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ELLEN AHERN;

THE POUR COUSIN. CHAPTER XIII. - Continued.

Don't mind me, Miss-,' said Mrs. Wardell. Ellen-call me Ellen,' replied Ellen Abern.

in a veice of compassion. · Well, don't mind me. Any little thing brings the palsy on me. I suppose you are very accom plished, and can do more than any fifty women of my time could do, or know anything about. · I do not know or pretend to anything extra-

ordinary, Madain,' said Ellen, with a mirtuful expression flashing in her eyes. You'll have a tough time with the child there.

She's been very much neglected.' I find Therese, if not far advanced, very do-

cile and attentive." "O.10! It's your business to say so whether

she is or not,' said Mrs. Wardell, coarsely. I do not consider it a part of my business to compromise the truth in the slightest degree, Madam,' replied Elen Anern, whilst a flush of indiguant surprise manifed for onerks. 'I assure you she deserves what I say of her.'

. Well, I'm glad to hear it. Sue was like a wild colt, but it was all for the want of trainingfor the want of training.

· I am trying, grandmama, trying very hard to learn something, and now that I can go to Church, I am trying to be good too.'

Oho! to Church? And what Church do

you attend pray ?" 'The Catholic Church.'

Are you a Catholic?' asked Mrs. Wardell, nodding to Ellen.

' Yes, Madam,' replied Ellen firmly.

And does her father know it ?'

' Assuredly he does, Madam, and he requested me to to see that Therese has religious instruction. He wishes her to be a Catholic, because her mother was one.'

Poor Bernard! Poor Bernard!' said the palsted old woman, langhing until she nearly shook herself out of her chair, and ending with a cry, ' he's like me, he cau't forget. He cau't forget.

Grandmamma, you used to make me sing for you. Should you not like to hear Miss Anern sing?' interposed Therese, anxious to divert the aged invalid's thoughts.

you sing? Sometimes,' replied Ellen Ahern, startled by her pronunciation of her name, and pained as

well as disgusted by the scene. ' Sing, then !' was the command, given with an imperative wave of her staff, which forcibly reminded Ellen of the tale she used to read when a child, of malignant old fairies and their wands: and she no longer wondered that Therese's magination was so imbued with demoniac lore and visions of the unreal.

What shall I sing, Madam! A hymn?

me a song.'

And Ellen, knowing no other, except some French songs, began to warble in strains clear and thrilling, one of Moore's inimitable ballads, when she was interrupted by a wailing, sobbing cry from Mrs. Wardell, who wrung her hands together and exclaimed : 'Hush it up! Hush it up! You needn't sing any more; I'd rather hear the cats on the roof when the moonshine makes 'em mad. Go away, now. I wonder where you learned that song, to come singing it to me, as if it wasn't bad enough for me never to forget.

· I've heard the servants say that she's childish, whatever that is, Miss Ahern,' whispered Therese, lifting Ellen's hand gently to her hos. Do not feel pained at what sue says, she does not mean it.'

· I will not sing it again, Mrs. Wardell; I am extremely sorry that I thought of it. These old songs touch very tender chords sometimes, ob served Ellen Abern, more moved by pity than displeasure.

Aye, child, aye! It was like stirring up a pool where the dead lie hidden? she said, shaking violently all over. ' Go away now, and don't come again unless I send for you. I don't like

strangers. They agitate me. ' May 1 not come sometimes and read to you? I think I might cheer you up, Mrs. Wardell.' 'I'll see. I'll see. You're got a quet way

wards the door.

'Is she often so, dear?' moured Eilen, after they had left the room.

'She's much worse sometimes,' replied the ther and the nurse.'

But day after day passed by, and no message came from the aged invalid for Ellen Abern to bell of the Cathedral pealed out over the city. repeat eer visit, which was quite a relief to her, the 'Angelus Domini,' which, after blessing her- Ahero?' for the recollection of the one she had paid her sell, Ellen Ahern recited aloud with devout feralready, baunted her recollection with a distinct- vor.

ness and weirdness that sickened her, although she would not have shrunk or hesitated a moment about going again, if the summons hae came, be cause she would have considered it a simple duty of Christian charity. Meanwhile, the antique, faded faroiture and threadbare carpets had been removed from the drawing room, which was now hung with pale, rose-colored paper, and re-furnished with rich tapestry carpeting and costly furniture covered with dark crimson velvet .-Every thing in this strange house was so well ordered and systematically attended to that the whole of its domestic economy seemed to progress without human agency. The two old ne gro servants had been so many years plodding over the same routine, that if they had been would up like clocks, they could not have performed their tasks with greater regularity .-Ellen Ahern and Therese seemed to have the house to themselves, for they had not seen Mr. Wardell since the morning he had whirled ber off to purchase a new plano. It was a quiet, trangul way of living, and left Ellen much time and frequent opportunities to write letters home, and think of the sudden and strange vicissitudes that hadwovertaken her within the past year, as well as to visit Father Weston, for the purpose of attending to her pious duties and Mrs. Haverly's, where she had boarded for some months, and where Tuela was-much against his willdomesticated. Therese was progressing slowly in her studies -her mind had never been disciplined, and the drudgery of learning was almost intolerable; but she was patient and attentive to her icksome tasks, although she would willingly have devoted her whole time to music, of which she was passionately tond, if Ellen bad allowed it .-She had all along needed companionship-poor child-a gentle, sympathizing, cheerful friend, whose fostering care and tenderness would develope the good and beautiful gifts of heart and mind, with which God had endowed her, all of which she found in Ellen Abern, whom she grew to love with a clinging, reverent and confiding affection-such as a child might feel for its mother; and exerted herself indefatigably to deserve her an robation and win a return of love. Notwithstanding the ease and comfort which surrounded her, and the deference with which she was treated, Ellen Aheru's heart very often grew faint, and weak in its longings for the faintiar faces and scenes of home. She felt starving at come sweeping up over the tern covered hill sides to Fermanagh every morning; and for the sound of the musical dash of the torrent as it rushed and trickled over the rocks in the ravine below, on its swift way to the ocean. Therese had often told her about the beautiful view to be had from her ærial lookout on the roof; and this ther, one evening, Ellen Ahern proposed going. The weather was mild for the season, and wrap ping their shawls about them, they ascended to the garret, and clambered up the steep parrow steps that led to the opening in the roof, which No. Wrat have I to do with bymos. Sing was protected by a low parapet. It was impossible for them to get any further-they were obliged to stand on the upper step and look over it to the broad and splended view beyond. The sun was setting in regal splendor, and tinted the distant waters of the bay and its innumerable sails with hues of crimson and gold-while the scudding clouds over head, which came floating up like messages of joy from the sunset shore, reminding Ellen Ahern of the siniles, the loving words, and sweet counsels of the beloved whose life sun had set for ever. Then she thought of the quiet mossy graves at Cathaguira, on which the last sun-rays used to slant down between the quartz peaks a bright and narrow pathway from them to heaven; and memories of all she had loved and known in that wild and secluded spot came thronging into her mind - forcing the hot tears to her eyes, and dimming the spleudid prospect outspread so gloriously around her, until it was torgotten. And with these visious of the past, intruded the memory of one whom she was schooling her heart to forget - not because of any thought of unworthiness in him-but from sheer maidenly reserve which shrunk from the bestowal of an unsought preference. And was it the reflected crimson of the sunset clouds that so suddenly deepened the rose tints on her cheeks, and diffused that soft pensiveness over her countenance, as the image of the Senor Giron came again and again unbidden to blend itself with her musings? We cannot and a soft voice. Perhaps. It I want you, I'll tell-for she uttered no word, but leaned her send,' replied Mrs. Wardell, waving her staff to- elbow on the low parapet around the opening, and yielding herself for the moment to reverie in wmen the lair Angel, Ptope, wiespered words of prophery. She did not observe that the sun had disappeared, and that twilight crowned with child sadly, then nobody sees her except my fa- her lone and fustrious star, and clothed in her angel over sea and shore, until the deep-toned

Dear Therese, I fear that you are quite chilled. I did not know that it was so late .-I was thinking of triends and of scenes far away, and so forgot time.

'I knew it,' said Therese, chinging to her hand as they descended the dark, narrow steps. for when I looked into your eyes, Miss Auern, they were gazing at something far beyond my seeing. I did not know, but I thought it might be into beaven, for they were very bright.'

'I am not so privileged as that, dear one,' replied Ellen Ahern, although I love to think said Mr. Wardell, wiging from his eves two often of that Land fir away, and of those who have been gathered into its realms of joy.'

'On, how dark and close it is in this garret, Miss Ahern Do you not feel afraid !"

'Afraid? Not in the least. Only hear now the mice are scampering away at the sound of our footsteps. If we could only see them, how ridiculous it would be,' said Ellen, with a mirth-

'Somehow, Miss Ahern, I don't feel so timid and so fearful of being alone since I know for true that I have an angel, a fair and holy angel, whose business it is to watch over and guard me, always beside ine. It makes me very happy to think of it, and I should be so very sorry to do anything to grieve or offend my heavenly asso-

'It is indeed a consoling thought, dear child. On it we could only see how anxiously and incessantly these pure sons of God watch over our life and its ways; with what joy they carry up to heaven a good report, and the solema shadow that veils their celestial face when going thither with tidings of faithlessness and sin; we should all, methicks, be more circumspect in thought, word and action. It is a great honor when one thinks of it aright, and a marvellous condescension in Almighty God to give to our feeble being a stay to our faltering and wandering steps, an Angel Friend so glorious, that if our human eres could we should fall adoring and bereft of life, at his feet.'

· I would rather not see my guardian angel, Mess Ahern, unless I could behold him in a take the training of a motherless little girl. Do dream-because I should be afraid,' said Therese | you trot her to church?'

'Yes, it is best so,' said Ellen Abern, who, dark nassages and winding stairways of the night of her escape through the subterranean path, from Fermanagh, and the evil designs of Lord Hugh Maguire. Had not her angel sent the Senor Girou to her succor, and had not be guarded them well through the unseen perils of their flight.

'Miss Ahern, there is the tea bell. I expect uncle Cato thinks we have run off-look at him below there-he cannot see us. Here peep over the balustrade, Miss Ahera. He rings the beli a little while, then he looks down into the hall; ting a-ling, a ling-now he goes on tip toe to the drawing door and lis ens; now he goes along as stately as a lord, and waits at the schoolroom door. He don't know what in the world has come to pass, that tea is kept back ten minutes. I'm afraid it will give him a turo,' whispered Therese, laughing, as she drew Ellen Ahern to wards her, and pointed to the spot where the venerable Major Domo stood irresolute.

'A turn, what is that, Therese? It seems like a wrong word,' said E'len Ahern, who could not accustom berself to Therese's Ameri-

'It means being sick-'

' Well, we must not tease him; he is too old and respectable, and, withal, too faithful a servant. And then we have Catechism to study after tea. Have you forgotten what is to be trouble to make her position in his house at once done to morrow morning?

'No indeed, Miss Abern. I am frightened half out of my wits at the idea of confession, said Therese, gravely.

'And yet, dear child, it is only by good confeasion that we can fit ourselves for companionship with our angel friend, give him jay, and win the approval of Almighty God. It is a remedy whose bitterness is much sweetened by the thought of the healing it brings. Some of those days you will know it better. Here we are, uncle Cato, you must excuse us for making tea

'I was only afeared, young Missis, dat the muffins would get heavy, dats all,' said the old man, touching his white wool, somewhat after the fashion of a oxilitary salute, as the young ladies went by him into the dining room.

While they were partaking of a nice tea, and conversing pleasantly on various topics of interest, the door swung open and Mr. Wardell came in. He had either just returned home, or was soft purple draperies, was brooding like a solemn going out, for he had on his ample cloak and collar of Siberian fur. His hat he held in his hand.

sit down and take tea with us?'

seen you-' But before he could finish the sentence, from him, had sprung upon a chair, thrown her arms about him, and kissed him fondly.

HRONICLE.

'There-there! Child, you are like a garotter -see, you have squeezed tears noto my eyes,? genuine tears, which he-man like-was ashamed

'l'in sorry, papa. I won't hug so hard the next time. You know I don't see you often,' said Therese, deprecatingly.

' Never mind, clild, I have survived it, you perceive. Miss Abern, if you are not going uto to morrow, there will be company to see you.'

'To see me, sir. I have no acquaintances in the city, said Ellen surprised at the announce-

'That is no reason why you should not have some. It stands to reason that you must be no one but Tuerese to talk to, and moping for ever over lessons and books, so I told two or three of my Catholic friends - who are merchant of Christ Himself, for the truths now submitted princes, by the way—that my daughter had a friend staying with her, who I should be glad to or in the mystic questions of the schools, but have their wives and daughters call on.'

'I hope, sir, you told them also that the young lady is your daughter's governess,' sand Ellen Abern, shrinking sensitively from a lalse position yet grateful for this new instance of Mr. Wardell's incessant regard for her well being and comfort.

'No. I gave them to understand that you are a disguised princess. Don't be uneasy, Miss Abern, I shall invite no one to see you who cannot offord to value you for yourself. I would behold the dazzling splendor of his presence, and select narrow minded, purse-proud people as associates for one who is entrusted with the cultivation of my daughters mind. These ladies know that you have been good enough to under

'Therese goes to Mass with me every morn ing, sir, and is receiving instruction from Father strangely enough, had been thinking all the time Weston,' replied Etlen Ahern, not knowing they were feeling their way down through the whether to laugh or look dignified at his strange way of talking.

' That's right; good night.' And off he went as suddenly as he came, banging the hall door after him.

Ellen Aliero understood and appreciated Mr. Wardell's motive in wishing her to be known and visited by persons of her own sex whose wealth and standing in the community at once defined the position of those with whom they associated, or paid attention to. She would have preferred seclusion, but she felt that she had no right to dictate in this matter. She could easily keep out of gaiety and away from the follies of worldiness-for which she was quite unfitted by education as well as by inclination-it any such temptations awaited her. She thought, perhaps, that, situated as she was at Mr. Wardell's, it would shelter her from much gross enriosity and many selly speculations, to have a few lady friends whose intercourse with her would stamp her residence there with the strictest propriety. And the ladies he had invited were Catholics! This was another proof of the kindly interest he took in her; and she could not holp feeling sur prised as well as grateful, that this man, seemingly so indifferent to domestic pleasures and social amenities, and so immersed in business and its cares as to have but little time to think of anything beyond its vortex, should take so much easy and independent. It was not certainly the way of the world, and she felt puzzled to account for it. The only solution of the problem that she could work out, was, that under his rough and undisciplined nature and uneducated mind, there lay some germs of natural refinement end noble feeling, which parental love was tos tering and developing, and she concluded it was best to enjoy the sunshine, and, for the sake of Therese, do nothing to repulse or chili their manifestations. She did not understand or know -how-could she-that this man's life was one of expiation. That was its mystery, but it was kept chained and fretting in the depths of his own heart-the world only saw the fruits of it in strange, eccentric and munificent acts of charity, which were simply looked upon as the princely doings of a man who was at a loss how to dispose of his gold. And then there were times when Ellen Ahern, notwithstanding all this kindhouse, which she could neither repress por account for, but which she endeavored to get rid That looks pleasant. How do you do, Mess Mr. Wardell, and unworthy of herself.

I am well, sir, I thank you. Will you not early breakfast, Ellen Aheru and Therese went toilet was simple, but elegant and becoming, and up to the cathedral to be present and assist at the expectation of meeting strangers gave her &

"Tea, the mischief! I should starve on tea the eight o'clock Mass, after which Therese was and muffins. I'd as hef be shut up in a cage to make her first confession. It was a great and led on bird seed and cake. Have you no trial to the young gul, the greatest she had ever kiss for me this evening, Therese? I have not encoun ered, but she had learnt from her catechism, and the instructions of Father Weston. now necessary it was for Chritians to comply Therese, who was only waiting for some sign with this obligation. It was fully apparent to her mind, through these teachings, that the Son of God would never have endowed His disciples, and through them those who came after them, with the awful power to remit sins, if He had n t intended that penitence and confession were to be the conditions of forgiveness. It was, as she now realized, a difficult portal to approach and pass through, but she saw beyond all the other glories and life-giving Sicraments overflowing with the magnificent graces which their Divine founder had so liberally bestowed when He instituted them; and knew how impossible it is to attain or partake of them without a compliance with the obligation of saciamental confession. Tuis was clear to her, through the lucid explanations in her catechism. She had naturally an intelligent, as well as an analytical mind, and these questions had engrossed much of lonesome, mewed up here from day to day, with its attention. It was good reasoning, and so clear that she never hesitated an instant to doubt

it. How could she when she had the authority to her reason. She was not learned in theology what of that? Sue believed in God, and having this as the foundation and keystone of her simple faith, she did not, could not, dared not doubt His Divine Word. He had therefore established Confession and had made in His Divine Wisdom mag...ficent provision in His Church for a compliance with it. It was, she plainly saw, essential to salvation, and without it, she felt that her soul must starve and perish. Mass was over, and fearful and faint-hearted Therese released Etten Abern's hand, which she

had been holding tightly clasped in hers, and with slow, timid steps approached the tribunalof Penance, just as one might sever himself from every cherished tie to plunge into an unknown sea, overhung by a curtain of cloud. This was her first essay up the steep and rugged way, and the priest into whose ear she was going to reveal the imperfections, sins, and errors of her nature and life was a comparative stranger. Had it been Father Weston she would not have been so agitated. She lifted the curtain of the co fessional, and sinking on her knees, in confusionand trembling, the bowed down her head and wept. This was nothing new to the man of God who sat there to counsel, and absolve penitent sodls, and waiting a few moments until the first gush and flurry of emotion had subsided, hespoke so soothingly and encouragingly to the young neophyte, and led her on so insensibly and sweetly to the feet of Jesus, that ere she knew it, she had poured out her whole soul's history tohim. Its annals were simple and but little defiled by sin, but his experienced eye saw the usual natural obstacles entrenched around its citadel. Pride, self-will, human respect, and other evil propensities, not jet conscious of power, or given to harmful stature, had as yet done but little mischief, and he thanked God in his muost soul, that these mortal Upas evils were not to be left neglected and unchained to ravage and finally destroy His kingdom in that fair young soul. Opposed to these, he discerned. a tender conscience, easily moved to compunction and shrinking from tenuous sin, and a natura? tendency to devotion, and veneration towards. sacred things.

Impressible, and of ready, earnest faith-the gift she had received in Buptism-Therese almost felt the holy absolution descending like a refreshing dew into her heart, which grew wondrously calm and neaceful, and yet, she had scarcely emerged from the confessional ere she began to think that the ordeal through which this peace had to be won was fearful, and to wonder if she should ever have the courage to go again, or if she were to commit some grievous in, how would it be possible for her to reveal it. These thoughts-or rather temptations-disturbed her tranquility, but failed to destroy it; it was only the beginning of the conflicts of her spiritual life, and the initiatory lesson of that experience, which was to teach her throughout.

"The rapture of pardon is mingled with feare. And the cap of thanksgiving with penitent tower."

There were to be no lessons that day except Music. Ellen Ahern thought it best to leave Therese to quiet meditation, if she was that way inclined, instead of fatiguing her mind with study when it was relaxed by the trial it had under ness, felt a chill stealing over her in this strange | gone; and if not, to converse cheerfully with her on some instructive and agreeable topic. About two o'clock visitors were announced by Cate, of as something disloyal and ungrateful towards who handed in their cards on a silver waiter Mesdames Talbot, and Gaston, with their daugh-The next morning, having partaken of an ters had called to see Miss Avern. Ellen's

fine bloom which enhanced her beauty. Taking the hand of Therese, she led the shy girl into the drawing room and introduced borsto her guests with a well bred self possession, which evidently took them by surprise, and immediately won their regard. They soon discovered that the see in bim Ohrist's Vicar as 'the frue vine, and character of her conversation equalled the fascination of her manner, and after an unusually long visit, they took leave after having given her own Church the plant to be rooted up and the a cordial invitation to their homes, and to their Protestant Oburch of Eagland, loaded as it is with pews.

