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CATHOLIC HRONICLE

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THE HARLEQUIN; OR,

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

I was proceeding, not long since, down one of the principal thoroughfares of London, in the direction of a certain theatre, which honor and discretion forbid my particularizing, when I felt myself familiarly taken by the arm. Looking round, I beheld the face of an old and intimate school-fellow, whom I had not seen for three or four months. At our last meeting, he was fairly on the way to contract one of those convenient but uninteresting marriages in which the 'consent of friends' and every other combination of concurrent circumstance cause the course of true love, or false, to glide along as smoothly as a passenger barge on a Flemish canal. He was then gay, rosy and smart; but be looked pale and highly excited, and wore any thing but the aspect of a man in his honeymoon.

Where are you going to, Wilson, to-night? he quickly and abruptly asked, as if he-had not a moment to lose.

'1? I believe I am going to the Park Theatre, to see the new pantomime, and to pass my judgment on the rising young clown who is making such a stir in the the theatrical world.' 'Aha,' answered my friend, with a smile full

of meaning; '1'm going there too.' 'That's a very fortunate coincidence,' said I.

We may as well sit in the pit together, for the sake of a little chat between the acts.' 'No,' he replied; 'I cannot be with you in the pit during the performance; I shall be nar-

ticularly engaged in another part of the house .-Still, I will endeavor to catch your eye.' 'Ob, I suppose you are going to have a tetea-tete in a private box, or something of that sort, with Mrs. Jones that is to be, or that is per-

Well, that's all very natural for a

limited season. By the way, when are you to be married, Jones; or is the knot already tied.'

with Clarissa Jinks. That engagement is all all about it one of these days.'

first piece at the Park to night is that everlastseeing that neither of us is so lucky as to have a rich uncle to kill. Instead of witnessing Miss Millwood's intrigues, suppose we step into the Peacock Supper Rooms, which almost join the theatre, and have a glass of porter till the tragedy is over and the overture to the panto mime is ready to strike up. You can tell me there the history of the sorrows of your heart.

hour is almost come when I coo-but you shall nit. know everything this very night. I will promise to sup with you after the pantomime; only you will have the nuisance of waiting for me at least a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before I the room which Signor Giacomo-a very particular friend of mine-uses, and we shall have a quiet evening to ourselves.

ready to 'open sesame' the moment of your arrival.

Order as many oysters as you like; I must have something more substantial than that after my work is done. The people will prepare me my steak and my stout. I have not yet dined, making me laugh till I cried again; so, after a nor shall I till then. I'm now off to begin a pause in our conversation, which was well filled hard night's task; so, good-by till after the fall of the curtain.

mysterious passage, which led, like a rabbit's his pantomimic success. burrow, out of the street. Not caring for the last act of George Barnwell, I strutted up and gantly fond of the play; but you do not know down, meditating my school-fellow's unexplained | that the department of the drama which absorbed condition and adventures without finding any my thoughts was pantomime. Easter spectacles, clue to their drift. At last, it was time to enter however gorgeous, fell dead upon my fastidious the theatre: my good luck and the heaving tive eyes. Summer itself had but little charms for of the crowd, drifted me into a capital place, me, because barlequin and columbine were laid neither too far from the stage nor too near it.— up in lavender till Christmas should come round. The old established medley, scrimble scramble, again. My imagination revelled in pantomimic pantomime overture was rasped, and scraped, scenes; and pantomimic feats were almost the and pizzicatoed by the fiddlers, and the fairy only ones that I cared to consider seriously.

tale introduction began.

have been born in it, and that he must have which latter made up by their width for any deficiency they miget be charged with as to length. We had a pantaloon—such a pantaloon !—dost ing, drivelling, and made of India rubber. But the star of the night, the great hit of the season, no one knew whence, but who charmed all hearts alike with the revelty, perfection, and bold inspiration, which distinguished his clownly accomplishments. Once or twice, when he uttered a word or two, my thoughts started off a hunting in various directions in search of some other voice which it seemed to echo; but soon the convulsive heaving of my sides made me insensible to all but the fun before me. Now and then the clown fixed his eys on the pit, and made some singular and original grimaces in my direction; but I, like all the rest of the audience, considered that extemporaneous effusion as belonging to the part, and that it was not a bad joke that some one member of the public present should be selected to be made mouths at and put out of countenance. However, whether in tragedy or comedy, the current of time sweeps all before it. The last scene had dazzled the spectators with splendors of fairy temples, and gas illuminations, and fiery cascades, and colored lights; the kicking, the tricking, the jumping, the bumping, the grinning, and spinning were all at au end. The curtain fell, and with it fell many a young imaginative soul from the regions of fancy to thoughts of bed time.

As agreed. I awaited Jones at the Peacock Tavern. The waiter treated me with marked distinction when I mentioned Signor Giacomo's name, and ordered a solid and comfortable supper. In due time the rendezvous was honored. My former schoolfellow came in with the look of a man who had just been going through some pleasant but fatiguing exercise. Although the · That knot is not tied - I mean that knot pantomime season is not sultry weathet, his short bair was saturated with perspiration; he had over and done with for the present. I have, not evidently just been dressing himself rapidly; and long since, commenced another. I will tell you he seized the pot of porter, took a long pull and set it down again with a sigh of gratification .-Why not tell me now, at once? You know The waiter, as he placed our meal on the table, think at the buck's misacrenture, because she dexterously into the middle of the hash, hiding an enchanter? bow fond I am of sensational romance. The glanced at one side of Jones' face, and with a detested him, as in duty bound. Dandy buck, it under the joints of the table, it under the joints of the table. My future 'I should prefer that, the alchymist especially. respectful 'Excuse me, sir,' ing and horrid thing, George Barnwell, which napkin a small red and white patch which by ac at the young lady's merriment, utterly lost his can be of no earthly use to us as a moral lesson, cident appeared in front of his (Jones') ear. - presence of mind, and could not in the least im-The latter merely said, 'Thank you,' in a matter-of fact way, and we were left to discuss our lucky idea then entered his head to dust himself smoking-hot steak.

'Aud, after all, what do you think of the pantomime?' my companion inquired, when he had at him with furious looks; Nancy the inaid stood fioushed his first plateful.

'The pantomime was admirable, and the clown was supreme; but I can't think what in-'Impossible!' he hastily answered. 'The duced him to make such a dead set at me in the without making any allusion to his wig, crossed

> 'Can't you? well I can. And, to cut the matter short, the clown was myself!'

'You? Impossible! You, with your lugubrious phiz, your beavy looks, and your sluggish can join you. Tell the waiter to let us have movements-you cannot be that incomparable quaintance with dramatic literature was properly and eniritual clown.'

'Indeed I am, though, and I thank you for your complements; the public voice confirms Good! I will order a dish of natives to be their succerity. And as my clownship is connected with my broken off marriage, just let me finish this couple of kidneys, and you shall then

hear the whole history.' The request for a little further refreshment was only reasonable from a man who had been up by mastication and deglutition, the knife and fork were laid aside; he commenced unfolding He instantly left me, and disappeared up some the exciting story of his matrimonial failure and

You know, Wilson, I was always extrava-

'You know very well that my maiden aunt As I said, I am forbidden to indicate the real was anxious that I should marry Clarissa Jinks, name and locality of the theatre which I call the who was her goddaughter. My father and mo-Park, and therefore cannot bonestly inform you ther liked the idea, because old Jinks has made a whether the Sleeping Beauty or Little Red pretty penny by stock jobbing, and of course Ridinghood were the groundwork of the panto- Clarissa, who is his only child, will have the mimic preface. Enough that we had a genuine whole of it by and by. We went through all production in the highest school of art. There the callings and ballings, and dinings and teawere tricks worthy of the days of Bradwell, drinkings usual in such diplomacy. I did not married to 'spokens' and modern allusions which care much about the girl herself at first, but I would do honor to the authors of the most spirit did not say 'No' to my relations wishes.— ual burlesques and extravaganzas. We had a What induced me to say 'Yes' decidedly, was

and was worn so naturally, that he seemed to very image of the last columbine I had seen. - | about Coldstreams, or any other streams, except Was this merely an illusion? I now think that had a smiling columbine, with flowers in her hair lidea was the discovery that her governor was a springs in her heels and toes, a silver tissue perfect pantaloon. Study for the part was outer petticoat, and a crinoline under one, both totally unnecessary; he only required to put on the costume.

The notion, too, entered my head that, by foul means or fair, by force or strategem, I would for my own proper entertainment, make Jinks and his daughter publicly appear in the only in fact, was the clown-a brilliant comet arrived dress which could suit them properly. Sometimes I was so completely absorbed in this project, that I sat by columnine's side for a quarter of an hour together without uttering a single word, to her great and justifiable astocishment. You may suppose I did not tell her what I was thinking about.

6 One day, a regular pantomime dandy buck called at Jinks' while I was there. He was quise as much of a dandy-buck as Jinks himself, with the exception of the costume, was a pantaloon, and Clarissa a columbine. Eyes so thoroughly well practised as mine were could make no mistake in affairs like those. The buck was called Melville, or Belville, or something of that kind. But his name is of no consequence. I instantly saw that he had 'intentions' respecting Clarissa, and I resolved to play him one of the old stock tricks. He paid rather frequent visits to Jinks'. One evening, as he was going to sit down, I slipped his chair from under him. It was a pure, correct and classical move. Down went the buck flat on his back : but the proof that nature had cut him out for the tin to the bousemaid, who was bringing in a turn, and laid hold of Jinks' periwig, which came off, and was left in her hand.

I meanwhile had seated myself in the chair which I had stolen from the buck; and, with my hands clasped upon my knees, I twiddled my thumbs and stared at the ceiling with that innocent look which first rate clowns alone can execute artistically. I heard in imagination the applause of those gallery critics who are best competent to appreciate the traditions of art.

Nobody but Columbine-I mean Clarissaashamed of his tumble, and out of countenance agine how his chair had disappeared. The unwith his pocket handkerchief, which only made bis situation the more ridiculous. Jinks glared set a glass on the table, without saying a word. stock-still and thunder struck. The buck very shortly took his leave, which was the best thing he could do. As soon as he was gone, Jinks his legs, pulled out his snuff-box, and said with magisterial dignity, 'Really that young man's awak wardness is quite disgusting !?

This first success emboldened me; but as I had to do with a substantial citizen, whose acvery imperfect, I was obliged to exercise great self-control in curbing my pantomimic aspirations. One day, nevertheless, on calling at Jinks' exactly at their dinner-hour, and managing to reach the dining room without encountering a single creature, I could not resist the temptation to nide myself under the table, exactly as I had seen so many clowns do. The soup was already there : so, bearing the old gentlentleman and his 'what a fool the girl is,!' So saying, pantaloon daughter approach, I caused the soup-tureen to vanish with me. Pantaloon and columbine sat down to dinner.

'Well, Nancy,' said my intended father inlaw, 'you said the mock-turtle was on the table.

'Yes, sir,' replied the servant briskly. 'I do not see it,' answered the old gentle-

Nancy uttered a cry of astonishment. 'Come,' said her master, 'make haste and fetch it.'

Nancy never stirred a peg.

'Well,' said Jinks, 'what are you about?' Nancy vowed that she would take her 'dayy' that she had brought in the soup, and set it on the table. What had become of it was quite past her comprehension. The debate increased in animation.

Do you take me for Tom Fool at Bartlemy vate in the Coldstream Guards who is always you have given him for supper the whole of the five minutes. jar I brought from Birch's, and now you have the impudence to declare that you cannot conceive what has become of it !

harlequin whose checkered dress fitted so well the finding out one afternoon that Clary was the shameful calumny, and that she knew nothing should die of laughing.

the Serpentine. At that moment I twitched come into the world a parti-colored infant; we it probably was; but what confirmed me in the columbine's napkin off her lap. She stooped to pick it up again, and saw me and the soup tureen under the table. She uttered a short cry which her father did not hear, and then relieved herself by a burst of laughter. Ah, columbine was a charming girl! she fell into convulsions of merriment at the most trifling event. She laughed when a door was opened, or when a door was shut; when a blue bottle-fly flew across the room, or when a cur-dog barked in the street. She laughed at all times and in all places; and generally did not take the trouble to inquire what it was that made her laugh.

> Meanwhile the governor poured himself out a glass of wine, to replace his missing plate of soup. While he turned round to treat poor Nancy with a final grumble as she went towards the kitchen, I stretched out my arm, and the glass of wine followed the soun-tureen. Nancy almost immediately reappeared, bringing in a dish of hashed chickens. Jinks bestowed a moment's reflection on the sudden disappearance of his glass.

> 'Now, really,' he reproachfully said to the girl, as she carefully placed the dish upon the table; 'are you crazy to day? Why have you taken my wine glass away?"

'I, sir? I haven't touched your wine-glass!' protested the maid, in astonishment.

' My glass of sherry,' responded Jinks.

Columbine, as usual, burst out laughing, and gave me an encouraging kick in the ribs. Her gavety exasperated the governor, who continued part is, that in falling he thrust out his arm to his address to Nancy: Do you mean to make save himself, and accidently gave a back-handed me believe that my wine-glass has gone without hands, like that capital mock-turtle, which your waiter with cake and wine. She stumbled in Coldstream follower has eaten? Ah, now I see how it is; the fellow is hidden somewhere in the kitchen.' With these words Jinks started up to make a search, followed by Nancy, in a towering passion. As soon as columbine and I were left alone, she told me she had never so much position. Nothing absurd and out-of-the way,' fun in her life. ' Hide the bashed chicken under the table,' she said.

'Your proposal,' I answered, 'will hardly do; it will cause suspicion. We can play some better trick than that.' I caught sight of 'he evening paper, unopened in its cover, lying on a sideobserved my action; and she laughed like a mad table close by. I laid hold of it, and slipped it

> the last time he shall come. Quick, Nancy, to dress myself out in a fancy costume. another wine-glass?

The governor took a spoon, and began to serve the hash. 'What do you call this?' he asked. 'That?' pouted Nancy; 'that's a leg of chicken.3

'But this hard substance bere, which I feel

with the spoon?

'A bone, perhaps, or a piece of toast. Bozco and crusts are neither of them soft."

Jinks drew out the object in question .--Heaven forgive me,' said he ; 'it's this evening's paper! You have nut the Globe into a hash. I cannot suppose you have done it on purpose; that would be abominable; but you certainly have lost your senses.?

Nancy gasped with wonderment; she had not strength to say a word in self-defence. She stood with her arms a kimbo, petrified with stunefaction. Columbine was choking with laughter. 'Gracious goodness,' said the governor, -excuse my giving him that name-wiped the paper with his nackin and opened it. Let us see how things are going on to-day. That Nea was not too good, 'To-day, Prince Procrastinini, the Austrian envoy-extraordinary, had a second interview with the king-(Ah, so much the better!) - with the king. It was observed, that after his departure from the royal presence, several couriers for-for-(Nancy, put the can dle a little nearer this way).

set fire to the paper. Pantaloon and Nancy uttered a simultaneous exclamation-one of terror, the other of rage.

'It is really no fault of mine,' said Nancy. beginning to lose her senses in earnest. 'The nonentities. The company were charmed with Fair?' said Jinks in a rage. (This expression candle is tall, and the paper caught fire below. filled my heart with delight.) There is a pri- I am sure the house must be bewitched.'

'The house is bewitched, is it, you impudent

Next day I fancied the old gentleman treated me rather coldly. Did he suspect any thing? Nancy was reinstated in her place. All I know is, that he remarked to my aunt, Your nephew seems rather a light young man.' But she turned it off with the clever remark, that though my complexion was fair for a man, my hair was not red, nor even sandy. She then took advant ge of the opportunity to sound my praises in every respect, and immediately sent pantaloon a solendid present of half a dozen pots of current jelly for his roast mutton, made with her own fair and maiden hands. I tried hard to intercept ber peace-offering, that I might remove the relly and put a dead rat into every empty pot; but adverse circumstances prevented me.-What a capital stage-trick it would have been!

The pantomime-costumes still ran in my head. Whenever I thought of our future home-circle during the honeymoon (for it was agreed that I should live with Jinks and his daughter), I pictured to myself my father in law and my bride moving about the house in the dress 1 have alluded to, and myself, as clown, doing the honors. I imagined the rooms filled with trap doors, sliding-panels, and all sorts of unexpected contrivances to astonish the vulgar herd of morning-

At last an opportunity occurred of partiallyrealizing my desires. I greedily seized it. A. grand fancy ball was to be given at the Heligoland Square Rooms, for the benefit of the sufferers in the Chinese insurrection. Jink's name, to his great annoyance, was forced upon the committee list; and every body, myself included, told him that his duty was to sanction that poble charity with his influential presence. He yielded graciously; and to me was deputed the task of choosing the costume.

'You know better than I what will suit me,' said the governor, taking me confidentially by the button; 'something simple, dignified, and majestic, proper for a man with my means and

'What do you think of a Turkish dress?'

'The Turks,' he said, after a moment's reflection ' generally maintain a stately earringe; but the Eastern question has altogether been such a loss to me, that I feel rather a grudge against "Turkey."

'How would you like to be an alchymist, or

achanters are only nonsense fit for larry-tales 'The soldier is not there; he has managed and advertisements. However, I leave it all to to get away; but I will take good care this is you; but at my age 'tis a great sacrifice to make.

On the day appointed, I arrived at Jink's, fol-Nancy, who naturally had fallen into the sulks lowed by a porter (a theatrical dresser disguised as such) and a cargo of band boxes. One of these was opened; and the contents displayed a complete and vividly-colored pantaloon's dress. 'What the deuce is this?' said Jinks in amaze-

> 'A costume of the reign of James II.' (My father-in-law elect was theoretically, historically 2 Jacobite to the back bone.)

'Are you quite sure that this was the fashion in poor dear James Il.'s days?'

'Nathan will give you a certificate that the king himself wore it at the court of France.'

'And this very absurd peruke?' 'Absurb! It once belonged to Lord Clarendon!'

All scruples were silenced. With the dresser's assistance, he was soon attired. Clarissa. under Nancy's hands, was converted into columbine; and I, rejoicing in my destiny, became clown with a rapidity known only on the stage. Jinks growled when he looked at me.

My bappiness was approaching its climax .-We started together in a glass coach I had engaged. But the human heart is never content. politan question will ruin me. He put on his On the way a facey entered my head which spectacles, threw himself back in his arm-chair, caused the abrupt termination of my matrimoand read with difficulty, because his eyesight mal prospects, and brought my talents to the public service. I was not satisfied with merely putting the Jinkses into travestie; pantaloon must play a bit of his part as completely as dandy-buck had dore.

