

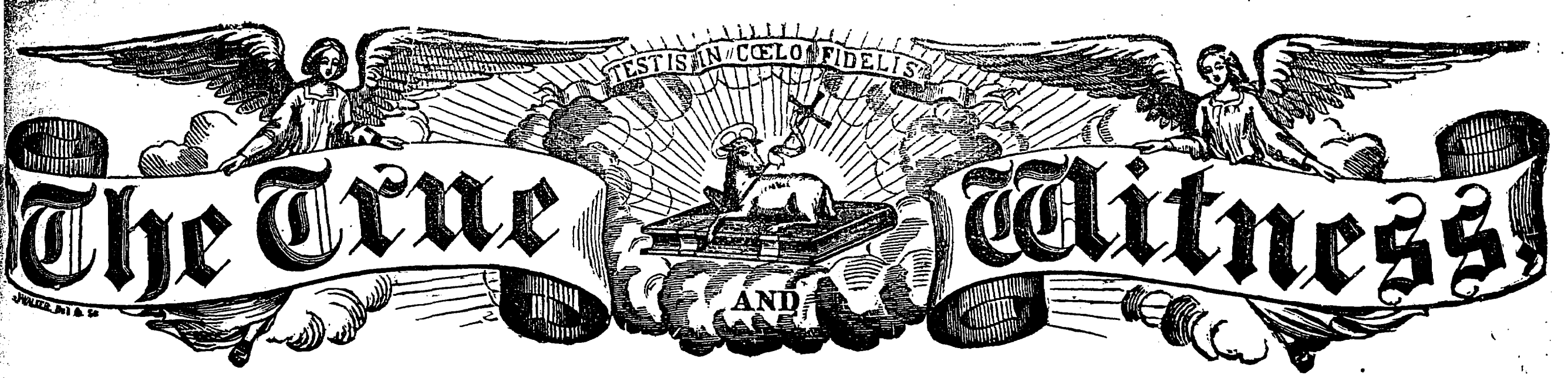
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870.

No. 46.

THE SNOW DRIFT; OR, HOW IT HAPPENED.

I have been looking out for your honor. You have only got in time. It is going to be an awful night; and sure you would be likely to lose yourself intirely in one of our Ballybrake storms.

I am afraid that it is going to be a bad night, Pat; I replied; '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 miniature shower of snow-flakes right and left.

I am afraid 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 the coat as she came forward from the brightest 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, in a dismal tone, as I followed Pat and his wife into the warm kitchen.

Not much to do, is it? asked Pat, as he touched my portfolio, which I had kept all the time in my hand. 'Sure, your honor, you can 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.

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

Mainowen? I repeated; 'well, I do not know it by any name, but I am glad to know that it has one. It is that large manor on the highroad between Ballybrake and Leenside station, the prettiest and largest estate in the neighborhood, I should say.'

It's that same, your honor. Sure I know it as well as I know the nose on my face. Wasn't it myself that lived there, boy and man, for twenty years and more? and would I not be living there now if Mary had not stepped 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 Mainowen 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 hearty ringing laugh, which he kept up until the tears filled his eyes, and in which his wife as heartily joined.

Oh, your honor, I laugh whenever I think of 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 music.'

Leaving Pat Doolan to give his orders, I went

out of the cheery, bright kitchen, and up the old-fashioned staircase—which was broad enough for a coach to drive up—into my room at the top. The fire was burning brightly, and laying aside my portfolio, I lighted a cigar and sat down to ruminate.

I felt very dismal, very lonely in my self-isolation. Here was I, Sir Archibald Verelst, of Castle Roydon, snowed up at a small Irish wayside inn. I had been wandering about, sketching, through some of the wildest parts of the Emerald Isle, until at last I had fallen in with Pat Doolan's snug little home, and taken up my quarters there, until—like all else in life—I wearied of it, and commenced my wanderings again.

What an unsatisfactory life I had been leading for the last fifteen years! One month in sunny Spain, backing beneath the blue sky or sheltered orange groves; the next perhaps would find me chasing the tiger through the jungles of Bengal, or driving furiously to the music of silver bells in snow-bound Russia.

My friends called me 'unsettled.' I knew that I was restless; but I knew to what to attribute my infirmity of purpose.

When I was twenty I was engaged to marry my cousin, Maud Muriel. From the earliest childhood Maud had been the idol of my young life, and we were to have been married when I attained my majority, and took my father's place amongst the baronets of England. But (alas for human anticipations!) the night before my birthday Maud ran away with my best friend, and so ended my life's short romance. 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 from becoming those of a country squire, but I have a restless nature, and fortunately I have not yet found a motive sufficiently strong to chain me to one spot.

Long years have passed since the green turf in the quiet churchyard at Roydon closed over the remains of my mother—and I never remember my father; so if any one suffered from my lengthened absence, it would only be my tenants; and I had taken care that they should not miss me.

Somehow, on this evening, I felt more lonely 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 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-employment.

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 door.

'Sure and I thought it sleeping that your honor was. Mike has just come with the letters from Ballybrake, and bedad it's myself that is puzzled intirely. Here's lots of letters with 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 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 talked to you so freely, I feel quite ashamed to

think of it; and sure why did you not tell me of that same before.'

'It is all right, Pat, as I said before. I do not like people to be frightened to speak to me because I have a title to my name. I told the people at the post office to send me all my letters here, and they have done so. And now, Pat, tell Mrs. Doolan to send up tea, and when I have finished it, I mean to make you keep your promise, and tell me the story of May Owen; for I intend to come down and listen to it, as I said I would, by the side of the little bar parlor fire.'

'Will you really, your worship? Sure I'll go and tell Mary directly,' said Pat, as he glided out of the room, with his eyes fixed upon me, as if he thought a living baronet was as great a curiosity as a white elephant. Honest Pat Doolan evidently had his own ideas of respect and reverence, for no consideration could induce him to call me anything but 'your worship' for the remainder of my short stay at Ballybrake.

