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

0 to 0 (

9 11 to

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.... \$13.00 to \$00.00

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

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\$4 50 to \$5.

### BRUNO LEDOUX,

CARRIAGE MAKER,

AND

OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS,

125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONT EAL.

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

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

### GURY'S THEOLOGY.

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

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

### MASSON COLLEGE.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF THIS INSTITUTION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30th, (at 10 A.M.) NOTICE - The Dumaine Stages will leave for Terre-

beans on this occasion. There will be vehicles for Time of starting from 'Hotel Mennier,' St. Law-

reuce Street-SEVEN o'clock, A.M. T. N. LECLERO, Ptro. Director.

### INFORMATION WANTED

OF MAURICE GRANEY, aged 23 years, who left Montreal about 5 years ago for New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his Father and Mother, James and Ellen Graney, Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

### NOTICE,

TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY.

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

By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

### WANTED.

O 0.00; Bag Flour, \$2 20 or \$2.30 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.25 to 4 60.

Wheat per bosh, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1,10 similar situation. Address "E. L.," True Witness

4.0

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, June 4.—Yesterday evening a meeting was held of both fractions of the Centre-Left Party. After a speech from M. Buffet, demonstrating the neconsity of defending the Ministry from the attacks of the Right, the meeting resolved to support the Cabinet, ox condition that this support should be accepted.

The Chamber of Indictments decided to-day to send 50 individuals implicated in the recent conspiracy for trial before the High Court of Justice.

Panis, June 6 - During the last two days the Emperor has been slightly indisposed from a touch of rheumatism.

Paris, June 8. - The diplomatic changes which were in contemplation have been suspended in consequence of the difficulty of finding compensation for M. Mercier. It is wholly untrue that difficulties have arisen between M. Oilivier and the Duke de Gramont relative to the Franco-Spanish Treaty, the jurisdiction in Egypt or Spain. The Duke de Gramont has raised no difficulty relative to the jurisdiction question in Egypt, and M. Ollivier signed a Treaty with Spain in harmony with the resolutions of the commissions appointed by the previous Ministry. General Melinet has been re-elected Grand Master of the Freemasons by a majority of one-third of the votes. M. Carnot obtained 118.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body M. Raspail questioned the Government respecting the rigour displayed towards the pupils of the College of St. Cyr and the soldiers of the Strasbourg garrison for having voted 'No 'at the Plebiscitum. Marshal Lebouf replied that illegal meetings had been held by the soldiers, seditious cries raised, and a rebellion organized after the Plebiscitum. Marshal Letœuf, exercising clemency, had inflicted merely disciplinary punishment upon the pupils of the college who were the most culpable Several journals announce that the Council of Ministers has decided to postpone bringing forward all financial Bills, except those relating to the reduction of the Paris octroi duty on