Our entrance into the ball room made a great sensation. Columbine was instantly carried off by a partner. I, properly powdered and printed, Nazcy did so. Whilst he went on spelling entered thoroughly into the spirit of my part .out his news, I quietly drew a lucifer match, and I got out of Jink's way as much as I could to avoid being tempted to the actually disrespectful action of giving him the classical buffet and slap. I vented my impetuosity on empty air; I wrestled with shadows, and played tricks with my personation. The whole room was in a roar. of laughter, and I soon felt all the inspiration of the Pythoness. By a sad fatality, pantaloon prowling about this neighborhood; I am certain bussy? Leave it, then, instantly before another unexpectedly stood at my elbow, grinning fatui! tously in perfect style. It was too much: I He followed her into the kitchen, and desired could resist no longer. My muscles trembled her to mount upstairs and pack her boxes. I all over my frame; my brain was in the excited sermed the opportunity to decamp, after stealing state of etherised intoxication. I gave him such Naney began to cry, and vowed that it was a a kiss from Columbine, who declared that she a thundering box on the ear. Ha! ha! ha! You should have seen and heard it!

was to him a subject of political illustration and

speculation, and though he 'narrowed his mind' to party, he never confined it within the limits of pro-

vincial patriotism. Goldsmith was a real Irishman

in his faults and virtues, but, in spite of the Deserted

Village, he never seems to have cared much about his country; while Moore, in spite of his Irish Melo-

What has the past existence or non existence of an

Irishman of genius who was also a patriot to do with

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gose. I was suddenly left alone in my glory.-Before I could collect my thoughts, a splendid Sardanapalus whispered in my ear that he was the manager of the Park Theatre; and that if I be set saide in favour of another which would bring would relinquish any engagement I might be in the State, instead of the benefactors, as the party would relinquish any engagement I might be to which the Church would be beholden for what thinking of for the approaching pantomime seasee he would take care to make it up to me liberally. He asked me to call at the green room next morning. I did so; and you saw the result to night. It's a delightful life, when one has not got the tootbache. But our professional columbine at the Park is neither so young nor so pretty as Clarissa, nor has pantaloon ever asked different parts of her empire out opposite religious tac to dinner. All that I have seen of the Jinkses ever since, is that they were on a front seat in the boxes three nights ago. At the end of one of my most brilliant scenes (in which I gave the real pantaloon the very same box on the ear which I had previously rehearsed at the tancy ball) Jinks laughed beartily and turned rather red; Clarissa, on the contrary, instead of laughrag according to custom, looked as if she were going to cry. And yesterday there was an ad- axiom of Canon Law that no prescription holds good vertisement in the second column of the Times, which could only be meant for me, stating ' that the past should be forgiven, and all the rest of An anonymous five-pound note has lately reached me, directed in my kind aunt's handwriting to Signor Giacomo.' So, I suppose I shalf have to come down to plain 'Jones' again. But I must run the season through, or at least enjoy my success a few nights longer. It would not be fair to Sardanapalus to rob him of his clewe at a moment's warning. How the dear public would miss me! I expect every day to receive a deputation from the Jinkses and my maiden-aunt; and if I do yield to their entreaties (which I think I shall for Clary's sake), by George! Wilson, the Temple of Hymen in my wedding-scene shall exhibit a tableau of unriwalled splendor.

THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

(To the Editor of the Tablet.)

Six .- I am very glad to find from the able letter of "A Catholic Priest' that I do not stand alone in wishing for some trustworthy solution of the great political problems of our time. The previous communication of the same valuable correspondent i happened unfortunately, to miss, but I am told by a very competent judge that it threw much light upon this important subject. I fully agree with him that the questions involved are far too great and com-plicated for brief and superficial discussion; and I hope it is not too much to expect that the may receive an answer, or at any rate some authoritative illustration, in the decrees of the approaching Generai Council. Meanwhile we possess the materials, of something like a correct decision upon them in the political exioms of the Encyclical and Syllabus. Those axioms are so consonant to the principles En which I was educated under the Tractarian lead ers at Oxford, and in which I have been since con-Sirmed as a disciple of the Uatholic Church, that I men not conscious even of a temptation to dissent from them, and were I so conscious, s ould of course feel unyself in duty bound to labour after overcoming it. The problem therefore, of which I seek the solution is one which should propose to adjust existing facts and phenomena with those axioms, or to show, on the other hand, where the conflict with them, and and require us to abandon or modify our opinions in consequence. I will proceed to state some of my disculties and I shall be only to glad to find that they are imaginary. With regard to the proposal for the diseasablishment and disendowment of the fustitution popularly called the Irish Church, there cannot, I suppose be two opinions as to its strict legality on Catholic grounds. The principle of establishments is surely not illustrated but rather caricatured by an establishment set up for the maintenance and propagation of heresy. Endowments have lost their claim to respect and consideration which are not only not applied to the purpose to which they were consecrated, but to purposes the very reverse of those which were in the contemplasion of their donors. So far, then, we cannot, I conceire be wrong as Catholics in promoting this object by all means in our power. But we must keep chearly before our view that we condemn the Irish Establishment not because it is an establishment in the abstract, but because it is an establishment degraded and desecrated to the purposes of error, with all its immoral consequences. This, however, in a ground which cannot be put forward without inivry to our cause, and therefore we are content to rest on others which are more popular but may involve at the same time a surrender of important Ca choic principles. We are led to maintain either that the Voluntary system is abstractedly better Chan the principle of endowments, or that no religoon should be established unless it be the religion of the majority. On the former of these arguments E will remark at once that it warrants a Government in the adoption and protection of any setigious error which may happen to be duminant, and in the disavowal of religious truth when it happens to be unpopular. In short, it makes truth dependent on the will of the majority for the time being. It is in pursuance of this view that the Roglish Government exhibits the ludicrous agestacle of establishing one form of religion in England and another in Scotland. But it commits In Ireland that fligrant violation of its own theory with which it is justly twitted by the consistent maintainers of that theory, as well as by the enemies of Establishments in general. Catholics are strong-Ty tempted to lend their voices to the same cry; and they make it quite plain that they are using an argument ad hominum, they may do so without compromise of the great principle which they keep in the background. But I fear our tendency is to fall in with this argument unconditionally, and thus, as the saying is, to sanction a law that makes against oexelves, by virtually denying the objectivity of re Regions truth, and the duty of Governments, in a normed state of things, to protect and uphold it.

But there is a further difficulty. Not only are Establishments now no necessary guarantee for the truth of the religion so established; the very idea of an Establishment, in the sense in which the Church enderstands that term, has become obsolete. The anion of Church and State does not now mean such mercion as reserves to the Church her own indepenwent rights and action in all that appertains to her were province, the State meanwhile aiding and protecting her by a dutiful and loyal support and cooperation, but one rather in which the State uses her tool for its own purposes, and, under the cover ella condescending and contemptuous patronage, crip-The her freedom of action, and exercises a real Excugu disguised ascendency over her. Hence the grainciple of an Establishment requires not merely an indefinite sanction, but a theological definition. The may be quite true that that the union of Oburch and State is incomparably better than their mutual Endependence, in the abstract, and yet that such mutual Moore, and many more will be cited. There is no Eastependence is far better than that union as it is in one among them who fulfils the double qualification. these days generally understood. Better it surely Swift was a man of genius, but as the late Mr. Ex than any arrangement which makes the Church a Thackeray declared, he was an Englishman who knows dependent and stipendiary of State. Again, beypened to be born in Dublin. He never refers to Described and stipendiary of State. Again, beypened to be born in Dublin. He never refers to assording to the true Catholic theory, the Church the peculiarities of the Irish character except to ridifically of right those endowments which have come cule them, and his letters about Wood's halfpenee to her through the munificence of benefactors and Escusiverable to God, rather than to the State, for by what he deemed neglect. Burke was a man of ti-nal and political crisis. A year hence, they assure ing preserved while they remain in the hands of a -Express.

In two minutes, pantaloon and columbine were | the discharge of the trust committed to her. But, genius, but he was born for the universe.' Ireland in the formation and endowment of a new Establishment (such conceivably as might be contemplated by some politicians for the Catholic religion in Ire-land) this view of the case would, it may be feared, to which the Church would be behouse to.

is really her own. The same would be the case, if dies, found his greatest happiness in English society, is really her own. The same would be the case, if and chose to spend his life, when free to select his according to one proposition, the property originally own place of residence, in an inland English county.

On the county of the case, if dies, found his greatest happiness in English society, and chose to spend his life, when free to select his according to one proposition, the property originally own place of residence, in an inland English county. to be distributed in certain proportions between the professors of that religion and the professors of different collateral errors, while the State would by such an arrangement be committed not merely to the inconsistency of maintaining different religions in in one and the came. Nor is there any difference between such an arrangement and the principle of secularisation, except indeed to its disadvantage. The appropriation of sacred endownents to national objects, and much more their appropriation to the relief of the poor, would be a destiny at least as religious as their application to the support of hereay. At the same time, the plan of secularisation proparly so called, has objections of its own in the view of a Catholic. This brings me to another question on which I cannot see my way. It is I betieve an against the claim of the Church. This being so the endowments originally given by Catholics for Catholic purposes (unless the Oburch bave formally renounced her claim to them) are now as much her property as ever, and 'cry after their owner,' as much as, your property or mine, if it should happen to have got into the hands of a thief. Now, as long as these endowments remain, as it were, in a lump, there is a chance, however remote, of their one day coming back to the Church who owns them. But, if once alienated to secular purposes, they are abso lutely irrecoverable. Hence it is that approved moral theologians do not allow us to prejudice the claim of a proprietor by disposing of found property in the ways which however excellent, are not known to be in accordance with his intentions, so long as there exists the barest possibility of restitution. Rut it is said that the Irish bishops, by a recent decision have renounced once for all on the part of the Church her claim to these endowments. If such were the intention of their declaration, and if they had the power of making such a renunciation, there is no doubt an end to the question. But to myself the intention is not clear, and I do not know whether the tacit acquiescence of the Holy See, without some formal act on the part of that See, would be theologically adequate to the effect of such a declaration. This difficulty is no doubt the result of my ignorance Of one thing at least I am sure, that the Irish bishops intended to do noth ng which they had not a right to do. I hab proposed to myself to say a few words on the question of Voluntaryism versus Endowments, which is another problem of the day, and one worthy of much consideration. But my letter has already extended to an mordinate length, and I must hold over the inquiry to a future and indefinite period. Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK OAKELEY.

May 12.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE,-A resolution was adopted by the House of Commons on the night of Thursday week in which it was stated that no portion of the Protestant Church property should be used for the endowment of Maynooth College or any Church in Ireland. From this some persons argue that Maynooth College will soon close its annual grant from Parliament, and that if the College is to be continued it must be supported by the voluntary principle. We do not think this interpretation is strictly correct. But if it be true, then Trinity College. and all the Queen's Colleges must be closed up. The principle of disendowment in that direction must not be confined to Maynooth alone, but extended to the Protestant and Presbyterian Colleges. 'What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. But we think that to disendow colleges because the Protestant Church will be disendowed, is arguing on false premises. The grants for education come from the state -the tithes or rent charge is paid chiefly by a Oatholic nation to provide bishops and parsons for a small minority. The former is a benefit to this nation -the latter is a wrong to five millions of Catholics; and in removing a wrong, we are not called upon to desiroy what is useful as well as necessary. The reasonable mode of proceeding is to disendow the Establishment because it is an outrage on Catholics; and to continue the grants for education, because they will be followed by useful results. So far as we can ascertain the Oatholics of Ireland did not solicit the grant to Maynooth. It was offered to them and they accepted it on independent terms. That offer was made through fear, and not as evincing either love or respect for the Catholic faith. The American revolutionists had triumphed over England, and the French revolution was raging when Maynooth was endowed. The offering was made to prevent Irish students from going to the Irish College in Paris, where they might imbibe dargerous political principles, and then import them to this country We do not think that England is so foolish as to abolish the grant, because it would be the commence. ment of a new series of troubles. Our country has been plundered; the estates of most of the Catholic Ohiefs have been grasped by Protestants; and if Maynooth be disendowed, it is more than probable, that a call will be made to have these estates [returned to the descendants of the rightful owners in order that the nation may be enabled to sustain the burden of a great Ecclesisstical College for the education of the priesthood. To avoid such a state of things the English liberals should be cautious. They should take care and not go too far. To abolish the Church endowment would give relief to Catholic Ireland; but to deny Mayncoth the grant from the State would be a gross wrong, which would certainly lead to bad consequences We would warn those who advocate such a pernicious coprae to restrain their feelings. Ireland is not now in a position to be trifled with. She has been plundered ten times over, and if the paltry grant to Maynnoth is taken from her, she will hardly bear the indignity in peace. She will then insist on having Trinity College, and all the Colleges in England and Scotland disendowed, for she will not submit to anything less than equality. We have no fears, however, that the grant will be withdrawn, for England is not in a position to challenge the hostility of the bishops, priests and people

of Ireland .- Dundalk Democrat. THE 'TIMES' ON IRELAND. - It may appear a paradox and an audacious paradox, to lament that Ireland has never produced a patriot of genius; but, if the truth be told, it will be found that it is to this deficiency rather than to a lack of Royal residences that the comparative neglect to which Sir Colman O'Loghlen called attention last night is to be attributed. We cannot, of course, hope that the statement will be at once accepted. We seem to hear a crowd of Irishmen running through the names of their illustrious countrymen, all of them patriots and all of them men of genuis. Not to go back to the days of primitive learning, when Ireland was the home of European knowledge, the very existence of which has been doubted, Swif:, Burke, Goldsmith, were but the accidental expression of spisen excited frightened, tell us—on the cree of a great constitution in envising like a decent state have a chance of be. on Government service, but not of the nature stated.

Royal visits to Ireland? If we turn to the debate of last night, we cannot fail of an answer. Sir Colman O'Loghlen called attention to the absence of a Royal residence, and took the opportunity to lament the infrequency of Royal visits to Ireland. Since William III., if indeed, his Irish campaign can be called a visit, no English Monarch has set foot on the island except George IV. and Her present Majesty. Upon an accurate computation by Ulater King at-Arms, it has been discovered that, in the course of 170 years, fifteen days in all have been spent in Ireland by English Sovereigns This limitation of the Royal presence there is greatly to be lemented; but there is some excuse for it in the absence of a Palace to which Royalty might resort Mr. Disraeli, who expressed the utmost sympathy with Sir Colman O'Logblen's feelings, dwelt at still greater length on the absence of a Royal residence, not merely as an excuse for infrequent visits, but as the cause of their shortness and infrequency. There have been difficulties, he pleaded. which could not be overcome, the chief being the want of a Palace where Royalty could take up a permanent abode. Mr. Gladstone, who followed Mr. Disraeli, had the same soft sympathy; the same excuses and same hopes. We have no wish to be rade, but as we are on Irishmen and Irish affairs, we may venture to say that there is a monosyllable, made classic by its use in the Vicar of Wakefield, which is forced on our memory by these expressions. If the absence of a Royal residence were all, how has it happened the Queen has been able to visit Scotland? When Her Majesty came to the Orown there was no Royal residence fit to receive her in the North. There was indeed Holyrood, and we believe Linli'bgow is in name a Royal palace; but the one is about as habitable as the other. If Holyrood be deemed a Royal residence so is the Castle at Dublin, Balmoral is the creation of Her Wajesty and the late Prince Consort, and the Queen having been graciously pleased to admit her subjects to her intimacy by the publica-tion of her works, we are enabled to trace the origin of this 'Highland home.' It has all been owing to Sir Walter Scott. Bir Walter was a man of genius, and be was also a patriot, and his patriotism was in the highest degree provincial. He was a Scotchman from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet. He had a real belief in Scotch one-pound notes, which may be advantageously contrasted with Swift's forced frenzy about Wood's halfpense, more especially as Swift really did understand the defects of Wood's scheme and Sir Walter was absolutely ignorant of the currency controversy in which he engaged. Sir Walter was such a Scotchman that if his belief were probed it would have been found that he looked upon George IV. as a Scotch King who had annexed England; not as'a King of England ruling also over Scotland. But Sir Welter Scott was also a man of genius, and with his genius and his intense pride in Scotland he took Europe by storm. His works have been translated into every language, and read by all nations. The Prince Consort, a person of the widest cultivation, was captivated by them, and when he became an Englishman he took the earliest opportunity to pay a pilgrimage to the scenes consecrated by the genius be admired The 'Highland home' naturally followed, and the 'Highland home' still exercises an uncontrollable fascination There is nothing to wonder at in all this. It is the touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. The scenes among which we have spent the days when life was most susceptible of emotion, the haunts consecrated by our deepest trials, are those which allure us through all time. No Royal residence In Ireland will ever wean Her Majesty from the Highlands; no Palace in the West will withdraw her from Balmoral We may lock at the matter in another light, and we shall arrive at the same result. George III. was never out of England yet he was fond of movement; he liked to visit his favourite Bishop, and he went to Weymouth regularly year after year. If the Continent had been more accessible, he might not improbably have visited Hanover, yet we may be certain that he would as soon have thought of visiting Iceland as Scotland. Why should be? He may have heard that Dr. Johnson had been there, and had said something of its 'prodigious fine prospects' after he came back; but Lord Bute h'mself could not have tempted him across the Border. No magician had arisen to throw a charm over the North Country, making it to all men from their carliest days a world of romance. Ireland is now where Scotland was. Englishmen are slow to believe in the beauties of Irish scenery, and are more impressed with the defects than the virtues of the Irish character. If some Irishman were to appear who, without whining about it were to compel us, through his own intense sympathy with his countrymen, to sympathize with their hopes, their fears their wrongs, and their sufferings, he would provide's Royal residence in Ireland without the necessity of a Parliamentary vote. At present there is no promise of his coming and so Sir Colman O'Loghlen asks for a Royal residence, Mr. Disraeli is beverolently civil in response, and Mr. Gladstone is not to be outdone in good wishes to Ireland. We fear nothing will come of it. We do not grudge the money. We spend as much over and ever again in follies which are not merely useless but injurious. But there is a shade of the ridiculous in the proposal to feed a nation with bonbons, and the anonymous Member who last night reminded the House that there was also a Welsh nationality in the United Kingdom had the right of it as a matter of fact. The discontent we deplore in Ireland has its origin in resentment against partial laws, and if we would remove it we must take away the occasion of offence. In all fairness it must be admitted that the dis-

establishment of the Irish Church has been proposed with all due gravity and solemnity, and only as a political necessity that could no longer be averted. Everything has been said and done to spare feelings and interests, and to conciliate those who might feel themselves the special victims of the inevitable sacrifico. It is proper, and it would be wise, that this demearour should be acknowledged, and as far as possible imitated, by the partisans of what must be called an emineutly partisan Church. The Irish Church, it might be said, without any fauit of its own, is the Church of a party, driven by its unfortunate circumstances to a tone of language and conduct at variance with every kind or degree of Spiritual pretension. Its ill success and unpopularity are the only excuse for its harshness and violence : for, indeed, it is too usual to find the disappointed and hopeless ill at case, devoid of sympathy, and resentful. The best man in the wor'd would find himself sorely tried in a parish or a diocese, where his advances were repelled and his mission discredited. Sensiole men will feel this, and make allowances for the excesses of Orangeism, or whatever else it is called there. But the friends of this cause will make a great mistake, and drive matters from bad to worse, to the extent, perhaps, of realizing the results they now only predict, if they endeavor to import and naturalize the faction fight on the floor of the House of Commons. Nowhere is it more necessary that everything should be done with decency and order; nor was there over an occasion which more demanded the respectfulness usually observed by gentlemen towards one another. Here are we, alarmists tell us

us, we are all to be at the mercy of men without faith' | body established by law, and possessed of competent without law, without loyalty. The strongest lungs, if not the brawniest arm, are to carry the day. May it never bed we fervently pray. But already we seem to be in the way to it; and the offenders are the champions of the Church most interested in quieting, and, if possible, controlling the insurgency of the multitude and the lawlessness of brute force .-Times.