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

and Ireland to death, if the bostile stritude of Eng-

land still existing towards him and the Oatholic religion—if these and a thousand other things of the

articles which make up that divine charter which was

conferred upon the Catholic Church 1800 years ago

byour Lord, of that charter which is to bind the Pope

as well as every member of the Oatholic body, there

is one which makes baptism essential to the salvation

of every individual: Except a man is born of water

and of the Spirit he cannot enter the kingdom of

God.' There is another which makes the Holy Eu-

charist essential: Except ye eat the flesh of the

Son of Man and drink His blood ye have no life in

vine founder of the Catholic Church, the Pope, being

what he is, has no power-as you English ought to

see and acknowledge—to sanction any religion either

in Rome or out of Rome whose members may or may

not as they please, agree with him upon these two

immutable articles of the great Christian charter .-

If they admit these as they are admitted by the Pope and the whole Catholic body throughout the world

and as they only can, in the judgment of the Pope,

be admitted then every Catholic church in Rome

and throughout the world is open to them. The

hardship you speak of, and of which they complain,

if they believe these articles not false but true is of

their own making. It is the result of their holding a rel gion which the Pope knows, as every Catholic

knows, to be a simple delusion so far as they are

concerned, and an evil plant to be rooted up instead

of being encouraged so far as the eternal interests

of mankind and the glory of God's kingdom on earth

are concerned. I am of course, speaking as a Catholic, as one who believes the Catholic religion

in all its mysteries and doctrines, and none other to

be the religion which Ged has ordered to be propa-

gated to the ends of the earth by that holy apos

tolate of which the Pope is the head and centre on

earth. But perhaps you will say, as English Pro-restants, Anglicans like Mr. Gladstone, and Scotch

Protestants, Presbyterians like the late Lord Camp-

bell, are admitted to his presence in the Vatican, and

are thereby put on a level with Catholics, why

should their religion be treated with the contempt is

"eccives under the Papal Government? I deny the

application of the term contempt to the Pope's pro

hibition of its being planted in Rome. The Pope

shows contempt for no one's religion. He simply

has to do with the one religion Our Lord

planted by St. Peter's band in Rome 1800 years,

and, through the See of Rome, throughout the rest

of the world as time and circumstances prepared the

soil for it. He acts simply as his Master before him

did; as St. Paul did at Athens; and as every apos-

tle has done up to the time St. Francis Xavier

planted the Catholic faith among the Indians; and

if his acts do not harmonise with the religious sen-

timents and wishes of Protestants, it is not because

he has no respect for those sentiments and wishes

but because the Catholic religion does not harmo-

nise with them any more than it does with any other

religion—and you know there are hundreds outside

"I hope I have said enough to convince you that

it is not intolerance, but a moral impossibility,

which hinders the Pope from giving, his Divine

Master's leave, for such it would be, to any one

whatever to plant their wild vines side by side with

the true vine, of which God has made him the guar-

" Have you or your friends asked what would fol-

low were the Pope to allow the Church of England,

of which you are a member to build a church in

Rome? There would, of course, now and then be

young people to be confirmed and ministers to be

ordained. Now, you not only deny confirmation to

be a sacrament, and orders to be a sacrament in the

English Church, but you allow no man to be made

either one of your bishops or one of your priests till

he has declared that they are not; nay, more, that

the very notion of making such rites sucraments, as

the Catholic Church does, is a superstition 'which

has grown out of the corrupt following of the

Apostles.' Were there an English church in Rome,

of necessity some Protestant bishop would be re-

sponsible for the confirmation of its children, and

the ordination of ministers to serve it. That is, within the very heart of the Vicar of Christ's own

holy see, there would be a person, who is, in the

eyes of the Catholic Church no bishop at all, exer-

cising a bishop's jurisdiction, either conferred on

him by the British Crown or not conferred upon him

at all! The same individual as is customary, would

feel it his duty on these two points, as also, probably,

on others, to tell the congregation that the doctrine

which made the Pope Christ's Vicar, and confirma-

tion and holy orders sacraments, was false and un-

scriptural. Surely it would seem incredible that

the Pope, of all men in this world, should be asked

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN .- He is confloors and affa-

ble to his neighbors. As the sword of the best tem-

pered metal is most flexible so the truly generous

are the most pliant and courteous in their behaviour

. CR. BELANEY."

to give such a power as this to any one.

disn and cultivator. One word more only.

the Catholic Church in Great Britain.

you.' Now, as these are made essential by the Di

CHAPTER XIV .- LETTERS FROM HOME. One morning, in the midst of studies, there came a rap on the school-room door, and when Ellen Auern opened it, she saw that it was Cato, with his usual air of meek politeness, who stood holding in his hand a silver waiter on which lay two letters.

'Letters, miss,' he said, laconically; 'Master's just sent 'em up by the porter.'

Ellen saw at a glance that they were shipletters, and a closer inspection assured her that they were from Fermanagh.

Oh, thank you, thank you?' she said, to the old negro, with as much gratitude as if he had made a special voyage across the ocean for the purpose of fetching them. These are letters from home.

I hope, miss, you'll find good news from your folks in 'em,' replied Cato, with his old school bow.

'Thank you; I hope so,' said Ellen Ahern kindly as she closed the door. Cato walked off. muttering in a speculative tone, '1 bet she's had her own crosses, for all she tries to look so blithe. She aint got the look of poor white lolks abou! her, no how. I don't care how poor real quality is, you can always see it in 'em, and I'd rayther ten times over wait on 'em, than I would on these bere contemptible mushrooms that always 'minds | hand but that of death can take the crown from off me of rockets a-blazin' up, an' when you comes to 'xamine of 'em they's nothing but burnt sticks. I has my doubts sometimes about master, but it he aint true grit, he knows how to let a nigger institution that has now become venerable for its alone, and behave bisself to a gentleman of color. years in the eyes of the Protestant world if not for He's not by no means sassy like the most of upstarts usually am.' By this time Cato reached the pantry door, which he carefully unlocked and tholics would think it wrong to blame it for doing, walked in, taking the key with him to lock it on according to the obligations which lie upon it. Let the inside, while he polished and arranged the me illustrate this point by examples. Among the household silver, of which Mr. Wardell had a considerable quantity, and which was at the same time the plague as well as pride of Cato's

(To be Continued.)

ROMAN INTOLERANCE. The following letter from Father Belaney to a Protestant friend has been placed at our (Weekly Register) disposal :- "You think the term 'Roman intolerance, notwithstanding all your charity and liberality, may be justly applied to the Catholic Church, because the Pope has refused to the Protestanta who risit Rome for a few months in the year and to the enemies of the Catholic religion who may happen to live in it, a site within the walls for the erection of a Protestant church. I will venture to say, that if you, with all the faith and all the interests you have in your own religion, will consider this point apart from prejudice, you will come to a different conclusion. You judge of the Pope and of the Catholic Church as you would of the Protestant Bishop of London and the Protestant body in England; and even on this head, I think, unfairly Rome, within the walls, is to the Pope and the Catholic Church (not in Rome only, but throughout the world) more a thousand times over than any of the churches or churchyards within the walls of the city of London are to those to whom they belong .-Yet many of these churches are without congregations, and many of these churchyards have ceased be used as burial-grounds. . have never heard that any of the various bodies of Dissenters, now left to keep alive almost the only religion that exists in those places deserted by the Church of England, had obtained from the liberal Dr. Tait, or the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, either one of the empty buildings for their accommodation, or a bit of ground where it could be had in the disused churchyards for a site to build upon. I am misinformed, too, if any bishop or rector in England, even where the mass of the people around him were Methodists or Inde pendents, poor people, whom it had been great charity to oblige, since the time of Cromwell, ever gave or sold a morsel of his glebe lands for a Dissenters' church. Again, let me take you across the Irish Channel, where the mass of the nation is Catholic, where the people who raise the very produce which is to feed you English people famish themselves from inadequate wages; and what there do you see? Those very people, without whose exports of food you could not live, going a distance of six. eight, and sometimes ten miles to Mass in wet and cold weather, without shoes to their feet or clothes to cover them. Yet how is this? How does it agree with that mon poly of tolerance which the English Pres and the English Government claim, may I not say, arrogate, for themselves and their religion in tones of such loftiness? Among the Protestant clergy of Ireland, there are doubtless some who feel for the poor around them, and who would be glad to see them occupying the empty churches out of which their priests and religion were turned and are still kept, by English law. But however just, however seemly, bowever charitable it might be to give these necessitous poor a place, or a site for building place, for their divine worship the law of England the law which England has forced Ireland to put on will not allow him to do so. Still you contrast English tolerance, with Roman intolerance. only instance those things to show how ill-judged it is in any one who would, to the disparagement of . Rome, exalt the English law, or the English lawmakers, or the English Church, or the English Orown (for I have never heard that the Queen gave a road of ground in any of the Royal domains to her poor Dissenting subjects to build even so much as a prayer meeting house upon, though their poverty had made such a gift the greatest charity) to blind either himself, or attempt to blind others to the real state of the case as manifested on his own side. I do not instance them, however glaring, however gross they may appear, as any set-off against that intolerance' which they so loudly condemn in the Pope and the Catholic Church. The intolerance of Rome, the intolerance which English Protestants are for ever casting in our teeth, has its root in our Lord's own teaching and law. The Pope, as he cannot destroy that root without destroying the branches and the stock out of which and upon which they grow, and will grow to the end of the earth's boundaries of time and space, has not the power of an irresponsible body like that in which, you belong to depart, in the least jot or tittle, from that Divine charter which was given to the Apostles by our Lord himself. For the salvation of mankind they were to plant the true vine in the world, and to clear the ground of every plant which God had not planted—that is every religion which had not God for its author, and salvation for its assured and certain end Now, if the Pope is certain of snything in this world, if the strongest evidence the world can give or the human mind receive can convince him, if the hunadreds of penal laws for putting Catholics in England to their inferiors. IRISHINTELLIGENCE.

The following remarkable article is abridged from same stamp are not all a dream or a slander upon the London Chronicle: -England, the Pope of necessity must regard his own It is very remarkable that Irish Republicans have religion-the religion of 200,000,000 of people who things elee furiously opposed to each other the English Church Protestantism as 'the plant to be rooted up.' Could he do the reverse, that is, could be believe with Luther, and Crapmer, and Knox, his Oolonial Ascendancy party in Ulster, and aimed with some success at centring in themselves the power to rule and legislate for the inhabitants of the all its anathemas against him, the vine which our northern province. They enjoyed this power to some extent for a considerable time; but of late years they Lord planted and for which martyrs for 1,800 years have been, and still are, shedding their blood in have discovered that the central government of the heathen lands, could be be such a moral monster as empire is not disposed to allow the usurpation to con to believe this while he is what he is, he might then The Ribbon Society was organized out of the allow Rome to be filled, as London is, with every religion under the sun. The principles having been ultimatum effered them to go to Hell or to Conlaid down in England 300 years ago that every nation might, independently of the Pope, settle what its societies long held aloof from the emissaries of trish creed and its worship should be, and at a later pe-Republicaniem; but, by carefully excluding the reliriod that every person (unless he chanced to be of gious element from their discussions, a breach was the Popu's religion) might be of whatever creed he made in their outworks. It has been several times pleased, provided he submitted to torfeit for his reli argued toat the Fenians did not care for the destrucgious liberty certain small civil privileges in the tion of the Church Establishment. The assertion is State, an English Protestant is going against his not altogether without foundation. They consider d own principles and the principle upon which his the retention of the Establishment a trifle when Church stands if he is what he calls Catholics, incompared with the acession of strength they might tolerant. Bad be realised, or could be realise, as he obtain by cementing a union with Orangeism; whilst, is bound to do, this principle of tolerance which he on the other hand, the fact of its existence was always so much glories in, he would be ready, nay, he would a crushing argument against the devout Catholic feel compelled to say, 'As I cannot allow the Pope who might be deterred from joining the brotherhood to tell me what I must do to be saved, nor to tell the by clerical censures. The fact that they were British nation what religion it ought to maintain, so denounced by the priests, and did not hesitate in reneither can I, nor can England, tell the Pope what turn to repudiate the intermeddling of priests in religions besides his own he ought to afford others politics, gave them an additional claim to confidence (others whom he knows to b- in error) the means of on the Orange party, who, in consequence of U Consetting up within his own vineyard.' The Pope cell's Catholic politics, teared that any repeal of the Union would be made to signify the substitution of differs essentially from every other source of power on earth. As the administrator of a divine vicarate Catholic for Protestant ascendancy. Neither did he cannot, like men holding offices which have been such a strife with their clerical opponents frighten made for them by ruman hands, tone down his sets, the Ribbonmen; they had long been intimately accus as they can, to accommodate either the weak or the tomed to it themselves The republican principles of mistaken. The crown of England is a national the new brotherhood commended themselves to both crea ion, and the wearer of it is only (in law) resocieties, for members of each had friends and relatives sponsible to the nation. So long as she does not who were in the United States, or had returned from commit a capital offence nor become a Catholic, no that country in improved circumstances. The Irish Republicans urged their point so well that they were her head. The English Church is similarly (since. able to enrol not a few members of both the hostile the Thirty-nine Articles became its law) a national leagues; and these have not proved the least efficient creation, not quite coeval with the English crown, of their members. Besides, almost all the Irish but still, as regards duration in this fleeting life, an American officers who were sent to Ireland were free and accepted masons, a fact which tended still more to extrude the idea of religious discords, and to win its dealings with others; and, so long as it is what sympathy for the society from unexpected quar it is, it has certain functions to perform and certain ters doctrines to teach those who belong to it which Ca-Most newspaper correspondents who have felt

themselves called upon of late years to show cause why the changes of Fenianism in the United States should be regarded with contempt, have fancied the question settled by declaring that the squalor, and religion of the Irish emigrants would always separate them from native American sympathy. Passing over the fact that the Irish vote at an election must always be an influence worth courting, this view, no doubt, had a shade of plausibility about it. But these writers forget that Fenianism was not merely an Irish or a religious movement: it aimed at the spread of Repub ican principles, and did not invoke so much the name of Catholic Ireland' as of the Irish Republic.' Now, by a singular chance, American public opinion had been previously anclined to reland by Irishmen who were not Catholics. Whilst the Catholics of Ireland were turning their eyes to France and Spain, and sending recruits to the Brigude Irlandaise the Protestant cultivators were watching America and sending emigrants to its shores The agrarian rising against the exaction of exorbitant which convuised Uister, shortly after the middle of the last century, paying been quelled, a large ou flow of the population followed. So great and wide was the discontent, says a Protestant historian, 'that many thousands of Protestants emigra:ed from these parts of Ulster, to the American settlement, where they appeared in arms against the British Government, and contributed powerfully by their zeal and valour to the separation of the Amer ican colonies and Great Britain.' Thus, the native Americans were prepared, by communion with the sentiments of their coreligionists, to sympathise with Ireland; and this tendency was further promoted by the arrival of distinguished Protestant refugees of 1798, the relations of Tone and Emmett, and others. some of whom attained prominent positions an much influence. Some of the occasional orations of these men, together with certain celebrated speeches of Irish political martyrs, are to be found in the school books put into the hands of American vouth. side by side with the masterpieces of their own countrymen. Thus to a far greater extent than is creamed of in England the Americans have come to identify the cause of Ireland with their own. It is true that amongst the multitudes that have poured in upon them from Ireland, there have been not a few political adventurers; but the Americans have had too many such of native manufacture to be prejudiced on that account against the people of the country which

We have no need to recur to violent means in order to strike terror into the Fenians, because our power is too firmly based to be shaken by their attacks. We cannot, in fact, inspire terror by the employment of any means of the kind which public opinion would sanction or the exigency of the case would warrant. Do not, then, let us interpose one more grave between ourselves and any large section of the Irish people Do not let us, for the sake of a paltry vengence which we can afford to despise, raise another obstacle to that better understanding which we hope soon to establish with our fellow subjects. Do not let us associate one more memory fondly cherished by the ardent and susceptible Coltic , ace with resentments -however unreasonable - against England. Nor let us forget that by inclining to the side of mercy, and to the practice of a judicious and generous forbearance, we shall at least prevent our ill:wishers, and the enemies of free institutions abroad, from reproaching us with inability to maintain our Government, and defend the integrity of our empire, without recourse to the scaffold and the hangman. To cousign Burke to penal servitude instead of hanging him will not only tend to promote the ultimate pacification of Ireland and her reconciliation to Eng land; but it will do more than anything else to convince foreign nations that here is no affectation in the contempt we habitually express for Fenians and Fenianism .- London Review.

THE IBISH ESTABLISHMENT. - In corroboration of the remarks of one of our correspondents last week, we have received the following extracts from a letter recently received from an officer who has been for several months quartered in Ireland :- 'The Church in this country has so failed in her duty, and so fallen away from her first love, so utterly dead has she become, that nothing but dises ablishment can save her. I am not referring now to questions of Ritual, but to the very elements, the ABO of Church worship. Were I to describe all that I have seen, and all that I have heard (and that on the best authority), you would indeed be grieved. As regards the reople, personal piety seems almost lest sight of in the heat of a perpetual controversy maintained by Protestants in that bitter and uncharitable style that they slone exceline no nickname so bad but that it can be applied to their opponents; no subject so sacred (not even the Blessed Sacrament) but that (and I scarcely dars write it) it can be made the subject of blasphemous jests on the public platforms, and in the pulpits, or of aoggred rybmes to plaster over blank walls and so forth. The Church in these dioceses in the South of Ireland is established for the benefit of 2 per cent. only of the population. In the country districts the Protestant (as they delight in calling themselves) population is very small indeed. Many parishes are united in one benefice, and many of those | p ected.

bave but a population of from fourteen to twenty; others are as low as five. And yet most cf, he liv. ings are very good. "Almost" all the old churches have been pulled down, and the very vi'est modern buildings erected in their stead, frequently in the old churchyard, and amid the glorious ruins of the been supplied from two other secret societies, in all old building. They are mostly after one rattern; a square whilewashed building, very ricketty, and Orange and the Ribbon brotherhods. The first of running down with green dame furgus, a few square these was orginally formed of a violent section of the | windows with cu side shutters, and the rest to keeping. Ichahod! The interior arrangements correspond with the exterior. It is the old story of a common deal table for an altar, with oftentimes a glass dish, or a pudding basin, on the top of it when holy baptism is to be administered. The country clergy have for the most part (having so few parishioners) taken to secular pursuits; one breeds horses and bullocks, and another farms or gardens-all with old Irish element for the purpose of resisting the the Church money ! But worse, far worse than this many are men of notoriously bed character; evil naught, and leave their farms behind. Both these livers of the worst description. I need not tell you that the Blessed Sacrament is, alas almost totally neglected by the griest, and deserted by the people. In these three united dioceses there is but one church where the e is a weekly celebration, and that held up as a place to be execrated by the bishop, God forgive him ! As a rule the only weekly service is Matins at twelve middig on Sundays; sometimes Evensong is said, but generally in the clergymen's house! Every imaginable kind of irregularit, is, as you may suppose perpetrated at these services. Some priests (I have been assured on gord authority, but thank God I ne ver saw it) lay a newspaper on the altar, read a leading article n place of a sermon ! Others are so illiterate as scarcely to be able to get through the service; many drive up to the church door, get through the duty, and drive off again at once, this being the only occasion on which they ever visit their pari hes. But I am sick of writing all these abominations. This state of things cannot last much longer. Unless the frish Church alters very much and very soon, surely her candlestick must be removed out of its place. I have written no exaggerated account; almost all I have seen for myself, the rest l

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THE EXCLUS.-Since last Saturday about 2 200 intending emigrants arrived in Queenstown for embarkation in the outward bound steamers, which number is a little in excess of the corresponding period last y ar. Considering the very little part of the season that has passed, during which the emigration has been so great, and the well-known fact of the desire of prople of the very same class as those at present leaving in such large numbers to emigrate, an idea cannot be well formed of the proportions emigration will assume as the senson advances, but the opinion, of persons whose business brings them in contact with the emigrants and are therefore well competent to form an opinion, is that this year the exodus will exceed that of any preceding year. -Cork Examiner.

have heard from trust worthy persons.'- Church Times

(Anglican)

From the commencement of the month of April up to the present week the tide of emigration from this port has been continuous. Week after week the Liverpool and Wexford steamship Montagu takes her bundreds of young healthy men and women to Liverpool, en route for America, whither, for the greater part, their passages have been paid by friends at the far side of the Atlantic. Generally speaking, those emigrants belong to the labouring or small farming classes - people who will become the bone and siney of the land to which they are going, but whom our legislators regard as a surplus population -a sculu

to be cast away . - Wexford People. A Fenian riot occurred at Killarney on Wednesday evening. A cr wd of people assembled at the railw station to witness the arrival of Noonan, the alleged Fenian, whose extraordinary escape from a train in motion was reported a few days ago. Noonan did not arrive, and the crowd mobbed a party of 13 policemen, who were waiting at the station under the command of Mr. Gallwey J. P. The police succeeded in making their way out from the platform and from tre midst of the mob, and walked without any juterraption as far as the Railway Hotel. Here the mob thickened around them and began to hoot. Some of the party took up stones and threw them at the po lice, four of whom were struck. Again there was a cessation, and the police walked on for a while unmolested. But opposite the Court House the shouting recommenced and only ended when the agressors gratified themselves by hurling missiles at the police. Fortunately, none of them were injured. A third time quietness was restored, and now the police thought all was over for the night. They directed their steps towards their barrack, hastened down Henn street and up the Main street and followed by the mob, until they reached the barrack. Here the latter again yelled and shouled and threw stones against the walls. The mob turning downward from the barrack and meeting Mr. Gallwey, hooted and yelled at him, and he was subjected to almost as much ill treatment as the police. On going into his house, they threw stones at him, and some of his win dows were broken. The account in the Cork Ezuminer

' Here, homever, the mischief makers ceased, for assistance soon arrived in the shape of a force of police and military, who finally drove off the rioters for the night. It has caused much regret and astonish ment that Mr. Gallwey should be subjected to such treatment for he is regarded as a friend of all, and especially the poor-indeed, of those foolish parties who sought to annoy him Last winter, when numbers of these were famishing almost, he it was who proved their earnest friend; for he had work for hem, and did his utmost to batter their condition . -

Dublin Corr London Times, May 13. Sentence of death has been passed on Captain Mc Cafferty. The prisoner addressed the court, and protested against the injustice of the centence on the ground that guilt had been brought home to him on two independent witnesses had been produced to prove the overtact of treason alleged against him He did not deny that he sympathised with the Irish people, and claimed that he had a right, as an American, to sympathise with the Irish or any other people who might please to revolt against a form of government by which they were tyrannically treated. Englishmen sympathised with both parties in the late American war ; but who ever heard of an Eng. lishman being arrested and prosecuted by the United States government for taking up arms for the Confederation States? If he were free tomorrow, and the rish people were to take the field for independence his sympathies would be with them; and he would join them if they had any hope of winning that independence, whilst he would not give his sanction to any u cless effusion of blood. He found no fault with the judge or jury. He would go to his grave as a centiemen and a Christian. Though ne re gretted he should be cut off at this stage of his life, still he resollected that many noble and generous frishmen felt on behalf of their native land. Mr. Justice F:izgerald having sentenced him to be executed on Wadnesday, June 12, the prisoner requested that after the sentence had been carried out his re mains should be handed over to his solicitor, to be interred in consecrated ground. He then thanked his counsel and attortey and rettrick. Two men, named Mooney and Smith were then tried and found guilty under the Whiteboy act, for appearing in arms at Taliaght - London Daily News.