'Now, Pat,' said I, some little time afterwards, as I seated myself in the cosiest of arm-chairs placed in the most comfortable of corners, 'we will have that story of yours.' Mrs. Doolan, I cannot let you go away, I said, as I saw that she was gathering up her work preparatory to leaving us. 'I am not going to drive you out of your own domain; and if you do not sit down again I shall go back to my own room.'

Affairs being finally arranged, I lighted my cigar, and settled comfortably to listen to Pat, while outside the moaning 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 but two of them, but sure I've seen the pictures in the ould place, and it's all the same thing, anyway.'

'When I was a short sipp of a boy I went to Mainowen myself as a sort of general servant, 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 he 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 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, happy, young face among the flowers on the summer mornings; she would come and stand by me talking her pretty child's 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 to the quality balls at Ballybrake 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 a foot towards bed until they came cack. Well, 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 common like! And the music! och, your worship, it was fine enough to go to sleep to.'

'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 him particularly, you see, for I thought that 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 handed my ladies into the carriage was just a picture. Bedad, and it's the quality who know properly how to do elegant things.'

'Then I shall see you to-morrow?' says the captain, leaning his hand in through the window to say good night.

'You mean to-day, Captain Laurence,' says she, smiling, as we drove off. I knew that she smiled, although I could not see her face as she passed under the lamps.

'The justice came forward to help my lady and Miss Lena out as the carriage stopped at the hall 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 voice, and a sparkle in her eye, prettier than anything your worship ever saw.

'Well, the afternoon brought Captain Laurence. He came riding over from Leenside, where he was stationed, and looking in the daylight not a bit less grand than the night before, and more like a prince than ever. He stayed a long time that first visit, but the visits afterwards were longer and longer, until at last I thought, 'Bedad, my boy, it's a pity you do not stay altogether.'

'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 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, I 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 my work, and they never minded me—nobody 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 say. 'I do not like it; and I must tell the justice before I go back to-night. Why do you fear, 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 often laid his hand upon my head and talked about wealth and titles, as if he contemplated something. He never talks like that for nothing,' says she.

'The captain sighed, and said, 'I have neither wealth nor title, dear one. I wish I had for your sake.'

'You have both, Ernest,' says she, bending 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 marry.'

'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 stables to fetch his horse, and his face was white as a banshee as he waited for me to put the saddle on.'

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

'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 get to Justice Morgan's ears. Remember that you are helping Miss Lena.' And he tried to make me take some money.

'Is it paying me you are,' says I, indignant, 'for doing a service for Miss Lena? Put it away, your honor, for I can never touch it.—

Sure, there's not one of us who would not fight to the death for her; but it's affection, and not gold, we would do it for.' So I just promised the captain that I would never speak if I saw him about the place. No more I never did, and, bedad, I saw him about often enough.

'Well, so things went on till nearly Christmas time, when one day the justice walks in very pompous and proud-like, with an elderly, white-headed 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 kept coming and coming, and at last it was whispered all through the servants' hall that Miss Lena was to be the Countess Mount-Stuart. Sure, the justice was as proud about it as a dog with two tails, and held his head higher than ever. It was no use for Miss Lena and my lady to cry and beg of him not to sacrifice her fair young life to a man ould enough to be the grandfather of her; the justice said she should marry the earl, and there weren't any going against that verdict.'

'At last, preparations for the marriage began, and poor Miss 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 afternoons whenever he could. At last, just a few days before the wedding, Captain Laurence came to me while I was working in one of the greenhouses. 'Pat,' says he, 'there's a good fellow, come to the tool-house at eight o'clock to-night, while dinner goes on indoors; and he was gone like a shot.'

'At eight I unfasted 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 ould justice's taste for pomp and wealth was causing to the two.'

'Pat,' says he, grasping my hand in a grip like a young vice—'Pat, I know we can trust you.' Bedad, if I did not look round for the other of them, but I could see nobody. Says the captain 'Miss Lena is to marry Lord Mount-Stuart in four days.'

'True for you, captain,' says I, 'and sorry 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, captain, if it would make Miss Lena happier I would just walk into the dining-room this minute and give the ould earl a tap on the head with my spade.'

'You need not do that, my boy,' says the captain, 'but you can help her more than any one if you will.'

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

'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 honor?' I asked.

'A sleigh, Pat—a carriage,' says he; 'you shall see it when you bring her; and when the 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 Laurence,' says I, 'sure and you never mean to walk off with Justice Morgan's daughter?'

'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 justice.'

'Shall I upset him, your honor?' says I. 'No, do him no harm,' says he; 'for Miss Lena's sake, we must not have him hurt.'

'Sure I'd do it gently, your honor. I would not injure him at all.'

'No, Pat,—no upsets. You must think of something else. Remember he is an old man.'

And with a few more directions. Captain Laurence went off.



'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 old 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 old gray-haired lord a-dancing after her in doors, and be thinking of her drive through miles of snow out of doors, it was just enough to turn her crazy.

'Well, I must make my story short, or I shall tire you worship entirely.'

'The night afterwards I was kicking my heels 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 hour afterwards 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.

'Oh, Pat,' says she, bursting into tears.—'And, bedad, the sound of their 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 rummest 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. Sleight, 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, Pat,' says she, 'do not forget me entirely.'

'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 to fall, and that put an idea into me; I ran to the tool-house and took a spade, and walked knee deep through the snow, about half of the road to Leenside—then I worked.

'You see, your worship, the roads were uncommon narrow, and my notion was just to raise 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 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'clock the next morning Justice Morgan came tearing into the stables, and told me to put the horses in quick.

'Indeed, justice,' I 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 covered over on my drift; so I got the carriage out, 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 bear. 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 he to himself.

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

'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 daughter?'

'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 sunshine.'