It is one of the most remarkable facts of the day that a shining - or rather burning light of the Irish Establishment-has solemnly declared that Fenianism is the work of god; and not only that, but that Fenisnism has been raised up by God to scourge England for her sins and shake her empire to its bass. We shall give his account in his own words, and his preface will show he has arrived at this after continuous meditation, private prayer, and mortification, purely spiritual, and arising from having to receive a very good salary for doing nothing. We quote from the Ashton News: - The Rev. Dr. Tresham Gregg, of Dublin, supported the resolution, and said he had got a very good living in the Church of Ireland, and, strange to say, by the extraordinary anomaly of the law, he had no duties in connections with that office to perform. His case had been singled out and discented upon as a marked one, bu: he had given the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Southampton, one of the lecturers upon the case, an answer to all his argument in the two lest pages of the tract which he held in his hand, in that tract be had regretted that he was placed in the position he held, but that he considered it his bounden duty to give every hour, every minute, every second of his time to the work of God in private meditation or prayer. He had brought forward the results of these exercises he had expounded in a letter entitled, 'The Church of Ireland, addressed to the Churchwardens of St. Nicholas Within, Dublin. It was to quiet the discontented Fenians that the attempt was being made to destroy the Established Church in Ireland. He admitted that Fenianism was a great fact. 'He had seen its vast extent in America, where a whole nation of Irish were supplied with money and all the means of military power, and he believed that America would one day use their power to shake our empire to its base.' This Fedianism was the creation of English answichsainess-English complicity with idolatry. When Solomon worshipped the gods of the beathens, God raised up ore adversary and then another' against bim. 'The same power that had raised up these adversaries bad raised Feniau. ism, and it was certain to smite us unless we abandoned our abominable inconsistency .' - Dublin Irish

The Dublin correspondent of the Post informs the readers of that paper that organisations, recently formed throughout the Provinces, are holding public meetings in support of the Church. The speaking at these gatherings (be writes), it need hardly be said, is intensely Protestant in character. At a meeting of the Ulster association, the other day, Mr. Charley declared that it Mr. Gladstone were followed. ' we would have to adopt the republican motto of France - Liberty, equality, and fraternlty. This gentleman however, does not regard the Church as wholly overthrown. 'I hope,' he went on to say, that in the new House of Commons the Church party will be stronger than in the present; and I consider that, even though this measure should be passed by a majority in the Commons, the House of Lords should reject it. It is possible that, with the new constituencies, and with the Protestant feeling that is being revived, the Conservative section of the community may gain a great many seats, which may place them in a majority; and if this should turn out to be the case, as it is quite possible it will, then our church is safe, and the Protestant community will suffer no less by having us, the great bulwark, standing between them and infidelity and The following resolutions were superstition,' passed :- That we will resist by every legitimate means, the encreachments of the Papal power in our land, and we will defend to the best of our ability the endowments of the Protestant Churches of this country, and the establishment of the Protestant religion. We look upon the many concessions which have been made of late years by the successive Governments to the Romish party as dangerous in their tendency; and regarding, as we do, the maintenance of our Protestantism as the best and only bulwark for the pretection of our libertles, are of opinion that our allegiance to the Constitution depends on its remaining essentially Protestant.' That we regard the movement against the Protestant endowments of this country as revolutionary in its character, and only part of a scheme intended ultimately to annihilate our whole civil and religious liberties; and, be lieving that the movement is conducted by unscrupulous ex-place men solely for their own personal and selfish ends, we deprecate all apathy in this crisis, and consider that it is now imperatively in cumbent upon us to take measures for accertaining upon whom we may depend as friends.' Viscount Massereens was in the chair at this meeting.

If the morning papers are to be trusted as reliable sources of intelligence, the report of the Commis-sioners appointed by the present Government to in quire into the condition of the Established Church n Ireland was signed and forwarded to the proper quarter on Tuesday. It is said that the Commissioners recommend the suppression of one archbishopric and five bishoprics, which would leave in Ireland one archbishop and seven bishops. We shall soon know all about the Charter for a Catholic Cniversity in Ireland. The Earl of Mayo told Sir Col-man O'Loghlen on Tuesday that a correspondence had been originated between her Majesty's Govern. ment and the two Prelates appointed at the meeting of the Irish Roman Catholic Hierarchy, held in Dublin, to communicate with the Government on the part of the Archbishops and Bishops. That correspondence is now nearly complete, and Lord Mayo hoped that io a few days it would be laid or the table of the House of Commons. Until the correspondence has been seen by the House the Government are under a pledge to take no steps as regards a Charter for a Catholic University .- Tabiet .

The London Saturday Review has a well-considered article on the disposition to be made of the churches in Ireland, in the event of the passage of the disendowment bill. We subjoin the concluding part :-Now it becomes a serious question, in case of dises tablishment or disendowment, what is to be done with these fabrics. If the change is meant to conciliate the great Roman Catholic population of Ireland, it will hardly do to leave these ancient build. ings and sites of buildings in the hands of a small body, who will no longer be even an established body. It will be small satisfaction to a Roman Catholic in abi ant of Cashel if the Protestant Bishop and his Chapter lose their other temporal rights and privileges, but retain the most galling of all the power of shutting out the Church of the majority from that glorious group of buildings, ballowed by every religious and historical association in the hearts of the Irish people. It is now a rankling grievance for Cormac's Chapel to remain unused and uncared for, the freehold of men who cannot or | guilty at last commission to an indictment for having will not make any use of it, while those who no doubt soon could make use of it are shut out. But the grievance will be ten times greater if the body for America on board the Damascus, one of the Montwho is now authorized, as the Established Church of the country, to play dog in the manager should cease to be the Established Church, and should be allowed to play dog in the manger all the same. -The present state of things, if unjust, is at least intelligible, but a state of things which left the ancient churches and sites of churches in the hands of what would then be a small sect would be as unintelligible as it would be unjust. The few cathedrals and rect. There is no reason to suppose that any vessel -ray, some Irish gentlemen, not very apt to be other churches in Ireland which have heen kept up of the sort is on the cosst. The Helicon did leave

reverues. They would have a chance of being preserved if left to the voluntary seal of the great bulk of the nation. But they would have no chance at all in the hands of a minority which would have sunk into a mere sect. In a great city like Dublin, it would doubtless be reasonable to divide the churches in fair proportions between the two reli gions, as is done in so many German towns where the two religious exist side by side. But of what use could buildings like Saint Canice and Killalce. be to a small sect, which would doubtless no longer be able to maintain the faintest shadow of a capitular establishment? In the hands of the Church of the majority they would at least have a chance of being cared for and kept up; as the property of a mere Protestant sect, the case would be hopeless .-And as to the village churches, no one would wish to disturb the Protestant owners in the possession of the paltry buildings which they have run up within the last fifty years. A distinction, too, might be drawn in favor of churches restored recently by private and Protestant munificence, such as that displayed by the late Primate and by Mr. Guinness .-But how about the ancient sites and church yards? They are, strictly speaking, of no use to anybody. The churches, small and ruinous at best, have sometimes only the foundations left; there is hardly a case in which they could be now used for divine service by either side. All that still cleaves to them is a sentiment, which sentiment is surely likely to be much stronger in Roman Oatholic than in Protestant hearts. And around the churches lie the churchyards, to which at all events the Irish people cleave with the deepest affection as the last homes of their fathers. Surely, if any change is to be made at all, no change can be more reasonable than to vest the freehold of these ancient sites, ruins, and burying grounds in those who alone are attached to them by any sentiment, and to whom it must be a a grievance to feel that it is only by a sort of sufferance that they have anything to do with them at al!, It may conceivably be right to leave things as they are, to vest everything in a deminant Church, though the Church of the minority. It cannot be right to rest objects which are reverenced by the majority in the Church of the minority, when that Church is no longer dominant. If the Irish Church is to be disestablished or disendowed, surely one essential part of such disestablishment or disendowent is to secure some use for sites and fabrics of which the present owners con make no use.

The Government Church Commission recommend that there s' ould be only one Protestant Archbishop and seven bishops in Ireland for the future.

JOHN MITCHEL ON FENIANISM .- Mr. John M tchel has addressed a third letter on Fenianism to Mr. John Martin, one of his associates during the Young Ireland agitation in 1848. His former communications were intended to show the collapse of that enormous sack of gas called en Fianism. He now replies to some of his critics, and endeavours to reassure the 'good and worthy Irishmen, who, he says, have been pained and disappointed at hearing the truth about Fenianism Dr. O'Brien, the Roman Catholic Dean of Limerick, lately charged Mr. Mitchel with having glorified Stephens, and thereby deceived a good many in Ireland. Mr Mitchel denies that he had ever mentioned Stephens with common respect,' and retorts in the following terms :- 'One thing is very plain to me, that the Dean of Limerick, though he is no Fenian-though he fought Feuian. ism in its shell-though he cannot contradict one syllable I have said of it, but rather confirms allyet bears a grudge against me for letting the wind out of the bag. He thought it useful to have such a shape of terror looming in the background, while he is agitating his little ' Repeal' - by way of frighten. ing the British Government, as it were - poor, simple, and timorous British Government! -as if the British Government did not know better than you or I, or Dr. O'Brien, the exact measure, the height and the depth, of the Fenian sensation.' But, while Mr. Mitchel proclaims war against the impracticable enterprise and unscrupalous delusions which have exposed brave men and innocent families to destruction upon a mere blind impulse of sunburstery, he takes care not to let it be suprosed that the spirit which gave rise to the Fenian organization is at an end. In his opinion it has been strengthened by the defeat of Stephens and his succe sors :- The Irish element on the continent of America, in slonghing off its contracting 'shell' of Fenianism, cannot but grow into something stronger, sounder, and far more formidable than ever. For that collapsed concern, with its bigh-sounding pretentions. monstrous exaggerations and delusions its factions and disunions, its phontom army and its Flying Dutchman navy, and its insolent denunciations of all who did not belong to it, kept at a distance the best nationalists in America, as well as the best in Ireland. Mr. Mitchel believes that Irish Independence will be won whenever England engages in a foreign war, and in order to hasten it, he begs to advertise the American Government and the French Government that England is now and henceforth utterly powerless to resist any aggression or to resent any affcont - Times.

CHARGE OF FENIANISM. - At the Petty Sessions held at Buttevant on Thursday, a journeyman tailor named Sweeney, who had been sometime previously in the employment of a tailor in the town, was put forward charged with endes voring to seduce a soldier of the regiment at present quartered at But'evant from his allegiance to become a member of the Fenien Brotherhood. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner had formed an acquaintance with the soldier, in the course of which he had spoken at various times of matters connected with the organisation, and had given his new friend to understand that another rising might be expected at no distant date. The prisoner, according to the evidence of the prosecutor give a considerable amount of information regarding the working of the Brotherhood, some of his statements being, however, of a rather curious character. When arrested by the police on the charge the prisoner was completely defiant, and bore himself before the magistrates with the greatest indifference. He was returned for trial at the Cork as-

At Nenagh Petty Sessions on Saturday, Constable John Moore charged Patrick O'Connor and John Stackpoole with singing and playing seditious songs. The constable deposed that, on the night of the 6th inst., between ten and eleven o'clock, he met the prisoners, followed by a crowd of boys, proceeding down Spont road; one of them was playing a con-certina, and 'O'Donnell Aboo!' being asked for, he immediately played that tone, which was chorused by the crowd. The constable followed them, and arrested the prisoners. The prisoners said they were ignorant of the song being illeval. Their worships sentenced them to two months' imprisonment each, at the expiration of which they were to enter inte their own recognizances to keep the peace - Nenegh Guardian.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant having been leased to commute the sentence of imprisonment on William Hopper and Stephen J. Haurick, who pleaded arms illegally within a proclaimed district, they were discharged from Kilmsinhan Prison, and embarked real S camebip Company's vessels from Dublia,

Sullivan and Pigot, the two Dublin editors who have been imprisoned there for some time for alleged seditions articles, have been released from confinement on a writ of irror.

The statement that Her Majesty's Steamship Helicon had gone in pursuit of a suspicious craft is incor-

have called forth some strong comments from the popular press. Such outrages show the necessity of having a better organization of the police system in the English provinces. It would be impossible to enact such scenes in Ireland with the facilities which the Executive possess for concentrating at any given point an overwhelming force, highly disciplined and subordinated under one head. The repeated riots in Belfast, which might be thought to bear some resemblance to those in Lancashire, would in all probability never have occurred had there been in the town such a strong and impartial body of constables as there is now since Sir R. Peel's Local Police Bill came into operation. The Freeman commends the vigour and judgement with which the Rochdale magistrates acted, but suggests that persons of greater influence than the travelling firebrand are at the bottom of the Ashton and Staleybridge riote. He is the convenient instrument while they supply the motive power.' Some s'eps, it thinks, should be taken to prevent such fellows as Murphy from kindling a religious war in England ' The Freeman indicate the character of the Irish population in England in the following terms, and appeals to the Protestant sense of justice to protect them: - ' The Irish in every part of England and Scotland are most orderly and pesceable. They may have little family jars of their own, as all people have, but they never interfere with others if they are let alone. They are never the aggressors How would Englishmen like it if their religious convictions were insulted, as Murphy and the more criminal persons who encourage and give him bread insult Catholics and their religion? Would they patiently bear such indignities? Was ever such a thing heard of in Ireland as a Catholic mob destroying Protestant churches, and convents in England? In remote districts, where Protestant churches might be destroyed or injured without the possibility of detec tion, they have been just as safe as Catholic thurches? The weekly papers have articles on the same subject written in a more indignant tone. They plainly exhort their countrymen in England to defend themselves if the authorities do not afford them protection Times ('or.

We understand that her Majesty's Government, with a view of constituting a separate Department of Science and Art for Ireland analogous in its constitation to the existing Science and Art Department in London, and of smalgamating, as far as possible, all existing institutions in Ireland receiving State grants for science or art, have appointed a commission to report on the best means of carrying out this object. The commission will be composed of the following gentlemen: - The Marquis of Kildare; the Rev. D.: Haughton, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Very Rev. Dr Russel, President of Maynooth; Col. Laffap, Royal Engineers: G. A. Hamilton E.q. Secretary to the Treasury; Professor Hux'ey, F.R S. and Captain Donnelly, Royal Engineers, who will also act as secretary. - Star.

The Northern Whig has the following story :- ' The other day, at a vaccination station certainly not a hundred miles from the Belfast Exchange, a woman entered the room and asked to have her child, which she bore in her arms, vaccinated, and on her request being acceded to, demanded that the lymph should be taken from the arm of an Orangeman's child, or she would leave without the operation being per formed. The operator endeavoured to find among those present a young scion of the favourite tinted lineage. He failed in this, but at last induced the conscientious mother to accept the requisite material from the arm of a less fortunate babe, whose father was, its mother declared, only 'a true Protestant.'

The committee who managed the successful ball given to the Prince of Wales in the Dublin Exhibition Palace have a surplus, after paying all expenses, of nearly £660, which is to be distributed among the charities of the city, without distinction of creed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Among Low Courch or Evangelical Protestants in the Church of England, among Scotch Presbyterians, among Dissenters from the Church of England, whether Baptists, Independents, Methodists or what not. there is a genuine borrer and hatred of Catholicism. It is, as far as we could ever discern an earnest. deep seated, unquestioned conviction among them that Catholicism is a very bad, a very shocking religion, and that tp become a Catholic is to commit a great crime. And the consequence is that, as a rule, they do not dream of applying their own principle of the right of private judgment for the herefit of Catholics. Dr. Newman's fifth lecture on the present position of Catholies in England, 1851, illustrates this, and is unrivalled 'What is a more fruitful theme of declamation against us (be asks) than the charge of persection? Yet Protestants have felt it right, just, and necessary to break the holiest of earthly ties, and to inflict the acutest of temporal suffering on those who have exercised their private judgment in the choice of a religion. They ave so acted, and they act so daily. A sense of duty to religious opinions, and of the supposed religious interests of those intrusted to them has trampled over the feelings of nature. Years have passed, perhaps death has come without any sign of recognition passing from the father to the son .-Sometimes the severance and its consequences may be sent away, her children takon from her, because she has felt a call in conscience to join the Catholic Church. The son has been cut off (as they say) to a shilling. The daughter has been locked up, her books barned, the rites of her religion forbidden her. The malediction has been continued to the third generation. The grandchildren, the child unborn. has not been tolerated by the head of the family, because the parents were converts to the faith of their forefathers. I have been speaking of the upper and middle classes: in the lower the feeling is the same, only more uncourteously expressed and acted on more summarily. The daughter on her return home tells the mother that she has been attending and means to attend the Catholic chapel, whereupon the mother instantly knocks the daughter down and takes from her her bonnet and shawl and the rest of her clothes, to heep her indoors; or if it is the case of a wife, the husband falls to cursing, protests he will kill her if she goes near the Catholics, and that if the priest comes there he will pitch bim out of window. These scenes come out of the very depths and innermost shrine of the Protestant heart; it is undeniable; the very staunchest Protestants are actors in them - nay, the stauncher they are the more faithfully do they sustain their part; and yet if a similar occurrence were reported of some Catholic family, in Italy or Spain, those very persons whose conduct I have been describing would listen with great satisfaction to the invectives of any itinerant declaimer who should work up the sterness of the father, the fury of the mother, the beggary of children and grandohildren, the blows struck, the imprecations attered, the imprisonment, the over-persussion or the compulsory premise, into a demonstration that Popers was nothing else than a persecuting power, which was impatient of light and afraid of inquiry, and which imposed upon fathers, mothers, and husbands, under pain of reprobation, the duty of tormenting their servants at an hour's notice.' The hatred of Popery is no where more intense or more violent than among the English Protestant Dissenters from the Protestant Church of England. Yet it is with these English Dissenters that the wise men and chosen representatives of O .tholic Ireland have thought fit to contract an alli-

THE OBANGE RIOTS AT ASHTON. -Twenty-three persons—eight Irish and fifteen English—were ex-amined before the Ashton magistrates on Wednesday, on the charge of having taken part in the dis-graceful riots of Sunday and Monday. Of the Irish prisoners, all but one were committed for trial. The the burglar or the robbet may, independently of any ordered by the justices to be destroyed. Mr. J. J. sands of other bonest enthusiants will lose their situa. ton.

Duning, May 19. - The disgraceful riots at Askton | fifteen Englishmen bave been remanded on a charge | other considerations, hesitate of baving been concerned in the disturbances at as he does that in the event of detection his own will Stalybridge. It will be remembered that a woman was reported to have been trampled to death at Ashton. It appears, however, that the surgeon who made the vost mortem examination of the body could find no traces of external violence, and the coroner's jury have found that death was caused by fright .-The Rochdele magistrates have ordered 3 800 copies of one of Murphy's publications which were found in a house in that town, to be destroyed.

MURPHY AT BURY - Last night (Wednesday) was fixed for Murphy's first lecture at Bary, and the streets of the town presented an appearance of great excitement from an early hour in the evening. On the lecturer entering his tent a pistol was fired, whether at him or by him our report does not state. Before the proceedings had been opened a noise arcse outside, and nearly the whole of the andience rushed or to Parliament might turn—the first person in the out. One of the Murphyites, tucking up his shirtsleeves, brandished a sword, and said that if the others would follow him they would 'clear them all out of Bury,' meaning, it is supposed, the militia, who Highland district, six hundred miles from her Ministry were said to have created the disturbance. The invitation, however, was not accepted, and comparative order was soon restored. At the close of the ecture Murphy was escorted to his ledgings. The streets were crowded, and several fights took place as a consequence, but nothing serious occurred. In the course of his address, Murphy ap ke of the persecution which he said he had consumity to endure. and suggested retaliation by repeating the following legant lines :-

And shall Murphy die; and shall Murphy die? Then 30,000 Lancashire clogs shall thow the rea

son why.' -Man:hester Guardian.