BURKE, THE FENIAN. - The Dublin correspondent of the New York Tribune has the following .- Poor Burke who lies in Kilmainham j il under sentence of death, is in a dying state. It is not likely that he can live up to the date fixed for the execution - the On Wednesday evening his dicease seem. 29th inst ing to be imminent, he received the last rites of the Outholic Church. He exhibited a spirit of resignation and most profound piety. His death is hourly ex-

The Limerick Chronicle states that out of seventeen prisoners committed to the county ganl for Fenianism, no less than thir een bave offered to itform gainst their comrades in order, to save themselves The Orown has selected six of them to agsist in convicting the others.

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Fourteen Feniaus, confined at Ennis, have been released on their own recognizances; and it is understood that the crown will forego prosecu ion, except in a few cases.

Affairs in Ireland are not ye' so settled that the Government can dispense with the arbitrary power which was given to it by Parliament at the commencement of the session of 1866. It is now nearly s year and a half since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was introduced, and on the 21st Lord Noas brought in a bill to suspend it again until the first of March, 1868 In reviewing the events of the tast few months, he declared that nothing but a pro found conviction of the necessity of the step would have induced the Government to make the proposal. Leave was given to bring in the bill. In the meantime, the Fenian trials are going on, and convictions, on the evidence of the informers, mul. tiply. Mr. O Reilly brought under the notice of the House of Commons the condition of the Roman Catholics at a place near Londonderry. It appears that the Salter's Company, of London, own large estates in that part of Ireland, originally handed to them by the crown. The Company, when asked, give sites for Protestant places of worship, but with. hold such gifts from Cathotics. Mr. O'Reilly moved an address to the Queen to revoke the Salter Cempany's charter, whereupon Mr. Peel Dawson undertook, on the part of the company, to grant the right, and the motion was withdrawn,

Ex-Head Centre Stephens. - Before Dany, who acted as secretary to Stephens, was sentenced at Dublin he addressed the court in the following terms : - There is no act of mine that I am ashamed of. I have labored earnestly and sincerely in my country's cause, and I have been actuated by a strong sense of duty. I believe that a man's duty to his country is part of his duty to God; for it is God that implants the feeling of patriotism in the human breast. The Great Sparcher of Hearts knows that I have been actuated by no mean, paitry ambitionthat I have never worked for any selfish end. For the great outbreak I am not re-ponsible, for I did all in my power to prevent it. I feel bound in justice to myself to say this. It has been stated on the trials that Stephens was for peace. That is a mistake, and it might be well that it should not be left uncontradicted. It is too well known in Ireland that he sent numbers of men here to fight, promising to be with them when the time would come. The time did come, but not air. Stephens. He remained. He went to France to visit the Paris Exhibition. Well, it may be a pleasant city, but I would not be in his place now. He is a lost man-lost to honor, lost to country.'

THE DUNGANNON IKQUIRY .- The Government in-

quiry into the conduct of the three Dungannon magistrates censured by Mr. Justice Keogh, at the last spring assizes, terminated on Friday. The charge made against these gentlemen was that, having to adjudicate upon a case under the Party Processions Act, in which Protestants and Catholics were concerned, they, under the influence of party feeling, returned all the Catholics for trial to the assizes, and allowed the Protestants to escape scot free; the truth being that the latter were, if anything, the more culpable of the lot. The evidence taken by the Government Commissioners-including the testimony of the magistrates themselves-fully confirmed the opinion of the case formed by Judge Keogh. It apeared that on Sunday, the 17th of October, a party of Orangemen with fifes and drums marched into a village near Dungannon and passed the Catholic church, where a large number of Catholics had assembled. The Orangemen were told by the police to cease playing as they approached the church, but they paid no heed to the remonstrance. The effect of their conduct was to bring on a collision with the Catholics-that being evidently the o'ject with which they had come. The police summoned both parties impartially to the Petty Sessions to answer for the breach of the peace, and the three magistrates - Mesara Lyle, Nicholson, and Moloney-acquitted all the Protestants save one, on the ground that they had not committed a breach of the Party Processions Act by marching with drums into the village, and had only defended themselves when attacked. The magistrates admitted to the commispers that they considered the contestants calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, but contended that their ruling was justified by general instructions received from the Castle in regard to the Party Processions Act, in which it was stated that to constitute a breach of the Act there should ce a procession with 'arms flags, and music.' The Orange party in this case had no arms.

We are happy to say that the two bills introduced by Sir Sir Colman O'Loghlen for repealing so much of the existing law as requires the L rd Lieutenant of Ireland upon assuming office to insult the Irish people and vilify their religious creed by swearing against Transubstantiation, and prevents a Catholic from becoming Lord Chancellor of Ireland, have been passed by the House of Commons almost without opposition - Weekly Register.

The Belfast newspapers announce with satisfaction that the Admirality have given an order to a firm of iron shipbuilders of that port for a new gun vessel. This will be, they say, the first vessel of war built in

DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND .- Memorials received by Government during the last few days leave no longer doubt as to the sufferings now being experienced throughout the wild area, of mountain and moorland, some 60 miles in length by 35 in width, known as Connemara. A winter and spring of extraordinary severity everywhere have been the evidence of a perjured witness. He denied that peculiarly intense in the Irish Highlands, destroying nearly all promise of crops of every kind, whether for human or animal sustenance. Ominously startling features of the former famine are already reappearing. Fever and nakedness, and the palsied look of hopsless helplessness, accompany chronic hungar, as of old ; while there is the terrible novelty of cattle disease, which is so virulent that the despairing people seldom even skin the stricken beasts and sheep, but leave them unburied where they fall. The imminence of pestilence from this source is aggravated by the fact that the curcases of pigs dying from mucrain are being fod upon by the more destitute of the sufferers, for the price of the two local staples of food, namely, potatoes and Indian meal, is now much beyond what the ordinary miserable wages of the district would supply. But even such are no longer being earned. Employment there is virtually none. There is no scope for it, and no means of payment if there were, the few large landed proprietors having to go without their rents in great part, if not altogether. Emigration has been carried to-its uttermost limits, and further exodus is impossible for lack of the wherewithal to sustain it. Hence the memorialis's pray that the Government will give directions for some public works, which would ere long be remunerative in themselves, and would much alleviate the pressure of the current visitation. Meanwhite private benevolence is earnestly solicited, and in preportion to its promptitude will be its ellipacy. Penetrag the formation of committees of relief, subscriptions, however small will be prudently administered if addressed to the Rev Cenon P. M. Manus, either at Olitden, County Galway, or 3. Cannon row, Parliament street, Westminister. the latter place will a so be thankfully received any articles or new or worn apparel, for adults or children of either sex; blankers, linen, or small items suitable for reffies, bazaars, or either similar purposes - Morning Star.

The receipts of the Wexford Harbor Commissioners for the past year amoun ed to £5,500.

the Royal Canal on Thursday evening, May 23rd and fired at by a number of men, supposed to be Fenians. He escaped with two slight wounds in the

A Dangarvan correspondent writes: The poor of this town are in a bad state for want of employment, and the country in every district of the union is inundated with women, men, and children seeking for relief. It is but fair to state that the farmers and their wives share freely with the destitute poor, though paying a very high price for the sack of Indian and catmeal. It must press very heavily on this class of persons to be acle to meet the demand of poor rates, countycess, &c., and the wants of the applicants above stated. It may be v.ry rationally asked why don't they go into the poorhouse for which rates are paid? I must say that they would suffer to die in their honses sooner than enter these-Irish bastiles, where they become demoralized, as they state themselves, a d after once leaving it they have not the slightest wish to return'

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PURITAN SABBATH IN SCOTLAND -At the annual meeting of the Sabbath Atliance of Scotland, held in Elinburgh on Thursday, a report was read, stating that ' notwithstanding all the efforts of this and kindred institutions, Saboath profanation has increased rather than diminished.' There is great reason to fear,' the report added, ' that lax notions respecting the Divine authority and perpetual obligation of the Lord's Day are becoming more general in Scotland.'

The discontent of Ireland at present is very much of a tradition, and we English of 1867 are explating the tyranny of the Hanoverian reigns, if not of William and of Oromwell. So it may be that even this century may close before the last enemy of the Saxon ceases to rail at an alien Government; but as soon as all reasonable causes of complaint have been removed, even hereditary discontent will be harm-

At the Middlesex Sessions for the transaction of the business of the county, held yes erday, Thursday, the 16th, at the Session bouse, Clerken well, there being sixty-three magistrates present, the celebra tion of the Mass in one of the county prisons for the Mr. Serjeant Payne being the proposer thereof.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. - In the House of Lords on the 21st, Earl Russell wished to ask the noble lord opposite whether any final answer had been received from the United States' Government in reference to the Alabama caims, or whether negotiations were still going on.

The Earl of Derby was understood to say that the Government of the United States had admitted the principle of arbitration, but as yet no agreement had been arrived at with regard to the points to be re-Her Mujesty's Government asked for a specific statement of the points to be referred to ar bitration, but it was contended by the United States' Government, on the other hand, that the whole of the correspondence which had passed between the two countries should be submitted to arbitration O: course there were questions which Her Majesty's Government could not consent to have so treated. but he might say that the whole of the negotiations had been carried on in a spirit which was likely to lead ultimately to a satisfactory termination.

The Bishop of Salisbury held his triennial Visi'ation at Bridport lately where there was a large attendance of clergy and churchwardens. The Charge consists principally of a vindication of these doctrines: -1, that certain men have had intrusted to them by God as fellow workers with Him supernatural powers and prerogatives; 2, that God had been pleased to give to these His ministers the power of so altering the elements of bread and wine as to make them the channels of conveying to the soul for its subsistence the refreshing body and blood of Christ; 3, that as Christ the ascended Lord is ever pleading, so the clergyman, His ministers, plead on earth that which He pleads in Heaven; 4, that God who alone can forgive sins, hate delegated to them, His representatives, the power and authority of expressing to those fitting to receive it the pardon of their sizs. -He proceeded to say that there was a time to speak and a time to keep silence, and he felt that the time for being outspoken had arrived in his diocese, and he had, without any mental reservation, God knew. tion. At this point the Revd. William C. Templer, rector of Burton Bradstock, stepped from his seat into the aisle in front of the Bishop, and exclaimed with much fervor, 'I believe there is a time to speak and a time to be silent; let those that are on the Lord's side follow me,' and he turned and walked out of the church, followed by one of the churchwardens. This created a profound sensation, and intense silence prevailed for a minute or two. His lordship minifested some emotion, but recovering, he said, 'I would only remind you that this is a court and the clergy are bound to attend it, though their consciences are not bound to receive all they hear; of course, a person may be punished for any contempt of court. He then resumed the reading of the Charge, but, before he had concluded, every churchwarden had left the church, and there were manifest signs of weariness among the clergy.

THE DUTY OF EVANGELICALS.—We cull the following choice morceau from an anti Ritualist lecture recently delivered by the Rev. Dr., Lowe incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool: - Wnat is the duty of Evangelical men in this grave emergency? Is it to abandon the Church? Now, that is a most important point. There have been rumours very industriously circula. ted of late, that all the Evangelical men are going to leave the Church. Now I beg to assure our Dissenting friends, or whoever they may be who have heard or propagated these rumours, that they were never more mistaken in their lives. What! leave our beautiful house because the rats have eaten a few holes in it. What! leave our glorious Ganaan because some of the Hivites, Jebusites, and Perizzites, have en ered in? No! we will not leave our house, but we will with the stout stick of Divine Truth, drive out the rats; or we will, with sword of the Spirit, which is the word of the living God - God being our helper-wage war against the seven nations ol Canaan.'- Church Times.

GARIBALDI AND THE REFORM LEAGUE - General Garibaldi, having been asked to become an honorary president of the Reform League, writes to Colonel Chambers accepting the office in the terms following: - Honorary President of the great League of the Eaglish working men! This is indeed the most precious title that you could offer to me, your country man, myself truly a son of the people, and a working min in heart and arm. In the immense laboratory of the human family England is justly the captain in the great movement for our rights and emancipation, and our unhappy but good population here will be proud to follow your example in the glorious path which you have traversed. Hundreds of years ago even your strong and brave population overthrew the tab reacle of idolatry and falsehood which still weighs diwa the energies of this beatiful country. We will boldly follow your cour geous imitation and in the place of impurity, irreligion, misery and tyranny, substitute the true religion of God, the Father and the Sav.our of all, and the true brother hood of free nations.' Mr. Beales, in reply, addressing him as Italy's renowned patriot and captain and London's illustrious citizen ' says !- ' General-The executive committee and counsel of the English Reform League have received with the liveliest emotions of pride and gratification the cordial and complimentar, letter to your and their friend Lieut-Colonel Chambers, in which you communicate your have been loudly denouncing the Ritualists as transacceptance of the office of honorary president of the gressors of the law, and they are fully, aware that Oburch is also easy to distinguish. His frock coat

Doblin.—A man named Aylward was waylaid on the Royal Canal on Thursday evening, May 23rd and fired at by a number of men, supposed to be and fired at by a number of men, supposed to be respond to all your noble aspirations for the companion of the civil and religious liberties of your own begun in the St. Alban's case, which will approxible approxible and the strongest religious in the strongest religious to be strongest religious to be strongest religious to the strongest religious to be strongest religious to be strongest religious to the strongest reli to realise the theory of their own Constitution, and perfect the Parliamentary representation of the Com mons of Great Britain and Ireland, the League feel that they have a just claim upon your sympathies, not only because you have so often, and so generously proved the champion of true freedom in all countries, but because Italy berself has yet to clear away many defects in her representative system, and prove that the surest and best guarantee of the strength and prosperity of a nation is to be found in the union and harmony of all classes under a government dependent upon the free choice of the people and will and for the interests of the people. We joyously hail you as our own fellow-countrymen, and our prayers for the happiness and progress of our own land will be henceforth deeply blended with wishes and prayers for the happiness and progress of our ltulian sister.'

AN ACCOMPLISHED FERMAN. - His experience in 'the territories' of America had taught him much. He was equal to three ordinary men in capacity for work and facility in expedients. He kneaded and baked our bread, cared and milked our cows, made our butter, did a trifl: of blacksmith's work, repaired our gates and fences, and executed rough jobs of carpentry. We found out that he washed, clear-starched, and 'did up fine things' as well as any laundry-maid. There was nothing he was not willing to attempt and could not manage to do in some way so as to answer the purpose for a time. He soon brought our small farm ' to rights,' working himself energetically but noisily, and making others work. With our children out of Albany street, Regent's park, close to what he was all in all; their great authority and lawgiver in the art of constructing rabit-hutches, setting anares for hares or birds, and building toy ships to sail upon the pond. He knew where the bawk had young, and the woodquest built her nest. Great was the store of wild birds' eggs the boys gathered on the moor and 'blew' under his direction. As a help he was inva nable o us, but there was a restlessness and wildness sometimes, a degree of violence in his character which caused uneasiness. He spoke of our farm as his own, and openly said what he would bind the shop, and he would come to her the mobenefit of the Catholic prisone s was forbidden The have done next year; but the Irish steward identified | ment he was disengaged. In the parlor, she met motion disallowing this act of religious wership was bimself so far with his master, that this occasioned carried by a majority of one, that notorious bigot no surprise. We knew not then that he had our chased an 'Irish bond 'on our small estate. He boasted more than once to others that ' he could buy and sell us' if he pleased. I was informed he threatened to leave those behind him who would revenge him if I dismissed him, but the evidence was vague and away for a little change, and here is something that wavering. The Irish peasant will not 'peach,' and will enable him to do so.' She placed the parcel in if in passion he blurts out a charge, under examination he softens down his words and leaves you powerless. - D.ckens's ' All The Year Round.'-No. for 18th | thought no more of the matter; but when some hours May.

> Fanian Rising. - Yes, there is life. A mile away behind the house they are burning furze upon Knock rea The huntsmen will no; thank those who destroy the cover. Yet these are not furze burners, now that I look again. The light is too steady and too red. It must be just above the ledge on which the police-station can be discerned, white above its own dark shadow. It is extinguished, and flashes out again. Unce more I try to fix the spot where it appeared, once more in blazes out, and stronger than before. Is that an electric flash, marking out a path of light among the trees, glancing off the red-barked pine? Signal answers signal, as I live! Tuey speak o each other across the gorge, those men upon the hill and some round my homestead. All is still as death, but near me there are others awake and watching like myself. The stealthy drawing of a bolt, the ratiling of a chain, the creak of a binge, upon the gate, and suddenly the clank of hoofs on the had roadway. My horses are away! Have they broken loose, or are they ridden? I shout, and in reply hear from the skirt of the wood, hotrible in the night's quiet, that demoniac war whoop which James Fuzpatrick learned of the ludians - a succession of yells ending in chuckling laughter. It is Fitz patrick; he has thrown off the mask at last! Da tant, ever more distant, is the clatter of the hoofs now ringing more clearly as they mount the hills, now dying away in the hollows. At last it is heard only at distant intervals and then no more. Ib.

A parliamentary committee, charged with the investigation of insurance matters reports that at least one third of the fires in London are intentionally ligated for the purpose of disposing of the property insured to the companies which insure it—and that the most of this is done by 'gangs of foreign Jaws,' who settle in London for the express purpose of fullowing this as a business.

A terrible crime has been perpetrated in Norfolk. An old man, named Black, who from early life had been employed on the estate of Sir H. Barneys, at Barton Bandish, was shot dead on the grounds of his employer, and his nephew is in custody charged with the crime.

Wheat is dearer now in England than it has been at any time since the Orimean war,

The Owl says that Mr. Walpole in all probability will be the responsible Minister of the Orown nomi nated by the Government to a seat on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill Select Committee. Among the first witnesses to be examined are Dr Manning and Car dinal Cullen.

It seems that the Bishop of Salisbury's visitation charge has terribly scandalised the more Protestant portion of his flock. A country paper the Wills Mirror, says : -The Bishop's charge has created in. tense pain in the minds of all Protestant Churchmen. Far from diminishing the dissatisfaction which has existed for some time in this diocese, it has augmented it a large extent. It grieves us exceedingly to assume a position of opposition to our diocesan, but we must say that so unsatisfactory a charge has not been delivered in the English Church since the days of Gardiner and Binner.