Pages, June 9. - During the debate of yesterday on M. Raspail's motion, M. Jules Ferry said there was no sufficient guarantee for the sincerity of the vote of not allowable to call this into question. M. Jules Ferry then proceeded to censure the proceedings of the Government during the voting of the army, and the irregularity of requiring soldiers to vote in their barracks, adding that they should have voted with the rest of the citizens. The Minister of Justice de-clared that the Government could not permit the vote of the Plebiscite and the Constitution to be discussed. M. Jules Ferry maintained that the meeting of the pupils of the College was perfectly legal, and demanded that the conduct of the Colonel of the 61st Regiment should be consured, who, on the 9th ult., issued an order of the day strongly reprimanding the soldiers of his regiment who had given regative votes. Marebal Lebouf here interrupted the speaker, declaring that he would not censure the conduct of that officer M. Jules Ferry, in reply to the words, said the vote of the army was a pure formality.M. Schneider, the President of the Chamber, protested against the expression, and Marabal Lebourf stated that the measures taken would be main. tained. M. Gambetta thereupen proposed the following order of the dsy, 'That the Chamber, considering the explanations given by the Minister of War relative to the conduct of the Colonel of the 61st Regiment insufficient, passes to the order of the dsy.' The Chamber, how ever, passed to the simple order of the day, thus rejecting M. Gambetta's motior.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN FRANCE. - The rupture between the two setions of the Left is now complete, and M. Picard and his 16 adherents no longer act in common with M. Grevy and the 21 members of his section of the Chamber. This separation has been decided by a letter written by M. Grevy to M. Picard, in which he said on behalf of the Radical Left, We have seen with regret a certain number of members of the Left separate themselves in order tohold a distinct meeting and to commence a course of policy capable of receiving monarchical compromises which were proscribed by the programme which we had all agreed to at the commencement of the Session. These facts have been published in the sewspapers, and have caused us much concern. Now you almost insist upon being again united with us. This re-union can only be effected by your disavowing completely the intentions and the words which you were wrong in permitting to be attributed to you. There must be no misonderstanding between us. If we are agreed in opinion we set together. If our politics are different we must be spart, preserving towards each our courteous relations and good feeling.' According to the Siecle, this letter was submitted by M. Picard to his friends, and after due deliberation it was determined that the ConstitutionalLeft could not accept the conditions laid down by M. Grevy. The moderate journals urge the Government to avail themselves of the disorder in the ranks of their opponents, which also, however, may be said to exist among their supporters, and to adopt a definite progressive course, which will satisfy the public mind without exciting violent changes. One or two of the papers refer to the possibility of a speedy dissolution of the Chamber, but it is believed the Emperor is averse from such a step at present.

Madrid, June 3 .- The Cortes has adodted by 106 against 96 votes the amendment of Senor Roja Arias to the Bill for the election of a monarch. This amendment requires the monarch to be elected by an absolute majority of all the Deputies of the Cortes whose elections have been confirmed. All the Mont pensierists voted with the minority. According to the Bill 89 votes, or more than one-fourth of the number of Deputies, would be sufficient for the ncmination of a monarch. According to the amendment, the minimum number of votes necessary will be 170. Marshal Espartero replied to-day to the manifesto of his partisans, stating that he neither could nor ought to accept the Crown.

June 4. - Marshal Espartero has written to several deputies requesting them to ceese their exertions on his behalf, adding that he should refuse the Orown if elected by the Cortes, on account of his age and of the division of parties. The amendment of Senor Arias to the Bill relative to the election of a monarch will be submitted a second time to the vote in accordance with the regulations of the Cortes. The Ministry will vote against the amendment.

Jane 5 .- A demonstration was made yesterday by 5,000 adherents of Marshal Espartero, who marched ia procession with a flag bearing the inscription, Let the will of the nation accomplish the triumph of the rights of the people and of truth.' The Unionist party have seceded from the Alphonsistas, and will henceforth adopt the name of Septembristus.

Mapero, Just 8 .- The amendment has been rejected asking for the election of a King by universal suffrage. Rojo Atias' proposal was carried by 138 to 124 that the King must have in his favour at least one-half plus one of the entire Deputies proclaimed. This ruts an end to the chances of Montpensier and all the other candidates, none of whom is able to unite 179 suffrages. There is great excitement.

### ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 6 .- It is stated that 22 arrests have been made at Leghorn. The Gazetta d'etalia announces that the police at Marsellles arrested a person suspected of having been concerned in the attempt made two years ago upon the life of the attempt made two years ago upon the life of the always money. Make your place of business pleasustian General, Count Orenneville, at Florence. MILAN, June 7. - The President of the Correctional | tomers.

Tribunal has received a letter threatening him with death. The condition of public security in the province of Ravenna continues unsatisfactory.