Murphy has invaded the quiet reighborhood of Bury and has succeeded in creating disturbances there, much in the same as he had done previously at Blackburn, Bacup, Rochdale, Dukinfield, and Ash'on-under Lyne. He went there yesterday, and pitched his tent in Freetown, which is the quarter of the borough mostly inhabited by the lish working class. He calls his tent the Protestant tent,' and announces himself as an Anti-Porery lecturer, knowing that most of the Irish are Papists. Last night he was accompanied from his lodgings to his tent by some hundreds of his so-called 'Protestant' friends, and it is said that as he entered an attempt was made by a Militisman to strike him. This was the signal for a row. A great number of Irish were there, and among them some Militiamen out for drill at Bury. A coll sion immediately occurred, and an indiscriminate fight led to the interference of the police, a body of whom armed with stares and swords, charged the combatants. Several people received injuries by blows and cuts A number of arrests were made, and it was some time before the riot was put an end to. A man named Ashworth, in the employ of Murphy, was arrested for striking several persons with a sword, and for inciting to riot. At an early bour of the day Murphy had appe red in the police-court at Rockdale, where an agent of his had been cited to show cause why some 3 800 of Murphy's books, described to be of an exceedingly obscene and fifthy character,' should not be destroyed, the books having been seized at the defendant's lodgings. The work is entitled 'Depravity of the Roman Priests and Immorality of the Confessional,' and it professes to give the Latin text, with a translation, of certain examinations which the priesthood are entitled to use at the Confessional. -This book is much used in the anti-Popery lectures to incite the zeal and disgust of the more fanatical Protestants against the practices of the Papiets, and as there are always a number of Papiets present who are ready to denounce Mr. Murphy's inferences from the book and representations of Romanish doctrines as untrue and scandalous to their co-religionists Mr. Murphy succeeds in every town which be visits in setting the more ignorant of two classes by the ears. These books were first produced at Rochdale by two co laborers of Mr. Murphy's, professing to be missionaries deputed to this work by a society in London calling itself the Protestan: Electoral Association, one of whom at the last winter assizes at Manchester was committed for a long term of imprisomment for firing a revolver and shooting at a Rochdale policeman. The application for power to destroy the books was made under Lord Campbell's Act, and the magistrates, after satisfying themselves of the character of their contents made an order for

their destruction. - Times.

INTRAMUSAL EXECUTIONS BILL -The following is de substance of an ticle on this bill which ep peared in the Post of Wednesday :- 'The bill provides that judgment of death to be executed on any prisoner sentenced after the passing of the act, on any indictment or inquisition for murder, shall be carried into effect within the walls of the prison in which the offender is confined at the time of execution The only capital offences in this country at present are high treason and murder, so that it would seem that in cases of conviction for the former crime it is the intention of the Legislature that the execution should continue to be in public. In Ireland shooting at a person with intent to murder was a few years since a capital offence; and it is, doubtless, under a similar law that the man who attempted at Sydney to assas inste the Duke of Edinburgh was sentenced to death. If the Irish statute to which we refer has not been repealed, executions will continue to be in public for offences committed within its scope. Practically, however, public executions in the United Kingdom may be considered as abolished by this measure. In order, however, to secure not only the due execution of a sentence of death as well as necessary publicity for the fact, it is provided that the sheriff charged with the execution, the gaoler, the chaplain, the surgeon of the prison, and such other prison officials as the sheriff requires, shall be present at the execution independently of any persons to whom the sheriff may accord permission to attend. After the execution the surgeon must examine the body of the culprit, and certify in writing that life is extinct, and within the subsequent twenty-four hours a coroner must hold an inquest on the body with a view to establishing its identity, and the fact that judgment of death was duly executed; and it is further provided that no officer of the prison, or prisoner confined therein, shall serve upon the jury at such an inquest. Finally, the bill provides that printed copies of the surgeon's certificate, and of the coroner's inquisition. shall, with all possible despatch, be exhibited for twenty-four hours at the principal entrance of the prison in which the execution has taken place.'--Such is the substance of this measure and it will be felt that it meets every reasonable objection that has been raised against the substitution of private for public executions. No one not even the least educated, will ever entertain the slightest doubt that the sentence of law has been carried into effect; whilst the circumstance of that sentence being executed in private will invest such execution with unknown terrors, probably far greater than any inspired under the present system. Many, perhaps, will be inclined to regard this law as a step towards the total abolition of capital punishment. We can-not, however, regard it it in this light Many persons may well be averse from those degrading and demoralising spectacles which have so frequently caused thousands to congregate, who nevertheless consider that the crime of murder should be expiated by the offender's blood. The same argument which proved so irresistible forty years ago in confining the punishment of death to cases of murder operates with qual force to day in retaining that punishment for that exceptional crime. Formerly there was no inducament to a burglar or a highway robber to spare the life of the individual ha sought to pillage, but, on the contrary, he had the strongest motives for

be taken in return. Abolish capital punishment, bowever, and you restore the ancient state of things and once more offer the criminal a direct inducement to take human life. This is a consideration which we are happy to find weighed with the majority of the House of Commons on a recent occasion when on attempt was made by Mr. Gilpin to pass a bill abolishing capital punishment.

In the same paper of yesterday which contained the news of Mr. Disraeli's defeat and his motion to report progress on the Scotch Reform Bill it was an nounced that the Queen, with her family, had left Windsor Castle the evening before at half past 6 o'clock, for Balmoral. Thue, at the very hour when a most important debate was proceed ng - a debate on which the question of life and death to Government State, to whom recourse must be had in every momentous conjuncture, was hurrying at full speed from the neighbourhood of the capital to a remote and Parliament. In the mouth of May, at a time when the business of the nation is at its height, and interests of every kind cause people to congregate in London - at a time when it is especially necessary that the Sovereign should be accessible to her M.ni: ters and to the Legislature, we have the whole Court withdrawn to a distance which renders any personal communication impossible. The consequences in the present case are singularly inconvenient. The Sovereign is an essential part of the Legislature, as much as the Lords or the Commons, and when Parlisment is summoned for the despatch of business it is but reasonable that the Sovereign should be at hand. As either House may confer with the other, so either has a right to address the Oncen and to seek information or permission from her; and cases may arise when it may be a cessary that this should be done without delay. The Session of Parliament does not occupy so large a space in the year as to render a residence in the southern portion of this sland irksome from its duration, and the great Royal Palaces of London and Windsor, to say nothing of Osborne, are kept up in order that the Sovereign may have a fitting babitation while perferming duties necessary to the State. Until now, except in times of deep affliction, for which all could make allowance, the Queen has shown sufficient solicitude res pecting public affairs, and we cannot but regret that Mr. Disraeli should not have represented to Her Majesty that the present was a period in which it was of more than ordinary importance that she should remain within reach of her Ministers and of her Parliament - Times

At the sitting, on Monday, of the select committee of the House of Commons on Mr. J. A. Smith's Sale of Liquors on Sunday Bill, evidence was given by his Grace the Archbishop of Westminister. Sir James Ferguson, But., presided. His Grace said he had taken great interest in the working of the law regulating the sale of drink. He believed that drunkencess had increased, and that there was more drunkenness on Saturday night and Sanday than any other day of the week. Efforts on behalf of the spiritual benefit of the working classes were absou ely paralysed by the prevalence and inveteracy of their evil habits. There was a great evasion of the existing law. The restrictions proposed by the bill - viz, the non-consumption of liquor on the premises, and the curtailment of hours of sale on Sunday -would, he believed be beneficial. He did not think that further restriction would give rise to anything like a proportionate increase of evasions in the law He looked for much benefit from Mr. Smith's bill which he hored would pass. It would have the effect of restoring the people to their homes; and at present one of the most potent causes of the destitution of the homes of the working classes of our large towns was that they and their families were taken from them to drivk in the public houses. Houses of call and of refreshment were only a fractional part of the public houses and beer houses to which men resort for dricking and beezing purposes. The cause of a great proportion of the wretchedness ot the working classes was drunkenness, and that, again, arose from the mischievous facilities which were given to drinking. Caupled with the restrictions proposed by the bill, he thought there ought to be a more efficient supervision on the part of the police. One reason that men were driven to drinking was that their homes were not fit for human habitation, and hadly supplied with water. Until the homes of the poor were made fit for human habitation, the attractions of the public house could never be counteracted. It was true that restriction would be imposed by the rate of the majority on the minority -suy in the proportion of five to one-but the benefits would be so great that this could not be reckoned a hardship. He admitted that in a populaof 3,000,000 there would be considerable difficulty in putting into operation any permissive bill. By Mr. Verham: I think drunkennees among women is on

THE DARDANELLES GIANT CANNON .- Within the last few days one of the giant cannons of the Dardanelles and some shot for it were received at the Royal Arsenal. We understand that this piece of ordnance, which is one of the greatest curiosities in artillery, was presented to our Government by Turkish Government and it is to be deposited in the museum of artillery in the repository grounds at Woolwich. The gun is bronze, and in two parts: the bind part, or powder chamber, screwing into the forepart, or shot chamber. The screw in the bind part is a curiosity in tself. It is 14 inches long and has five threads, about three inches wide and deep; the diameter of the acrew is 24 inches. The hind piece itself very much resembles in form s windless or capstan, having hand or lever holes all round at both ends for the purpose of screwing it to the front piece. The gun is without any trunnions, being intended to be laid on sleepers on the ground, as other similar guns are now placed in the batteries on the Dardanelles. It is evidently of great age, and similar to that described by Gibbon in his 'Decline and Fall,' as employed by Mahomet II. at the siege of Adri mople in 1453 (vol. xii., page 197). The powder chamber in the breech part is 64 feet long and 10 inches in diameter. The bore, or shot obsmber is 25 inches in diameter. The shot for this monster are round, and of white granite; they weigh 650 lb. each. The following are about the weight and dimensions of this interesting piece of artillery : Breech part, 9 tons 18 cwt.; length, 7 feet; front part, 8 tons 17 cwt.; length, 10 feet. There is a curious account of it in the Memoirs of Baron de Tott, which was travestied very comically in the 'Life and Adventures of Baron Munchausen,' one of the delights of our boyhood.

The Wolverbampton case has at last been heard and decided by the Queen's Bench. A metal broker in Wolverhampton of the name of Scott, a member of the Protestant Electoral Union, was complained of last year, by a police officer acting under the direction of the Watch Committee of Wolverhampton, for selling, and having in his possession for sale, copies of an obscene pamphlet entitled the 'Confessional Unmasked, of which, according to the case stated, he had sold between 2 000 and 3 000 copies. These pamphlets he had purchased at the central office of the Protestant Electoral Union in London, a body whose objects are, inter alia, 'to protest against those teachings and practices of the Romish and Pusevite system; which are unenglish immoral and blasphemous to maintain the Protestantism of the Bible and the liberty of England, and te promote the return to Parliament of men who will assist them in their objects, and particularly will expose and de-feat the deep-laid plans of the Jesuits, and resist grants of money for Romish purposes. The Justices of the Peace issued their warrant under the 20th and slaying possibly the only person who could convict 21st Vic. c. 83 by virtue of which 250 of these ob-him of his crime. Under the existing law, however, scene pamphlets were serzed on Scott's premises, and

take life knowing Powell, M.P., Recorder of Wolverhampton, quashed tions. It is believed that not ess than thirty thou the order of the justices, and directed the books to be tale and circulation of them is calculated to have that epect,) but kept and sold them as a member of the Protestant Electoral Union to promote the objects of that society, and to expose what he deemed to be the errors of the Church of Rome, he was not guilty of a misdemeanor, and his possession of the books was not unlawful within the statute. But at the desire of the justices the R-corder stated a case for the opinion of the court of Queen's Bench, and their lordships delivered judgment on Wednesday, reversing the judgment of the Recorder, and held that upon the facts stated the sale and distribution of the pumphlets was a misdemeanor, and proper to be prosecuted as such; and ruled that the order of the instices for destroying the pumphlet should be confirmed. We need not give the reasons of the court for their judgment They are obvious, and may be summed up in one sentence, viz., that if a man pubshes matter manifestly obscene he must be taken to have had the intention which is to be inferred from is act, and must not be allowed to say that he had good motive in doing so. But what a scandal to E gland and to our civilisat on is this case,- Tablet.

BISSING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM - A correspondent ates to us the following incident, which he thinks wilshow how much the Queen is respected by the Radical party at the present time: - 'At the close of a public lecture given by the Rev. J. Page, MA, at the Town Hall, Reading, on Monday evening last, upon the Irish Church question, when the National Anthem was proposed to be sung, a number of men, several of them being known members of the Reform League, rose up, put on their bats and commenced hissing at the top of their voices; but their hissing was drowned by the powerful strains of the organ The correspondent, who was present and can give the names of the parties, adds-'I think such conduct is disgraceful, and deserves to be publicly noticed.' -- Globe.

JUDGED BY ITS FRUIT .- Mr. Disraeli and his followers affect a holy dread that after the Irish Church is disestablished the English will undergo the same operation. And most assuredly its princes and prelates can urge no valid plea for respite of julgment. What has it done for the country? Let the Established Church be judged, like a tree, by the fruit it bears. It has the largest revenues of any institution of the kind in the world; and yet notwithstanding this, the English, as a people, are the worst educated amongst all civilized nations, and there is more crime and drunkenness amorgst us than in any other countey If the Established Church of England, pronounced rotten by the voice of the people, root it up ss you would a withered tree-and the sooner the bester .- ' Gracchus,' in Reynolds' Newspaper.

A petition in favor of woman's suffrage containng nearly 22,000 signatures, has been presented to the British Parliament. Among the notable persons wha appear among the signers are Mrs. Somerville and Florence Nightingale, who head the list, Lord and Lody Amberley, Professor Bain, Sir R. Anstruther, Bast., M. P., Sir John Bowling, Madame Bodichon, the Archdescon of Coventry, Dr. Farr, Mr. Grote, the historian, and his wife, Mr. Commissioner Hill, William and Mary Howitt, Professor Huxley, the Rev. Chas. Kingsley, the Hon. Auleron Herbert, Miss Martineau. Professor Leslie, the Hon. Mr Thomas Liddell, Professor Mason, Mr John Moriey, Professor Newman, Professor Nicholl, and many others.

THE DIRECT COST OF PAUPERISM .-- The sum expended in relief of the poor in England and Wales during the year 1867 was £6 959,840, or 63 614 per head on the population. The sum raised from poor rates levied was £10,303,665; and there were receipts in aid amounting to £388 623, making a total of £10,682,188; but of this sum £3 945,333 was expended for other purposes which, in fact, have no connection whatever with the relief of the poor.

A meeting of the members of the University who supported the election of Lord Brougham as Chancellor of the University was held in Edinburgh today; Sir J. Simpson in the chair. It was unanimously resolved to propose Mr. Gladstone, M.P., as Lord Brougham's successor.

Mr. John Bright in the House of Commons on the 19th ult., gave notice that he would defer bringing on his motion with reference to the petition from Nova Scotia to Thursday the 16th June.

The British authorities have advertised for a Annesley, in a few weeks, a number of steam tugs, camels, railway plant, and other material belonging to the Abyssinian Expedition.

UNITED STATES.

Horrible - When talented men leave the commu nion of the Church of God, through vanity or false pride, or through irregular and victous impulses and desires, and profess disbelief in God and Christ, they seek to quiet or deaden their protesting consciences and to blind the observant world by the most unnatural and indecent abuse of the dogmas and mysteries they and their ancestors have believed in .-They do this, trying to satisfy and convince themtolves and the world that their skepticism is sincere and honest. But they forget that the very fact of their resorting to such measures is proof positive of belief, faith, not skepticism. If they were sincerely and honestly skeptical, really and truly not believing in anything, even in their own skepticism-which they must do in order to be consistent and slacerethey would be content and at peace. A most striking proof of this kind of insincerity and dishonesty of skeptics occurred in Paris on Good Friday. The notorious infidel scoffer, Sainte Beuve, gave a dinner to eleven of his equally notorious infidel companions. such as the infamous Renan, who has given his life and talents to vilifying the God who gave him life and talent, and the Ohrist who redeemed him wi h His blood; and the renegade, debauched and infide; Prince Napoleon. The meal was, in its material of bread and wine and in the number of twelve pe sons sitting down to it, modeled after the last supper of Christ and his apostles when the Blessed Euchsrist was instituted. To make the false mockery yet more infamous and blasphemous, one of the twelve was a woman, in imitation of the disciple John, whom they love to represent as a bad womar. These horrible orgies ended with the most fiendishly blasphemous action that we know of ever having occurred in Christendom-they drank 'to monsieur Jesus Ohrist ! And this Renan, and this Sainte Beuve, and this Prince Napoleon, are the pets and beroes of the Protestant world-the Protestant world magnifies them and worships them; the Protestant world, claiming to be supereminently Christian, to possess all of pure unadulterated Christianity that is, applaud and heroize this Renan, Sainte Beave, Prince Napoleon, el id omne genus, who claim to be certain of only one thing-the falsity of Christianity and the imposture of Christ, and a genuine feeling of hatred for every Caristian doctrine and virtue !- Catholic Telegraph. THE NEXT INVASION OF CANADA, - Under this heading, the Irish Republic, a Fenian organ, has a long editorial article. We copy the closing para-

graph: - Our poor, honest, honorable, hardworking rank and file, love their lost land and hate her op pressors. They can easily be roused to a frenzy of excitement, and got to enlist, and many if them to march to battle. But before they go, we respectfully ask them to decide a few doubtful points. Some of them have helpless young families. Will these Fo-nian leaders provide them with food and raiment and education, with a home and a calling in life, if they are left orphans? The great O'Neil, and his multitudinous officials have not done this - are not doing it-for the families of Luby and of hundreds of other patriots now rotting in English dungeons. Thou-

sand of our best men were ruined by the former raid returned to Scott, being of opinion that as Scott did on Canada. All who coolly think that a predeter-not keep or sell pamphlets for purposes of gain nor mined failure and a certain disgrace are worthy of to prejudice good morals, (though the indiscriminate such great sacrifices, may make them if they ap please. But the subject is worthy of a little reflection-that's all. And above all things, let honest men who really leave their homes and business to fight, see to it that all the leaders, senators, organizers, and officials, are in the field, at their head. Every man who invites and encourages others to go must go himself - not merely to escort supplies on railroad trains, or to skulk for a fortnight about Malone or St. Albans, and then say be was 'at the front." Every man who helps to get up this gnilty movemeat must take the field as a soldier -and we have our eyes on the entire sot-and if he refuses and shows the white teather, we will brand him before the world as a liar, a hypecrite, and a coward. So gentlemen, if you choose the cheap glory of merely talking,' we will put you through the somewhat uppleasant process of doing it.