The Paris correspondent of Toronto Globe writes: The debenture scandais of this railway have made railway law in England the subject of a perfect flood of pamphiets; and the immediate consequence is such a stagnation and depression in the share market as threatens to work great mischief. It has hitherto been the rule in England that a good secu rity need never go begging; but now every borrower is a beggar, and the doors of the capitalists are closed. The 'British capitalists,' by-the bye, who recently furnished such stong food to Jenkins in America have been much talked of lately at the clubs. Mr. Betts has left his splendid seat at Preston Hall, and it is advertised for sale. He probably saves less from the wreck than the unctuous baronet (Peto by name and trade) - who the other night recoived a tolerable rebuff, sugar coated, however, and in the guise of eurogy from Distraeli - has managed

The Church Times (High Oburch Organ) says :-It cannot be too often remarked that, now that a coarse form of Arianism is spreading amongst Broad Ohurchmen, Archbishop Tomson has steadily ignored the representations that have been made to him as to the openly Sociaisa teaching of a clergyman in his diocose. The clergyman is not a Ritualist and therefore it matters very little that he is an unbelievar. It is not so long ago that the Bushop of Carlisle brawled in open church against two young ladies who, in full accordance with Spripture, with a Uanon of the English Church, and with custom descending from Nicens times, bowed their heads at the most boly name of the Rideemer, a coarse insult which no one above the moral level of a Bradlaugh would have off red. Exactly in keeping with such antecedents was their conduct on Tuesday. Tuey League: They profoundly appreciate the hon u. you the numbers and zeal of the school are considerable. is clerical as to cut, but not nearly so much so as

never do, and never wish to do. Consequently they ing in her own land, and is rather surprised at the call out for immediate legislation for the sake of apathy upon Evangelical subjects evinced by those section which they know to be right in law, and which they might know, if they choose, is honored by the bitterest hate of the whole infilel school -This is treason, for it is a shameless effort to drive administering public affairs in accordance wit the out men who are scholars, Obristians, and gentlemen and who work . ard on behalf of the poor and suffering, and to do so when the cry of spiritual destitution is going up on all sides. It is treason, because it aims at hiding the shortcomings and distoyalty of every Latitudinarian who has tampered with the Mr Sala calls 'Bibylon the Bricky' just at present, plain facts of the Guapel, every Puritan who has Their Roman collars and the shape of their coats are brought the Church into discredit by assimilating it to the lowest types of Dissent, that every secret breach made in the walls of the fortress may be condoned, and the trustiest soldiers driven upon the enemy's lines in disgrace because they have he isted the ancient flig apon the bastion which they are holding gallantly against enormous odds, and which they have strengthened till it has become the most formidable part of the works. The London correspondent of the Belfust News

Letter vouches for the truth of the following somewhat remarkable narrative : -A short time since an old lady, living in one of the small streets leading was once the Colosseum, entered the shop of Mr. -, a poulterer in the neighborhood, and purchased a chicken. The tradesman was attentive to her, as such people ought to be, and the lady became a customer, always coming to the shop and giving her own orders. She appeared to be very old but to have all her faculties about her. On Saturday evening she came when the poulterer happened to be very busy. She said she wished to speak to him and he asked her to walk into the little parlor bethe daughter of the poulterer, and, after some conversation, in the course of which she remarked that the young girl looked ill, and required charge of air, she produced a parcel, tied up in paper, and said, Give this to your father, as he is busy and cannot come, and I cannot wait. I wish him to take you the girl's hand, and told her to lock it up in a cup board to which she pointed The girl did so, and subsequently, the shop was closed and her father came into the parlor to get his supper, she produced the parcel and gave the message by which it was accompanied. The poulterer laughed as he united consist of bank-notes and gold of the value of £1,000 There was also in it an antique gold watch and chain. The next day Mr. — harried round to his customer to thank her, when she desired him to take his daughter out of town for a few days, and their return to inform her of their arrival. This, of course, was done. A day or two after their return she celled at the shop of Mr. ---, and said she wished him to come to her house to tea, accompanied by his daughter. As they were about to eave, after partaking of her hospitality, she said to Mr. ---, 'I wish you particularly to call upon me to morrow morning, and bring with you two respectable persons upon whom you can rely.' The next morning, Mr. —— attended; accompanied by the curate of the parish and a neighbor. The old lady then said that she was upwards of ninety years ot age, and had no relative living but a cousin, an attorney, who, she alleged, had not treated her well, and by whom she said she had lost £20,000. She added that she had £25,000 in consols still left, and that, as she felt she would not live long, and was re. solved that the attorney should not get anything belonging to her she had asked Mr --tend, with two witnesses, in order that she might transfer to him, for his own absolute use, the £25,000 to which she had referred. She added that she knew very well what she was about, and that by giving him the money while she was alive, instead of b queathing it to him at her death, he would be the narment of legacy duty to the extent o 34760 £2 000. This announcement appeared to be of so singular a nature that the clergyman very property suggested that a solicitor should be sent for. The min of law came accordingly, and the transfer was duy effected. The old lady's presentiment of approaching dissolution proved to be correct, as she died a few weeks after making this singular disposi tion of her property. It seems that before her death she had intended to give the money to a chemist with whom she used to dea!, but that he offended

her by some inatt ation to her wishes. The debate on Ritualism in the House of Lords remarks the Westminster Guacite, and the quotations which were made from the writings of the Ritualists will have, at least, the effect of directing attention to the fact which has been too much overlooked, that the Ritualistic practices have no meaning una less as outward expressions and manifestations of doctrine No bill to repress or to curtail such pub lic manifestations will alter the opinions of those who are constrained by law to sustitute a black or a simple surplice for a more appropriate vestment.—
The House of Peers has done well in rejecting the
Lord Shaftesbury Bill. The lay peers were wiser than t e majority of the bishops, who voted in the proportion of eleven to eight in favor of the bill .-The bishops, we are inclined to believe, would not venture to take the only measures which would go the root of the difficulty and to the question of dontrine. Is is not to be denied that the principles and the doctrines of the Reformation are held in abhortence by a large section of the Established Church, who abhor the name Protestant as much as the ma j rity of the bisbops, of the clergy, and of the laity abbor the Catbolic faith and name.

THE LONDON MAZ MEETINGS. - Regular Londoners have been somewhat surprised, and not a little amused, at the great influx of clerical characters into the Metropolis during the last ten days. In every street, and at every place of amusement and sight-seeing the black coat and trousers and the white necks oths have been visible in immense numbers. From the decided Disserter to the highest of High Church parsons, every kind and form of Protestant preache s and teachers seem to have flocked to the capital for some reason or other. To those given, as the detectives say, to 'reckoning up' the people they see, the various sects and sections of sects to which these reverend gentlemen belong were written upon a card and penned to their backs. First, there are the Dissenting ministers mostly north countrymen, trying hard to look like Brange-lical clergymen of the Established Church, but failing most egregiously in the attempt. The cut of their paletots-for your Independent Presbyterian and Baptist preachers have a most decided weakn se for that garment-are too secolar, their stand up shirt collars too old-fashioned and too high, their neckcloths too unmitigated waiter-like, and their hats too decidedly provincial for the wearer to have ever been at any University, or even to have taken orders' as literates. Even when they dress well, their wives, daughters, or sisters - without some of whom they are never se n in public - are too unmistakeably of the very strong-minded class, to be the

and the first of the

stiffing all discussion and forcibly suppressing the to whom she speaks in London. High Church clergymen are also to be seen in great numbers in our streets just at present. They have a comfortable, gent emanly look about them, their general appear ance being that of men well to do with large bal acces at their bankers', evident present possession of a living not to be despised a tooking forward to preferment in the Church, and to leaving something exceedingly confortable in consols behind them .-Nor are the Ritualistic 'priests' absent from what so well copied, that were it not for a tendency to lavender glo es lovely wives on their arm, and an occasional breaking out in whiskers and beards, they might pass for what an Irishman would call the real thing -to wit, Catholic pries s. They have evidently the same ambition to be taken for one of the latter that a volunteer officer has to be thought a line officer. But somehow they do not hit off the Europe to visit the principal cittes on the continent, dress and general appearance of our clergy, and are at once seen to be mere parsons, although c rtainly very fair imitations of priests The latter - real and not sham priests - are also to be seen in London in great numbers at this season; but there is something so unmistakeable about them that we need not dea scribe thei appearance They come and go, and vanish. Business seems to bring them to town, and busin se to call them away again. A few are to be seen at the exhibition of p ctures, some at Europe, and stifling their dupes with stories. To the leading booksellers, and a good many at the British Museum; but they always appear to be more or less pressed for time, are never found 'loafing' in the streets, nor are they given to whiskers and kid gloves. All these various clergymen - preachers ministers, parsons, and priests—real and imitation appear to have points of destination to which they til millions of dollars have been wrung from the are bound. The Dissenting and Evangelical are hard working rank and file. - 1b. always asking their way to Exeter Hail; the High Ohurchmen from the provinces seem to be bending their way at all hours towards the Houses of Parliament; the Ritualistic gentlemen are trying to find out the shortest way to Obrist Church, Clapham, St. Mathias, Stoke Newington, or St. Alban's Holborn, and the real priests to be bound for York place or the Oratory, so that there is little chance of their ever finding themselves in company with one another

> LONDON, June 6 h - Lord Nans, the Chief Secretary for Ireland announced in the House of Commons to night, that the sentences of all the convicted Fenians have been commuted.

ENGLAND'S PAUPERS. -- The returns presented to it; but to his amazement, the parcel was found to Parliament disclose a lamentable increase this year in pau; erism.

#### UNITED STATES.

BISHOP LYNCH. - We anounced in our last issue that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch of Toronto, would preside at the co-secration of St. J seph's Church, in Batavia, on last Sunday. It is with regret that we now state, that this distinguished Prelate was unable to be present, having been confined to his bed. by a severe illness, and fears were entertained of his recovery. It is therefore with pleasure, that we now state that the good Bishop is rapidly recovering, al though he has not as yet left his room. He has been attended by Drs. White and Rochester. - Western N. Y. Catholic, 1st inst.

INCITING TO ACTION .-- The New York Commercial are not again revived, it will not be for lack of labor enough. The cold, wet weather has prevented many on the part of certain journals to fire the Milesian from planting, while that which has been planted has heart anew. One morning contemporary has been facts to read its accounts, he might with good reason | ure of the crop With the five weather which is States were proposing to invade the British Provinces en musse. Another journal learns, ' from undo bted sources, that the Femans are really determined to western states, and even in some of the southern make another raid upon Canada.' A third, after caro states the wheat is said to promise well The breadth nicling the intended departure of one of the Fenian of ground sown in the northern states particularly enders for Europe adds: 'He will return by the let of August when it is almost probable that the invasion of Canada will be inargurated ' ludulgence in suc; talk and predictions merely serve the purpose of dishonest followers, who are calling meetings in Jones's Wood and elsewhere in order to still further dape the Irish masses, and wring more money from their hard earned savings. We have no idea that the 'leaders' intend a fresh advance upon the St Lawrence. Past experiences have convinced them of the utter folly of attempting to overrule the Canadas' and all this hue and cry about fresh raids is simply made for the purpose of filling depleted exchaquera

THE ELK FLAG OUTRAGE.-It is stated that the enquiries of the United States authorities into the mub outrage on board the British schooner Elk, Captain Gabbins, in American waters, by hauling down her flig, bive resulted in the arrest of twentytwo persons, who are now in prison at Cleveland, pending further investigation.

THE PRESIDENTIAL IMPEACHMENT - The Judiciary Committee closed the impeachment investigation on Monday, and most of the members left for home -The committee decided to make the following proceedings of to day public: On the question of reporting articles of impeachment, the ares were four and the nays were five; so it was lost A resolution was then adopted, with but the two D m cratic members dissenting, that President Johnson should receive the consure of the House, and was unworthy of the respect and confidence of the American people.

EM:GRATION. - Up to yesterday evening the arrivals of new comers from the Old Word (including the steamship City of Baltimore with 784 passengers, thus: 23/d, 2810; 24 b, 1,196; 25th. 1,588; 26th, of 1,872 per diem. - N. Y Tribune, 29th.

AMERICAN RUDENESS. - In an English railway car, a short time since, an individual who persisted in smoking a cigar after he had been requested not to do so, was summarily ejected by the outraged pas sengers. The aggrieved smoker caused the arrest of one of his assailants and charged him with assault and bittery. The magistrate, before whom the case was tried, decided that the smoker had given suffi cient provocation for the assault, and he was doubtful if he would not be compelled to lock him up for the assault and battery in puffing smoke in other people's faces. We do thing a differently in America. Recently, while four or five hundred ladies and gentlemen were jammed together on a narrow pier for two hours, waiting for a tug boat to convey them on board the Great Eustern, a dozen persons pulled out their cigars and cigarettes, lighting them with bad smelling matches, and deliberately blew clouds of smoke into the faces of the ladies near them and who could not retreat. When informed by gentle-men that second hand smoke in such a crowded place was off noive to the ladies, who were coughing and sneezing on all sides, the unmannerly smokers stared impudently at them and cooly continued their fumiga ions. - N Y. Times.

AMERICAN VIEW OF THE TALKED OF FENIAN INVA-

the strongest reluctance to let any hearing be allow- some of the Ritualistic 'priest.' The wife or sister of this country, whose sympathies are so easily exthe strongest reluctance to let any hearing be allowed in the matter at all. A Royal commission, whatever its faults may be, has, at any rate, this much in its favor; it must be decently dispassionate, it must accumulate evidence, it must weigh both sides.—
This is exactly what Drs. Tomson and Waldegraves never do, and never wish to do. Consequently they call out for immediate localitation for the relative priest. The wife or sister of this country, whose sympathies are so easily excited when anything touching the Green Isle i proposed. The leading orators and purious doubtless and pious in her garments, is generally decided; a lady in her general appearance, notwithstanding that she is evidently much given to tract distribution have had time to recover from their surneys of the former imposition have had time to recover from their surneys and out of the fair of the country, whose sympathies are so easily excited when anything touching the Green Isle i proposed. The leading orators and purious doubtless made a good thing of it. But it won't do to try the experiment over, before the dupes of the former imposition have had time to recover from their surneys in the relative price of the sountry, whose sympathies are so easily excited when anything touching the Green Isle i proposed. The leading orators and purious doubtless made a good thing of it. But it won't do to try the experiment over, before the dupes of the former imposition have had time to recover from their surneys in the relative proposition have had time to recover from their surneys in the surneys are supposited by the surneys and purious doubtless. invasion of Canada is projected, it will be treated very different y from the former, woth by our own Government and by the Canadian authorities. No interference on our side of the frontier will be made with the Fenian binds They will meet with no resistance immediately on the other side They will ce allowed to cross over without opposition, and to penetrate some distance into the interior. The Canadians will recreat until sure of their game, and then slipping round into the rear of the invading hosts, will bag the whole of them The rest may be surmised. Had the Cauadians adopted this strategy last summer, we never should hear of any renewal of the Quixotic scheme of taking pussession of Canada by a mob - a mob because unprovided with artitiery, cavalry, a com nissariat and the ordinary appointment of warlike operations. Syracuse Journal.

THE FERIAM DELUSION. -- It is announced with a flourish of trumpets, that Roberts, the head of the Fenian organisation in this country, has gone to and confer with the leading Liberals and chiefs of Revolutionary Societies, with reference to united action and common purposes in unsettling the goveruments of the world. It is, of course, impossible for us, outsiders, to determine how much longer Irish credulity can be played upon by the pretenders who figure in the management of the Fenian organization, but so long as money can be made out of it, the magnates will be flitting about between this country and men of sense and judgment, the scheme of achieving Irish Independence through such agencies as the Feniaus are able to command, has been a sham and imposition from the beginning. The leaders in the movement doubtless look upon it in the same light. But Irish susceptibility has kept up the delusion, un-

THE FENIAN FRAUD. - There should be an end to the mischievous agitation of the Fenians-sn end to villanous deceits and delusions by which wicked adventurers are fattening upon the plunder drawn from a credulous, earnest and liberty loving people. The English government come near making a great mis. take in the case of the Itishmen recently convicted of treason in Dublin. It acis wisely in commuting their sentences to imprisonment. Had it hanged them it would have added fuel to the fire; it would have furnished new capital to the worthless clamorers; there would have been new appeals to the people, and under the exciting cry of revenge the leaders here might have forced a lew deluded wretches to slaughter; and all to find once more a way into the pockets of the classes they have already victimized so deeply. The Fenian clamor has become a nuisance and a positive evil. Its sham has been abundantly shown by the fac that whan something might have been gained - when there was a chance to fightnothing was done. The heads of the organization on both sides of the Atlantic lacked both heart and brains for the high purpose in the name of which they had gathered, the earnings of their dupes .- N. Y. Herald . The prospect for wheat and oats was never better.

The cold, weather has had the eff ct of causing the roots to spread so that the gound is well covered and the plant has a strong hold, and will therefore grow with the great rapidity when warm wenther comes The winter wheat, in some exposed localities, is said to have suffered from the hard freezing of the winter and early spring; but as a general thing, it is said to look extremely well and promise Advertiser says : - If the Fenian furore and excitement a fine harvest. The prospect for corn is gloomy in some instances rotted, and will have to be planttor days extemporising (on paper) a fesh campaign ed a second time. It is not yet so late, however, as against the Canades, and water a stranger to the to cause any serious apprehensions of an entire full infer that the whole Celtie population of the United now faintly foreshadowed as at hind, we may yet bave a heavy crop of corn The same, as far as we have been able to learn, will hold true in other northis greater than ever, so that there is reason to anticipate the larg at crop of this cereal that was ever raised in this country . - Milwaukee Wisconsin,

The last new thing in Prayer books reaches us from America. The editor of the New York Home Jou: nal was ushered into a pew on Good Friday into an up-town 'High church,' and, taking from the rack a book of 'Common Prayer,' opened it, and, to his great surprise, found inserted on the inner side of the cover a looking-glass. This arrangement, he presumes, enables the fair owner to admire herself and adjust her chignon during the service.

It must have been gratifying to many in this city, and, indeed, throughout the Union, who were totally destitute of Fenian sympathy, to learn from our special cable despatches yesterday that the extreme penalty of the law was not to be visited upon the Fenian convicts in Ireland. It is not to be denied that the British government would have been justified - justified by the law itself, justified by precedent, justified by leviency formerly shown and by warnings epeatedly given, justified even on the high ground of humanity itself—in carr, ing out the death sentence. It is felt, however, by all, even by those who are most disgusted with Ferian folly, that they have acted well even magnanimously, in commuting the death sentence to imprisonment for life. The shedding of blood could not have strengthened the hands of government, while the magnanimity they have shown in sparing life has taken the sting out of Feuianism forever. The British government have made a clear gain by the course they have followed, and Ferianism has been more effectually crushed than if a hundred heads had dropped from the scafthe last ship landed at the depot at 9 o'clock p.m.) foid. We may hear more of Irish discontent, and numbered 9.358. The last five days' report runs even of organized opposition to British rule on the island; but the discontent must assume a new form 2,021; 28 h 1 743—total as above being an average and the opposition must come under a new name. It: would require more true vitality than Fenianism has ever had to survive the three dreadful fiascos which have been made in its name.

Our principal object, however, in reverting to this subject is to call attention to a chara teristic of modern process which the leniency now shown by the British government strikingly illustrates. - New York Herald, May 30th.

Religion in High Places —An exchange paper says: President Johnson is a non-professor of religion. Of the seven members of his Cabinet there is only one professor of religion Secretary Welles, who is a communicant in the Episcopal Church.

The New York Herald says :- We are told that the Fenians are to invade Canada. Canada has just been declared a dominion and set up as a new nation, he and is, or is soon to be, practically independent of Great Bitain. How, then, is a Fenian invasion of Oanada to affect Ireland? Ireland, if she suffers and any terrible tyranny, suffers it from England; and ... how can the acts of England toward Ireland be changed by the invasion of a territory, on this sideoux the Atlantic not subject to English rule, and, of course, not to be defended by English money and an E glish army? Would not a Fenian in vasion of in-its dependant Canada with a view to benefit Ireland, bathe work of an Irish bull? Indeed, simple respect relatives or helpmates of Established Churco minisstore. The Evangelical clargyman of the English ise the forces for another invasion of Canada. After cause for this proposed invasion than one put forthngelical clergyman of the English ise the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English ise the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English ise the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English ise the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English ise the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English ise the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English ise the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English ise the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English ise the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English ise the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English is the English is the English is the forces for another invasion of Usuaga Alter cause for the English is the English

# Cha Crue CUntess.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, INTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY 11 No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. OLERK, Editor

TRRES TRABLY IN ADVANCE: To oil country, subscribers. Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. 'to all subscribers whose papers are delivered by

carriers, Two Dollars and a-balf, in advance; and If not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollacs. THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots

Bingle copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondent sthat no setters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE - 1867.

Friday, 14-Ember Day. Of the Octave. Saturday, 15 - Ember Day. Of the Octave. Sulday, 16 - TRINCTY SUNDAY. Monday, 17-St. Barnabas, Ap. Tuesday, 18-St. John de Fac., C. Wednesday, 19-Ste. Julienne, V. Thursday, 20-Conpus Christi.