'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 old 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 upon which hinge so much for the hand of the 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 Mainowen. I can never account to myself satisfactorily why it was that I turned my horse's 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 winder'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 stunble, a rapid view of all the colors of the rainbow, 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 after 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 her stiff white cap, in her endeavor 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 he 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 telling me how 'Biddy Cregan' was bringing home the 'wash' when she found me lying in the snow; 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 me, for the justice would come and sit with me every day; and though he did not talk much, yet it was a relief to have something else to look at besides the white starched cap of the witch.

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 darkening 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 I—who had lingered spell-bound in the dim aisles of St. Peter's at Rome—lay entranced.

To be Continued.)

THE CHURCH AND CHRISTIANITY.

The following extract from the Church (Anglican) Herald 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 thereof by other Sacraments, 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 Sacraments.

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 portions of one Catholic Church, but separate bodies having their own particular forms of belief,

and fashion of worship. In fact, the idea of One Catholic Church is ignored, and Christianity 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 Christ. 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 so entiffen 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 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 Trinity 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 (1. Cor. xv. 3); yet this goes not into such doctrines as the above—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 Catholics accepted his Gospel—nor were they defined or laid down as necessary to salvation until the Council of Constantinople, A.D., 381.

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 Christianity. Our Lord taught His disciples to believe in Himself, Himself as God Incarnate, as having died and risen, and who will come to judge the world. He taught belief in a Person, not in a system; in certain acts, 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 hath 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 Death, 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 life, 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 salvation of mankind hangs. 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 with Him is attained, and the members of that Kingdom 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 communicating 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 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 communicated 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 command 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 gifts, 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 Saviour 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 Colossians, that of being 'vainly puffed up by their fleshy 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 Gnosticism which is so continually denounced by S. Paul, and which was the bane of the Church in her earliest days.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Lord Bishop of Killmore 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., Glenfarnie, in aid of the Christian Brothers' schools.

The Diocese of Drogheda has just lost one of its oldest and most venerable priests by the death of the Very Rev. Wm. O'Brien, V.G., P.P., Lurgan, which took place at the parochial house in that town at an early hour on May 31. The deceased gentle-

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 Rev. Father O'Brien was also Vicar-General of the diocese for a period extending over twenty years.

Died, on May 10, in the Monastery, Clara, in the 101st year of his age, Brother Lewis M. Delahanty. 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 virtue.

St. Michael'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 operation of the voluntary system would be anything but favorable if they were, as they were likely to be, influenced by the external or internal appearance of the Church of St. Michael. The Very Rev. Monsignor McCabe, who at once saw the absolute necessity of enlarging the church and decorating it, so as 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. McCarthy, architect, and Mr. Michael Meade having been declared the contractor, the works were commenced about nine months since. According to the plans, 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 transepts, as well as the tawdry ceiling, was to be removed and an increased pitch of twenty-five feet given to a bold open woodwork roof. The old 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 unsightly 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 aisles and transepts. 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-kiln at Irishtown, 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 arduous 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 realizing means for carrying on the work to completion, a grand bazaar 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 glory 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 bazaar, and there are none so poor as not to be able to give some practical assistance for the building up of a suitable temple 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 opulent 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.—Freeman.

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 realize 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 third reading, and take a division.

UNION AMONGST IRISHERS.—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 of the lieutenant of each county, and date of his appointment as such.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF KILMORE.—The Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Lord Bishop of Killmore, 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., Glenfarnie, 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 in the enjoyment of excellent health.—Correspondent of Dublin Evening Post.

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 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 continued absence of royalty.

THE LATE ALDERMAN DILLON, M.P.—A portrait of this deeply-grieved 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 rested.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—A meeting has been held in Belfast in consequence of the number of artisans, principally wood-sawyers, who cannot find employment to emigrate to Canada. A gentleman having remarked that the men could get employment as laborers in the course of his speech: In the name of humanity, in the name of our common Christianity, I would ask a week in Belfast, where beef and mutton are 8d. to 10d. per lb., when in 19 days steaming you can, by a little liberality, send them to a country where they can get 6s. a day, and buy good beef and mutton at 2d. a lb.?

On Saturday the Right Hon. Thomas 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 breakfast to the end were of the most auspicious character. At 10.45 the Lord Chancellor arrived at (Dr. Samuel Browne, R.N.) and the Executive 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 he 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 area, balconies, and orchestra were thronged with a fashionable assemblage. At 11.55, a procession having been formed in the Mirror Hall, the Mayor conducted the Lord Chancellor to the orchestra, Mr. Edeson meanwhile playing 'The National Anthem' on the Mulholland organ. The proceedings included addresses from the Mayor and other gentlemen, including an eloquent 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 enthusiastic, 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. One of the forms of the railway station a large number of those who had accompanied him to the terminus were introduced to the Lord Chancellor.—Evening Post.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer an annuity of £200 on Mrs. Dargan, widow of the late William Dargan, Esq.

THE NATIONAL BANK.—Sir Joseph Newe 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 heartily 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 book, that we consider Sir J. N. McKenna has fairly vindicated the course he 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.—Dundalk Democrat.

A man named McCrorran, or Cochrane, who was employed as foreman of works at the six mills of Messrs Wallace and Pollock, Douglas, met with a fatal accident on the Cork and Brandon 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 of 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 laboring man was engaged in a quarry near the village of Colton, 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 precious metal, he exerted himself energetically until he removed the tree. Digging further down he found a stone slab covering the supposed treasure. Eventually he lifted the crock or urn, 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 traditional superstition has ever attached to this tree, and that the peasantry have been known to break a branch or take a blossom from it in summer. The fragments of the vessel and the bones are in the possession of Dr. Crinion of Colton, 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 Sir 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 Absarps.—Many are withholding their subscriptions from the central body, and vesting them in separate trusts on account of the agitation which has been excited on 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 vast majority of the Irish clergy, in guarding against the slightest approach to the practices which have crept into the Church of England.—Times Cor.