FURUMASING A FARM .- Collector David Henshaw

was a kind hearted man as well as able; but, smart as he was, on one occasion in doing a generous act, he was sadly taken in. An old customer doing business in Eaton, N. H., had filled, owing Mr. H.'a firm \$2,000. After settling with his other creditors, he came to see Mr. H. 'Well, sir,' said the latter, 'what can you do for us?' 'Have saved my farm for you sit,' replied the unfortunate. 'Your farm, bey said Mr H., 'and what have you got left?' 'Well, sir, a horse, a rig and cow, and altogether I think they may bring me in about \$75-sufficient, I hope, to get myself and family out West, where I intend to settle By the way, here's the deed of the farm sir,' said the poor but honest debtor, as he passed the document which certified Mr. H.'s legal right to two hundred acres of land, 'more or less,' and long known as the 'Cold Stream Farm.' 'Ob, that will never do,' says Mr. H., and drawing his check for \$500, be handed it to his old customer, remarking at the same time that he was sorry for his misfortunes, and appreciating his integrity, it gave him great pleasure to be able to afford him a little belp at starting again. The poor fellow was greatly surprised, and reluc-tantly taking the check: 'with a tear drop in his eye, heartily thanked his over generous creditor and leparted, but to be seen by Mr. H. never more. About the first of April following, Mr. Henshaw thought he would go up to Eston and take a look at his real estate there. Arriving at about dusk, he put up' at the tavern kept by his old friend, who on learning his guest's errand said he would go ont with him next morning and show him where the farm lay. Next day, soon after breakfast the two sailed out to see it. After proceeding a few rods the old tavern keeper halted, and directing his companion's attention to a bare but very steep and rough looking mountain that stood a few miles off, remarked that ' that was called Bald Mountain.' That's a tough looking place,' said the other. 'Well,' continued the tavern-keeper. ' the location of your propertythe Gold Stroam Farm-is on the top of that monn-'Yes, but bow do you get there?' 'Why, tain.' you don't suppose anybody was ever up there, do you Mr. Henshaw?' Well, what's the good of itwhat is done with it? ruefully inquired the amazed merchant. 'The town sells it every year for the taxes! replied the taxers-keeper. 'They do, hey?' says Mr. Henshaw, 'and pray tell me who in these parts is fool enough to buy that style of property ? Why, any of our chaps around here who get into trouble or fail, buy it for the purpose of settling with their Boston creditors.' Mr. Henshaw took the first opportunity to return home, and perhaps would not have told the story, had not a friend, in asking him as collector, to give a man a place in the custom house, for one reason, among and above others, that he was from New Hampshire--when he gave this little bit of experience with one of the Granite State

DETROIT, June 2. - A mass meeting of the Fenians

of Detroit was held last evening at the City Hall. A

large and enthusinatic audience were present com-

prising not a few ladies and fully 4,000 persons, Mr. Daly was called to the chair, and, after making a few remarks, introduced Professor Brophy, of Washington. He sail: - It is eminently appropriate for Irishmen to assemble as you have this evening, to recall memories of their native land and to devise means for her regeneration. He proceeded, declar-ing that Ireland had always been the home of the oppressed. He denounced Disraeli the present British Minister as a direct descendant who crucified the Saviour and of the impenitent thief and declared that Ireland would be tree when he and men like him were suck so low in perdition that no sounding line could reach them. In the invasion of Canada, he declared that no injury to Canadian people was intended, but to overthrow regular British forces, and gain foothold from which to operate against England. The invasion was as legitimate as the invesion of Canada by Montgomery and Arnold in the Revolutionary War. The attitude too of England during the past 700 years towards Ireland has been that of a robber upon a lighway, who presents the pistol to the victim and demands his property. If the Irish now believe that they can knock that robber down, as please God they will soon demonstrate, the Ohurch will tall hem to go forward with its blessing. After a few o her remarks, Gen. Spear was introduced by the confirman. He said that if the numbers and en-thusiasm of the present meeting were indications of what they proposed to do, the day of lreiand's deliverance is near. He urged the strengthening of the military organization and using of additional supplies and money. Aid in the latter feature can be supplied by all. The army is now placed upon secure war footing, and a descent upon Canaian soil can soon be made if the efforts of the solliers are supported by the mass of Irish psople. Gen. O' Neil was next introduced, who said that, at that late bour he had no intention to make any lengthy speech. During the last month he had travelled over a large section of the country to learn whether the Irish people were willing to fight for deliverance of Ireland. It was best to understand at once that Ireland was only to be freed at the point bayonet. England might be preparing to abolish the church system in Ireland, and alter the law of tenure of land, but was only through fear. In his travels he bad spoken in almost every city in the Union, and found the whole people ready to commence active war upon England and ber dependencies, and compel her to restore to Ireland her own go rernment. What the people now want is to be satisfied that action is at once to be taken, the movement is swiftly going forward, and nothing on earth can now stop t. The day for opening the campaign is not far distant, nearer than most people think, when the green flags shall be upraised again on British soil. A large sum of money was raised, and many new recruits enlisted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The official records of the New York Inchrinte Asylum show that since its establishment, about ten years ago, there have been among the applicants for admission 39 clergymen 8 judges, 340 merchnate 225 physicians, 240 gentlemen, and 1,300 rich men's

A confessional has been established in Trinity Church, New York, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Dir. who quotes Jeremy Taylor, Oranmer, and other eminently Protestant divines, who have spoken and written in favor of the rite.

Farmers in some parts of Ohio complain of a singular throat disease which has appeared among horses, and is spreading rapidly, always proving fatal in short time. Whole neighborhoods are infected, and

no remedy has been discovered.

Coal now sells in New York at from \$3 to \$3 per

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A No. 696, Craig Street by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: to all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the

terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half. all subscribers whose papers are delivers of carriers, Two Pollars and a-half, in advance; and f not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall

be Three Dellacs. THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots

Single copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondent that no ellers wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus " John Jones, August' 63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE, 1868

Friday, 12-St John of Facuudo, C. Saturday, 13—St Anthony of Padus, C. Sunday, 14—Second after Pentecost. St Basil

Monday, 15-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 16-St John Francis Regis, C. Wednesday. 17-Of the Octave. Thursday, 18-Octave of Corpus Christi.

The Procession of the Blessed Sacrament, on Sunday next, will start at the usual hour from the Parish Church of Notre Dame, and will pass along Notre Dame and St. Joseph Streets to Mountain Street, returning by St. Antoine and Craig Streets to the Place d'Armes.

THE BAZAAR OF THE GESU.

We need only remind our readers that this Bazaar opens on Monday next, to insure their attendance, for they cannot have forgotten the many attractions and pleasures of that which took place at the same institution in the month of June last year. The object of the Bazaar this year is the same as was that of the last-to wit, the raising of funds for the decorations and services of the church of the Gesu, served by the Reverend Jesuit Fathers.

Great efforts have been made this year to render the Bazaar a splendid success. The services of our most distinguished citoyennes have been freely tendered and thankfully accepted for this purpose; and nothing has been neglected that may contribute to the amusement and the pleasure of those who shall attend.

We notice a novel feature connected with the raffles that it is intended to offer to the public. There is, for instance, a fine Sewing Machine to be rafiled for, which will be competed for in the following manner:-Tickets for the raffle will be sold to intending competitors at 25 cents a piece; and on these the purchaser will be at liberty to inscribe the name of any one of the handermentioned charitable institutions—the St. Andrew's Home, the St. Bridget's Home. the Female House of Industry, the Ladies Protestant Benevolent Society, and the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum. These tickets, so marked by their respective purchasers, will be deposited at the Bazaar, and at the close that Institution which shall have the largest number of tickets will become the proprietor of the Sewing Machine.-This is a very excellent plan, and will, we expect prove very attractive. Already, we understand, several ladies are canvassing for their favorite institutions.

Remember, then, Monday next, 15th June.-The Bazaar will be kept open all the week; and we sincerely trust that at its close the Dress:-Reverend Fathers, who have been at a great expense in the building and keeping in order of their splendid church, may find themselves rewarded for their trcuble.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By latest dates we learn that General Napier will leave a small detachment of troops in Abysmina: this, if authenticated, will have a very injurious moral effect, giving to the campaign the aspect of a war for territory, as much as for the windication of the national honor. The main body of the army was embarking.

Throughout Europe, the news of the complete triumph of the expedition has greatly raised the opinion of British military sprowess, amongst the Continental nations. The Abyssmian and the Mexican expeditions are contrasted, and the re-

sult is altogether in favor of the former. The battle in the House of Commons on the Irish Church question still rages. On the evening of the 5th inst., an amendment to the Suspensory Bill was offered, but rejected, for putting office tenures under the Maynooth College grant on the same basis as Ewings on the Irish Church. The House, however, decided in favor of permitting new appointments in Maynooth College to be made, and of continuing the Regium Donum during the pleasure of Parliament. ! Montreal.

mittee, with loud cheers.

Andrew Control of the Control of the

The Continental news is of little interest.-There is a full for the moment in the war rumors PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY and though the storm may not have blown over, it may yet be delayed. From time to time ominous rumors reach our ears of the failing health of Louis Napoleon. His death would be the signal for another Revolution and a culbute acting as Archdeacon; the Rev. Mr. Rouxel generale.

Though in so far as the President is concerned, impeachment is at end, the radical party, smarting under the defeat, are intent upon keening up the excitement by insiguating corrupt motives to the Senators through whose vote the measure failed. It is taken for granted that votes were purchased with hard cash, and that but for bribery and corruption, impeachment would have been carried. The republicans have evidently but a mean opinion of the integrity of their own party.

THE FOURTH PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF QUEBEC .- The Fathers of this Council, held on the 7th ult., have addressed under date 14th May, a Pastoral Letter to all the Clergy and Faithful of the Province. This important document is divided into ten parts. The first treats of the Sovereign Pontiff, and his independence which is assured by his Temporal Power: the second recommends the works of the Propaga tion of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood: the third insists upon the importance of Catholic education and indicates the danger of mixed schools: the fourth passes a censure on the anti-Catholic press, and warps the faithful against in any manner encouraging it. The fifth deals with politics and elections and treats of course of the relations of Church and State: the sixth and seventh give most valuable counsels about Oaths and Secret Societies: the eighth is a warning against the crying sin of drunkenness the ninth is directed against the abuses of Usury, and the tenth is devoted to such special counsels to Catholics which their peculiar position in Canada and the actual condition of the country seem most to call for.

On Sunday, 31st alt., at 4.30 p.m., His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, blessed and opened the new building, an institution on the Rue Mignonne, known as the House of the Brothers of Charity. The object of this institution is to furnish a quiet asylum for infirm old men, and a reformatory and industrial school for the young children who run about the streets, and earn a living by depredations on society. Such an institution is much needed, and we trust that God will bless and prosper it. The cost of this asylum has been in great part defrayed by our well known fellow-citizen, Olivier Berthelet, Esq., who has laid out on it a sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

A very beautiful and interesting ceremon took place on the morning of Thursday, the 4th inst., in the Chapel of the Congregation of the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame: consisting in the reception of several ladies into the Community on taking of the vows, and the putting on of the religious habit by several others. The subjoined are the names of those who pronounced the solemn vows.

Delle. Aglace Robest, in religion, Sister St. Mary of Compassion; Delle. Bridget Ryan, in religion, Sister Ste. Marie Angele; Delle. Philomene Denault, in religion, Sister St. Hermas; Delle. Celina Huot, in religion, Sister St. Phileas: Delle. Henriette Leduc, in religion. Sister Ste. Colombe; Delle. Annie Johnson, in religion, Sister Ste. Laure; Delle. Olivine Sylvestre, in religion, Sister Ste. Rosine.

Delle. Marguerite Filion, in religion, Sister Ste. Theotiste; Delle. Alphonsine Huot, in religion, Sister Ste. Philibert; Delle. Adele Berthelot, in religion, Sister St. Ernest; Delle. Orpha Tren blay, in religion, Sister Ste. Octavia: Deile. Clorinde Tessier, in religion, Sister St. Fabien: Delle. Marie Guevremont, in religion, Sister Ste. Hilaire; Delle. Corinne Perrault, in religion, Sister Ste. Leontine; Delle. Amelie Casgrain, in religion, Sister, Ste. Marie Marguerite; Delle. Delphine Robillard, in religion. Sister of the Presentation; Delle. Elmire Pilon, ın religion, Sister Ste. Davie.

The great, the mestimable services rendered to the cause of Christian education and thereby to the highest interests of the country, by the devoted Lidies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, are too well known throughout British North America, to make it necessary for us to insist on them here. Enough for us to congratulate ourselves on the continued prosperity of this noble institution, as evidenced by the constant accession to its numbers.

Our Irish readers will be glad to learn that their old friend and pastor-the Rev. Mr. Mc-Cullagh, long connected with the St. Patrick's Church of this city, is at present on a visit to H Sullivan, Hartford, Ct.; E M Kenna, New for the benefit of mankind, have been frustrated

The Suspensory Bill was then carried in con. ORDINATIONS AT THE SEMINARY OF ST.

The semi annual Ordination of the Students attending the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice of this city took place on Saturday last, 6th inst. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, was the Consecrator on the occasion; the Rev. Mr. Delavigue, Superior of the Seminary Professor of Moral, as Notarius; the Reverend Messrs. Tranchemontagne and Singer, Directors of the Seminary, assisting. The interesting ceremony began at 6 o'clock in the morning and occurred unwards of four hours. Immediately before it began His Lordship addressed the ordinands in a lengthy discourse appropriate to the occasion. He spoke of the dispositions which every one should bring with him to the Altar on the day of his ordination, dispositions which, His Lordship observed, the Church had so beautifully laid down in her Pontifical, for the various orders of which they were now to be the recipients. He exhorted them to redouble their fervor at the approach of the solemn moment, as did the Apostles when waiting the descent of the Holy Ghost on Pentecost Day. He was now about to descend on them and fill them with his choicest gifts, as he did on the Apostles, provided they prepared him a worthy reception.

His Lordship concluded his very impressive and interesting address in suggesting to them the propriety of uniting their intentions with all the other ordinations that took place that day throughout the universal Church. He briefly spoke of the necessity of praying for the holy Catholic Church, for her illustrious Pontiff in his troubles, for the different Orders and Congrega tions. Neither should they forget, he said, to render the same tribute to the excellent Seminary in which they had the singular happiness of receiving their Clerical education, as well as to their good parents who had undergone such great sacrifices to enable them to acquire it.

As is the custom in all the Seminaries di rected by the pious Congregation of St. Sulpice, the Ordination was preceded by a spiritual retreat of eight days in which all the Seminarians, even those who did not appear in the ordination, fervently participated. The boly Church of God. always directed by his holy Spirit, acts in the election of her future Ministers as did her Divine Founder when about to select the chosen twelve, when, as the holy text informs us, "He retired to a lonely mountain and watched and and prayed the whole night." That long prayer was, without doubt, for them, "that their faith might not fail," and for that Church which was to last to the end of the world, the establishment of which he then contemplated.

The pious institute founded by Mr. Olier never deviated from this divine plan, nor is it likely to do so, judging from what we see it has that long time it has always preserved its ori- amusing story, Uniucky Tom Griffin, His Love ginal character, in appearance so weak but in and His Luck (part I.) comes next; then we reality so strong, like the Church herself founded have a very interesting analysis of some of the on the rock. Hence the great influence it has exerted during that period in forming and ani mating the great body of the French Clergy .-Hence, too, its similar success in doing the same good work since its establishment on this Continent, but in no place more than in Canada .--We sincerely wish many long years yet to continue the same good work, and in the meantime. respectfully congratulate the directors of the Seminary in seeing their laudable efforts crowned with such ample success in the present ordina-

The subjoined is a list of the names of those who participated in the ordination referred to:-TONSURE-A M H Deschamps, Montreal; FTT Rasicot, do; Alex McInnis, Arichat, NS: Alex McKinnon, do; Joseph McLeod, The undernamed assumed the Religious do; John Cullen, Boston, US; William Mc. Gennis, do; Hugo Smith, do; Jas McDonald, Charlottetown, P E I; Marcel Richard, Chatham, N B; Patrick W Brown, Halifax, N S; John Connolly, do; Patrick Kearns, do; Patk. McCabe, Hartford, Ct.; Patrick Finigan, do ; Thomas Lynch, do; Francis O'Keefe, do; John Russell, do; William F Chapman, St John, N B; Ambrose Nolin, St Hyacinthe; John Mc-Entee, Toronto.

MINOR ORDERS .- Theophilus Giroux, Montreal; Patrick McCabe, Hartford, Ct.; Daniel J. Gillis, Charlottetown, P E I; James L Broyderick, do; Wm D Kelly, Boston, U S; Thomas R Carroll, Hartford, Ct; James Rey-

Sub-Deaconship .- Rev. Messrs P A Campeau, Montreal; E S Demers, do; E A Coa!lier, do; J B Morisseau, do; L M Dugas, do; MJH Lecourt, do; J B A Cousinneau, do: H Corriere, do ; L A Sauve do ; U Gaudet, do ; J Kilcullan, Toronto; Ed F Cassady, do; A J Bessette, St Hyacinthe.

DEACONSHIP. - Rev Messra M Leporte, Montreal; J P Leduc, do; A H Pare, do; C F Bousquet, do; M Thibideau, do; Vital Villeneuve, de ; A Ouellet, St John, N B; J A Babineau, Chatham, N B; John Carter, do; Dublin); J E Dugas, Montreal.

Are we to have another Fenian raid this sum mer? This is a question we cannot undertake to answer, and on which we will not hazard an great elections in the United States are close at hand, and that the Irish vote is courted by all parties, will probably induce the United States? authorities to wink hard at what is going on on its northern frontier.

On the other hand, so many and so important are the existing commercial ties that bind together Great Britain and the United States, and which a war betwixt the two Powers would break, that it is not easy to believe that the Government at Washington will pursue a course which must inevitably lead to war. The question of a Fenian raid, or no Fenian raid, depends entirely upon the foreign policy of the United States. If the government of the latter fulfil its international obligations, and enforce its own municipal laws against its own citizens, there will be no raid; should it fail to do this then war is inevitable.