FLORENCE, June 8. - In to day's sitting of the Senate the revenue estimates were approved. During the debate on the Budget Signor Manolani asked when the French intervention in Rome would cease. The same speaker remarked that in the affair of the Greek brigands England had been more exacting than Italy. The Minister replied that the Government had received no communication from France, and that consequently he believed the French policy with regard to Rome remained the same as defined by the former declarations of the French Cabinet. He added, Italy has not sought any fresh communication, because a policy of expectancy and reserve appeared to be the one connselled by circumstances.' With regard to Greece, the Minister said, 'The Italian Government had demanded of Greece two things-the punishment of the guilty and their accomplices, and an inquiry into the conduct of the authorities. Italy knows how difficult it is to cure evils which are the peritage of past maladministration, but the task which the civilized world demands of Greece is not above the capacity of a people desiring regeneration. With reference to the Ecumenical Council the Minister said that the policy of the Government was to respect the liberty of the Church and the liberty of the Council, while reserving the rights of the State and of civil society. The Government had not joined in the remonstrances addressed by saveral Powers to the Reman Court, on account of the nature of the relations of Italy with Rome, and because it could not believe that its counsel would be likely to increase the chances of success of those representations.

FLORENCE, June 8. - The dispersion of the Lucca band, which had seized the muskets of the Military School, left unguarded, is confirmed. The popula- For some time the jailer, afraid of the consequences tion is entirely against the agitators. The news as to himself, refused the poor animal admittance. He to the condition of the Southern provinces is satisfactory.

The Official Gazette of this evening publishes details respecting the band near Lucca, the members of which had taken possession of some muskets used by the pupils of the Military School. The band which consisted of 54 men, fell yesterday into the hands of the troops near Porretts. The remainder of Nathan's bend have entered Switzerland, where the soldiers. M. Emile Ollivier replied that it was they have been disarmed and arrested. The Chamber of Deputies continued to day the discussion of the financial Eil's commenced yesterday.

LIGHORN, June 8.-It is stated that a band of about 50 has appeared between Luces and Pietoja, and another on the borders of the province of Bologue, towards the mountains.

Roms. - We learn by telegram from Paris that the Memorial Diplomatique' of June 2, publishes a telegram from Rome, announneing that it has been defigitively resolved to proregue the Ecumenical Council from the 1st of July to the 15th of October. According to the same telegram the Feast of S. Peter is to be celebrated with extraordinary pomp, and the definition of the dogma of Infallibility will be selemnly proclaimed on that day.

#### PORTUGAL.

Liston, Jone 7, -- Senhor Sampaio has left the Saldanha Cabinet on account of his opposition to the scheme for dissolving the Cortes and instituting a Dictatorship. The ramour respecting a reduction of the Civil List is contradicted. The newly appointed Ministers from England and the United States bave arrived. The submarine cable from Falmouth to Liston will commence work on the let of July next.

The sittings of the Cortes have been suspended | Longfellow?' until the 30th of October. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects promising a reform of the Chamber of Peers and of the educational system, liberty of public meeting and of association, economy in the Administration, and legislation in harmony with individual rights.

Tone 9-The 'Diario' states that it is the intention of the Gorernment to grant an amnesty for all political crimes committed since the first of March. The Court has postponed its departure for the Royal summer residence on account of the Ministerial

### BELGIUM.

of the Belgians does not intend to visit London sgain next month, as reported.

The Independance Belge announces that, in consequence of the difficulties experienced by the French Ministers, they have resolved to draw up at once a new electoral law, with a view to a general elec-

The rumours that the Ministry will resign should the King refuse to ratify the order dismissing the Procurateur General is gaining ground.

Baussaus, June 8 - A Royal decree has been published BRUSSRIE, JUNE 8 -- A ROYAL decree has been published accepting the resignation of M. Bavay, Procureur General, who retires upon a pension. M. Hody, Procureur du Roi, is appointed chief of one of the departments of the Ministry of Justice, and M. Delecourt is relieved of his functions as Judge of Instruction.

CALCUTTA, June 7 .- Good accounts continue to be received with regard to the cross in Bengal.

The cutbreak of cholera at Rewah, announced by the Pronter, is contradicted. The district is, on the contrary, healthy.

Jane 9. - A meeting of natives has been convened for the purpose of protesting against the educational policy of the Government. General Norman joined the Council on the 2d inst.