# ST. ANN'S HALL.

A GRAND LOTTERY

Will commence in the ST. ANN'S HALL. Corner of Kempt and Ottawa Streets, on MON-DAY EVENING, June 10th, for the

BENEFIT OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

To be continued during the week.

All the Tickets will be prizes-no blanks. Doors open at half pasi Six o'clock every eve ning. Entrance free.

Several Members of the St. Ann's Band will play during the evenings.

TO QUE DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We are compelled to address ourselves to this very numerous class of the subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS, with the object of inducing them to pay up a portion, at least, of the arrears in which they stand indebted to this office. That the "times are hard," and money unusually scarce, are the excuses with which our demands are constantly met; but we do thuk that a little, a very little exertion on the part of those to whom we address ourselves, would enable them to discharge our claims upon them, and spare us the disagreeable necessity of asking, but asking An vain, for the payment of a just debt.

We would respectfully invite all who are interested in the TRUE WITNESS to endeavor to extend its circulation. If each one would send in a new subscriber, and if the new and old would make it a rule to pay their subscriptions, that would be doing something substantial for the

To our paying subscribers, our best thanks are tendered.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have sad news from Ireland. In consequence of the long and severe winter, and the late Spring, there is much distress in the Western districts, and this will no doubt be taken advantage of by political agitators, and used as a means for keeping alive political dissatisfaction with the Government. Unfortunately the latter has no control over the seasons, nor is it in the spower even of an Act of Parliament to make grass grow, or to ensure good crops. We have no doubt however, but that the Government. assisted by the private charitable contributions of the people of England, will do all in their power to mitigate the sufferings of the poor people, and to ward off the dangers of actual famine.

There has been another attempt at assassina-Rion at Paris. A pistol shot was fired into the carriage in which were seated Louis Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia. It seems that the missile was destined for the latter, and that the agent in this horrid crime is a Pole. Great preparations are making in Rome for the celebration of the Feast of the 29th inst. The Continental news is, in other respects of but trifling interest.

CRDINATION AT THE GESU .- On Sunday morning-Pentecost-took place at this Church the promotion to the Holy Order of the Priesthood of the Rev. Mr. D. Ramsay who received his Deacon's Orders in the Holy City.

The officiating Prelate was His Lordship Mgr. Jos. Larocque, whose health we are happy to say has, since his release from the arduous duties of the Episcopate at St. Hyacinthe, decidedly amproved. The Church was crowded, and large numbers of our most eminent citizens were prementiat the ceremony.

The office commenced at 7.30 a.m. and was conducted with all the solemn grandeur of the Boman Pontifical. It is now about four years spince the newly ordained Priest had the happiness of being received into the Catholic Church, and at last the dearest wish of his heart has been accomplished, by his admission into the canks of sthat army of which we hope he may long be a zealous soldier, and by his talents, and erudition, an oronnent.

DIOCESE OF SANDWICH.

NOTICS TO THE OLERGY AND PROPLE OF THE DIOCESE. I beg to call the attention of the Clergy and Catholics of the Diocese of Sandwich to an Act. assented to, August 15th 1866, and styled thus: "An Act to regulate the means of egress from public buildings."

In virtue of said Act, it is enjoined by Her Majesty's Government that in all Churches, Halls and other buildings hereafter to be constructed for holding public meetings, all the doors shall be so binged that they may o en freely outwards.

The same Act provides that doors of existing Churches, Halls and other buildings used for public meetings, shall be altered, if necessary, and made to open outwards, so as to facilitate the egress of people in case of alarm from fire or other cause: said alteration to take place within twelve months from the passing of this Act, consequently, before the 15 h of August, 1807.

Parties, who shall violate the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a fine of fitty dollars. A further fine of five dollars shall be added for every week succeeding that in which the complaint is laid, if the necessary changes are not

This Act does not apply to Convents or private Chapels connected therewith.

The Clergy and people of the Diocese of Sandwich are hereby requested by me to carry into execution the provisions of the aforesaid

J. M. BRUYERE, V.G., Administrator of the Diocese of Sandwich. Sandwich, June 8.h, 1867.

We must respectfully, but at the same time firmly, decline taking any such action in party politics, or the equabbles of place holders and place seekers, as to appear even as if it were our intention to identify the sacred cause, and the Catholic principles, which we sincerely, though imperfectly advocate, with those of any particular political party. We have, it is true, often warmly protested against the doctrine that the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada were our natural allies; and by so doing we have made ourselves many enemies, have incurred much obloquy, and no doubt have had to pay the penalty of our suflexible, even if mistaken, adherence to principle. But though we have protested, and do strongly protest, against the proposition, that Catholics can ally themselves politically with Liberals, it does not logically follow that we pretend to identify ourselves as Catholics on all political questions, with the op ponents of "Protestant Reformers." On the contrary; though as Catholics, and inspired by the Church, our political proclivities must set strongly towards what is commonly called by some Conservatism, by others Toryism- reproach that has often been burled in our teethwe cannot but recognise the fact, that even amongst the Conservatives of Upper Canada are to be found the advocates of political principles which, as Catholics, we cannot endorse, which we cannot but strongly condema.

What then is it that we would recommend or suggest? tor we have not the presumption to suppose that we have any right to dogmatise or his own opponent. The thing is an absurdity, it lictate. Simply this: - That the Catholic voter act in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. Not of the dictates of his self-interest, or of his pocket, but, of his conscience as a Catholic. That he make the rule " Ad Mojorem Der Glanam," the rule of his political action, as well of his private action; and that he regard the franchise conferred on him by the State, as a trust, for the conscientious exercise of which he will be judged by God. If to this we add that, when there are two candidates, of whom neither is the representative of principles to which the conscientious Catholic can give an unqualified support, the better course is to select him whose principles approach the more closely to those of which the Church approves-we shall have said all that we deem it necessary for us to say on the matter to which our attention has been called; all, in short, that we have any

But this we may add that, whatever may have been our attitude as towards the great Constitutional changes when these were first mooted, it is our duty, and our highest wisdom, now that they have become law, to submit to them frankly, loyally, and without a murmur, and to try and make the best of them; at liberty to seek, of course, by legitimate and constitutional means to improve them, if they be still susceptible of improvement; but in the mean while, carefully and loyally abstaining from all factious opnosition. from all throwing of obstacles in the way of those on whom the task of running the new Government machine shall devolve. If the Upper Canada Radicals, the Protes'ant Reformers or Clear Grits, seek not to abuse their great victory, and are willing to deal generously and forbearingly with Lower Canada-not putting forth their newly acquired giant strength against her, we may hope that our old party dissensions may die out, our old party war cries may be put to silence, and our old party lines of demarcation may be obliterated. All depends upon the spirit with which the overwhelming Upper Canadian majority in the United Colonial Legislature, shall be inspired at ats first assembly; but whether the Union about to be proclaimed result in failur.

hold him responsible for a failure anould it not turn out as favorably as its framers expected .-Our duty, as well as our best policy, will be to accept the new law in a frank and loyal spiritsubmitting ourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, so that by well doing we may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.

Beware, however-beware of political atheism -that is to say, of acting as if there were no connection betwixt religion and politics; as if it were really desirable to abolish all semblance of conpection between Church and State; as if the Catholic voter really owed no account to God for the manner in which he exercises his political privileges; or as if he were not bound, both as a citizen and as an individual, to seek first, and above all things, the kingdom of God, and His

A GLIMMER OF REASON. - Our Yankee neighbors are beginning to see that they have no real cause of complaint against either France or Great Britain, in that both these Powers recognised the Southern or Confederate States as belligerents during the late war betwixt North and South. Even Mr. H. Greely perceives this, and very cleverly insists that, in this matter, the European Powers gave no cause of legitimate offence to the Northerners.

He might indeed, and with truth, have admitted more: - To wit, that but for the recognition of the Southern or Confederate States by France and England as belligerents, the North. ern States, with all their pluck and wealth, and their still more important numerical superiority, would never have been able to crush out the spirit of freedom in the South; and that the latter would now be, what we we hope they will some day, and soon be, a free and independent country. For instance: - Had the European Powers refused to acknowledge the Southern or Confederate States as beiligerent, then-as it requires two to make a quarrel, and as one belligerent necessarily implies at least one other belligerent—it would have been impossible to have recognise the Northern States as belligerent, or to have ceded to them belligerent rights on the high seas. Then of course it would have been impossible for France and Great Britain to have permitted armed ves:els under Northern or Yankee colors, to stop and search French or British merchant ships for contraband of war, on the high seas. Then also these European Powers could not have admitted the validity of the blockade proclaimed by the Northern Statesfor the right of blockade is a belligerent right, and can be claimed by none but a belligerent .-But the recognition of the belligerent character and rights of the Northern States rendered it logically imperative to recognise the belligerent character and claims of those with whom the Yankees or Northern States were waging war -for no one nation can be a belligerent, any more than any one man can be his own partner, or involves a contradiction in terms.

And yet, but for the right of blockade, and the beiligerent rights on the high seas accorded by France and Great Britain to the Northern or Yankee States in the late war, it would have been impossible for those States to have enforced the blockade, or to have prevented the influx of aid, in men and arms to their Southern opponents. War too would have been inevitable betwirt the said European Powers, and the Northern States. Collision betwixt the Yankee armed cruisers, and merchant ships under French and British colors on the high seas, and under the pretext of searching for contraband of war-(and none but belligerents have the right to institute such search) - must necessarily have been of daily occurrence: and who could doubt what would have been the result, it France and Great Britain had openly taken sides with the gallant Southerners during the heat of the long and gallantly maintained conflict. In short, the whole question as to the recognition of the South as a belligerent resolves itself into this. Did the French and British Governments do right in recognising the right of the Northern States to exercise belligerent rights on the high seas, and to blockade the Southern ports? Now this they could not have done without recognising the Northern States as belligerent; and as every belligerent supposes necessarily one other belligerent at least, they were compelled to recognise the Southern States as belligerent also.

Pic Nic. - We understand that the Saint Patrick's Society have obtained permission from the Major General Commanding to hold this year their annual Pic-Nic on the St. Heleu's Island, and that the Committee of Management are busily engaged in perfecting the necessary arrangements to make this Pic Nic worthy of the Society, and of the eventful day on which it will be held, the 1st of July next. Full particulars will be given in a few days.

OTTAWA, June 5 .- Judge Aylwin has sent in his resignation to the Government, after twenty years' service on the Bench. It is doubtful whether he will be provided with a pension, as the care of every Lower Canadian Catholic so to disposal of the Government at present.

all the world cannot be comfortably governed on the principles of the B itish Constitution."-Montreal Gazette, 5.h inst.

They must be very stupid Englishmen indeed, who thus wonder, with more beef in their bellies, than brains in their heads. The thing that would be really wonderful would be the success of the principles of the British Constitution in a community amongst whom did not exist the social elements from which that Constitution arose, and with which it is indissolubly associated, so that the destruction of the former would inevitably entail the death of the latter. The fundamental principle of the British Constitution is that of Government by the "Estates of the Realm"; that is to say King-Lords, Spiritual and Temporal - and Commons: and where any one of these Estates does not exist, or exists only in a feeble decrepid state, there it would be as impossible to reproduce the faintest imitation of the British Constitution, as it will be for the Yankees to cultivate with success sugar, cotton and tobacco, in their newly acquired Polar Territory, called Walrussia.

And even now, in these our days, and in England, the British Constitution is fast becoming an atomaly, incompatible with the new ideas which are intolerant of its fundamental principle -that is to say Government by the Estates of the Realm, or in other words class-government. The new idea is, that there are, or at all events s ould be, no distinct Estates or classes within the realm; but, that the entire social body should be fused down, till it become one uniforms homogeneous mass, or people. When this pro cess shall have been accomplished, there will no longer be Estates in the Realm; no reason, or principle therefore for the existing British Constution, which will have to give place to another Constitution founded on a principle in harmony with the new social order. Whether this shall be accomplished suddenly and violently. or whether the process shall be more gentie and gradual,-an euthanasia rather than a cataclysm, -we do not venture to predict; but in either case the result will be Revolution, or organic change, and all organic change in the political order presupposes death.

The Witness is not, we hope, a fair exponent of the Protestant mind throughout Canada nevertheless, it does, we fear, but too oorrectly represent the opinions of a large section of the non-Catholic community, and does but too faithfully reflect the lack of honesty frequently prevalent therein, when it advocates the wholesale robbery of the Catholic Church throughout the world: -

"Just as in Mexico, and all countries where the Church of Rame obtains very large properties, so in Italy, there can be no true liberty or peace until these properties are secularised, as was done in Britain and France."- Wingss, 4th inst.

In England, the property of the Church was not entirely secularised. Much of it indeed was given by a profligate and arbitrary prince to his still more profligate sycophants: and the direct result was the tyranny of the Tudor and Stuart sovereigns, which it required two rebellions, and one civil war, to suppress. So much for the "liberty and peace" which the spoliation of the Church, and the seizure of her property by the Crown, established in England. It must, however, be remembered that of that property a great part was not secularised, but transferred from the Catholic Church, both in England and Ireland, to a new ecclesiastical society created and organised by Act of Parliament, and called the Established Church.

But if the advantages of secularising property set apart by its original owners for religious purposes, be so great and so numerous, the process must be as just, and as salutary when applied to the church property of the Protestant sects, as when applied to that of the Catholie Church. Now the proverb warns us of the prudence of making our first experiments on vile bodies;" and therefore we say, let this of secularisation be tried by all means in the first instance upon some of our evangelical communities. Let the State seize upon, and confiscate to its use, their revenues, their lots of land, and all buidings thereon erected; and then: if the experiment be satisfactory, will it be quite soon enough to think of extending it to Catholic Church property. What says the Witness?

It is not only the possession of property by the Church as a Corporation that the Witness lookupon as an evil to be abated, but it is equally indignant with the clergy for presuming to speak and act as if their Ordination had not destroyed in them the quality of citizens, or British sub jects. Not only would our contemporary de prive the Church of her estates, but her Hier archy of then civil rights.

Thus the Witness quotes with approbation the insolent language of a low journal printed at St. Hyacinthe, in which the editor approves himself to be as ignorant of the first principles of liberty. as he is of the obligations of a gentleman. Mgr. the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Mgr. Jos. Larocque and several of the clergy signed, it seems, a friendly address to M. Cartier, to be presented to that gentleman when be returned from Euor eventuate in success, it should, we think, be there is no available fund for that purpose at the rope, and to which the signatures of the most respectable citizens of St. Hyacinthe were also at- of the most eminent of Catholic doctors, the cou-

accept it, as that none shall bereafter be able to all Bogl shmen, are sometimes; apt to wonder, why | tached. Who can call in question the right. legal and moral, of our clergy thus to act-seeng that in the eyes of the law they are not only Bishops and Priests, but citizens with the legal obligations and legal rights of other citizens?-And yet this very impertinent writer, whom the Witness cites with approbation, has the insolence to tell these respectable citizens, lay and cleric, who signed the address, that they are but a " coterie which St. Hyacinthe tolerates in its midst"-as if, in short, they existed there not by right, but by sufferance !

> These are but trifles, it may be said, but trifles will show how the wind blows, and in which direction the current is setting. Here, with the evangelicals, its tendency is to deny, not only to the Catholic Church those proprietary, rights which the sects claim, and enjoy, but the rights of citizenship to the Catholic Clergy. We must therefore be pardoned for insisting upon the truism, that our Bishops and Clergy are citizens: that the law imposes on them all the obligations of citizens; and that therefore they have the right to exercise all the civil rights of citizens when, and in such manner, as to them it shall appear good to do so.

> A highly esteemed correspondent writes to us complaining of the, to Catholics, offensive matter or instituations that the Rev. Mr. Ryerson publishes in the Upper Canada Journal of Education, and which thereby, at the expence of the communi'y, he disseminates throughout the Province. As a Methodist minister, the Rev. Mr. Rverson has, no doubt, the right to his own particular rengious opinions, and to make converts to them if he can. But we contend that as a public servant, he has no right to employ the public funds for this purpose.

Our correspondent refers us to the number of the Journal of Education for May last, p. 941. where the following passage occurs:-

'It was not arrogance to question, any more than it was arrogance on the part of . . . Luther, Calvin, Melancthon . . . to propound thoughts overthrow the arroneous systems of former ages

Here, for instance, we think that the laudation of the above named heresiarchs, and the implied condemation of the doctrines of the Catho. lic Church, is out of place. The Journal of Education is published at the expence of Catholics as as well as of Protestants, it is intended to be circulated amongst both; and should, there. fore, we contend, we kept free from anything offensive to either. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson is evidently of a different opinion, for he avails himself of it as a channel for circulating his anti-Catholic prejudices, and it is of this that our correspondent with good reason complains, as very dishonest on the part of our Methodist minister, who takes, off the public funds to circulate his Protestant opinions, and as very dishonest towards Catholics out of whose pockets, in part, the money is taken.

We fied in the Montreal Herald a paragraph to the following effect, with regard to a decision lately given at Cincinnati, in a matrimonial suit lately brought before the Civil Courts of that

MARRIAGE A CIVIL CONTRACT. - The Court of Common Pleas of Cincinnati has decided marriage to be purely a civil contract. James and Richael Taylor lived together as husband and wife, maintaining themselves as reputably as any other couple, although bound by no other tie than that of a mutual agreement, which they have maintained honorably and honestly. In all the legal instruments executed by them, the legal relations of man and wife were acknowledged. He recently died, leaving his wife and six children surviving. Relatives undertook to deprive her of her right to dower on the ground that they were never lawfully married. The Court decided the facts, as proved, established her wifehood sufficiently under the laws of the State of Ohio. sufficiently under the laws of the State of Ohio.

It strikes us that the citing the decision given above as in favor of the more civil contract theory of marriage, indicates on the part of our Montreal contemporary some confusion of ideas as to the essential difference betwixt marriage, considered as a religious contract, and marriage considered as a mere civil contract. The decision of the Cincinnati Court does not touch upon this point of difference : or if it decides anything at all thereupon, it is decisive against the mere civil contract theory, and in favor of the Catholic view of marriage.

Had there been in the Statute Book of the State of Ohio, a law insisting upon the performance of some religious ceremony as indispensable to the contracting of a valid marriage—thus decharing it to be in some sense a religious contract-then of course a legal decision virtually dispensing with the requirements of such a law might be interpreted as a decision in favor of the "mere civil contract" theory. But as it is, all that the Courts of Law have explicitly decided is this: - Tuat certain civil ceremonies imposed by Statute may be dispensed with; and therefore by implication, that the essence of marriage consists, not in the sanction to the union given by the civil magistrate, but in the mutual consent, intelligibly expressed, of the contracting parties. This also is not very far from Catholic ultramontane doctrine.

For there where the decrees of the Council of Trent have not been published, the priest is not even the indispensable evitness of the marriage contract : for in the words of the great majority

, ,

tracting parties are themselves, to themselves, the ministers of the Sacrament. As a matter of discipline, to avoid clandestine marriages, and improper unions, the Church, by a positive enactment of the Council of Trent, insists that the priest of the contracting parties shall be one of the witnesses to the marriage: but this law is in force there only where the Decree of the Council has been promulgated. Elsewhere such a marriage as that upon the validity of which the Courts of Cincinnati have just pronounced, would worth having during forty years, and they have not be branded as invalid by the Catholic Church; since in that case there was the mutual agreement or promise, intelligibly expressed, of the contracting parties, followed by the living together as man and wife; which things of themselves, and where no canonical, or disciplinary, or other impediments exist, constitute a

the advertisement of Messrs. A. Shannon & Co., (formerly A. & D. Shannon), Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Nos. 102 and 104 M Gill Street, which will be found on our fifth page.

We would also draw the attention of our has opened a general Wholesale Provision Store. St. Ann's Warket.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE-June, 1867 .- The contents are as follows:-Over the Plains to Colorado; The Dodge Club; or, Italy in MDCCCLIX.; Vanity; My Second Childhood; Escoriazi; Jane Morrison; trust Quebec will never be prosperous .- Mont-The General's Story; Mrs. F.'s Waiting Maid; real Hnald. 'f'om Corwin of Ohio; Day Dreams; the Virginians in Texas; Indolence; the Marshes; A Maiden Lady's Heart Romance; Art and Auctions; A Philosopher's History of the Rebellion; American Women and French Fashions: The Gathering on the Plains; Editor's Easy Chair; Mouthly Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-May, 1867. Messes. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street, Montreal.—The contents are as and bones taken from dirty places, and heaped up in follows :- The Brownlows, Part 5; Social Am- old sheds and yards, must occasion very unpleasant bitions; A Modern Magician; Cornelius likely to suppose that rags used for various purposes O'Dowd; Transail intic Fenianism; How to in sick chambers where the most malignant disessess Make a Catalogue of Books; An Early Peep at the Show; The Reform Bill.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW-April, 1867. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:-The articles forming the contents of the current number are varied and interesting. 1. Character of George the Third. 2. Sea Fish and Fisheries. 3. Autobiography of a Physiologist. 4. Westmoreland. 5. The Poetry of Seven Dials. 6. M. Du Chaillu's Recent Travels. 7. Curious Myths of the Middle Ages. 8. New American Religions. 9. Railway Finance .-10. Wellington in the Peninsula. 11. The the health of the city, they are numerous. Four Reform Orators.