We have full confidence in the wisdom and prudence of our own government. It well knows what is going on, and has no doubt, long ere this, made its representations to the authorities at Washington, so that the latter may not have it in their power to plead ignorance of the bostile designs of its citizens against Canada. -The military authorities too are on the alert, and whilst no precautions that prudence can dictate will be neglected on their part, we are sure that the Canadian people themselves will be prompt, should the necessity unfortunately again present itself, to take up arms for the defence of their lives, liberties and property.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-May. 1868. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The number is a very excellent one. The first article is a continuation of the Historica Sketches of the Reign of George II., the Man of the World. This is a brief but interesting account of Lord Chesterfield, one of the most characteristic products of the eighteenth century. Linda Tressel (conclusion) comes next in order, and, on the whole, we are glad that it is concluded, for a poorer thing has rare appeared in Blackwood. The third on our list is on the subject of Horse Flesh, which is now becoming an article of food in France and England. God knows to what the depraved appetites of men may lead. We are beginning to eat the inmates of our stables: before long perhaps we shall be feasting on the flesh of the inmates of the kennel. been doing for the last three centuries. During and making dainty dishes of our cats. An Odes of Horace; next in order, an article on Grammar Schools. Cornelius O'Dowd follows; and the number is concluded by two political articles-one on Mr. Gladstone, and the State in its Relation with the Church; the

other is entitled a Mistake of Mr. Gladstone's. The proposed, and apparently inevitable disestablishment of the Irish Protestant State Church forms, of course, the subject matter of both of these political articles. The writer is declamatory, but not very logical in his indignation-his chief argument being that the disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church would be a violation of one of the fundamental articles of the Union betwixt Great Britain and Irelands a breach of the compact then entered into be twixt the two countries, and, therefore, virtually a repeal of the Union. This, if true, would certainly not tend to make the disendowment of the Irish Protestant Church an unpopular measure in Ireland, but it is nothing more than a piece of ingenious sophistry. The Union was not of the nature of a compact betwixt the people of Great Britain and the people of Ireland: but betwixt the former and the Protestant minority of Ireland. The Catholics of the last named country. though constituting the overwhelming majority of the population of Ireland, had no voice in the matter, which was forced upon them, and does not, therefore, morally bind them. The only right that England had to establish a Protestant church in Ireland, or has to maintain that Establishment to-day, is the right of conquest, or the sword, as the Reviewer admits when he says that "it is true that in Ireland the Protestant succession was imposed, not by the vote of its Legislature, but by force of arms. . . . Her people were constrained to accept from the conquerer such a form of Government as it was his pleasure to dictate."-p. 629. This candid and truthful avowal satisfactorily disposes of the pretended "compact,"

IMPRUDENT. - There are some people who injure a cause by their support even more than William Varily, do; John Flynn, Alton, Ill; R he who hates it. Some of the very best schemes by the over zealous and thoughtless friendship of were safe in our camp, and very little, if any, fears

PRIESTHOOD. - Rev Messrs John Kelly, fools. There is far more danger in over doing Toronto, (of Cavan, late of All Hallows College, a thing than in under-doing it. The latter may excite contempt; but the former, invariably, uneasiness and hatred.

To leave aside generalities and come to facts : a certain wiseacre who described the tub-rolling of the 25th May, spreads himself in an ecstacy opinion. The Fenian organs in the United of loyal froth, lashes himself into a "fine frenzy." States loudly proclaim their intention of making as the "divine Williams" hath it, wraps himself an assault on Canada; and the fact that the into a seventh heaven, or Mahomedan Paradise of affectionate devotion to "Our Queen and Constitution," and delivers himself of the follow. ing precious morceau :--

"The Oueen's colors flaunted defiance at the GREEN FLAG of treachery and assassination.'

Vile contemptible ass! if you cannot separate a questionable cause from the flag of Ireland, cease writing, fool! No! the green flag never was, is not, and never shall be the emblem of one unworthy or disgraceful principle. You sneer at and contemn that color and banner: but if the England you profess to love so dearly possesses any military or literary prestige, it is due to the brilliant genius and eloquent tongues of those who considered it a pride and an honor to take their stand under the glorious green baoner of Innisfail. Let the enemies of our country try and separate (if they can) their stupid prejudices from the consideration of this subject, otherwise they may arrive at conclusions perfectly satisfactory to idiots, but highly offensive to a large proportion of the population of the Dominion.

Moreover, this is not the time to excite feelings of distrust in the hearts of the Irish Catholics of this country. The day may not be far distant when the union of all classes and creeds may be necessary to preserve our existence as a nation. Is it prudent to insult the old, historical emblem of Erin at such a time? Let those impudent Jenkinses take care. To sneer at what is dearer than life to the Irish Catholic (for he, alone, can justly claim Ireland) is not the way to prepare our country for a struggle which may come upon us with the rapidity of the summer storms.

We would be angry-if anger were not swallowed up by contempt-at such donkey logic and enthusiasm. Condemn Fenianism as you will. but leave us our bistory-leave us our flag .-Within the fold of that emblem is hidden a history before which the records of England are but of yesterday. Under that flag Brian hurled back from Erin the Danish hordes that had enslaved England. Before that flag the military genius of Cæsar lost its cunning-the trained warrior of Rome besitated-and had it not been for treachery and the hypocratical plea of a Saxon ruler, it would be, to-day, in association and historical dignity, the superior of the bloody cross of St. George. In the face of such insults, is it any wonder

that the Irish Catholics of the Dominion besitate in the emergency that is upon us? The Englishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman, the Negro may love his country and give expression to that love, but let an Irishman do the same and he is put down at once in the catalogue of Fenians. There is no use in their expressing devotion to the free constitution and laws of this country; they are not believed! The Catholic Clergy received from the highest English authorities the praise which their consistent conduct deserved during the late crisis in Ireland. And yet, the very same class of men, are not only suspected but even insulted by the ultra-lovalists of this country. Provincials are always in extreme,-they out-English the English themselves, and the sentiments which a Bright, a Gladstone or a Lowe may safely express in England, are held to be rank political heresy in Canada. We know ourselves two gentlemen f the clergy who were grossly insulted as Femans, by some of these gentry, who, although dirty Orangemen, were a sample of many others who do not swear by the Manes of the Dutch infidel. Now, those persons,-and all who think as they do-may depend upon it that is not the way to effect union amongst all "classes and creeds" when the day of danger shall have come. Want of confidence within a camp is more dangerous than attack from without. If those individuals wish to avoid such a calamity, let them curb the pen and tongue that might alienate thousands of their fellow-citizens in the hour of danger.

J. M. J. G.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. - We are sure that our readers will be interested in the following details of the closing events of the campaign, as given by the special correspondent of the London Times, writing under date April

THE BATTLE.

Briefly, then, Theodore's troops were the day before resterday beaten in a short but sharp engagement by the First Brigade almost under Magdala, and the next morning two of the prisoners, Mr. Flad and Lieutenant Prideaux appeared in our camp with flag of truce sent by Theodore to make terms. Nearly the whole day—a very anxious one—was spent in parleying, Theodore evidently expecting better terms than it was possible for Sir Robert Napier, without compromising the national honour, to concede; but before night all the English prisoners were unconditionally surrendered, many of the other Europeans

were felt about the fate of the remainder. This astynishment, beating the enemy long before he had afternoon, as I write, they are gradually coming in with their own baggage and a long train of presents from Theodore to the Commander-in-Chief. The The objects of the Abyssinian Expedition are, in short, accomplished, for the only question now left to be settled is the comparatively unimportant, though by no means unexciting one, whether Theodore will surrender Magdala without further fighting, or whether it will have to be stormed. That it can and will be taken there is no douot, and to morrow will probably see the British flag waving from the WA IS.

You may imagine into what a state of confusion and excitement our camp has been thrown by all these momentous events, chasing each other in such rapid succession, with so many anxious intervals and hours of almost unbearable suspense, and following immediately, upon a long, uneventful campaign, during which the most exciting incidents have been the joyful discovery that some district produced eateable bresd, or a tragic whisper that the Commissariat was running short of rum. It requires a lifelong faith in figures and almanacs to believe that barely a day and a half have elapsed since we were looking forward to the safe delivery of the captives as a doubtful event, and to the possibility of another year of absence from home and roughing it in Abys. sinia, supposing Theodore escaped. Measured not by minutes, but by a variety and intensity of sensations, as psychologists tell us time should be measured, there are in a life few months that would pass more quickly than these short hours. Would that any description of mine would do justice to them! But, so tar from this, I have to ask the indulgence of your readers for a report that must be written, not only against time, but in such a Babel of questions, answers, congratulations, kissings, handshakings, tears, laughter, rumours, contradictions, and counter contradictions as only the present occasion could create, and to which nothing short of utter blindness, deafaess, and heartlessness could make even a special correspondent impervious. Within four yards of the little tente d'abri under which I have to write, lying at my length on the ground, Mrs. Flad, who was prevented by illuess from coming into camp last night, is at this very moment exchanging greetings and congratulations with Mrs Rosen thal, both happy and free at last, after so many weary months of well-nigh hopeless captivity; a group of small children are carrying on an animated conversation in a strange ralois, compounded possi bly of German and Abyssinian; and a strong lunged baby is performing, in the universal baby language. a solo of its own. Exactly 24 bours ago these people were at the mercy of a merciless tyrant, who two days before had, in cold blood, butchered over 300 innotent captives slaying some with his own band, and who, mad with tage and strong, strong alternately three tened and flattered them as fear or fary predo mina ed. Just 24 hours ago their lives were literally not worth a moment's purchase. Now they are as safe as five thousand gallant hearts ready to shed every drop every drop of blocd in their defence can make them, with friendly faces and friendly voices on all sides of them, and big rough men - the sailors of the Rocket Brigade, of course, as conspicious as they were in the fight of Friday-almost crying over their children. Some facetions fellow captive with a curious quaver, however, in his voice which makes the facetiousness give forth an uncertain sound, has just sternly ordered the ladies to come with their husbands and children, and 'have their heads taken off,' in a photograph, and of course I must presently go, too, to have my first good I ok at so interesting a

If I remember correctly, my last letter left the Expaditionary force on the point of starting for the head of the Bashilo Pass. This was reached early on Thursday last, the march being a very short one, and the rest of the day, a wretchedly rainy, inclement one, was spent in making preparations for an advance across the Basbilo at daybreak next morning. Sir Robert Napier usually keeps his own secrets, and what his full plan of operations was, is perhaps, not known to any one but himself. But enough of it is known to many to leave not the slightest doubt that he had no intention or expectation whatsoever of engaging the enemy, if he could help it, on the same day as that on which he crossed the Bashilo. His information as to the topography of Magdala and fought like heroes. The small force, too, was nuder the approaches to it was very imperfect. No reconnaissance had been made from points sufficiently near to secure accurate results, and considering that he had not only to carry a fortress of great strength, believed to be numerously garrisoned, but also to Phendore's escans ant. It was obviously Sir Robert's policy, and there by undoubted pluck and even by dash, would is little, if any, doubt that it was also his intention, have made the battle at least a doubtful one. But to take his troops near enough to Magdala to effect another and more formidable foe was in store for a through recompsissance in torce of the fortress and them. Up to the moment when the first gun from neighbouring country; but not near enough either to provoke t e enemy into a premature engagement or to alarm them. With this view Colonel Phayre was ordered to take a reconnoitring party across the Bashilo, supported by a strong body of infantry, iug any one who passed for a drop of water, which consisting of nearly the whole of the First Brigade, or some 1,500 men, under General Schneider, and, avoiding the road already made by Theodore up to the foot of Fable, ascend the first, and if he found lame as did the sound of that one Abyseinian gun that he could safely do so, the second of the mountures upon the dead-beat men of the 4th. In five minutes tain spurs, which lie to the right of this road, between the Bashilo and Magdala. -Theodore's road to Fabla, I may mentions follows a ravine winding through a series of spurs and abrupt | to recommend them, and in a very few minutes more accents, relieved by occasional terraces, which form a country broken up in a manner marrellously wild a longer time—they emerged from the hollow into and irregular even for Abyssinia. Up to the head which they had disappeared on leaving the hill, of the Bishilo Pass, where we were encamped, the and began steadily to mount the stage which the ground is perfectly level table-land, but the plateau enemy had at first so dauntlessly made their own, suddenly breaks in some places as precipitously and sharply as if it had been cut with a knife, and the writing for Britons I need not dwell on the pluck of whole country between it and Magdala, and, indeed, my own fellow-countrymen. Suffice it to say that in almost every direction as far as the eye can reach, presents one huge, tangled, inextricable mass of hills, mined way in which the 4th, under Colonel Cameror, sorape, and ravines, lying, as it were, like the gallantly supported on the left by the Beloochees. presents one huge, tangled, inextricable mass of hills, labyrinth which protected Fair Rossmond, between under Major Beville, mounted the the hill without any invader and Magdala. However, Theodore's stopping for a moment to count the earmy or discred threads the mazes of this labyrinth, runs up to cover how hear they were, and then forced them rethe top of Fahla, and thence turning sharply to the left, or east, connects Fahla, with Islamgee (the site of the King's camp), and Sellassee and Magdala. Fahla, Selasses, and MagJala prove, on close inspection. to form one large three-cornered amba, being of many young hands who had never been in action nearly the same elevation, though differing materially before. Afterwards it also greatly improved, and in the steepness of their approaches, and mutually protecting and flanking each other. The distance between the extremest points of this amba, originally estimated at two miles and a half, can scarcely b more than a mile and a half. Sir Robert Nopier did not think it expedient to use the enemy's road up to probably not be disposed to treat with great severity. the very walls of the enemy's fortress, and so he ordered Colonel Phayre to use the road only down to the Bashilo, and then to find his own way to the right, making a rough path as he went over one or cession were the death knell of the Abyssinian cause. two spurs of the labyrinth; but on no account to the unfortunate fee had no longer even the shadow take the supporting brigade so far as to incur any of a chance, but went down like grass before the risk of its being obliged to fight or retreat. Why soythe. How they kept their ground at all when Colonel Phayre disobeyed this very simple and explicit order is at present known only to Colonel Phayre. His dischedience has led to such fortunate results that one does not feel much disposed, more especially at the present moment, to criticize it very closely. The fact remains, however, that he not only rushed boldly in where the Commander-in-Chief feared to tread, but actually sent off a despatch to ter of the force, but this mistake soon, dissay that he had the command of the Arogee Pass covered, could only have contributed to their con-(Theodore's road before this not unimportant military fusion, and yet to the very last, though they had left, manœuvre could be perfermed. In consequence of this despatch Colonel Penn's mountain battery, now better known as the 'Steel Pens,' the Naval Rocket and must have had at least three times that number Brigade, a company of the 4th King's Own, a company of Punjab Pioneers, the baggage, animals and rallied to make a few faint charges, and mustered up a baggage guard were all sent under Colonel Milward spirits enough for a mock-victorious cheer when Sir

intended to be within gunshot of them.

Fortunately, Colonel Phayre was not the only

and the first the the transfer of the first of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of

brilliant blunderer of the day. King Theodore misinformed by spies, fancied that only a small pioneer force was advancing with baggage to find a camping ground for the rest of the army, and his mistake was immediately confirmed by the appearance at the top of the Arogee Pass of Colonel Milward's men. more especially as the mules of the battery and the Rocket Brigade looked to his inexperienced eye like ordinary baggage animals. To understand his mistake, and the results to which it led, your readers must bear in mind that the lat Brigade (which had alone crossed the Bashilo, the 2d Brigade remaining on the other side) had been divided into two unequal portions, and had taken different routes the smaller portion going under Colonel Milward, up the Arogee Pass, within full view of the opposing hill of Fahla on which Theodere stood, the larger (composed of the 4th, the Punjab Pioneers, the Belocchees, two companies of Madras Sappers, two companies of Bombay Sappers, and a few of the 10th R. E.) going up over broken precipitous ground, which completely hid them from Theodore's sight. All that he saw of them was a group of stoff officers on a lofty eminence to his left, surrounding the Commander-in-chief and Sir Charles Staveley, and down below the Punjab Pioneers whom Sir Robert, considerably astonished to find that the Arogee Pass was not commanded, as he had been told, had immediately on his arrival sent to support Colonel Milward's force. It was indeed fortnate that he did so, Colonel Penn's Battery had, as it was, a very narrow escape from being taken; it would have been taken ten times over by a hostile Eur pean force in Theodore's position, and it was only the Punjab Pioncers that saved it even from Abyssinians. In a few minutes one of the guns on Fabla poured forth a heavy booming sound, evidently in proconcerted signal, and almost simultaneously the steep road leading down from the heights, and the hily, broken ground below them were alive with armed men, horse and foot, rushing impetuously to battle.

A finer or more spirit-stirring sight it is difficult to imagine, not more, however, from the bold, martial bearing of the men-some of them, too, splendid horsemen-although they came on with the proud, triumphant confidence of soldiers used to conquest than from the magnificent scenery in which the action was carried on, Magdala and the adjoining mountains forming, as it were, a grand natural amphitheatre, and a spacious terrace at the foot of Fahla making as admirable stage on which to give full effect to the brilliant game of war. The effect on our troops was magical. They had scarcely ever dared to believe that the Abvesinians would fight even behind walls, and to find them rushing on in this gallant style to do battle in the open was, indeed, an unlooked for taste of the -

'Stern joy which warriors feel, 'In foemen worthy of their steel.'

A ringing cheer broke from their ranks, and the two

armies bastened to close. How the fight would have gone if the Abyssinians had only had to encounter the force for which they were prepared it is not easy to say although, it may not perhaps, be safe to admit a doubt on the subject The Naval Rocket Brigade, although their firing was at first very wild, almost as dangerous to friend as to foe, gradually improved and did good work, -the strange, unknown character of their missiles contributing, perhaps, more than anything else to shake the confidence of the Abyssinians. At first they were pushed on to the eminence on which the Commander-in Chief stood, watching and generally superintending the fight, though leaving nearly all, if not all, its actual management to Sir Charles Staveley; but later on, as the enemy fell back and made a spirited stand behind two guns almost at the foot of Falila, the Rocket Brigade were brought down on the actual stage or terrace on which the fight was being fought out, and by that time their fire had become very mischievous. The Mountain Battery, which did not open until the enemy were within 400 yards, did deadly execution in the skilful bands of Colonel Penn, assisted by Lieutenant Nolan; and the Punjab Pioneers and the baggage guard, composed of men from the 4th and 10th Native Infantry, the command of an officer who thoroughly understood how to make the most of his materials-Colonel Mil-

Nevertheless, if this small force alone had been or posed to be Abyssinians. I cannot help thinking that eir overwholming numerical apperiority. Fahla sounded the prelude to the battle, the 4th were crawling listlessly along, constantly falling out of the ranks to lie down, utterly ing any one who passed for a drop of water, which on that day was as precious and rare a commodity as champagne. No hallowed rag of saint or wirk-ing virgin ever wrought such a miracle upon halt or they were to the front, dressing up and hurrying past the Beloochees - not that the Beloochees were a whit less eager but they had not the-deadly Snider -though to anxious eyes above it may have appeared enemy had at first so dauntlessly made their own, and to take it from them inch by Inch. A Briton nothing could have been finer then the cool, detersistlessly back. Their firing was, indeed, like that of the Rocket Brigade, fearfully wild at first but they were excited by the utterly unexpected nature of the whole affair, and had probably among them some wonderful shots were made. If any other fault could be found with them, it would be that they did not take sufficient advantage of the cover which the ground readily afforded, but needlessly exposed themselves a fault which their fellow-countrymen will To describe the fight after the Snider came into play would be only to describe a battue. Its sharp, short cracks following each other in breathless, succession were the death knell of the Abyssinian cause. Sniders, mountain guns, and rockets had began to get fairly at them is a marvel, and says a good deal for their national ' pluck' notwithstanding that they nevhr managed to hold even for a few minutes after the first impetuous onset any ground from which it ws attempted to dislodge them. That they came on so pluckily is accounted for by mistaking the charac-

it is thought, some 500 comrades dead on the field,

among them their leader, Theodore's favourite general,

wounded, they kept up some show of resistance,

—gave them no assistance whatever; on the contrary killed, it is said, a few of them. The big gun burst at the first evplosion, the rest-there were about caused him to be punished on a previous occasion, seven, I believe, altogether posted on Fahla-kept up a steady cannonade easily distinguishable by its dull. heavy sound, ascribed to the slow ignition of bad powder, from the quick rattle of the mountain guns, but did not even touch one of our men. Not one man on our side, strange to say, was killed, and only nineteen were wounded, among them one officer, Captain Roberts, of the 4th, who was hit by a bullet in the elbow joint. As regards the rest I have no exact list before me, nor any means just now of getting one; but to the best of my belief five of our wounded were from the 4th, about four from the Beloochees, and ten from the Punjaub Pioneers. These last came in for the severest part of the fighting, and were cheered yesterday by their comrades in the force for the pluck which they showed. They surprised the enomy in a ravine, getting so close to them that bayonets and speers were used, and ghastly groups of from five to 20 Abyssinians huddled together in corners from which no escape was possible, showed next morning how fierce though enequal, the contest had been.