### UNITED STATES.

Many of the United States newspapers are compelled to acknowledge that the United States authorities might have prevented the late Fenian Raid if they had chosen to do so. The Baltimore 'Gazette' rays-'That the Government could have prevented the Fenian movement we do not for a moment doubt With the power and resources at its command it could have thoroughly informed itself of all that was going on, and could have stopped the whole business before a single overt act had been committed '

To Young Man -It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping shead that is required to catch up when behind will save credit, give more time to business, and add to the profit and reputation of your word. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man, or to do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do, do it at ence cheerfully, and therefore more speedily and correctly. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand, and then as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons, never fool on business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remem ber that one hour in the morning is worth two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct with regu-larity and promptness and liberality. Do not meddle with any business you know nothing of. Never buy eny article simply because the man that sells it will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money. A good business habit and reputation is

hasty or ungentlemanly remarks, to those in your employ; for to do so lessens their respect for you, and your influence over them. Help yourself and others will help you. Be faithful over the interests confided to your keeping, and all in good time your responsibilities will be increased Do not be in too great haste to get rich. Do not build until you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not-as you hope to work for success-spend time in idleness. If your time is your own business will suffer if you do. If it is given to another for pay, it belongs to him, and you have no more right to steal that than to steal money. Be obliging. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path; more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask, but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidents, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead, rather than behind the time.

A FAITHFUL Dog. - Shortly before Robespierre's sanguinary rule came to an end in France, a magistrate of unblemished character was seized by the revolutionary tribunal on a false accusation of conspiracy, and condemned to the guillotine. During the interval that elapsed between his committal to prison and the execution of the sentence, his faithful cog, a spaniel, who was with him when arrested, and had, when prevented from sharing his master's cell, taken refuge at a neighbor's house, presented himself daily, at the same hour, at the prison gates. nevertheless always remained a certain time before the gate; and, at last, the jailer, touched by his patient fidelity, allowed him to visit his master every morning. When sentence was pronounced, the morning. When sentence was pronounced, the faithful attendant made his way into the court; when the fatal knife fell, he was also present, and watched the corpse till it was buried. From that time, for three months, the mourner left the grave only once | truth of every statement. a day to visit his new friend and receive food, returning thither when the wants of nature were satisfied. After this it appeared as if his patience were worn out; he would eat no longer. With temporary strength supplied by his unexhausted affection, for twenty-four hours he dag up the earth that separated him from the being he had served. His powers here gave way; he shricked in his struggles, and ceased to breath with his last lock on the grave.

THE MESTING OF THE AUTHORS .- Mr. Cgentleman who had just published his first attempt at authorship, which met with remarkable success. was shortly after met by a seedy-looking individual in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

The latter extended his band, and in a tragio manner exclaimed-Allow me, sir, to welcome you to our ranks - the

noble ranks of authorship The peculiar appearance of the individual rather

amused C---, and he replied'Thank you, sir; but may I venture to ask who

you are? and what work bears your name?" Certainly, sir. Have you ever heard of Tennyson the poet laureate?"

' Yes,' said Mr. C-Well, I'm not he. But have you ever heard of

' Yes: but I have never seen him.'

Well, I am not he.' · Then who the dickens are you?'

Ah! there. Have you ever heard of Charles Dickens?

No, sir, I am neither Tennyson, Longfellow, or Dickens; but sir, I, the individual who stands prominently before you in the coble person of a man-. Bir. 2014

Well, sir, who are you? - and of what are you the author?

'I, sir, am Jonathan Ezekiah Washington Jefferson Piggleton, and I am the celebrated author of a recipe | grateful for them all ?-Bangor Times. for taking grease spots, tar, oil, and all stains out Brussels, June 4 - The 'Etoile Belge' of to-day of oloth, wood, marble, carpets, etc., and which I learn, on good suthority that the King will be most happy to sell you, or any other man who looks upon me, for the sum of twenty cents.

> Napoleon was no dancer. On one occasion a ball was given him in honor of his great victories. The temptation to dance with a certain countess, how ever, was irresistible. At it the conquering general went, and succeeded about as well as a horse marine. He had no taste for light fantastic movements. At the close of the dance he turned to his partner, and thus addressed her: 'I am very sensible, charm-ing counters, that I have acquitted myself very indifferently; but the fact is, my forte lies not so much In dancing myself as in making others dacce.'