A large seizure 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 premises, consisting of a yard, stores, stables, &c., and in the loft they discovered several hundred-weight of







The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY—1870.

Friday, 1—Octava of St. John the Baptist. Saturday, 2—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Sunday, 3—Fourth after Pentecost. Monday, 4—St. Francis Caracciolo. Tuesday, 5—St. Norbert, B. C. Wednesday, 6—Octava of St. 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 deputies of the Corps Legislatif on the occasion of the motion made by Marquis DePiere, relative to the recall of the Princes of both lines of the Bourbon family. The Princes say: "In the presence of this proposition we cannot keep silence. Since 1848 we have protested against the law which exiled us. Nothing has justified the exile since. We come to renew our protests. It is not grace we demand, it is our right, a right belonging to all Frenchmen of which we are despoiled. It is our country which we ask, which we love, which our family has always loyally served, from which none of our traditions separate us, and whose name alone ever causes our hearts to beat. Nothing can replace our absent country."

PARIS, June 25.—It is reported that Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, will sign her solemn abdication to-day. Marshall Bazille and other important personages will be present as witnesses. It is reported that the Emperor had another attack of rheumatism brought on by the sudden change of the weather.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday M. Louvet, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, explained that the Government had satisfactory reports of the crops, but no precaution or provision had been neglected to guard against a famine.

The Courier states that 2,000 persons were lost at the great conflagration in Constantinople.

LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Lords to-night was discussed the amendment to the 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 lordships rose.

CORK, June 23.—Serious riots occurred here yesterday. Masters having hired a great number of Germans displacing Irish tailors. Meetings of the latter were held and a strike resolved. Yesterday afternoon the Irish tailors stopped 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. MacDonal 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 at Portland.

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 diarrhoea; he was in the 70th year of his age.

The Emperor Napoleon has been recommended to try the baths of Centreville for the complaint, disease of the bladder, from which he is suffering. Queen Isabella of Spain has signed her abdication in favor of her son. We are now told that the Council will continue in session throughout the summer.

A public meeting was held in the St. Patrick's Hall on Saturday, to discuss the questions of the late Fenian raids, the duty of giving some testimony 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 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, thirty-six 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 impatient cries of *Divide!* While in the French Chamber of Deputies the proposal of a hundred orators to repeat one after another the same observations would be met by indignant shouts of *Allons donc!* And it would not occur to anybody to say, in either case, that freedom of debate was improperly checked.

"All the Bishops," says the *Memorial Diplomatique*, quoting a telegram from Rome of the 24th of May, "who were absent from the Public Session of the 24th April, when the Pope promulgated the Canons relating to the Faith, have successively, on their return to Rome, adhered by writing to the vote adopted by the Council in that Session. Mgr. Strossmayer, who had been spending a fortnight at Naples, was one of the first to transmit his written adhesion to the Cardinal Legates."

"On the 23rd of May, the fifty-seventh General Congregation was held. Mass was said by Mgr. Bernardou, Archbishop of Sens. Mgr. Hassoun, Patriarch of Cilicia, replied to the objections of previous speakers, and especially of Mgr. Yussel on the subject of the Greeks. 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 Hall, that not a syllable of these discourses was lost, though it is of course an advantage in St. Peter's, as elsewhere, to possess a clear and powerful voice."

"On the 24th, the fifty-eighth General Congregation assembled. The speakers were the Bishops of Sion (Switzerland), Urgel (Spain), La Concepcion (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 of Gallican ideas. Seven more Bishops obtained leave of absence, chiefly on grounds of health, including the venerable Bishop of Montauban. It is said that nearly 100 Bishops, known to be in favour of the definition, will be absent when the vote is given."

"On the 25th the fifty-ninth General Congregation was held. Mass was said by Mgr. Blanchet, Archbishop of Oregon City, United States. The Archbishop of Westminster then ascended the pulpit, and addressed the Council for about an hour and three quarters, in the name of 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 Clifton."

After an interval of two days, during which the Feasts of the Ascension and St. Philip Neri were kept with great solemnity, the Sessions of the Council were resumed. The sixtieth General Congregation met on the 22th. 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 community. The objections that he urges against the dogma of Papal Infallibility may in that case be assumed to be those which most naturally present themselves to his co-religionists. We purpose saying a few words therefore upon this subject.

No more, or greater provocation to the Di-

vine Majesty can be imagined" says the *Witness* of June 16th, than this dogma of Papal Infallibility; 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 him 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 attribute to the Apostles and Evangelists.

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 authority—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 have been infallible, and their infallibility might have been insisted on without outraging the Divine Majesty, or robbing God of His peculiar attributes: but it is blasphemous to pretend that in this nineteenth century, God has the same regard for the spiritual 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 interference with the spiritual affairs of men.—This in its last analysis, is the real objection which Protestants entertain as against Papal infallibility. 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 a fact, recorded in history, that Christ promised 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 in the nineteenth. The need of such teachers is as urgent to-day as it was when, writing to 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 days one man said "I am of Apollon," so to-day one man says "I am of Luther, a Lutheran;" another "I am of Calvia, a Calvinist;" another "I am of Wesley, a Wesleyan Methodist;" and another "I am of Pusey, a Puseyite 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 revelation once given by Christ consists. Is it then to insult God to hold that He, of His infinite mercy 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 to the man and not to the Holy Ghost working within him. But of this crime we are not guilty; because, if of the Pope we predicate under certain circumstances immunity from error, we do so in child-like reliance upon the promises of Christ, and render unto Him, and to Him only, all the praise, and all the glory. We attribute to the Pope in short, nothing more than our censurers themselves attribute to men like St.