The storming of Magdala the next day, within whose walls the beaten and discouraged army of Theodorus had retired, was a triffing affair .-Scarce any serious resistance was offered by the garrison, and with scarce a drop of blood shed, the assailant found themselves masters of the fortress. The Trmes correspondent thus describes the finding of the body of the King, who, it seems, shot himself when he saw that all was

Thedore's body was found, not near those of his chiefs in the gateway, but alone on the hill above After sending you a telegram to say that he had killed himself I heard that the Commander-in-Chie! had telegraphed home that he was killed in battle, and this now seems to be the belief of those who are perhaps likely to know best. As I do not wish it to be supposed that in order to send off a sensational telegram, I accepted the fist statement made to me. you will, I trust, permit me to explain that I was relying upon the opinion of a surgeon whose high professional reputation fully entitled me to take him as authority. I happened to be near Dr. Lumsdaine when he examined the body, then still warm and was told by him that he believed Theodore to have committed suicide. This theory is exactly in ac cordance with what is known of the man's character and his conduct up to the last moment that I am in clined still to think it the right one. His face seemed to me rather a disappointing one after all that has heen said about it, but then it was impossible to judge properly after death, especially as the eye was said to be, from its fire and expression, the most remarkable feature. There was a look of bloated, sensuel indulgence about the cheeks by no means heroic or kingly, but t'e forehead was intellectual and the mouth singularly determined and cruel. A very strange smile still lingered about the lips, as if even in the death-throe his last thought had been one of triumph at having baulked his conquerors by dying a King.

It is almost impossible to withhold our pity for the chivalrous barbarian, who, we are convinced, the chivalrous barbarian, who, we are convinced, might also add that the party mentioned overheard bas been grossly maligned. Had be been the O'Neill make the remark a few days since, that the blood-thirsty monster that some assert he was we should never have seen one of the captives alive again. He would have cut their throats when he had them in his power, and fallen back to thh inaccessible fastnesses of his wild country, where no bostile troops could have approached him. The fact that he spared the lives of his prisoners is a proof that, black though King Theodorus may have been, he has been painted blacker than be really was. We should like to read an Abyssinian version of the entire business, from the first quarrel of the King with his European visitors.

We have much pleasure in hearing of the success attending the Convent School at Williamstown. There are at present in the institution 92 pupils, 31 of whom are boarders, and 39 are music pupils. It is found necessary by the School authorities to erect an addition to the already commodious building which will be 40×20 , \$5,50; Fine, \$5,50 to \$5,75 Super. No. 2 \$6,30 to and two stories in height. The capacity of the institution will thus be greatly and desirably \$5,00; Bag Flour, \$3,25 to \$0,00 per 100 lbs. commodious building which will be 40 x 20, increased .- Cornwall Freeholder.

We have received the volume of statutes passed by the Legislature of Quebec at its first session. It is printed in the usual form by A. Cote, and Thomas Cary, Quebec, and contains 167 pages.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE—May, 1868.—We have in the current number of this very interesting serial, articles on the following subjects:-

1. Le Droit de Tester. 2. Anne Severin (suite). 3. Souvenir de Jeunesse. 4. La Femme a l'Aiguille. 5. Sur la Riviere. 6. La Gascogne et La Biscaye. 7. Bibliographie.

A SOLDIER OF THE 16th REGIMENT KILLS A COMBADE. - About six o'clock last evening another murde: was committed in this garrison—a private soldier of the 16th Regiment, named Manrice Blake, murdering another priva e named James England. It would appear that the unfortunate victim was not the one whom the murderer intended at . He had been known to bear ill will against evenut Bourne, and, on coming into the barrack room at the Victoria Barracks last evening observed, as he thought, Bourne sitting at a table, but in reality it was another sergeant. Blake fired his rifle, the ball inflicting a flesh wound on the leg of Private Jamieson, instant killing England who was sitting on his own bed, and breaking the arm of Private Winters, who sat on a bed a few feet from England. The prisoner was immediate'y taken into custody. Coroner Jones was summened and ordered the body to be removed to the Military Hospital, Craig street, where an inquest will be held at nine o' clock this morning D was aged 31 years, and was a native of St. Ma and Heretordahire, England. His murderer is twee way sears of age, and a native of Hurles, county Tippe cary, Ireland. Jamieson and Winters were also sent to the Hospital, but the former returned to barcacks again last evening, his wound being but slight. The prisoner Blake has been about four-and-a half years in the service, and has always borne a very bad charactor, having, during at least half that time, undergone punishment in the guard-room and Military Prison. Some three years ago he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and received fifty lacked for striking an officer. While undergoing that inspirits enough for a mock-victorious cheer when Sir prisonment he conducted himself so hadly that he by Theodore's road, instead of over the mountain Charles Staveley, as night was coming on and nothing ceived fitty lashes more. For some offence he c spurs to the right, and in conseque ce of their taking more was to be gained by useless butchery, sounded mitted he was confided to the guard room for two Mayor, St this course Sir Robert Napier found himself, to his the retrent. Their artillery—Theodore's famous guns days and was released only four hours before he S er

committed the murder. After his arrest he confessed that he intended shooting Sergeant Bourne, for having and expressed deep regret at having shot Private England. The deceased bore an excellent character, and was considered one of the best men in the ranks of the 16th. Both the murderer and his victim were upmarried.

WHERE THE BURGLARS KEEP THEIR TOOLS .- Yesterday, as a gentleman was passing along Belmont S reet, his terrier, a sagacious an mul, with an eye for game, started a rat opposite Mr. Rintoul's house The rat naturally dived under the side walk. To gratify this sporting animal, a loose plank (thanks to the Corporation) was removed. The rat was gone, but there was game of another colour brought to view. The detectives have long been wondering where the burglars kept their tools, but here the mystery was solved. Here were braces bits, fuses, gimlets, a tin apparatus for blowing powder into keyholes, handles with screw shanks to put into doors that had none, and another complex apparatus which no one knew the use of, the whole being in a fine working order, and ready for immediate work. A carter immediately drove with them down to the Chaboillez Square Police Station. Detective Cullen afterwards examined the place, but the terrier had exhausted the subject, and nothing was found. How Mrs. Graundy slept in Belmont Street, with such things under the side walk, it is hard to say .- Gazette. THE STATE OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS .- From

various sources we learn of increased activity on the part of the Government in placing the country in a most effective state of defence, and the regular troops and volunteers in all directions seem to be on the qui vive, fully equipped and provisioned, and ready to move at the shortest notice when called upon. This state of preparation should ensure the utmost confidence in the certain and speedy discomfiture of any hostile band that may venture within our borders and in addition to these grounds for calm reliance in the good judgment and overwhelming power of our authorities, we are enabled to state, on information from a source that admits of no question, that the most cordial and perfect understanding exi ts between our Government and the Washington authorities, as d that the American Government will act with promptitude and energy on the first indication of a hostile movement on the part of the Fenians. There is really not the least cause of alarm as to the result of any movement that may be made, nor any reason that business may be depressed or disarranged. However, we cannot help but think that the duty of a friendly neighbour would be to act before the overt act is committed, and save the commotion and expense necessitated in the preparation for its repulse Humanity, if not international law, should prompt action to avert bloodshed, and a proclamation with quiet measures to prevent the concentration of an armed force on the frontier would be all sufficient. From the most reliable reports we have received from the United States, the Fenians contemplate making their grand attacks on the St. Clair frontier and from the Vermont border, meanwhile great commotion will be made at Buffalo and Ogdensburgh, te divert attention to those points. This idea is given by a Hamilton gentlemen arrived in thecity yesterday, who had the best opportunities of acquiring informa tion, and strengthened by the fact that large supplies of provisions are at present being moved in accordance with this plan. The same informant anticipales a demonstration about the lat of July, or not many days previous to or succeeding that date. movement now maturing would be the final effort of Fenianism, and on its result he should stake his generalship and his life. - Hamilton Spectator.

POSTMASTER ABSCONDED - C. McKenns, postmaster at Indiana, county of Haldimand, absconded, last week, considerably in arrears to the Government on money-order account The amount is not yet known, but is supposed to be in the neighborhood of \$600.

Married.

On the 27th ult, in Notre Dame Parish Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Peter McKenns, Point St Charles. Montreal, to Mary Amelia, daughter of Stephen O'Rielly, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland, deceased.

STREET DIALOGUE. - Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your applica-tion for that appointment? Mr. E .- I am happy to say that the place was of-

fered to me and that I have accepted it Mr. D —How did you manage it?

Mr. E.-I previously called on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, June 10, 1818.

Flour-Pollards, \$5, to \$5.50; Middlings, \$5.25

Oatmeal rer brl. of 200 lbs. -\$6,20 to \$6.25. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs. -U. C. Spring, \$1.50 to \$0.00.

Peas per 60 lbs - 90c. to 91c.
Oats per bush. of 32 lbs. -- No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 45c to 46c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -- worth about

\$1 10 to \$1.20.

Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 45 to \$5.55

Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,90; Thirds, \$4,60 to 0,00.— First Pearls, \$0.00.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs—Mess, \$22,75 to \$23,00;—

Prime Meps. £16.00; Prime, \$15 00 to \$00 00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. June 19, 1869.

B. đ. Flour, country, per quintal, 19 0 to 19 6 Oatmeal. 16 0 to 17 Indian Meal, 10 0 to 10 6 Barley, do., 4 6 to 5 5 0 to 5 Peas, 3 3 to Oats, Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 0 to Do, salt do Potatoes per bag 0 10 to 4 0 to 4 7 6 to 10 Onions, per minot, 0 7 to 0 Lard, per lb Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 Pork, do 0 6 to 0 Mutton do 0 5 to .0 Lamb, per quarter 30 to 5 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 0 to 0 8 Har, per 100 bunulos, \$8.00 to \$10 Straw \$5,00 to \$700



St. Patrick Hall A Special Meeting of Shereholders will be held for general purposes, in the Lesser Hall of the building on MONDAY, 15th June, at 8 o'clock, p.m., precise-

> By order of Board, J. D. KENNEDY, Tecretary.

TO CONTRACTORS

TENDERS for the building of a Public Hall in Sher-

acton, will be received up to Saturday the twentleth stant. For particulars apply to Thomas Halpin, Mayor, St Patrick Sherrington.

CANADA,) CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

District of Richelieu. No. 5643. District of Richelien.) No. 5643.

The Eleventh Day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

The Honorable T. J J. LORANGER, Judge.
JEAN CAMILLE GAGNON, Esq., Advocate, of the

City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff. YS.

IGNACE MAHEU, Farmer, of the Parish of St. Aime, ADOLPHE GERMAIN, Esq., Advocate, of the Town of Sorel, MICHEL MATTRIEU, Esq., Sheriff of the same place, in the District of Richelieu,

Defendants. IT is ordered by the Court, on the motion of A. Gagnon, Esq., Advocate and Attorney for Plaintiff, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, Bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu, written upon the writ of summons issued in this cause, that Ignace Maheu, one of the defendants, has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec and cannot be found in the District of Richelieu, that the said defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the city of Montreal called the TRUE WITNESS, and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in the town of Sorel called Journal de Sorel, be notified to appear before this Court and answer to the demande of the said plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of said advertisement, and upon default of the said defendant to appear and answer to such demande within the period aforesaid, the plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default.

default.
By the Court,
A. N. GOUIN,
C. c.c.c.

June 10, 1868.

LOWER CADADA } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 1690. DAME JOSEPHINE DARTOIS, of the City and

District of Montreal, wife of JOHN J. REEVES, District of Montreal, who district of Montre

The said JOHN J. REEVES.

Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Plaintiff has, this day, instituted against the said Defendant, an action en separation de biens, returnable on the second of July next, before the said Court S. RIVARD

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 2nd June, 1868. 1m · 44

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JOSEPH HILAIRE ROY, Fils, of the Parish of L'Acadie, the district of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec.

The Creditors of the above named insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me at the effice of Messrs. T. & C. C. DeLorimier, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James St., within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of suc

LOUIS GAUTHIER.

Montreal, 9.h May, 1868.

Assignee. 3w - 41

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SINSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 and 1865.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of PIERRE GAGNON, of the city o Montreal Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the Seventeeth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forencon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to this Court, for

a dischargd under the said Act. PIERRE GAGNON. By his Attorneys ad litem,
T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal May 12, 1868. 2m-41

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the matter of HUGH McGILL, of the City and District of Montreal,

an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Hugh McGill,
by the undersigned his Attornies, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at halfpast ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canads, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY,

Attornies for said Hugh McGill.

Montreal, 31st March, 1868. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 1145. NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Tradeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, and de biens against her said hughand.

J. C. LACOSTE, Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en seperation

Montreal, March 20, 1868.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF BLLEN McGILL, a native of the county America. Ireland, who emigrated to Canada forty years ago, married a man by the name of Jeffers, and when last heard from, many years since, was residing with her husband in the city of Montreal. If she or her children communicate with her brother at Orangeville, Ont., she or they will hear of something to her advantage. Any information respecting her thankfully received.

NEIL McGILL. Orangeville, Ont., May, 1868.

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 of the mos ag eeable and heautiful parts of Kingston, is now occupletely organized. Able Teachers have occuproved for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education 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 will include a complete Classical and Commercial

Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library, will be OPEN to the Papils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Azaum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2

The Junual Session commences on the lat Sera. tember, and ends on first Thereday of July

10 to 11 11 12 20 19

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JUNE 12, 1868.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 14.—In to day's sitting of the Legislative Body the debate upon the interpellation relative to free trade was resumed.

M. de Forcade la Roquette, the Minister of Commerce, replying to the speech of M. Thiers, said :- It is advisable not to aggravate the difficulties of the present by denunciations of the past. On the other side of the Rhine there are also persons who endeavor to provoke national susceptibilities by saying that Prussia has gained, but Germany has lost, by the evacuation of Luxemburg and of Mantua. Let history be the judge of these events while we endeavor to ensure peace by conciliation. As regards political traditions, England herself, despite her traditional policy, allowed the Hanoverian dynasty to fall. It is not by sowing resentment that we can put a stop to commercial crisis. The Government and the Chamber will not be divided upon this question any more than upon any other. They were both elected by universal suffrage, and they will always devote themselves simultaneously-not to individual interests, as formerly, but to the general interests of the country .-The crisis is now disappearing, and France, which has just applauded the words of confidence uttered at Orleans, should see in those words the true definition of the present situation' (cheers).

Marshal Niel, the Minister of War, has addressed a letter to Marshal M'Mahon in reply to the latter's despatch of the 23rd April, relative to the rastoral letter of the Archbishop of Algiers. Marshal Niel says that the Emperor has by no means modified his opinions with regard to liberty of conscience, which his Majesty desires should be accorded in its fullest extent to the Mussulmans of Algeria. The Minister of War expresses approval of Marshal McMahon's despatch, and adds that it is necessary that when public and private charity come forward to give assistance to the starving population of Algeria, any supposition that the Government gives way to a desire for religious propagandism should be carefully avoided.

The Moniteur del l'Algerre qualifies as ridiculous a report which has been current that the archbishop has been exiled.

PARIS, May 31 -The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie have visited Rouen. The Emperor made a speech in which he publicly returned his thanks and the thanks of the Empress to the Mayor of Rouen for the energetic and efficient measures of relief which bad been provided by the municipal government for the poor of the city during the past severe winter, and expressed the hope that their sufferings ed the bridge. The Emperor repeated the the Church.' were now ended. In his reply to an address | words, 'We shall second for. (Nous vous from the Cardical of Rouen, the Emperor declared, 'We will not sever our love of God from in all human probability be carried out, even as our love of country.' In the evening the Emperor and Empress returned to Paris.

The Constitutionnel of Saturday avening publishes an article defending the expenditure proposed in the estimates of the Ministry of War. The article, after showing that the effective force of 400,000 men is inferior to that of the North German Confederation, concludes thus:- By the new military law the Emperor desired to create an institution which, while economising the finances of the State, and lightening the burden of taxation, would enable the people, or rather what is called the educated France to play the part appertaining to her in classes. The streets of Paris and the environs Europe.

at the Camp of Chalons, issued the following order of the day :-

called your commander. I already know a great met with on the Boulevard in the railway and in diminished possessions and his vastly connumber among you, and many are acquainted society-Capuchins, Jesuits of various degrees, tracted ordinary resources. For these troops, with me, at least by name. We are assembled priests with three-cornered bats, such as are worn together, not in an encampment of pleasure, but in one where work is to be done. That suffi ciently says that we shall proceed to our manœuvres without losing time. We shall omit matters of detail, and confice ourselves to evolutions on a large scale, such as are necessary in war. The improvements in the muskets having changed tactics, we shall modify - not the order of the manœuvres, but their application to the new armaments. A war being always possible, our training ought to be earnest, genuine and uninterrupted. I repeat to you that I appreciate, as I am bound to do, the lonor of being placed at your head.'

The order of the day just quoted appears to many people important, not so much because the general speaks of war as 'possible'-everything 18 possible - but because the possibility seems meant by him to become probable, from the fact of his 'omitting matters of detail,' and confining himself to 'evolutions on a large scale, such as are necessary in war.' The words of the general are hardly in accord with those which the Emperor uttered only a few days ago at Orleans. Had general Failly alluded to the state of political affairs in the Senate, of which he is a member, nobody would think them strange; but as the general commanding the camp of Chalons, his Order of the Day should relate to the instruction of his troops, and not take the form of a political address .- Times Cor.

The recent debates in the House of Commons suggest to the writer of a long article in M. de Girardin's paper, La Liberte, the following remarks on Mr. Disraeli:-

Mr. Disraeli has one faculty without which no one can be a great advocate, nor a sensation preacher in the pulpit, and still less an influential speaker in Parliament. He possesses the theatrical art in a bigb, even in an excessive degree. His political existence is a drama, in which he has constantly played the Davus and the Mascaxilla, who contrive the intrigue of the piece by mystifying old men and amusing young ones .personality. His speeches have never been any-

tipped with sature. Sarcasm ends with nothing, the exception. and resolves nothing. It is not rhetoric that governs the world. The art of government is one thing; the science of government another; and a man may be very skilful in leading a party and understand nothing of what interests the wellbeing and the grandeur of a nation. It is not with epigrams and insults that one directs public affairs. Imagine E. Veuillot (of the Univers), whose undeniable talents no one admires more than we do, Minister of State. This is exactly the impression which Mr. Disraeli's position in the government produces in England. H has never said or done in course of his long possed career a single thing which could lead one to suppose that he had ideas or convictions on any point whatever. He has been three times Chancellor of the Exchequer without having effected any useful measure or promoted progress. The whole of his political life may be summed up in the famous words of M. de Desmousseaux de Givre-' nothing, nothing, nothing !"