At the Annual Meeting of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the year 1867 :-

President and Director-Rev. James Brown (cx

officio).

1st Vice-President-Edward Murphy.

2nd "- Owen McGarvey. 2ad

Treasurer - Edward O'Connor. Secretary - Michael Scanlan.

Assistant Secretary to St. Bridget's Branch-T. S. Donovan. . . EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Cristopher McCormick, Patrick Devlin, Michael McCready, James Conaughton, James Moore, Daniel McIntyre, Daviel Mullins. Henry Gallagher, James Nary, Arthur Hamall, William Donnelly, James McDermott. VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Uantre Ward, Thomas McKay; West Ward, Mich'l Bergin; East Ward, John Kelly; St. Anns Ward Charles Moffatt and Michael Sharkey; St. Antoine Ward, Timothy O'Conlor; St. Lawrence Ward, Peter Riley; St. Louis Ward, Michael Cuddy; St. James Ward, Andrew Emerson; St. Mary's Ward, T. J. Donovan; Grand Marsbal, Arthur Jones; Delegates to St. Bridget's Branch, Andrew Emerson and Peter

DEATH OF SERGEANT MACBRIDE, CITY Police. - On Tuesday afternoon, Sergeant Thos. M.Bride died at his residence, Police Station, Chaboillez Square, which he had in charge .--He was 40 years of ege, and had been 13 years in the Montreal Police Force, and a number of years in the Irish constabulary. He was of a consumptive turn, and bad been more or less of so much so as to hinder him from attending to his duties. His last illness arose from cold. -He was a man of quiet habits, and generally respected. His funeral took place on Thursday

here for Quebec on Mouday evening by the Richelizu steamer, being played down to the wharf by the bands of the P. C. O. Rifles and the 25 h K. O. B. There was a vast number place. On the Steamer leaving the wharf the hand of the regiment struck up the air ' The Girl I left behind me, and the vessel slowly moved at Point Levis.

ways.—New York Tribune. Province.

Montreal is a city of immense pretensions, proportionate emulation and its' natural results, enormous taxation and excessive envy and jealenormous taxation and excessive envy and lear- agreeably surprised by receiving from the Jesuit street, were shocked by hearing heart-rending cries ousy. In fact next to pulling down extravagant Fathers a sum of nearly twelve, hundred dollars, proceeding from her house Upon breaking in the door buildings in order to run up others still which a penitent sent him. Mr. Marmen could more so, next to mortar that will not hold not recollect any damage he had suffered, and and bricks that fall to pieces and all the other consequences of over building and and bustle and job contracts and over com- titution, which is still a mystery to the Cappetition in everything, Montreal may be conspicuously called the city of great buildings and small ideas. Its people have originated nothing borrowed and adopted everywhere without converting, assimilating or adapting. No town in Canada has a greater number of dirty 6 little Pedlington" local politics, parties and shindles than Montreal. The last exhibition was a notice in a secular paper that Mr. Wilson, a respectable saloon keeper, kept very superior beer, which appears to be true. Forthwith a religious paper took the secular organ for calling beer-the

valid Christian, and therefore sacramental and national beverage of eighteen millions of Eng. indissoluble marriage in the eyes of the Catholic lishmen, whose purity and whose cheapness are in England matters of national legi lation-to task for saying beer could ever be "good," very We would beg to call our readers' attention to well knowing the word meant not adulterated or unfairly compounded. To make the thing more mawkish and disgusting, the pious writer intro duced "two earnest young teetootallers" to-wit, little boys who had never drank, as commencing the crusade against beer! "The secular" then readers to the circular of Mr. D. Shannon, who proved, the pretiest had been praising the pineapples, etc., of a rival establishment? So that at No. 443, Commissioners Street, opposite to it is iniquitous to say of a man, he has excellent cherry brandy, which is brandy, instead of Upper Canadian rye interinized with fourteen deadly poisons; but pious and proper to say, he keeps expellent damp chermes in decemters, and that they are on sale by retail, etc. It commercial prosperity leads to frivolities of this kind, if it makes palaces of banks and pigmies of men, we

> SUB CHIEF FLYN VS REPORT OF HIS VISITS TO THE SUAP AND CANDLE FACTORIES, BUTCHERS, RAG AND BONE SHOPS.

I would wish to direct attention to the establishments of rag and bone dealers, which I consider to be a great evil, and, to a certain extent, dangerous to the health of the city. Many of the rags and bones contained by those shops are collected from yards, lanes and pools, &c., generally by boys employed for the purcose, who consider even the filthiest a fortunate discovery. Several of those boys recently went to the deposit grounds to gather rags and bones, where all the fith of the city is conveyed, and of course would have been trought back to the city, if not prevented by constables doing duty there. Rags and pernicious efflavia, and it is not at all unhave raged, or employed in dressing wounds etc., and old clothing infected with disease, are liable to be picked up and sold in those establishments. Now when rogs of this decription that have been embedded in filth for a length of time, and finally heaped up, and when there are piles of filthy bones also, in many cases containing portions of decomposed flash, in addition to the ordinary small arising from the coliections of rags and bones, it is well known that where they are piled up in beaps, fermentation ensues, and they become heated, throwing out very pestilential vapours. For these causes the surrounding air must necessarily be vitiated, and prove very hurtful to the health of the neighborhood in which such establishments are located.

It would greatly facilitate sanitary progress, if there were a By-law enacted to probibit the keeping of such establishments within the city, for they are quite sufficient to breed disease. Unfortunately for

There is a vacant piece of ground in St Martin all the privies on the north east side of St Martin | John Bourinot, and William Miller. street, which belong to a row of small houses .-These houses are part of an estate. Unless the owners commence immediately to rectify the avil and proper privies built, they will be summoned before the Recorder

I have vi ited the soap and cancle factories, and I

find them all clean. I have also visited the batcheries, and am happy to state that they were al in good order; several however have piggeries in proximity, which give rise to bad odours. It would be a great benefit to the health of the city if the keeping of pigs were prob-

> E. FLYNN, Sub-chief of Police.

Montreal, 4th Juna, 1867.

bited.

der a wharf, contriving to have it floated out | Herald. occasionally when business was slack. The Toronto Coroners will probably have to adopt ! the same practice, for that they are desperately places Mr. Brown in his true light in the followhard up is shown by this paragraph from the ing extract from an article published in its issue Globe? - "On Tuesday an unfortunate man named Ridler was injured by talling from the necessary for us to mention just now, the Hon top of a building, and forthwith a Coroner's warrant was handed in at one of the police stations, summoning a jury immediately to ennuire into the cause of death of a man who at the that party in its most vital part, destroying the time seemed to be as likely to live as to die .-The authorities, sensibly enough, refused to obey the glory and benefit of the country, or in the the warrant that thus officially killed a man be- interests of truth and humanity, but for the an invalid for four or five years back; yet not fore he was dead, and it still hes in their charge, foulest and most despicable ends. When the another evidence of the insatiable appetite of our government of the day refused to pay the elec-

Coroners for victims." Can a Government which, after a long and ardnous struggle, has put down an organised and morning at half past eight o'clock.

Departure of the 23rd.—This regiment left here for Quebec on Monday evening by the lion is readily answered in the affirmative by Canada against her sister province, Lower Canation is readily answered in the affirmative by I Canada against her sister province, Lower Canabas 56 75; Fine, \$7,00 to \$0,00; Super, No. 2 \$7.25 to gnorance and passion perhaps also by wisdom da. It was he who supported the Tories at a and calm judgment. Let us enquire and contine when, but for his defection and treason, they \$0.00; Euro, \$9,00 to \$9,00; Superior Extra \$00 to sider. Tluquestionably, a Government may re- would have had no chance for obtaining office. of speciators, and the usual leave-takings took fuse from the outset to recognise its domestic. It is no who kept Reformers out of power since foes as belligerents, engaged in lawful war. It the success of his treason, and it is he who will may say to them, as Maximilian did to his Mexi- prevent the party, if he can, from exerting the can adversaries - You are not warriors but influence in the Confederate Parliament of the off amidst great cheering. A number of the men banditti-brigands, robbers-whom, if captured Domision of Canada, which its numbers and of the 23rd will be employed on the fortifications by my armies, I shall treat as arrested felons." wealth entitle it to. We say the Coolederate But this is a two edged sword, as Max. is very Parliament, because Mr. Brown has recently EMIGRATION. - Satistics of past week -ar - likely to discover. The government which been making attempts to convince the people that rived 1678, of whom 1,615 were Norwegians treats its enemies as felons must expect to have they should devote their attention to the choice and Swedes; 33 Belgians and 30 English. The its soldiers shot or hung when captured, if it of candidates for the Legislature of Octavio, and foreigners all proceeded to the Western States shoots and hangs those whom it captures.—in a measure ignore the greater claims of the Piers Pearle \$7.90 to \$8.00.

RESTITUTION. - Le Canadien says :- Captain Marmen, of the Lady Head has been agreeably surprised by receiving from the Jesuit refused the money, but the Rev. Fathers after full information obliged him to accept the res-

> To the Editor of the Montreal Herald. ST. HYACINTHE, 4th June, 1867.

Dear Sir,-Being the father of the child whose life was saved a tew days ago by the gallantry of Mr. Gariepy of the G. T. R., I wish to publicly express to him my heartfelt thanks for an act the nobleness of which shall never be forgotten by me as long as life lasts. I adopt this method of thanking Mr. Gariepy, for I am not personally acquainted with the gentleman myself, and may not have an opportunity of calling on him to express my gratitude. Understanding that a subscription is being got up to present him with a testimonial, I enclose you my mite to-

Hoping you will give this an insertion in your columns, I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROWE.

(From the Supplement to the London Gazette of Tues. day May 21.)

By the Queen. - A Proclamation for uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into one Dominion, under the name of Canada Whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed on the 29th day of March, 1867, in the 30th year of our reign, intituled, an Act for the union of Ganada, Nova Scotis, and New Brunswick, and the Govern ment thereof, and for purposes connected there with, af er divers recitals it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare, by proclamation, that on and atter a day therein appointed, not mo e than six months after the passing of this Act, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotis, and New Brunswick shall form and be one dominion under the name of Usaada, and on and after that day those three provinces shall form and be one dominion under that name accordingly; and it is thereby further enacted that such 'p raons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by warrant, under Her Majos: 7's Royal sign manual, thinks fit to an prove, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union: We, therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and we do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the first day of July 1867 the Provinces of Canoda, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be one deminion under the n me of Canada.

And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by warrant under our Royal sign manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of

For the Province of Ontario. - John Hamilton, Roderick Matheson, John Ross, Samuel Ville, Ben-jamin Seymour, Walter Hamilton Dickson, James Shaw, Adam Johnston, Ferguson Blair, Alexander Campbell, David Chraue, James Cox Aikins David Reesor, Rijah Leonard, William Mac Muster, Asa Allworth Burnham, John Simpson, James Skead, David Lewis Macphers n, George Urawford, Dunald Macdonald, Oliver Blake Billa Flint, Walter M'Crea and George William Allan.

For the Province of Quebec .- James Leslie, Asa Belkuan Foster, oseph Noel Bosse Louis A Olivier, Jacqos Olivier Burenu, Obas. Malhiot, Louis Renaud, Luc Letellier de St. Just, Ulric Joseph Tessier, John Bamilton, Charles Cormier, Ant ine Juchereau Duchesany, David Edward Price, E zear H J. Duchesany, Leandre Dumouchel, Louis Lacoste, Joseph F. Armand, Charles Wilson, William Henry Chaffers, Jean Baptiste Guevremont, James Ferrier, Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Thomas Ryan, and John Sewel! Sanborn

For the Province of Nova Scotia. - Edward Kenney, onathan M'Cully, Thomas through which an open drain runs leading from St. Dickey, John H. Anderson John Holmes, John W. Joseph to William street, receiving the contents of Ri chie, Benjamin Wier, John Locks Caleb R. Bill

For the Province of New Brunswick .- Amas Edwin Botsford, Edward Barron Chandler, John Robertson, Robert Leonard Hezen, William Hunter Odell, David Wark, Will.am Henry Steeves, William Todd John Ferguson, Robert Duncan Wilmot, Abner Reid M'Clelau, and Peter Mitchell,

Given at our Court at Windsor Castle this 22ad day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1867 and in the 30th year of our reign. God save the Queen.

Our Crops. - Should the weather continue as it has been the past few days there need be \$2; A McCawley \$2; M ss A White, Marysville \$2.

Per Rev J Petletier Bichebucion - Self \$2; D no apprehension of a failure in the growing crop of this season. Hay which is an important production in Lower Canada will be very abundant, and although the season is somewhat later than SHARP PRACTICE.—There is a story of an usual, the impression is generally that the Grain American Coroner, who used to keep a body un- land Root crop will be a good one .- Montreal

The St. Catherines Journal, one of the staunchest Reform journals in the Province, of Saturday last :- " For years, more than is Geo. Brown has been 'playing piggy' with the Reform party. He first gained the confidence of the party, and then turned round, and stabbed reputations of the leaders; not, mind you, for tion expenses for the contest in Haldimand, and when there were no more chances for penitentiary commissions at \$8 per diem, with perquisites, of the Union. The English remained in this Whatever rule it acts upon will surely work both House of Commons, where the control of nearly i all the great interests of the country centre.

SECCEING OUTRAGE - The Essex Record says that on the morning of the 31st ult, the neighbours of Mrs. Thomas (a coloured woman), living on Macdougal horrible sight presented itself. Suspended from the ceiling was a girl about welve years of age, half-naked, and bearing ma ke of violence upon ber person. The grandmother of the child works in Detroit, and on the morning of the 31st ult., before going to her work, shi tied the child's hands behind her back, then fastened one end of the rope about her neck and tied her ankles with the other end, and passing the slack of the rope over a book, suspended her from the ceiling, utterly unable to help berself The police took charge of the child and attended to her necessites and will arrest the unnatural vixen when she returns home. The girls mother is dead, and her father away from home, unconscious of the barbarous usage to which his child was being sub iected.

The Parliament of New Brunswick has, without a division, passed the bill prohibiting double representation; but public opinion seems to be in favor of this arrangement in Lower Canada, where the greater part of the candidates will present themselves for both the local and federal legislatures. In this way harmony between the two is likely to be better secured . - Minerve .

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Engene, Rev J T Duhamel, \$2; Valcartier, Rev J Kelly, \$2; Calumet Island, S M. Nally \$10 US, currency; Newburgh, J M Guire, \$6; Dulli 's Creek, Rev A P Finan, \$2,50; Barnchoir, P Junes, \$1; Assomption, I.1, U.S., Rev P.J Bedard, \$5 U.S cy. Egermont; T. Duianan, \$3; Hawkesbury Mills, P. Doyle, \$1; Westport, D Foley \$2; Pt St Charles J Nary, \$2; Mongenais H R M Donaid, \$3; Ningara, P Clarke \$1; Vanklerk Hill, A McMillan \$2; Ainelstan J Durniu \$2; Osgoode, J Sweeny \$6; St Kaphaels, J McDonald, 38, 8 Lancaster, \$1,50; Alexandria, 16 1. Kenyon, D McDonald \$2; St Maurice Rev J O Prince \$2; Ambersthuck, Rev P D Laurent \$2; Usha wa, P Wall, \$2; Alexandria, w Donovan \$1; Urown Point, NY, D Quinn \$1,50; Norton Orack J McNulty \$2; Vienna, T J Appleton \$3; Amberstourg Mrs J Builey \$2; Ottawa, Kearce & Ryan \$2; Urleans, Rev A Chaine \$6; Arthur, Rev M O'Shea, \$2; Ver cheres, Key J Seguin \$5; St John, T Maguire \$2; Varennes, Rev Mr Desautels \$2; Lochiel, J B Mc Millan \$1; Haccock, US, Rev E Walsh \$3. US. cy; Bright, M Hurley \$1; Gatt, P Lavin, \$2; St Hyacinthe, M Healy \$2; Dixon's Corners W D.xon \$1; Morrisburg, T Maginnis \$1; Rev J R Meade \$2; East Dunham, M McCuiloigh 52; Boston, U.S., Miss with a dw lling house, barn, stables, and outbuild-R A Brady \$3, U.S. cy; North Stakeley, Rev M Gau-ings thereon erected. Terms liberal. For full parthier \$2, U.S. cy; Valcartier, F. Conway \$1,50; Rev. Mr. Maillorx \$2: Mr. Rocket, \$2; R. Gamble \$2.50; Point Levi, Rev Mr Deziel \$4; Se Julienne, M Redmond \$1; Cascapediac, Rev F X B see \$2; Brewers Mills, P Dougherty \$4; Wessport P McOue \$1; Trendinaga, T Duasy \$2; Kingston, S Sullivan \$2; St Sophia, Rev A Payette \$2.50; St Hilaire, Kev Mr Soly \$2; Lagrange, H Monaghan \$1; Hemilton, J McCano \$4; St Gregoire, Rev J Harper \$2; Richmond, J O Bedard \$1; River Desert, M Moore \$2; Lowell U S, Rev J Quinlan \$2; Asphodel, N Keating \$!; Portemouth, A Grant, \$1; St Andrews, J McIntosh, \$2.

Per P Doyle, Toronto - Self \$2; R Brennan \$10; M Spolland \$2; M Walsu, Woodbridge \$1. Per J Cantilon, Sillery - P Murphy \$2.

Per J J Murphy, Ottawa - J Kennedy \$10 Per J Johnson, Whithy - P McGrath \$2; E Conarty \$4; J Johnson \$2.

Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills - Self 32; J Mc-D. naid, 34. 9, Luncaster \$2. Per Rev J J Chisholm, Margarie, N S -Self \$4 25; Alex Chisholm, Pomquet Forks \$2; M McDaniel,

N E Margarie, \$2. Fer J Feeny, Brantford - M Nolan \$2.
Per P Purcell Kingston - Dr Sullivan \$5; P Courcy \$4; Mrs Baker \$2; P Smith \$2; Woite Is.

land J Gray \$2; Bath, J McKeuty \$2; J Green \$3 75; W O'Rielly, \$2: Rev Mr Coyle Emily \$1; C McManus, Portsmouth, St. Rev Mr D.Hard \$2; Æ tess McDanald \$250; J O Brien \$2 Per W M Harry Lacolle - Rav A Labelle \$2 50.

Per L Coughlin, St Catherine de Fossamoault-Miss M Colorin \$4. Per W Harty, Kingston-Thos Flood \$7.50. Per W Griffith, Sherbrooke-H Mulvena \$2. Per P Hacket, G acby-B Kilroy, North Sheffield

B Henry, London - S Dwyer \$2; J Kenrus \$2 Per C F Fraser, Brockville - J Mellugh St. Per L Whelan, Ottawa-Salf \$2; Uslifield, D Smith \$2,50; J McDarmott \$2; Clarendon, B NcNally \$2; P Smith \$2; J Smith \$2; Carollon, J Keilr \$2 50 Per T Prendible, Mitchell-J Harbour, Ustron

brook \$1. Per Hev Mr Murphy, Banger - Self \$2 50; Rev Mr Gillen \$2 50; Mrs Barry \$1.25, U Sey. Per T O'Sullivan, Ferguson's Falls-T McCaffrey

Per J Bonfield, Eganville-D McGrath \$2; J Green \$2; J D wyer \$2. Per P Lynch, Allumatte Island-A H McDonell

\$2; M Donelion \$2; J Ryan \$1. Per P Mungovan, Peterboro - F J Magnire, Trenton

O'Leary \$2; P Quilty \$2; Mrs M Sutton \$2.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

			в.	đ,		8.	đ.
Flour, country, per quit	ntal,		22	6	to	23	0
Oatmeal, do			00	0	to	00	0
Indian Meal, do	)		12	6	tr	13	0
Wheat, per min.,			٠0	0	to	0	0
Burley, do,			0	0	to	0	0
Peus do.			б	3	to	5	G
Outs, do.			2	6	to	2	9
Butter, fresh, per lb.			10	0	to	1	0
Do, salt do			0	74	to	0	9
Beans, small white, per	min		0	Ü	to	0	
Potatoes per bag			5	0	to	6	0
Onions, per minot,			0	0	to	0	0
Lard, per lb		,	0	8	to	0	9
Beef, per 1b			0	6	to	10	0
Pork, do			0	6	to.	. 0	9
Mutton do			0	6	to	0	7₫
Lamb, per quarter			5	0	to	7	6
Egge, fresh, per dozen			0	71	to	0	8
Haw, per 100 bundles,			\$9,	00	to S	613	50
Straw				5,00			
Beef, per 100 lbs,			- \$4	,00	to S	B11.	,00
Pork, fresh, do			\$	7,50	to	\$8,	00
-	OT 70		•		7 TH F	Pr (%	

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, June 5, 18t7

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$0,00; Middlings, \$6,50 \$9.50; Bag Flour, \$3,90 to \$4,00 per100 lbs.
Ostmest er bri. of 200 lbs. - \$5,75 to £6.00.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, [1 60 Peas per 60 lbs - 744c.