> An Irishman, being asked by his angry master what he did to the dog every day to make him cry out as if cruelly treated, replied: 'Cruelly trait him,yer honor, not I! I never could burt a poor dumb creature in my life; but yer honor bade me cut off his tail, and so I cut only little bit off every day, to make it aisy for hin."

> Some slanderous fellow says that the giving of the ballot to women would not amount to much; for none of them would admit that they were old enough to vote until they were too old to take any interest in politics.

> Two old ladies, who were known to be of the same age, had the same desire to keep the real number concealed; one used, therefore, every New Year's Day, to visit the other, and say, 'Madam, I am come to know how old are we to be this year?'

'This is George the Fourth,' said an exhibitor of wax work, pointing to a slim figure. 'I thought he was a very stout man,' said the other. 'Very likely; but if you had been without victuals half so long as he has, you'd be twice as thin.'

MURBAY & LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- Besides its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign compeets, this delicious floral essence forms a delightful tooth-wash and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerckief wetted with it and applied to the brow will relieve the severest nervous beadache, and ladies, who value a clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sucburns, and all those external erup. tions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency, and flexibility of the skin.

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

13 Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lasman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

### A VITAL QUESTION!

Involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, billions complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the

Never use quick words, or allow yourself to make cathartic, which controls disease without depreciated selves as acting for me are furnished with satisfacing the physical strength, is absolutely painless in tory credentials. its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create. If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions. BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS WILL realize your wish. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, BRISTOL'S Sarsaparitla should be used in connection with the

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

#### FROM A LADY.

#### New York, Dec 3, 1863.

Gentlemen,-The object of this letter is to present you my heartfelt thanks for the good that your Bristol's Sarsaparilla has done me. For over six months I had been suffering with a Rheumatism that seemed to extend over my whole body, and which, from the tortures I endured, had reduced me almost to a skeleton. I could not move either my arms or my legs, and had to get assistance to enable me tolldo the smallest household duty.

Taking your advice, I began the use of your Bristol's Sarsaparills. I was so weak that the smallest doeses of it seemed to agirate me very much, but I persevered, and latterly I could increase the size of the dose. My pains all ceased little by little, and after using eight bottles I am about entirely cured. Now I can perferm my household duties without assistence, and I cannot too highly recommend your excellent preparation to all all those who suffer with Rheumatism.

#### FELICITE CREHEN, 119 Lau:ecs St., New York.

Any person who my wish to inquite into the above extraordinary cure, are referred to Doctor Picault, Nos. 60, 62, ond 64 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, who is familiar with the facts, and can testify to the

Agents for Montreal - Devine & Rolton, Lamplongh & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault & Son, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in

Sofferers from cought, colds, brenchitis, croups influenza or whooping cough, will find relief in Dr. Wister's Balsum of Wild Cherry, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best resson to believe that in quality of tone the AMBRICAN ORGAN is far superior. In proof of this wo call attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great supercrity of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in printed in the advertisement of Messra. Smith in another column.

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

### WANTED

By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young children. No objection to travel or to the country .-Unexceptionable references. Address-J. R., TRUE | with powerful and steady bellows, -with exquisitely-WITNESS Office, Montreal.

### WANTED

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

Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

## SITUATION WANTED

BY a young Lady holding a Normal School Diploma. and capable of teaching French and English. Apply at this Office.

### MONTH OF JUNE.

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burgo's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price-45c. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

## GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

#### 390 NOTRE DAME STREET. THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknow-

ledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first class article and a fair, honest prefit. Being a be liever in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathisits, Homacopathists, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c, with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to eay that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be 191 continued in the future, he remains Their obedient servant,

J. A. HARTE, Deuggist P.S.- Early in this month the GLASGOW DRUG HALL will be removed to No 400, two doors west of present stand. 106

### LOVELLS

#### DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

### To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE. -- Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely dis-tinct from my works, and that in other cases it has liver, or the bowls. Will you accept certain, swift, been stated that my Directories have been abandoned and permanent relief through the medium of I would request those desiring to give a preference BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS? a vegetable to my works to see that persons representing them-

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

#### LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

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

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

#### SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:

Dominion of Canada Subs	criber	C9
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France, Germany, &c.	90	£3 Stg.