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 if, as the *Witness* asserts—"hitherto" no one has authoritatively claimed infallibility—an attribute which belongs exclusively to God"—then the Apostles, then the writers of the several Gospels, were not infallible; 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 in the House of Commons by a majority of 137 to 56, on the 26th ult. The object of this Bill is to allow ministers of the Anglican denomination, if they see fit to change their religious opinions, and to give up their preferments and situations, to return to the 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 forbidden; 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 ministers in the Church of Scotland. At all events the law of England is as stringent as that of any Catholic country with regard to the enforcement of obligations contracted on embracing the religious life; and it is to relax these obligations that the new Bill has been introduced.

Should it pass, the greatest gainers, in a worldly point of view, will be the converts to 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 follow 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 education, 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 life, find themselves with wives and children dependent on them, reduced to a state of positive destitution—so that we have heard of cases in 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 should enable converts from the ranks of the Protestant clergy, who chance to be married men with families, to earn an honest and respectable living for themselves and those dependent 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 of the Established Church,—the law not recognizing the validity of Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, or non-Episcopal 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 introduced Bill, will apply only to persons returning 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 proselytizing process be carried out at Thunder Bay, or the Lake of Two Mountains. The principle at work is always the same, and the results are the same.—Here, as told by the *Globe's* correspondent, is the process by which the babe of grace *Shabobitic*, was brought to the "knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus":—

Among the curious characters to be met with on an excursion up the Kamanistiquia is Shabob-shab (sic), or Shab, as he is invariably called. One of the stories told of him is, that having obtained a keg of whiskey from one of the steamers, he divided it with a relative, and forthwith proceeded to render himself callous to human woes. Some less fortunate

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 whiskey. He then proceeded to Shab's house and taxed Shab with having whiskey.

"Yes," said Shab, leaning with his arms on the railing and endeavouring to look as sober as possible, "I have got whiskey."

"Then give it to me," said the Priest.

"No," said Shab, in a rebellion against the law, national and clerical—"can't—come in, can't have all."

"But," said Pere Obene, "I insist upon it, and as your Priest—"

"No," responded Shab, "not my Priest: have turned Protestant."—*Globe* June 9th.

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 position—nay, 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 Cornwallish and impolite. They merely "ignore facts." The "casual advantages" business was merely an "ignoring of facts"—and figures. The Methodist Conference was also an ignoring of facts; an egregious ignoring of facts. Now, Mr. 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 them, has a prejudice, a softness, we might say, for truth. To use the profane language of slangdom, she is "spooney on" truth. Not perhaps over truthful herself, with her wigs, and hair dyes, and false teeth, and furbelows, and chignons, she yet adores truth. So strong is her love thereof, that she is said to seek it often in the most out-of-the-way places, even at the bottom of a well. But Methodism being imaginative 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 looks upon it as a blunder and a crime. Wherever Catholicity is concerned, there she looks upon speaking the truth as a weakness, an error, a superstition and a sin. 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 Methodist Conference asserts "the setting apart of 1,400,000 acres of the richest lands in Manitoba chiefly to the priests and co-religionists of Sir G. E. Cartier." In these few words, there there are two assertions, 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 rule. Because the Manitoba 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 horror of Catholicity, Mr. Ryerson would doubtless deprive all of any advantage. Let the poor Catholics 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 Methodical mode of revenge, though hardly a rational and Christian one. 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 Falstaff a very lively imagination.—"Twelve men in Kendle green?"—excuse us "twelve priests in sombre cassocks have accompanied the Red River Expedition." But the facts and the figures are against him equally as against Sir John. Pious 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 themselves in the estimation of the world for truthness, and reliability.

S. C. R. D. S.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM PIC-NIC.—We understand that the annual Pic-Nic of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will take place



this year on the 13th of July in Goulbault'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 are 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 picnic, 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 Masses 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 celebrated 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 Messrs. Lalor, of Picton; Mackey, of Tyendinaga; Brown, of Port Hope; McDonnell, of Albany, N. Y.; Stanton, of Sheffield, O'Donoghue, of Loughboro'; Higgins, of the Cathedral; Murray, of Wolfe Island; Gauthier, of Gananoque; and Kilty, of Kingston.

The Rev. J. F. Leonard, of Napanee, preached the funeral oration, which was a very eloquent and impassioned discourse, actually melting 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 Gananoque, 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. MARY'S 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 remark the Rev. Mr. Desmazures, of the Seminary, Rev. Mr. Daly, 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 during the reign of the persecuting Emperors Maximian 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 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. Whilst the noble hearted Sebastian found an equally worthy representative in Mr. Bernard O. Devlin; Fabiola too, a young Roman nobleman received full justice at the hands of Master William Magee. We should not forget to mention 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.

At the conclusion of the performance, His

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 in that happy country where, in the glowing language of the hero of the night, "We shall be for ever listening to the harping 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 holiday. 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 flags; scholars of Montreal College, also with band, banners and flags; scholars of Montreal College, also with band, banners and flags, and immediately followed by the chief banner. Then came the Association St. Jean Baptiste, in sections—Le Cercle Litteraire—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 personages, the carriage drawing "St. Jean Baptiste," bringing up the rear. The carriage was drawn by two grey horses and was decorated with evergreens and flags 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 into the French Church, where high mass was 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 a very grand spectacle.

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 Archaeological and Antiquarian knowledge to bear by causing to be painted by a competent artist a series of elegant banners bearing the coats of arms of the French nobles and eminent men connected with the Province previous to its junction with England. These commenced with Laval, Montmorency, and end with the Marquis Montcalm, and include the armorial bearings of Contrecoeur, St. Ours, Lemoine De Montnac, Levis De Sallaberry, Dollar Briaut, Iberville, &c., &c. On one side of each of the standards is the coronet of the noble, and on the other a highly illuminated pennon 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 different sections of the St. Jean Baptiste Society left the Esplanade on Friday, 24th ult., at 9 o'clock, and, after the President, the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, had delivered addresses at the Government House to the Lieutenant Governor and at the City Hall to His Worship the Mayor, the President invited the Mayor to take part in 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. Duhaime 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 passing through Delgny, Richelieu, St. George, St. Valier, Dorchester, DesFosses, Craig, Palace and John and Fabrique streets, where, having left the President at his residence, each section rolled up its banners and dispersed to their respective homes. The day was intensely warm, but otherwise was brilliant and auspicious, and many people thronged the streets which were very gayly decorated with flags and trees.—*Mercury.*

A MALICIOUS STATEMENT REFUTED.—The Peterboro *Review* says.—The people of this community were somewhat startled on Friday last by a paragraph in the daily papers charging

the respective Reeve of Ashpodel, T. Coughlan, Esq., with Fenian 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 as the donor of \$40 to the Brotherhood.