Oats per bush, of 32 1bs. - No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 40c to 42c.

Rye per 56 lbs. - No recent sales Corn per 56 lbs. -Latest sules ex store at \$0,75 to \$0 80.

Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5 521 to \$5 55

Pork per bri. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$19, to \$19,25;-Prime Mees, \$15,50; Prime, \$14. to \$14.50

The state of the second second

London, June 5 .- Lord Monck has been appointed Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada.

Births.

In this city on the 3)th ult, the wife of Mr. D. Shannon, of a son.

At Trenton, on the 1st instant, the wife of F. J. McGuire, E.q., of a son.

## MONTH OF JUNE.

DEVOTIONS of the SACRED HEART of JESUS: arranged for each Day of the Month of June. Price 38 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co. Montreal, C.E.

PREMIUMS! PREMIUMS!!

SEND for D. & J. SADLIER & CO.'S NEW PRE-MIOM LIST for 1867 It contains the names of all Books suitable for Prizes, with price and discount allowed to Colleges, Convents, Institutions, Libraries, &c.

Sent free by mail. D. & J. SADLIE? & CO.,

Montreal.

# A. SHANKON & CO.

GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHILESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET.

MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugare, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hame, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them

on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867.

# FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, that beautiful Farm, situate at St. Hyacinthe, two miles from the Station, containing 180 acres in superficies ( 30 arable, and 50 in bush,) ticulars, apply to WRIGHT & BROGAN, Notaries, 58 St. Francois Xavier Street.

#### CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm

of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, 110. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he wil keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FL UR, OATHEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEE'E, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED Fish, Daild Apples, thir Based, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

Consignments respectfully solicited. Promot returns will be made. Cash advances made equa! to two hirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffitt & Co. and Messra, Tiffin B others.

D. SHANNON, COMMIS ION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 O mmissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town,

OTTAWA. A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Ohildren's

and Misses' READY-MADE WORK K pt constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure

Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE MURPHY.

P. MOYNAUGH & CO. FELT AND COMPOSITION RUOFING DONE.

All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOREPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Uard, and to solicit the favor of. their patronage. From the long and extensive practical experience of Mc. Moynaugn, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING

PUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of U. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I L. Burgs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev-E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completelyorganized. Able Teachers have been picvided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educe-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPER.

A large and well selected Library will be OPER to the Pupils.

TERMS

Board and Tuitiou, \$100 per Annum (payable halfs)

yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session semmences on the lat Economic tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July 21st 1861.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

THE LUXBUBURG TREATY. - The Emperor of France and the King of Prussia have aigued the Luxemburg treaty, and the text of it will soon be published. The Imperial Government has pledged ritself to submit it to the Chambers, and this will probably give rise to a debate, in which the Government will be called upon to state explicitly its policy.

THE ARMY BILL. - The disagreement between the Government and the Committee on the Bill for Reorganizing the Army relates principally to the question whether 800,000 men shall be considered the maximum or the minimum of the military force. The Government insists upon the latter, but the Chamber has the prerogative under the Constitution of fixing the annual contingent. The Empero, it is said, will urge upon the Legislative Body the necessity of yielding this point under the plea of necessary defensive operations.

The Etendard of May 18 says: 'We believe that the Committee on the reorganization of the army insist on rejecting the whole of the Government proposals.'

The France hope's that an agreement will be shortly arrived at on this subject.

The Governmen, it is stated, has drawn up a fresh

PROSPECTS OF A DISARMAMENT. -- In France, however, there is a good deal of uneasiness about the ermy. The Emperor, it is believed, would willingly agree to Lord Stanley's suggestion of a disarmament, but there are influential parties in the State whose members are opposed to this. The difficulty is not lessened by the Committee on the Organisation of the Army. That committee is said to be opposed to all the Government propositions as to the army .-The semi-official papers express a hope that some agreement may be come to speedily. Perhaps as the committee have consented that the effective force of the empire shall be 800,000 men, the proposition may contain the basis of a settlement.

WEAPONS OF WAR. - The firing of the Chassepot rifle has astonished the Emperor of the French by its destructiveness In two minutes a battalion of 500 men, a 600 yards from the mark, had fired 8,000 balls, of which I 992 had struck the line of aim. -The ground in front of the mark was so cut up that not a blade of grass could be seen; and the Emperor, perhaps having in his mind's eye 500 Prussians standing in that dangerous spot, is reported to have exclaimed, 'It is frightful! It is a massacre!' The Steinbeil cannon is also said to be a success. This emysterious weapon, smokeless and noiseless, is based con the application of centrifugal force. The balls care propelled by the motion of a circular disc, traversing a groove from its centre to its pariphery, whence they pass through the parrel of the gun. It which David killed the gigantic Philistine. Just as a stone, whirled round and round in a schoolboy's sling leaves it with enormous velocity, so that rotatory disc propels cannon balls with enormous momentum. A German artillerist has made canvon on same principle, but with four barrels instead of one. There is something curious in this return to first principles. Our steam-rams are reproducing on a mightier scale the peaked galleys of Athens. Even steam itself is sometimes superseded - Ericsson, the famous Swedish engineer, having invented for the narrow sea-channels of his native country gunboats which are worked by the motive power of men. -And now powder is to be beaten out of the field by the very earliest and simplest form of centrifugal propulsion. The reporter of these marvels thinks be is not too sanguine in entertaining a hope that war will become more and more rare, owing to the dreadful perfection of the instruments intended to further it. An amiable idea, which we have seen expressed pretty often before. But when is it to be realized? So long as humanity remains what it is, there must be sometimes war, though the perfection of weapons tends to make it short, sharp, and decisive.

Whatever we may think of it in London, the settlement of the Luxemburg question is not very popular amongst the great mass of Frenchmen, and more parti ularly in the army. A war with Prussia has been the hope and wish of every French soldier since 1816; and nothing that the Emperor could bring to pass would be so popular as a campaign beyond the frontier, if only to take vengeance for what the Prussian army did in France balf a century ago. -Moreover the present solution of the difficulty by all Frenchmen to be a victory for Prussia, and alliance, and to be inclined to accept the proposals only calculated to give her more time to prepare for a war which all say must come sooner or later -Throughout France people assert that it is only speculators on the Bourse that rejice at what they call this patched up peace, which it is said will be only temporary.

Not only the Biblical sectaries, but also the free-(thinking) masens, are, it seems taking advantage of the great Exhibition of Paris to propagate their principles. The 'Grand Orient of France' has announced that, on the 15th June, it will give a grand banquet to the foreign masons; but the tickets are twenty france, and full dress is required; so the other lodges are devising some more democratic mode of entert ining their brethren from abroad. A series of reunions maconniques have been determined on, which will continue during the whole time of the Exhibition. Could not Catholics (asks l'Univers) de something to show a paternal feeling towards their brethren from other lands who shall assemble at this time in the capital of France,?

The Emperor Napoleon has entered upon an uncomfortable phase of his vast and varied experience. His old adherents and comrades are dying off; he bimself is painfully conscious of the pressure of gathering years. The ready and reckless statesmen and ministers who have been formed to his service in his own image, who have been the interpreters and instruments of his most secret purposes, and who know all the weakness that lurks under all the out ward strength of his government, are losing credit with the country, and it is as dangerous as it is difficult to replace them. France has discovered at the cost of thousands of lives and millions of treasure. what it is to be at the discretion of one man's perhaps of one woman's, caprices Frenchmen find that the Second Empire is not the greatest military power in Europe, while in all that constitutes the moral life of a free people they are immeasurably below even the smallest of their neighbors. Glory they mave not, whether military or moral; but they are promised the privilege of becoming a nation of sol" diers in imitation of the Germans. Seeing and hearing all these things, France we learn without surprise is somewhat sick of herself and her rulers .- London

A FRENCH MYSTERY. - A mysterious occurrence is causing a considerable sensation at Fo tainbleau . -Some excursionists in the firest three days back dis covered, near Franchart, in the underwood, at a short distance from the road, the body of an elegantly dressed lady the face of which had been devonred by some carnivorous animal, probably a wolf. The corpse bore no other signs of external violence than the mutilation just mentioned. A judicial inquiry has brought to light the fact that two ladies had, about a week, before, alighted at one of the hotels in the town, and, after breakfast, bad taken a carriage for a drive in the forest, but had paid and sent back the driver on arriving at Franchart. In the evening one of the stangers returned to the bote! expitted her in the forest, and asking whether the latreply in the negative she at once started for Paris. There is little do bt that the body found is that of The missing visitor.

coff the Daily News 89ys: -

lady having been tound in the forest of Fontainbleau with the face eaten off 'by a wolf' As there are no wolves in Fontainbleau, and the startling intelli-gence, given at first with meagre details, remained for some time unconfirmed, it created little sensation in Paris, and passed as a canard. It is, however quite true that the body of the lady was found, and that another lady has been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned her. One dar last week the driver of a back fly, while passing along one of the avenues of the forest near a place called Franchart, saw a lady lying on the grass in a copse not far from the road, and whose face was hidden by an open parasol The weather being at that moment extremely bot the coachman supposed that she was resting herself, and passed on. But it happened that he had occasion to drive along the same road the next day, and when he box and found a dead body, with a parasol fixed in the ground so as to c.nceal the head. A part of the cat. The coachman hastened to Fontainebleau to we are then told, with a stuff of two or three of the inform the policet of his shocking discovery. It was committee, passed the troops apidly in review by found in the manify that the deceased, togethe; with another lady, had come a few days before to stay at an hotel in the town. They had taken a carriage for drive in the forest, got out together, and sent the carriage back saying they wished to walk in the wood. In the course of that evening, one of the ladies came back to the ho'el in a state of great anparent distress, saying she had missed her companion in the forest, and could not think what had become or her. She added that she would go back at once to Paris, hoping to find her there. After quitting the hotel and doubtless paying the bill, she went to a jawelle 's in Fontainebleau, and stating that she had not money enough to pay her railway fare to Paris, sold a gold brooch, giving her right name and address, which the tradesman inscribed in his books. The name of the lady supposed to have been murdered, Madame de M -----, was discovered by a wed ding ring on her finger, inside which it was engrav-She was twenty-eight years of age, and had been twice murried, and the ring in question was that of her first marriage. It is reported that she had lately received a large sum of money in Piris, which she had brought with her to Fontainebleau. A secret 'instruction'is now going on, and it is probable that nothing more will be heard of the extraordinary case till the lady now under arrest is brought up for trial before an assize const.

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT - Florence May 15. - In yester lay's sitting of the Coumber of Departies, Signor Ferrara, the Minister of Finance, brought in the Ecclesiastica' Property Bill. He stated that 600,000,000 lire the Pope. will be levied for the use of the State on the eccleis merely a scientific application of the weapon with stastical property. This amount will be made up which David killed the gigantic Philistine. Just as partly by the public rentes inscribed in the Great Book and a propriated to the department of Public Worship, and 12,000,000 of lire from the ecclesiasti cal establishments. The remainder will be obtained by an extraordinary tax on the ecclesiastical pro perty in the proportion of 25 per cent. of the capi The payment of the extraordinary tax will be effected in eight half-year.y instalments, the first commencing January 1, 1867. The remaining, after deduction of the extraordinary tax, will be applied to ecclesiastical pensions, and to defray the expenses public worship. The financial operations sanctioned by this las will be contracted to a commercial company, which will receive a maximum commission of 3 per cent.

We read in the Univers : - The impression created in the public mind by the poisoning of the Swiss soldiers at Tivoli has been strengthened by the fact of more having fallen victims to this atrocious conspiracy, to the number of seventeen in all.'

It is known that Garibaldi intends to coin money that he is negociating a secret loan, and that the committees have been ordered to raise funds. The object of those proceedings would appear to be to enable him to carry Rome by a coup de main, accord ingly a s agents are endeavouring by every means in their power to corrupt the p n ifical troops and in-duce them to desert. Fortunately the good spirit which prevails among them renders them prroof against seduction of every kind, and the few who yield to temptation are better away. There is evidently a silent but fierce conflict between the various revolutionary parties at Florence. The Minister, Ratazzi, is known to be in favour of the French of M. Walewski. But it is known at the same time that the opposing parties of various shades of opinion are striving against the influence of France, or, at least, are s'icking out for the immediate possession of Rome as the price of an Italian alliance. Now it is impossible that the French Government can consent to such a bargaio. We conclude, therefore, that if Giribaldi should be guil y of the folly of undertaking a fresh act of sacrilege, he will be stopped on his way to Rome by the same minister who arrested his course in August 1862, upon a peremptory order which came from Paris.

Several journals, n tably the Chronicle and the Pull Mult Gazette, have recently published an extraorddinary story of an intrigue now going on in Italy, the object of which is to induce the King to abolish the constitution by a coup d'etat. The story struck us as incredible, indeed strikes us now, but a correspondent in Italy, who has unusual sources of information, assures us that it is in the main rue and assures us in a way that brings conviction to our minds upon at least one point Personages who cannot be misinformed, and who cannot be lying, are confident that the King has deliberated as to the as to the propriety of a coup d'elal, and it is well, there fore, to examine the story a little more carefully and

The King, as our correspondent tells it, has become of late heartily anxious for a reunion with Rome. He is sick, satiated, and Savoyard, with an undercurr nt of reverence for the Church in his nature which begins to overrule his judgment. He opened the negotiations with Rome, the result of which was Ricasoli's famous bill libera ing the prieathood from control at the cost of one-third of their estates. This bill was the Pope's sine qua non, and so strongly was Victor Emmanuei moved by the Pope's messages urging him to pass it, that he resolved if his bill was rej cted t. strike a coup d'etal, suspend parliament. ary government and, as an interim Cæsar to arrange all questions with Rome. The bill was rejected, and Ricasoli, after waiting to ascertain if the electors were on the King's side refused to proceed further in the matter; and the king, after some vain endeavors to form a ministry of both parties which would accept his bill, sent foa Ratiezzi. This adroit but, as we think unprincipled statesman agreed to the King's terms, whatever they were, including the appointment of S Ferrara as mouth-piece for a secret Chancellor of the Exchequer, he Deputy Castellani. This extremely able gentleman whose purposes are still obscure, but who has high influence both at Rome and Florence, has convinced the King, or nearly convi. ced him, that if he will but suspend the Contitution he will gain three important advantages : he will be reconciled with the Papacy ; he will be ap pointed Hereditary Vicar of the Church with virtual sovereignty in Rome; and he will cure the deficit, for which S. Castellani has some panacea, probably a clever one, but certainly not the multure tax which is to be imposed now and operate in '69, in order that its unpopularity may strengthen the King's in apparent distress, saying that her companion had hands The King almost believes him, especially as to finance, in which the Italian Parliament certainly ter had since called there for her. On receiving a does not shine, and had he a good general would be reply in the negative she at once started for Paris. inclined to strike at once. He has however, only Manabrea -he distrusts Cialdini, who could raise the R-ds with a word - and he pauses, contenting him | treaty in every respect that which she was neces In alluding to the above the Paris correspondent self with an active correspondence with Rome.—

newspapers about the dead body of a well-dressed in the coming contest in Europe; an explosion may occur any day in Rome, and a vote on Ferrara's church bill, which would work very like Ricasoli's, may precipitate action. Within a few months Italy may be in civil war, or a kingdom under a Omiar

determined on a reconciliation with Rame Roms. - If one may credit Italian papers, a distinguished official of the ex Garibaldian a my has just done us the boxor of an official visit. This worthy passed in review the Liberal forces on Sinday, at what hour is best known to those concerned-at any rate, it must have been in the trying hours after noon tide, when policemen as well as quiet and orderly citizens were dozing out their siestas. The forces, we are told, were arranged in detachments extending from the Piezza del Popolo to a tower as to whereabouts of which we here in Rome are a little at sea. They were massed together, however, in saw the largang the parasol in precisely the same i such an unpretentious and simple minner - here position as before, he naturally came to the concin- | a few and there a few - that, even had the police sion that all was not right. He got down from his got scent of the thing it would have been impossible to suspect what was going on, and very likely a stray passer by had not the remotest idea of what face was eaten away, probably by a weasel or wild these knots of people were doing. The ex official, making a progress along the line of way; and no doubt as he passed along, these groups fell into order, took up their position wath military exactness, and saluted the officer. So at least one may be pardoned for supposing When the review had termin ted there was , council of war, and the officer gave it as his decided, but reluctantly given, judgment, that all chance of a rising in the city with the smallest ghost of a chance of success was for the present im. possible. The correspondent of the Diritto adds that unhappily there is strong sense in this judgment. The Roman vouth - and here it lets us into a secret - with liberal opinions is so little numerous, although he adds that many who would have been present had no notice of it; a way of getting out of a difficult, simple enough, but hardly satisfactory, if this martial authority had come at the way from Florence especially to make the review on the least occupied day of the week. He adds however, the consoling information that in the judgment of the distinguished ex-official there would be some chance if the Romans from within were well supported by the Romans from without; but how the Romans from without are to reach Rome is just now a problem; unless indeed Garibaldi were to march down here a proceeding which would lead to difficulties fanother kind But the confession that the strength of the revolutionary instinct in Rome is to be fou .d among the youth of Rome and that these are revolutionists in such seasty numbers, and apparently of a class which can only turn out decently on Sunday, ought to go far to do away with that lasting respect felt in England for attempts against the temporal Power of

VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE POP : . - About Signor Alberi's presence at Rome and secret plottings there is unfortunately no doubt. - That the envoy of Victor Emmanuel the Re whom the Italians, and all lovers of Italy, would still believe galan'uomo should be known to be on the most intimate terms with, and to frequent the salons of the Princess Rospigliosi, where notoriously the most reactionary projec s are hatch. ing, is so remarkable a circ matance that it has not failed to excite grave suspicion here. As to Signor Alberi's further proceedings, I am postively informed that he has had more than one private interview with the Pope, to whom he was the bearer of at last one autograph communication from the King of Italy. What amount of immediate mischief will arise from the sinister negotiations will mainly derend upon the reception accorded to Signor Ferrara's financial state ment by the Italian Chamber of Deputies. - Daily

#### News Correspondent. SWITZERL AND.

A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE - What liberal and most Protestants mean by those words, may be gathered from the following account of what is taking place where Protestantism and Liberalism are

in Power: -The Swiss correspondents of the foreign Catholic papers relate some strange doings of the cantonal Governments of the Protestant parts of Switzerland. The key to all these Liberal aggressions on the Church seems to be the desire, if possible, to create or to stimulate to action a disaffected party amongst the Catholies. Thus we have in one place the Protestant Council of State, examining the Catholic Catechism and requiring the Catholic higher to sance tion these alterations before allowing it to be taught to the children of his diocese. In another place we learn that a Protestant mob (anti:hetically to the Belgian free thinkers) has forced the Catholic cure to read prayers over the coffin of one of their own coreligionists; a committee of delegates from various cantons has dictated to the Catholic authorities the age at which they shall admit children to confession and fi st communion; Commissioners f om the same cartons have undertaken to decide on the merits of candidates for the priesthood, and to accept or reject without appeal such as to themselves shall seem good. But there are things to which the Swiss bisnops have long been accustomed. Let us remark one or two aggressions of more recent date.

The civil authorities of the Canton of Gall have just been requiring of the chief pastor of the diocese that he should order the vulgate tongue instead of Latin to be used in celebration of Mass and in the other offices of the Church.

# PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 5 -It is semi officially reported that the Prussian Government has refused to comply with the expressed desire of the Emperor Napoleon, that it would pledge itself against any future arming of the Fortress of Rastadt.

THE AMERICAN IRONOLADS. - The Patrie savs : - Wa have reason to believe that the Prussian agents have been despatched to New York with the view of purchasing the ironclad vessels built during the late sion have become in excess of the wants of that country. Among other vessels are montioned the monitor Onondaga and the armoured frigate of 5 000 tons, the Dunderberg. The statement contained in a private despatch that the latter vessel had been purchased by France is erroneous.