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Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71.....\$4 00 Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870 71 3 00 Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71., 2 00 Province of Prince Edward Island Directory,

1870-71..... 2 00 No Money to be paid until each book is delivered Rates of Advertising will be made lanwn on application to

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

## SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!

**FACILITIES** 

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

Labor-saving Machinery,

Musical Knowledge and Experience, Refined Taste in Decoration,

Division of Manual Labor.

Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital.

The MESSES, SMITH, believe that their

FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED any of these particulars.

But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price,—as the manufacturers have no desire to was e their time upon feeble and characteriess instruments, nor to furnish a supply of disentisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum

### BY ANY HOUSE WHATRVER.

The Messrs. Smith mean to make ONLY the hest reed lastruments, and they are satisfied that a discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.

### THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elegant in appearance, - thoroughly constructed, voiced reeds, - finely contrasted qualities of tone, and ingenious mechanical contrivances for incresse of power and for expression.

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

### EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED.

. An elegantly Illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.

Twenty Years Establishod! 30,000 in use! GET THE BEST.

S D & H W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

For sale by LAURENT, LAFORCE & CO.,

### BANKRUPT SALE.

225 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL, C.E.

June 3, 1870

THE GREAT

### BANKRUPT SALE.

OF

W. B. EOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES

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P. MoLAUGHLIN & CO.

NOTRE DAME STREET.

### Montreal, May 13, 1870. F CALLAHAN,

JOB PRINTER,

28 ST. JOHN STREET,

Corner of Notre Dame, (Over J. M'Entyre's Clothing Store,)

MONTREAL.

Corders by Mail promptly attended co.

#### WANTED.

Two Female Teachers one mubt be capable of teaching French and English, the other English—for the Oatholic Schools in the Municipality of the Town-Chinomo Schools in the manufactury of the Town-ships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

#### CIRCULAR.

MOSTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and or the Purpose would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann'
No. 443 Where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATHEAL, CORNESAL, BUTTER, CHEETE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED BOTTES, ORSE S, CORS, MARS, MARS, UKERSINGS, UKIED FIRS, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c .

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

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt re-Uonsignments 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 14tb, 1869.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

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

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

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK,

> NG. 269 NOTRE D\_ME STREET MONTREAL.

Such pard for Rano Furs.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

### MASSON COLLEGE,

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

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

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

### MATTERS :

lat Simple reading, accentuation and declining; and An equal and solid study of French and Eng-3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcula-

lation; 4th Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book keeping;

7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION

3rd year - Business Class

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

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

### MATTERS.

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

2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondance;

4th Caligraphy;
5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing; 57th Banking (exchange, discount, custom com-

8th Insurance;

9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd AND LAST SECTION.

4th year .- Class of Police Literature. MATTERS.

lat Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

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

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

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

5th year .- Class of Science.

MATTERS. 1st Course of moral Philosophy;

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

the Dominion of Uanada; 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Obemistry, 6th Practical Geometry,

LIBEBAL ARTS.

Drawing-Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music.

Board and Instruction ..... \$100.00 per annum Half Boarders. 20.00 Day-Scholore.... Use of Library.....

CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!!

AN EXTRAURDINARY COMMISSION allowed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Oatholic Young Folks.

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

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

#### TO LET,

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

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

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

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

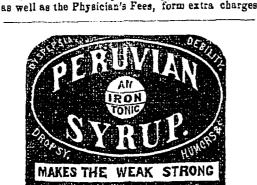
The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

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

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

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

TERMS.
For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders .... 700 For Boarders,......... 15.00 Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Peruvian Syrup," (Nor "Peruvian Bark,") blown in the glass. A 32-page pamphlet seat free. J. P. DISSMORE, Proprietor, 35 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

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A choice assortment in Beaded, Wool and Reised Work, of the newest styles.