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 unfounded rumours, had led them into trouble, as we understand that Mr. Coughlan has authorized 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 Rahal, killed by lightning recently near Westwood, the said papers implicating, amongst others, Mr. Timothy Coughlan, reeve of Ashpodel.

And whereas, the coroner of the district distinctly states that no Fenian papers were found on the body of the said Thomas Rahal, and that Mr. Coughlan'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 Rahal had any Fenian proclivities.

Therefore be it resolved.—That many of us here having known Mr. Timothy Coughlan for a number of years, can bear good testimony to his unwavering loyalty, and unhesitatingly 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 no foundation in fact.

After twenty years of uninterrupted prosperity, Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith here 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 is completed, they hope to be able to satisfy their agents and patrons,—for a time, at least.

Apart from this gratifying pecuniary success, 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 ingenuity and skill, to add new facilities for combination 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, but this time over a much larger area than any fire that has occurred in Montreal for years. It was first discovered in about the centre of the St. Gabriel Planing Mills 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 havoc, 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 lumber, 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 Segueurs and Richardson 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 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 exertions, 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 lurid flames shooting up in every direction, roaring in their savage frenzy, and the whole surface presenting one living mass of fire and flames, made it one of the most terrible scenes witnessed in this city for many years.—*News.*

QUEBEC, June 25.—Four accidents of a severe and one of a fatal nature have occurred within the last twenty-four hours. A batteaux man named DeRoussel was fatally injured by a spar falling on him last evening. This evening a sailor of a ship laying in the harbor was killed instantly from breaking his neck by a fall from the fore top gallant yard. The mate of the ship *Eva*, while attempting to board his vessel lying

at the wharf fell overboard on the rocks between the wharf and breaking two ribs and his left leg. A bailiff named Paquet was badly beaten and 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 arrest.

Her Majesty's ship *Crocodile* arrived last evening with 930 passengers for Montreal and the West.

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 fatal. 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 purchase of liquor by him, and that he paid for it. 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 shortly 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.—*Stansstead 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 commenced at this place. We expect soon to be able to run 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 settlers seem determined to raise their own bread in future. We are glad to find that some have seeded down, and would strongly recommend this course; we have had over nine years' experience in the bush, and find that it is best to seed down with the first grain crop; it will prevent sorrel, wild buckwheat, 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 the fall, and thus take advantage of what nature has so beautifully provided; we have tried this for years, and have made well out of the investment—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 waiting 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 allowed, without money and without price; a Free Grant of Land, where he becomes 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 odors of the wild flowers, some of which are perfect in form, and most beautiful to behold. On the whole the scene looks very promising, and the prospects are bright and cheering to the settlers.

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, makes the situation more critical. It is alleged that Canada hoped to send into the country without being pledged for the safety of Riel and his associates; and if the matter shall remain in the present unsatisfactory state much longer, the active interposition of the Government of the United States will become necessary to the security of the frontier of Minnesota.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

L'Avenir, Rev N Olette, \$2; Pendleton, J Byrne, 11; New Richmond, Rev F M Fournier, 2; Charlottetown, P E I. P Walker, 5; Huntington Rev Mr Woods, 2; Eganville, P Brennan, 3.25; St Cesaire, Rev J Desnoyer, 2; St Hyacinthe, J C Boulanger, 7.50; L'Acadie, F S McDonnell, 1; Lacolle, F Walsh, 2; G Eno, 2.  
Per P Lynch, Allumette Island—A Moloney, 2.  
Per J Tracey, Aurora O Gagner, 2.  
Per K A Campbell, Mara—P Manzan, 2.  
Per F Brady, Alnwick Belf 2; T McManus, 2.

Died.

On the 27th ult., Ellen F. Meagher, of Osohoon, Ohio, aged 27 years.  
In Kingston, on Sunday, the 19th ult., after a short illness of three days, the Reverend John Joseph Howard, Catholic Priest, aged 25 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 1, 1870.  
Flour—Pollards, \$2.60 to \$3.00; Middlings \$4.40 to \$5.00; Fine, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Super, No. 1 \$5.00 to \$5.00; Extra, \$5.60 to \$6.25; Superior Extra \$6.00 to \$6.00; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30 per 100 lbs.  
Catsmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.25 to 4.60.  
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.60  
Seconds, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Thirds, \$5.00 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, \$30.00 to 30.00.  
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of  
common to medium at 15c to 17c—good per choice  
Western bringing 17c. to 18c.  
ONIONS, per lb.—14 to 15c.  
LARD, per lb.—14c.  
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about  
\$3.40 to \$3.50.  
PEASE, per 60 lbs.—\$3.84.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