PRUSSIA SATI:FIED. - A Berlin semi official paper, the Provincial Correspondence, declares that this trenty fully m ets the views that Pruseia has always deemed essential for the settlement of the matter. It says . The retention of Luxemburg by the House of Orange being secured, and, on the other hand, the cession of the Grand Duchy being abandoned, the cause for apprehension dissappears which specially excited public opinion in G rmany. By this stipulation of the treaty, the incident is removed which had dis urb. e and troubled the unprejudiced settlement of the Luxemburg que tion-viz., the intended cession of doning her right of garrisoning laux mburg by the under the guarantee of all the Powers that no attack

the Grand Duchy to France. But Prussia has further obtained full satisfactory compensation for abanguarantee of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy Tue interest of defence to which the fortress has hitherto been devoted is equally secured, now that it is settled upon the Prussian frontier can take place throughout the whole extent of Luxemburg territory. tois condition Prussia has been able to give up the Fortress of Luxemburg as a special point of defense. While thus full regard has been had under existing circumstance, for the military interests of Prussia, upon the other hand the tie which connec ed the population of Luxemburg with German life and development i. e. participation in the Zollverein - sons only who know that he is Both. He is living been preserved. Prassia has gained by the new situted and entitled to strive after for the security Events, however, are advancing; the King wants to of her own interests and those of Germany. The Herald.

A few days since a story went the round of the | be his own commander in this and f reign secretary | Prussian and German people will be, therefore, the | better able to appreciate the fact that the dange s which threatened to arise out of the Luxemburg question have been removed by peaceful agreement. The attitude of France at the London Conference affords a new proof of the moderation and love of ment the esteem and confidence of Europe in a constantly increasing degree.

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#### AUSTRIA.

According to all accounts from Pesth, no monarch ever experienced a more cordially loyal reception from his subjects than has been just now accorded to Francis Juseph in the old capital of his Hungarian Kingdom. Baron Beust may well feel proud of the success that has attended his reconstruction policy, in which it would be unfair and ungenerous to forget or concest the fact that he has been immensely assisted by the good sense and patriotism of Dank, the distinguished leader of the popular party in the Hungarian Diet, and the most popular man in Hungary. If Kossuth had been actuated by the same pure, disinterested, and patriotic motives that have influenced the conduct of Deak what sad calamities might not have been averted from Hungary and the Austrian Enpire! But he was turbulent through conceit; his treason was dictated by selfishness and vain glory. Like the first archerebel he preferred to reign in hell rather than serve in heaven. He might have been the great subject of a great empire, but he would rather be the President of miserable Republic -ephemeral by its very nature, and his present ignomicious obscurity is the just reward of his mi chievous egotism and calculated treason in

Paris, June 4. - It is understood that, as a result of the meeting between the Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Cz:r of Russia, they have agreed upon a plan for the settlement of the Gretan difficulty, which will be proposed to the o her Great Powers, and which, i is hoped, will be adopted by them, and urged upon the Sultan with their naited influence

PHILOSOPHY AND CONSISTENCY. - Among all the excellent things which Mrs. Barbauld has written useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will she never peaced anything better than her essay on the inc asistency of human expectations; it is full of sound philosophy. Everything, says she, is marked at a settled price. Our time our labor our ingenuity is so much read; money which we are to lay out to the best advantage. Examine, compare, choose, reject; but stand to your own judgment; and do not like children, when you have purchased one thing, rep ne that you did not possess another, which you did not purchase Wou'd you be rich? Do you think that the signal point worth sacrificing everything else to? You may then be rich. Thousands have become so from the lowest beginnings by toil, and difigence, and attention to James Hawkes, Esq , Brockville: the minutest articles of expens- and profit. But you must give up the pleasures of leisure of an unembarrassed mind, and of a free, unsuspicious temper. You must learn to do hard, it not unjust things; and as for the embarrassment of an indelicate and ingenious spirit, it is necessary for you to get rid of of that year that it affected my enting very much, it as fast as possible. You must not stop to enlarge your mind, polish your taste or refine your senti ments; but must keep on in one beaten track, without turning to the right hand or to the left. you say, 'I cannot submit to drudgery like this: I feel a spirit above it.' 'Tis well; be above it, then; only do not repine when you are not rich.

Is knowledge the pearl of price in your estimation? That too may be purchased by steady application and long and solitary hours of study and reflection. 'But,' says the man of letters, 'what a hardship it is that many an illiterate fellow, who cannot construe the motto on his coach, shall raise a fortune, and make a figure, while I possess not the common necessaries of life. Was it for fortune, then and three eighths inches,) I am a well man. that you grew pale over the midnight lamp, and gave the sprightly years of youth to study and reflection? You, then, have mistaken your path, and illemployed your industry. 'What reward have I, then, for my labor?' What reward! a large. comprehensive soul, purged from vulgar fears and prejudices, able to interpret the works of man and God. A perpetual spring of fresh ideas, and the conscious dignity of superior intelligence. Good Heavens! what other reward can you ask? 'But is it not a reproach upon the economy of Providence that such a one, who is a mean dirty fellow, should have amassed wealth enough to buy half a nation? Not the least. He made himself a mean, dirty fellow moder te may be the number taken at for that very end. He paid his health, his conscience, no escape from wholesale doses in the and his liberty for it. Do you envy him his bargain? Will you hang your head in his presence because he outshines you in equipage and show? Lift up your brow with a noble confidence, and say to yourself, 'I have not these things it is true; but it is because I have not desired or sought them, it is because I possess something better. I have chosen my lot! I am content and satisfied.' The most characteristic mark of a great mind is to choose some one object, which it considers important, and pursue that object through life. If we expect the purchase we must pay the price

BUSH PUBL C HOUSES IN AUSTRALIA. - The BITINGS. ment at the bash public house may be pointed to as the leading cause of the labouring classes being so improvident. In almost every case the taproom is the only apartment set aside for their accommodation. No comfort of any description is provided for them ; their meals, of the coarsest, are generally served to them in the kitchen; and any hole is supposed to be good enough for them to sleep in, the room set apart for a dormitory being supplied with a few stretchers and blankets, and going by the name of the fushing ou's crib, or 'the dead house.' Every inducement is held out to them to drink; none whatever to keep sober and respectable. Few resist the temptation; and when once they reach the proper stage of intoxication, as long as the money lasts they are kept drunk. So much is this habit of 'knock war in the United States, but which since its conclu- ing down' the hardearned cheque the rule and not the exception, that I once heard a wealthy squatter, himself a justice of the peace, say that it was a pity there was no public-bouse in the neighburhood, and that one must be started as soon as possible to keep the labour in the district. This was in a newly-occopied part of the interior, where men were scarce and wages high, the nearest ian being about 300 miles distant. - Dickens's ' All the Year Round.

# UNITED STATES.

The Troy Times stimutes 150 thieves in that city. We thought the population of T.oy was greater.

Lindsay, the clergyman who whipped his little child to death because he would not say his prayers to suit him, has paid the firal penalty of his inhumanity by paying a fine of \$250. He was convicted of manalaugher in the first degree, then got a new trial, at which the jury disagreed, and finally plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, for which the fire mentioned was imposed as the penalty.

Gen. B. F Butler got into the Pennsylvania Avenue cars in Washington a lew days since. The Cor was quite full. As soon as he entered, one of passengers stood up and said: Ladies and gentlemen, put your hands upon your pocket-books, Beg. Butler is in the car.' Butler got out at the next cross.

J. WILK'S BOOTH - A correspondent of a New Orleans paper relates that a friend of his has won a wager of \$500 by proving that Booth is still alive He says: His whereabouts is known to five perin obscurity, nor far from his native land, and is perfectly safe, as his disguise is so complete that his own brother would not recognize him - Montreal

# THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. June, 1867.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affec. tions sometimes incurable.

#### BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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

The Trocuss are offered with the fullest conflience in their efficacy; they have been thorough y tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold at 25 cents a box.

June, 1867.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Read the following letter, received by James Hawkes, Esq , Druggist, Brockville : Lyn, C.W., June 13, 1864.

Dear Sir - Allow me to make a statement in favor of ERISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which ougut to be known by everybody far and wide. In March, 1860, a Tumor appeared on the left side

of my head, which had grown so large by December and the Doctors thought it best to have it removed, which was done at that time. It partially healed up, and the rest remained a running sore for three years and a half. I had tried several Physicians who all came to the conclusion that it could not be healed, and I was told to square up my books for the last time. After using several kinds of SARSAPARIL-LAS I was induced to try BRISTOL'S from your establishment. Before I had used five bottles. I felt it was doing me good, and, as you know, I have continued to use it for the last fourteen months, and the result after using between thirty live and forty bottles, (whi h ha brought away several pieces of

Yours truly, GEORGE WEBSTER,

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

A REVILUTION IN CATHARTIC TREATMENT. - Thousands of pers us regard aperient puls as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however no escape from wholesale doses in the end. BRIS. TOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, bowever, are a grand exception -the only one -to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The eff-ct they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, at much complaints, general debility, colic, and the irregutarities of the female system, they re a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cas's arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, &c., and imparting rosivess and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes headache, and when resorted to af er shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. -Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and

guma. Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

agents for Montreal - Devine & Bolton , Lamp. ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell& Jo, J Jarduer, J. A. Harte, Picauli & Son, H. R. trav, J Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Nedicin€\_

PURIFY THE BLOOD - If the blood b. pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any aff ction, such as a bol or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system. This is the cause o'ten of sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with

vitality, and life ceases as if Berest by Lightning, Now, this can be remedied.

# BRANDRETR'S PILLS

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

June, 1867.

FURNISHERS

#### WANTED,

BY a young Lady, provided with a Dioloma from the Normal School, capable of teaching both languages a Situation as TEACHER.

Address, (if by letter post paid) to Sec Tressurer of Schools, Oraigs Road, St. Sylvester.
St. Sylvester, April 5, 1867.

#### WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, with a diploma, to teach an Blementary School. Apply St. Columban, County of Two Mountains, Canada Bast. WILLIAM HART, Sect.-Treas.

No. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(TIFFIN'S BLOCK.)

MRS. & MISS MU:R, here removed into the above Premises, and would invite their friends and public generally, to visit them, and inspect their Stock of Millinery, which is fine-newest styles in all kinds of Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.

PRICES MODERATE. Montreal, May 28, 1837.

MUIR'S

вm.

LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES' BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

399 NOTRE DAME STREET, (TIEFIN'S BLOCK,) MONTREAL. PRICES MODERATE.



PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE

# AMERICAN WATCH

WALTHAM, MASS.

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

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

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

PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, ?

ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec., :866. Gent'emen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equidment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, I have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on the road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of Erglish manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service, as yours.

in these statements I am sustaned by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years. Respectfully

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

American Watch Co., Waltham.

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

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

Yours respectfully, CHARLES WILSON, G Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
American Watch Co, Walthum, Mass.

We make now five different grades of watches, named respectively as follow. : Waltham, Mass.

Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham Watch Company, P. S. Bartlett, Wm. Ellery,

Home Watch Company,

Waltham, Mass. Waltham, Mass. Boston, Mass. Boston, Mass.

All of these, with the exception of the Home Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved principle, and to possess every requisite for a reliable time keeper. Every dealer selling these Watches is provided with the Company's printed card of guarantee, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that bayers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article There are numerons counterfeits and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution parchasers to be on their guard against imposition Any grades of Waltham Watches may be purchas-

ed of Wate b Dealers throughout the country. Testimonials can be obtained on application from many persons in Canada who have worn the watches with the greatest satisfaction.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
182 Broadway, New York,
ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents.

ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada:

## THE CATHOLIC WORLD

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. June, 1807.

CONTENTS: 1. Lectures and Public Conferences among the

Ancien's. 2. Verheyden's Right Hand.

3. Vay; A Fancy.
4 Impressions of Spain.

5. Victor Cousin 6. Praises of the Blessed Sacrament. 7. Architecture of Buds.

8. The Father of Waters. 0. The Church and the Roman Empiri

10 The Death of Napoleon

11. Sketch of Pere Hyacinthe,
12. The Two Lovers of Flavia Domitilia.
13 Libraries of the Middle Ages.

Laudate Pueri Dominum. Christianity and Social Happiness

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A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

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

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Patliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching

The course of instruction, of which Religion forme the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Olassical 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, listory and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

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

TERMS.
For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 700

RECVINCE OF CANADA ?
Richelieu District. PROVINCE OF CANADA DIRCUIT COURT.

No. 4864.

The Twenty-eight Day of May One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty seven.

IN VACATION

JULES CHEVALLIER, Esq., Advocate, of the Town of Sorel, Richelieu District Plaintiff.

JOSEPH AUSSANT dit LANGE, Farmer, of the Parish of Ste. Victoire, said District,

IT IS ORDERED --

IT IS ORDERED—
On the motion of Charles Dorion Etq., Advocate and counsel for Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears beauty. It is sold everywhere.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drugof the Superior Court for Lower Canada acting in the Richelieu District, written on the Writ of Summons in this cause issued that the defendant has 'eft his domicile in that part of the Pro-vince of Causda heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Causda, and cannot be found in the Richelieu Dis rict, that the defendant, by an adverrisement to be twice inserted in the English language in a newspaper published in the city of Montreal, called the TRUE WITNESS and twice in the French language in a newspaper published in the Town of Sorel called Lu Guzette de Sorel be notified to appear before this Court and answer the demunde of the said Plantiff wi hin two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon he neglect of the said Defendant to appe r and answer to such demande wi hin the period aforesaid, tha said Plaintiff be permitted to proceed o the trial and Judgment as in a case by default.

A. N. GOUIN Clerk of Circuit Court. Montreal 6th Jane 1867.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, { CIRCUIT COURT. RICHELIEU DISTRICT. No. 4835.

The Twenty-Eighth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Seven. IN VACATION.

MIOHEL MATHIEU, Esq., Sheriff, of the town of Sorel, Richelieu District,

Plaintiff. CHARLES BIBEAU, Farmer, of the Parish of St. Aime, said district,

IT IS ORDERED - On the motion of Charles Do. rion, Esq., Advocate and Counsel for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, one of the Builit's of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the Richelieu District, written on the Writ of Summons issued in this cause, that the defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the Richelieu District, that the said defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the E glich I nguage in the newspaper published in the city of Muntient casted the TRUB WITHER and twice in the Frence language in the newspaper published to the town of Borel called La Gazette de Sorel, be notified to appear before this Court and answer the demande of the said plaintiff, within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect of said detendant to appear and answer to such demande within the period aforessid, the said Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the trial and judgment as

in a case by default. A. N. GOUIN, Olerk of Circuit Court. Montreal; 6th June, 1867.

call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first class lew-

ing Mechines in the city N B. - These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many charge imitations now off red to the public. Balescom, 369

SEW NG MACHINES. - J D. Lawler, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, off is for S to the E na Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tuitors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine. but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and U; the genuine Howe Machines; Singer's Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversi ble Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noise less Family Machines; the Franktin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12. A 1 machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sea jug-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dama Street.

BOOT and SEOR MACHINERY - S. D LAWLOR Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butte field & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Said paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewelt Mrchines; the genuine Howe Sewing Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J D. LaWLUR'S, 365 Notes Dame Street between S.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA. - The prettiest thing, the "swreast thing,' and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume; allays beadache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

S. T .- 1860. - X . - The amount of Flantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. -They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the roots in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T .- 1860 .- X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing diefiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and

seif very severely - one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. • • The Mexican Mustang Liciment relieved the pain almost namediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada"

This is merely a sample of what the Musing Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins,

wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stemp of Dzyas Baines & Co., New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER cold by all Drug-

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates

WHAT DID IT! - A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article.

It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair. and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DESS. sing. Price 50 cents and St. Sold by all dealers. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER-for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Oholera Morbus, &c., where a warming is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold every where, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug.

Agents for the Canadas.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
New York.

SIR. After the use of two bottles of your Prof. 'Velpani's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.

Yours truly,

WANTED;

BY the School Cemmissioners of St. Sylvester South a FEMALE TEACHER, having an Elemen ary Diploma, and capable to Teach both languages.— Salary, Si20. Testimonials required.

Apply, pre-paid, to PATRICK CULLINAN,

Sec.-Treasurer. May 9, 1867.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become PARLOUR a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her teilet table It will be found for Sale at the following Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bilton, Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Sons, R S Latham, T D Reed, &c., and at the Pharmacy of the Proprietor.

Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers just received.

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, '44 St. Lawrence Main Street.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

(Established 1859.)

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt.

DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperus, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c., CONCENTRATED LYE. - This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of

One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d

per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.
J. A. HARTE,
GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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DEPARTMENT,

At the Mart, 31 St. Laurence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are not fied that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate.

The system is cash and one price. First-class

Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the

shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volun-

teers, requiring full Outlits, will find an immense Wholesate and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York,

so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer. IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

# Ready-made Department,

Full Sui's can be had of Fashionabie Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$'5. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments. Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed,

for \$'6, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youthe' Suits \$6 \$8, and \$10 ;-Children's Suits, \$3 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM GRAIG STREET ON

THE RIGHT. 12m.

# CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen- . I want to say a little more bout the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good

Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M. D.

• • • I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.

REV. CHARLES HARDING,

Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c , and would cheerfully re-

commend it as a valuable family medicine

REV. JAS. C. HOOMER. Mesars, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs-Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Choicra Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevo-lence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and

effectual remedy.
REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly ob-

serve the following directions: -At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in suger and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Should the diarrhosa and cramps continue, repeat

the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge my be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours N.B. - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of

The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

M anufacturers and Proprietors,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON IND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of

ATTENTION!

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WALL PAPERS,

DINING ROOM.

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HALL PAPERS,

OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRICES TO EUR ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S),

CONVENT

LACHINE,

This Institution contains in its plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abund nt. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness, in a word to

the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Canghuawaga.— The means of communication to Upper Canada and

French and English. There is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health.

Music - Piano, Earp.
The Superior Course comprises: Philosophy,
Botanic, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry,

Astronomy, &c., &c. TERMS. (PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE)? Board, per annum.....\$80.00 
 Drawing
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 Bedstead, Desk
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 Bed and Bedding..... 6.00

The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months. No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible

UNIFORM. In Summer, Light Blue Dross with Cape. One-



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MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of

On and af er MONDAY the 6th of May, and until further notice, the RIOHELLEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows:-The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Seven P M precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan, Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean-

them to the steamers without extra charge. The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Soiel, Three Rivers and

Batiscan. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Whatf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Markinorge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three. Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lanoraie; on the Friday trips

nection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Whart for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and return-ing at Repeatigny, Lavaltrie, S. Sulpice, Lanorale and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and

leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every-Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M , calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contractour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belosil,

St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charter, St. Marc, Denoin, St. Eilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Uhambly every Saturday at Two P. M., and Wednesdays at Twelve noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERKEBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharl, every day (Sunday) excepted, at Three P. M., for L Assomption, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Bouchervile, Varennes, Bout de L'Isle, St. Paul l'Hermite, and for Terreboune on Tuendays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going and

This Company will not be accountable for species or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value:

> J. B. LAMERE. Manager

Office Richelien Company, ? 6th May, 1867.

Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES,

Notre Dame Street.

gists.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded my

etc, either noon man or beast. Bewore of counterfeits. None is genuine unless

BARNES, BENRY & Co., Montreal,

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1865. MR. J. BRIGOS,

THOMAS MCCAFFRY, Eold by all Druggists at d Dealers.

BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents.
513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

HOUSE THOMAS RIDDELL & CO.,

CONSISTING OF :

AND

54 and 66 Great St. James Street.

VILLA-ANNA,

(NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).

every thing that constitutes a good education. This House is situated on the splendid property of

United atutes are of easy access. A megnificent Garden, and very pleasant Play-Ground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of the Young Ladies. The Course of Instruction is in both languages,

The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Histery, Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, Demostic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing,

Washing..... 10.00 Harp ..... Extra.

plain White Dress, with Cape. In Winter, Dark Blue Dress, with Cape. July, 5, 1866.

BETWEEN

Three Rivers, S rel, Bertoier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate Ports.

Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take

from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Copt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in con-

Wednesday at Four P. M.
The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, wilk

returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de L'isle and Lachenaie. Will leave L'Assompton every Monday at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock, and Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonne on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursdays at 7, and Siturdays.

expressed are signed therefor.
Further information may be had at the Freight. Office on the Wharf, or at the Office, 29 Commissioner

MONTEBAL, C.E.

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lans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. M asurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

REMOVAL.

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HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, IWO DOORS WEST OF BLEUBY,

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 11, 1867.

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CITY OF MONTREAL.

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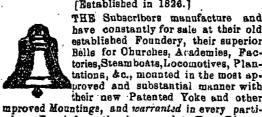
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