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SHETLAND WOOL FINGERING WOOL, FLEECY WOOL In every variety of Shades and Color, at F. B. WRIGHT'S, 356 Notre Dama St.

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### Aver's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medi-

Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as thus mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that ic cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all agos and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscora to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, howels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangoments as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyapepsia or Indigestion, Listless—

the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Listlessness, Eanguor and Loss of Appetire, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Billious Headlache, Sick Headlache, Jaundice for Green Sickness, Billious Colic and Billious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.
For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel. Palpitation of the Heart, Puin in the Side.

tation of the Heart, Puln in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints

the system. With such change those complaints this appear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of those Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists. LOWELL. MASS., U. S. A.

WANTED.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at St. Laurent, in his domicile, on the twenty-third day of May instant, at one o'clock p.m , to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Lachine, 7th May, 1670.

L. FOREST. Interim Assignee.

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

### BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON;

🖬 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🗻 LRS MADE TO ORDER.

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Between Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

AMHERST, N. S.

EDUCATION.

MR. AND MISS REEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & FRENCH,

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, NO. 115 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET. N.B .- Evening lessons all the year round for

young gentlemen and ladies. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AND AMBNOMENTS. PROSINCE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT.

In Re, Nastor Turgeon, insolvect.

Andrew B. Stewart, Official Assignee. Notice is bereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad liten: will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge

on the said Act and the Amendments thrreto. Montreal 1st March 1870 LEBLANC & CASHDY,

Avocat du Failli. 2m30.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons having claims against the said T. GARAULT, NP.

St. Lio, March 7th 1370.

M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

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

GRAY'S UMBRA. A new preparation for restoring grey bair to its ori ginal color Warrauted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

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

GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionne,) This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description .- Price 25

cts. per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist,

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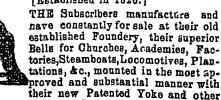
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# Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

A. T. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent.

Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted

#### merely for a HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

> LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00,

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

### BEAUTIFY

THE

C O M P L E X I O N

By using Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is the most healthful and safest of all cosmetics, containing to deleterious ingredients, being prepared solely from the rich floral perfumes of nature, unadulterated by any foreign substance whatever. It is suited for use by the blonde and brunette alike, imparting that beautiful, clear softness to the skin so much admired in the fair sex. By regular use at the toilet it tends to

#### PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES,

the softness of skin produced by its use taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and furrows. Murray & Lannan's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacious of toilet waters, every thing entering into its composi-tion being of the finest quality, and so combined as to secure their best effects. It never changes nor alters, keeping for any length of time, and in any climate, as delicate and fresh as at the moment of its preparation. It is also very extensively used as a dentifrice, on account of the

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions should be about a tea-specuful to a glass of pure water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolific cause of decayed teeth, had breath, and unbealthy, white-looking gums. Moreover, by the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth believes and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any protensions to refinement desire to have

### SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Marray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes reduces and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the firet to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic and, after twenty-five years of every. day use, they have decided that it is the only fragrant 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

### REFRESHING POWER.

The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems te find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is

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

and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers,

#### IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the safest, as



IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Suger-coated Pills never grips nor

sicken, and that their operation does not weaken. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best and only antibilious medicine that is purely vegetable. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristel's Sugar-toated Pills are a certain and

speedy relief in all kin ls of headache.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are unequalled as a

remedy in the different stages of Liver Complaint. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-chated Pills are the only pargative that eradicates Contiveness and Piles. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are a gentle, safe, yet certain remedy in Indigestion and Dyspepsia. IT IS UNDENIABLE

#### preparations for clearing the Complexion and brightening the eyer. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best of

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills give a sweet breath, and clear and strengthen the voice. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best, safest, and most agreeable of family medicines. They will not disappoint you. Try them and be restored to health. For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.