		July 1, 1870.	
		s. d.	s. d.
Flour, country, per quintal	....	12	0 to 12 6
Oatmeal, do	....	11	0 to 12 0
Indian Meal, do	....	9	6 to 10 0
Rye-Flour, do	....	10	0 to 10 0
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter, fresh, per lb	....	1	3 to 1 6
Do, salt (inferior)	....	0	10 to 0 11
Cheese, do	....	0	3 to 0 10
MEATS.			
Beef, per lb	....	0	4 to 6 9
Pork, do	....	0	7 to 0 8
Mutton, do	....	0	5 to 0 6
Lamb, do	....	0	5 to 0 8
Veal, per lb	....	0	6 to 0 7
Beef, per 100 lbs	....	\$5.00	to 8 0
Pork, fresh do	....	\$9.00	to 10.00
GRAIN.			
Barley, do (new)	....	2	6 to 2 9
Oats, do	....	1	6 to 1 8
Buckwheat, do	....	2	3 to 2 6
Indian Corn, do	....	3	6 to 3 9
Rye, do	....	0	0 to 0 0
Flax Seed, do	....	7	3 to 7 6
Timothy, do	....	12	6 to 13 0
POULTRY AND GAME.			
Turkeys (old), per couple	....	10	0 to 17 6
Do (young), do	....	0	0 to 0 0
Geese, do	....	6	0 to 10 0
Ducks, do	....	4	0 to 6 0
Do (wild), do	....	0	0 to 0 0
Fowls, do	....	3	0 to 4 0
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Potatoes per bag	....	4	9 to 5 3
Turnips do	....	0	0 to 0 0
Onions, per munit	....	0	0 to 0 0
Maple Syrup per gallon	....	0	0 to 0 0
Honey	....	0	0 to 0 0
Lard, per lb	....	0	11 to 1 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	....	1	3 to 1 8
Haddock	....	0	3 to 0 4
Maple Sugar, per lb	....	0	6 to 0 8
Apples, per barrel	....	\$4.50	to \$5.00
Hay, per 100 bundles	....	\$13.00	to \$20.00
Straw	....	\$0.00	to \$5.00



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRIOTS SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRIOTS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, 4th JULY.

(By Order) M. O'CONNOR, Sec. Genl.

BRUNO LEDOUX, CARRIAGE MAKER,

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

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 Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

GURY'S THEOLOGY.

COMPENDIUM THEOLOGIE MORALIS, BY P. J. P. GURY, S. J. Now Edition with the complete notes of Bellarini; bound, marble edge, \$3.00. D. & J. SALLIER & CO., Montreal.

MASSON COLLEGE.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF THIS INSTITUTION,

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 30th, (at 10 A.M.)

NOTICE.—The *Dumaine* Stages will leave for Terrebonne on this occasion. There will be vehicles for the conveyance of baggage.

Times of starting from "Hotel Mennier," St. Lawrence Street—SEVEN O'CLOCK, A.M. T. N. LECLERCQ, Ptre. 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 discontinued. By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

WANTED.

A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "E. L." True Witness Office.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 4.—Yesterday evening a meeting was held of both fractions of the Centre-Left Party.

PARIS, 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.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body M. Raspail questioned the Government respecting the rigor displayed towards the pupils of the College of St. Cyr and the soldiers of the Strasbourg garrison for having voted 'No' at the Plebiscite.

PARIS, 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 the soldiers.

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POLITICAL PARTIES IN FRANCE.—The rupture between the two sections 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.

BRUSSELS, June 4.—The 'Etoile Belge' of to-day says: 'We learn, on good authority that the King of the Belgians does not intend to visit London again next month, as reported.'

INDIA.

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

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.

To Young Men.—It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one.

PARIS, June 8.—The amendment has been rejected asking for the election of a King by universal suffrage.

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ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 6.—It is stated that 22 arrests have been made at Leghorn.

MILAN, June 7.—The President of the Correctional

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.

FLORENCE, June 8.—The dispersion of the Lucca band, which had seized the muskets of the Military School, left unguarded, is confirmed.

ROME, June 8.—It is stated that a band of about 50 has appeared between Lucca and Pietra, and another on the borders of the province of Bologna, towards the mountains.

ROME.—We learn by telegram from Paris that the 'Memorial Diplomatique' of June 2, publishes a telegram from Rome, announcing that it has been definitively resolved to prosecute the Ecumenical Council from the 1st of July to the 15th of October.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, June 7.—Senator Sampaio has left the Saldanha Cabinet on account of his opposition to the scheme for dissolving the Cortes and instituting a Dictatorship.

The sittings of the Cortes have been suspended 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.

TOURNAI, June 9.—The 'Diario' states that it is the intention of the Government to grant an amnesty for all political crimes committed since the first of March.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, June 4.—The 'Etoile Belge' of to-day says: 'We learn, on good authority that the King of the Belgians does not intend to visit London again next month, as reported.'

The Independence 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 election.

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

INDIA.

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

The outbreak of cholera at Rewah, announced by the 'Pioneer', is contradicted. The district is, on the contrary, healthy.

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Never use quick words, or allow yourself to make hasty or ungentlemanly remarks, to those in your employ; for to do so lessens their respect for you, and your influence over them.

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.

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

Allow me, sir, to welcome you to our ranks—the noble ranks of authorship.

Thank you, sir; but may I venture to ask you 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 Longfellow?

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, the individual who stands prominently before you in the noble person of a man—I, sir, am—

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 for taking grease spots, tar, oil, and all stains out of cloth, wood, marble, carpets, etc., and which I 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.

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 we are to be this year?'

This is George the Fourth's 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.'

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Besides its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign competitors, this delicious floral essence forms a delightful tooth-wash and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water.

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

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & 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, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels.

oathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create.

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FROM A LADY. New York, Dec 3, 1863.

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seals as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

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.

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 Subscribers, \$12 Cy. United States do 12 Gold. Great Britain and Ireland do 12 Strg. France, Germany, &c. do 12 Strg.

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SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!

FACILITIES

for the production of Music. 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 Messrs. SMITH, believe that their FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, 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 Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, OLIVE OIL, HAMS, LARD, BEANS, DRIED PEAS, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

D. SHANNON,

Commissioner MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1869. 12m

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Isiah 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 living, is some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

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

MATTERS:

- 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax; 3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calculation; 4th Different styles of writing; 5th Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book-keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd section

3rd year.—Business Class

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

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

MATTERS.

- 1st Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated; 2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3rd Commercial correspondence; 4th Calligraphy; 5th A Treatise on commercial law; 6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions); 8th Insurance; 9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd and last section.

4th year.—Class of Polite Literature.

MATTERS.

- 1st Belles Lettres—Rhetoric; Literary Composition; 2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography; 4th Natural History; 5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &c.); 6th Architecture; 7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy

MATTERS.

- 1st Course of moral Philosophy; 2nd Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada; 4th Experiments in natural Philosophy; 5th Chemistry; 6th Practical Geometry.

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Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music.

TERMS:

Table with 2 columns: Term, Amount. Board and Instruction \$400.00 per annum; Half Boarders 20.00; Day-Schoolers 10.00; Bed and Bedding 6.00; Washing and Mending of Linen 6.00; Use of Library 1.00

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

A. M. D. G.

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

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

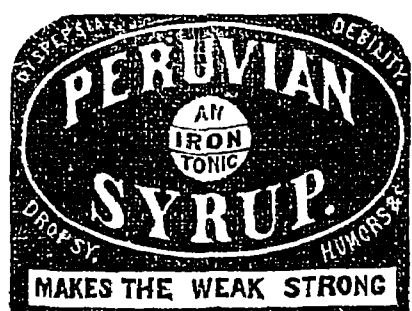
The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

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 Science.

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

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



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For all the purposes of a Laxative 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 this 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 tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always.

Adapted to all ages 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 from becoming rancid, and they are 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 viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

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

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dropsy, Green Sickness, Colic and Bilious 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, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

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

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 these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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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. Lacharie, 7th May, 1870.

L. FOREST, Interim Assignee.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

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NO. 115 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. In Re, Nestor Turgeon, Insolvent.

And Official Assignee.

Andrew B. Stewart, Official Assignee.

Notice is hereby 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 at law, 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 thereto. Montreal 1st March 1870

LEBLANC & CASIDY,

Avocat du Failli. 2m30.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of St. Lio, 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. Lio, Farmer.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file them without delay.

T. GARAU, N.P.

St. Lio, March 7th 1870.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 3m17

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

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A delicate and lasting perfume.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

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

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Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city.

Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

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Housekeepers Economise: Save your money and make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin.

PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle.

PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall.

HOMOEOPATHY.—This subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers.

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A One Dollar Bill will get (par post) the completest and speediest contrivance ever invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours.

Send One Dollar Bill to Hearn & Co., Opticians Montreal, for a sample.

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ARCHITECT.

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Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 29, 1863. 12m

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COTE-DES-NEIGES NEAR MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

TERMS:

- 1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the College during the vacation. 3. Board and Tuition (\$10.00) per month payable Quarterly in advance (Bankable money) 4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table furniture will be furnished by the House at the rate of \$2.00 per month. 5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes. 6. Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra. 7. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sum proportionate to the clothing required. 9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children. CH VILLANDRE Superior, 2m12 Nov. 25 1869.

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



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

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines

The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines.

The Atina Family and Manufacturing Machines.

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

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

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Principal Office - 365 Notre Dame street.

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Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 73 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince street, Halifax, N.S.

All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office.

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

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. In this country it is to be ascribed. It is prepared from the best quality of the Sarsaparilla Root, with which are combined other cleansing, purifying, and healing roots, bark, leaves, and balsamic gums—the whole, without doubt, making the best depurative and most valuable medicine known to the faculty.

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We would call the attention of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Colleges, Convents, Sunday School Classes, and all Catholic Institutions, to the following books: Little Catholic's Library, 32mo fancy cloth, 12 vols, in Box \$1 60 per Box

Also, One thousand Tales suitable for premiums, fancy and plain cloth, at 20, 25, 40, 40, 80, 100 cts. and upwards. Any of the above books may be sold separately or in the set or box.

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PROFESSOR WANTED. THE Scholars of the "Business Class" of this Institution rapidly increasing in number, the Directors find themselves obliged to procure the services of a second Professor.

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JONES & TOOMEY, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, PAPER-HANGERS, &c., No. 118 & 120 St. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL.

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C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W.

FEMALE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION ROOMS, ST. DENIS STREET. FOR SALE at the above Institution Rag Carpets, Machines Sewing, and Knitting of all kinds promptly executed.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—FROM 9 TO 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-tations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 9.00 A.M.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3.00 p. m. and 5.45 p. m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Frasersville and Peterboro.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omeme and Lindsay.

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.

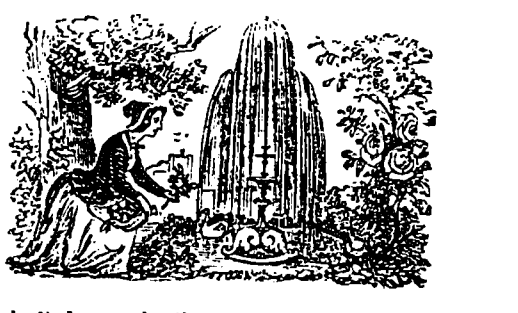
HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

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.

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.

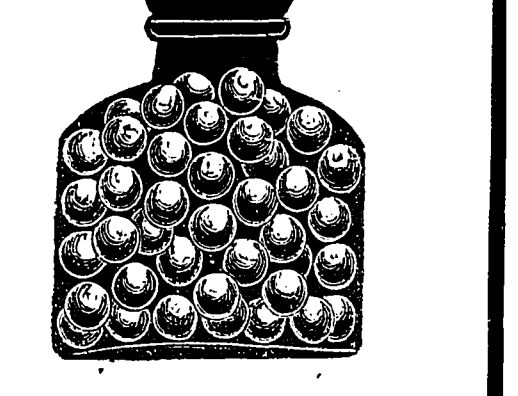


EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure water.

SOFT WHITE HANDS. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin.

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

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the safest, as well as the easiest in operation, of all purgatives.



IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills never gripe 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.