The Paris correspondent of the Star is res-

ponsible for the subjoint : -The Courses du Pas de Calais gives the following detailed account of an audience granted by the Emperor to M. Coutel, civil engineer, and promoter of the project of a tunnel railway across the Channel. According to this authority nothing could have be more encouraging than his Majesty's reception. The Emperor was informed on every point of the question, and made several inquiries which elicited long explanations. When he had listened to all M Boutel had to say, his Majesty requested him to draw up a detailed report on the means of conthe work, the time that it will probably require to execute it, it and the probable profits of the enterprise, concluding by the words, 'Je l'examinerai moi mene, et nous vous appuierons' (I will myself study it, and we will second you). This project,' added his Majesty, 'is far more practical than all the other tunnels and all the other means which have been proposed, none of which inspire me with the slightest confidence. The Emperor listened with patient attention, and and the peculiar kindness of manner which invariably captivate all who have had personal intercourse with him. His penetrating glance struck M. Boutel as piercing, yet most kind in expression. The largest plan was laid upon the floor. As M. Boutel rose to take leave, the Prince Imperial naturally cou'd not resist his boy nature, and jumped over it. General Frossard was absent, and his lather smiled as General Fare, who had presented M. Boutel, remarked ' Monseigneur, you are the first who have crossappuierons.) Thus this sturenduous idea will the cutting of the Isthmus of Surz may be said to be almost realised in spite of the speers and ridicule cast on the project. The Emperor's reign will undeniably be marked in history as their large staffs of presidents, secretaries, and that in which more gigantic enterprises have other officials. Add to these expenses the mainbeen accomplished than in any preceding period in the history of France."

RELIGIOUS FEELING IN FRANCE. - The Paris correspondent of the ' Post' says that since 1843 the Jesuits bave numerically increased in France, and the priests have now much influence over of the city show that a change has taken place was a time when you seldom met with priests in a conspicuous robe, and never with the members | jects, as far as he can secure it, to keep up an Gentlemen, - I am happy and proud to be of monastic orders. They may now be constantly army far too numerous in proportion to his at Rome, and conspicuously robed. Ecclesiastics necessary, and is still necessary, to provide a are not so timed, reserved and unobtrusive, as they were before the foundation of the empire. They now thread society with the confidence of Austrian or Spanish churchmen. The churches erected in various positions round the city of are more attended than of old, and Rome has Rome, to enable it to hold out when attacked. once more crept into the schools of France.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE. -Anticlerical riots have taken place in France. In one instance the cure was dragged oft by the mob; the church became a scene of tumult. The disturbances have arisen from an idea that the priests are seeking to re-establish tithes and other charges connected with the maintenance of worthy neighbours are determined, according to the Papacy.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—The Correctional Tribunal of Lille has condemned an editor to pay a fine of 200f, for re publishing an article which is held to be an excitement to hatred of the Government.

The Minister of Justice has addressed a circular to the Procurators-General, recommending them to apply the new Law on the Press as mildly as possible, and not to be too strict in their vigilance over the journals.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE. - The accounts of the harvest in France are most satisfactory. Under the influence of the alternation of rain and supshine the wheat looks well, and the fields, which seemed bare ten days ago, now show a beautiful green covering. Round Paris and in the centre of France the ground has now received sufficient moisture, and only wants beat; but drought is still complained of in the Var, Bouches du Rhone, and Ardeche. Advices from the vine-bearing districts are also most

A SAFE COUNTRY. - In the Moniteur de l'Algerre of the 6th of May, Marshal M'Mahon writes:- 'There is no country in Europe in which life is more respected or safer than it now is in Algeria.' To support this assertion the Marshal adduces certain statistics which go to He has in perfection the gift of invective and show that among the civil European population of Algeria-about 100,000 in number-there thing but oratorical pamphlets: and in his cam-paign against Sir Robert Peel he had become murders and only five persons eaten. A critic a sort of Parliamentary Junius. But the office in the Figuro computes that, as there are in of a great Minister differs completely from that France 38 000,000 souls, a singlar proportion of of a great orator who proceeds only by sarcasm | crime would show 14,400 murders a year, a state

declaim high sounding periods, or shoot darts nation used to be the rule, and escape from it that she will resist by arms any ulterior step to-

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The government, for the moment, seems to be more intent upon restoring order in its finances than on acquiring fresh territory. We bear no more at present of Garibaldian raids on the Papal States.

A Turin paper says it is greatly remarked that M. de Kisseleff, the Russian ambassador, abstained from visiting Prince Napoleon, and that Madame de Kisseleff, nee Ruspoli, and an its liberty to the stringent military regulations of Italian lady, having asked leave to call upon the Northern Confederation. It is a pity that the that Madame de Kisseleff, nee Ruspoli, and an Princess Clothilde, was told that her Highness was not well enough to receive her. Ever since Prince Napoleon's speech in the Senate in favor of Poland all Russian agents have had orders to cut him.

Rome.-Rome, May 15 .- Cardinal Andrea died suddenly last night from apoplexy.

ROME, May 19 .- The Pope attended in person to day the funeral of Cardinal Andrea, and took part in the service. He pronounced the benediction over the body of the late Cardinal. A great crowd had assembled to witness the

ceremony. Numerous recruits for the Papal army have

arrived from Spain. THE DEFENDERS OF THE CHURCH .- The Roman correspondent of the Morning Post writes:- 'The enthusiasm for the Pope's cause, which brought so many young men of good family to enlist as private soldiers in his army at the period of the Garibaldian invasion, still continues among the same classes as well in our own country as in those of the continent and in the New World. The corps of dragoons is now the struction with plans, the cost of each portion of favourite one for rich or titled volunteers, as they purchase their own horses and equipments, and instead of receiving pay, maintain themselves, their chargers and their orderly servants. I was in society the other evening with the Mexican Prince Iturbide, who wore the simple uniform of a private dragoon—several cadets of noble Roman houses, including that of Borghese, are private in the dragoons and artillery, and the representative of one of the oldest Catholic families in Yorkshire, who will bave £15000 a year when he comes of age, has recently enlisted for five years in the regiment of dragoons as a private. An Austrian colonel and knight of the order of Malta, who got a Prussian bullet in his chest at the battle of Sadowa-Count Eberstein - came to Rome lately with a similar intention; but, going to visit Naples before entering the Pope's army, the ball, which had never been extracted, shifted its position, and, approaching vital parts, produced death before the brave colonel could come back to show his devotion to the cause of

'Notwithstanding his very diminished resources in consequence of the spoliation of his territory, the Hely Father has now, as before, the general administration of the whole Church to maintain, the former establishments of congregations of cardinals, the former tribunals, &:., &c., with tenance of the troops that he is obliged to keep on toot, in consequence of the manner in which his present possessions are threatened with invasion by the neighboring Italian Kingdom, as we l as by the openly host le revolutionary party .--The entire of his present diminished patrimous, with the exception of the sea coast, is all surrounded by his enemies, that with their hordes of Father for the safety of his present poor sub besides clothes, equipments, &c, it has been new description of arms, rendered indispensable in present circumstances. Add again to all this the fortifications that have been necessarily at least for a time, against its enemies. Just at present, indeed things are quiet here, and so would they remain if the people of Rome were left to themselves; but, as you may perceive, there is no calculating on the duration of the present calm. Rather, it is certain, I should say, that it cannot endure very long as our their own repeated public declarations in their chambers that they must have Rome. The revolutionary party, on the other hand, with the infamous Garibaldi at their head, loudly proclaim that it must be theirs. Thus the Holy Father and his friends, should they even escape the fangs of the wolves, would soon be destined to become a prey to the tigers. Each party are but biding their time and opportunity, as they do not cease to proclaim-the delay increases and inflames their ravening fury, and the aged Pontiff must at each moment he prepared to resist. Thanks be to God! amidst all his trials and sources of anxiety, the Holy Father all this year bas enjoyed excellent health, much better than some two years past.'-Letter from Rome.

According to the reply of Pius IX, to the bishops the great Church Council is to take place on the anniversary of the promulgation of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8: but, as it is estimated that the preparatory work to be done will take at least seventeen months, it is not probable the Conneil will be convoked before December 8th, 1870.

The Emperor of Austria, asserts that he had to make his choice of two alternatives, the signing of the recent laws hostile to the Concordat, or the abdication of the Throne of the Hapsburgs, and he chose the former. This explanation is intended to soften the resentment of Pope, for the violation of the Con-

PRUSSIA.

A correspondent of the Daily News writes as follows, from Frankfort:-

The majority of the Zoll Parliament have shown practical sense in discarding the proposed address to the King orging the necessity of a closer union between South and North. The proposal was made by those ill advised friends of Prussia who cling to abstract theories, which cannot lead for the present and violence. That of a statesman is to ad- of things which, he observes, onous ferait regret. to any practical result. As long as no war threatens minister the affairs of the country, and not to ter l'aucienne Foret de Bondy, where assassi- from Fiance, or no hint is given on her part that

wards German unity, the abstract controversy whether such a union is desirable or not must result in nothing. Count Bismarck is too much a man of words. Most unwillingly France has been made to submit to the great changes which, to the detriment of her suprems cy, have taken place in Germany, and it would be sheer folly to provoke a war for an object not desired by either party. It is highly necessary for the Confederation to continue its work of amalgametion without being disturbed in any way, and the South having secured sufety against foreign aggression and commercial union by her treaties, has no inducement whatever to sacrifice party leaders cannot perceive what every body else is convinced of, that Count Bismarck plays them off as so many trump cards, one against the other, at one time beating the ultra-conservatives by the assistance of the liberals; at another checkmating the latter by the votes of the conservatives. The union between South and North will come in due time, in case of emergency; but certainly not while an overwhelming majority in the South is adverse to it for very good reasons. Still it is remarkable that the promoters of the address were those deputies from the South returned by such districts, on the left bank of the Rhine, as are the most opposed to French aggression.

RUSSIA.

London, May 31 - A despatch from Bombay reports that the Russians in Central Asia have defeated the Bokharians in a pitched battle in which the Emir of Bokhara was killed, and that the victorious Russians subsequently captured the capital of Bokhara by

The Post, in the course of a leading article, strongly sympathizing with the Poles in consequence of the new and intolerable burdens with which Russia has loaded and is still loading them, says :-

'The Commission of Public instruction was first abolished (by Russia); then the Commission of Finance, the Council of State, the Council of Central Administration have all fallen in turn, as being calculated to foster the idea that something still remained of the country in which they once existed; and now the final blow has been struck, and by the ukase we have mentioned — by the mere stroke of the Czar's pen, that is to say—the very last traces of Polish nationality are utterly blotted out from the face of the earth. This astounding State document declares it to be 'the will of the Emperor' that a complete fusion of the Kingdom of Poland with the other portions of the empire should be effected, and by its first article discloses the construction put upon the phrase by taking the whole Government out of the administrations which have bitherto wielded it, and handing it over absolutely and entirely to the Minister of the Interior at St Petersburg. It was bad enough before when these administrations were constrained to act in the sense indicated by the Central Government, but at least they were able to moderate and to adapt their mea sures as the time and the place demanded. Now, however, the exigercies of time and place are no more to be regarded at all, and the crushing power of despotism is to be increased sevenfold by being transmitted direct from the fountair-head. Nor is this all; for in the regulations appended to, and explanatory of, the ukase, a blow is dealt at Polish nationa'irywhich will be felt heavily. It is laid down that all correspondence and official communications in every branch of the country are to be conducted no longer in Polish, but in the Russian language; and, that it may be made quite clear that the object is to root out entirely the tongue of the country, it is provided that Russian shall be used exclusively in all in all colleges thoroughout Poland as the one language of instructon, and that even the private schools which teach the mother tongue shall be closed for ever at the end of the present year. This has been well called an imposition of dead silence upon the whole country, and might be thought to make the case as desperate as it could possibly be; but there is yet another rigor to print, I withhold them but can satisfy eny one who be mentioned, for it is suspected that even when ins'itu'ions and language are gone, religion might my st re. still bind the people of Russia to break. the Roman Catholic faith, which is that of four fifths of the population, is said to be considered as a forounded by his enemies, that with their hordes of reign religion, and is only to be barely tolerated by banditti can freely choose place and time for in- the side of the Greek Church, for which, as the reli-General de Failly, in assuming the command in the religious sentiment of the people. There vasion and devastation. This obliges the Holy gion of the State, all the advantages and benefits of a larger scale, and with infinite'y harder conditions, the state of things we ourselves are now abolishing in Ireland: and to show that the Government is not going to content itself with even nominal plunder, a nkase was published in Warsaw on the 3rd of the present month distributing among the members of the 'Constituent Committee,' who are charged with the complete carrying out of the scheme, a first instalment of the lands to be Russianised. M. Solovieff, for instance gets four villages. Prince Tcherkasksy eight; while M. Nicolas Miloutine, the principal man on the committee, is gratified with no less than twenty-two-a very substantial mark of the approval with which their imperial master views their work

'It is useless to try to add anything to this tale of iniquity, and those who followed it may well think that the case of Poland is now utterly hopeless. Yet the Poles themselves to not think so, and Prince L. Ozartoryski, in an admirable and exhaustive address delivered a few days since to the Polish Historical Society in London, gave very good reasons for the hopes which are once more springing up in their bressts. 'The alliance of the three Powers,' he says, which have partitioned our country-an alliance cemented by crime, and designated as 'Holy' by a strange irony of fate, and which encompassed us by a circle of Iron-has been broken. Austria, reconciled to us in the West, opens of her own initiative a breach in the impreguable fortress which confined us and already we feel the beneficial influence of a freer atmosphere,' The Prince goes on to show that although Germany still holds on always in Polish matters to the 'bybrid alliance' with Russia, she does it to her own damage, and reminds her of the conduct that the latter has already held towards the German provinces which have fallen under her power.

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, No. 443 Commissionera Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA. and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,'

· I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your · Bronchial Troches.

breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rulger's Female Institute, New York, 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of

REV. A. O. EGGLESTON, New York. 'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing .-They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME.

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.'

HENRY WILKES, D.D. Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box June. 1868.

WEO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will sim. ply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thir:y years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she h s compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething, It operates like magic-giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winelow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millioes yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No normen has discharged her duty to ber suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Si rup. Try it mothers-TRY IT NOW .- Ladies' Visitor. New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of Cuntis & Perking' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. June, 1868.

SCROFULA ENTIRELY CURED! Kingston, C W., June 17, 1864.

Gentlemen,-It gives me much pleasure to inform you of the good effects derived from the use of BRIS. TOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

One case in particular has been brought under my notice, in which a person was entirely cured of Scrofula by taking nine bottles Owing to delicacy of parties in not wishing their names to appear in

I remain, yours very truly,
ROBERT WHITE, Druggist, 42 Princes street.

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

BEGIN AT THE ROOT!

Local disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will r dically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, the fivest vegetable alterative ever compounded is the medicine to be used. Costiveress is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condi-tion of the bowels is at once charged by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. There, too, are swift'y remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toped and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together. Bristol's Sarsa-PARILLA should be used at same time, which will insure a cure more speedily than by the Pills alone.

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

THE PROGRESS OF A LUXURY. - For thirty years the fashionable world has been perfumed with MUR-RAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, and its fame has been spreading as time 'flew. Having aken precedence of all other toilet odors in the United States, it passed to the Southern Peninsula, and thence to all Spanish America, continental and insular. When California became a State, she demanded it; and then Australia received it. With every civilized community in the Western world is name is a household word, its fragrance and refreshing power a bousehold blessing And still its reputation extends, and is likely to extend, to wherever an exquisite floral perfume is appreciated.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the egitimate Murray & Lanhan'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 Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealer 19

A Public Benefit .- Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness , and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eyo, bloom to the complexior, and plumpress to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word Devine," all others are useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists,

Montreal.

COLE & BROTHER.

HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warranted rom the best makers in Canada,

COME AND SEE THEM. -All kind of Tinsmiths' Work, Tin and Japanned READY MADE CLOTHING Wares, Bird Osges, Wooden Wares, Brooms, &c. OHILDRENS' CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, and cheapest in the city.

No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,)

SHERBROOKE C.E.,

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the sbove Hotel.

Conveyances, with or without drivers, furnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &C.,

675 CRAIG STREET. Two doors West of Bleury.

MONTREAL. JUBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

ROAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western

Oanada. RIVERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

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

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B.

Nov. 8, 1866.



12m.

RICHELIEU COMPANY,

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

The New and Magnincent Bessemer Steel Steamers QUEBEO and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place), as follows:-

The Steamer QUEBEC. Captain J. B. will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and

FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SA-TURDAY, at SEVEN v'clock, P.M.

BATES OF FARES.

Cabin (Supper and State-room Berth included) ... \$3

Passage Tickets will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State-rooms can be secured by taking tickets at this Office only.

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

J. B. LAMERS, General Manager. OFFICE OF THE RIGHELIEU Co ,) 203 Commissioner street.

Montreal, June 1th, 1867.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION

COMPANY. ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUHAR NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROCK-VILLE GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This magnificent line, composed of the following First class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basia, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz: -

Spartan, Capt. FAIRGRIEVE on Mondays. on Tuesdays. Sinclair Pasport do on Wednesdays Farrell Kingston, ďο on Thursdays. Gecian, Kelly do Simpson on Fridays. Mignet, do Corinthian, do Dunlop on Saturdays.

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Bailroads for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth, Arn-prior, &c, at Toronto and Hamilton, w th the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham Barnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, S Pauls, &c.; and with the steamer 'Oliy of Toronto' for Niegara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Bufalo, Oleveland, Tolodo, Cincinnati, &c.

the Steamers of this Line are unequalled, and from the completeness of their present arrangements, present advantages to travellers which none other canafford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St Lawrence, and the beautiful Scenery of the Lake of he Thousand Islands by daylight.

The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rate are as low as by the ordinary boats. brough rates over the Great Western Railway

Through Tickets with any information may be obtailed from D. McLean, at the Hotels. Robert Mc-Ewn, at the Freight Office Canal Basin; and at the

offic, 73 Great St. James street. ALEX MILLOY, Agent. ROLL MAIL THROUGH LINE OFFICE, 3 Great St. James strept,

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

The property of the state of th

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

AT THIS SEASON

In every description of

ALL MADE FROM THE

NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE

The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES CF GOOD JAJKETS!

Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50

Pea Jackets at \$8 NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND

QUALITY. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH.

READY MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN S ! REET.

Juvenile Department

BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3. \$4 and \$5 BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from S6 [the largest stock in the city]
BOYS' KNICKERBOOKER SUITS, from \$4

J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

CATHEDRAL LOCK, NG. 269 NOTRE D_ME STREET

> MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

STORE KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS should buy their Teas for cash from the importers

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the Lervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company, in directing the attention of Farmers, Hotel-keepers, Country Stores, and the numerous consumers of their Teas, have pleasures in informing them that they have recently imported a large quantity of fine, fresh and fragrant new season Teas, which have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind heal'h, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them, and which will be sold at the smallest possible profits, saving to the consumers 15c to 20c per lb. We can highly recommend our 60c, 65c, and 75c English Breakfast, 60c and 65c Uncolored Janan, and best at 75c; and Young Hyson at 70c, 75c, 85c, and best \$1,00, as being very superior Tess, and are very strong and rich in flavour. These Teas are put up in 12, 15, 21, and 25 lb. boxes and are warranted pure and free from poisonous andstances. Orders for two 12 lb. boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb. box, sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by expressman, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expenses, it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb. box would be too much, two or three, clubbing together, could divide. We warrant all the Teas we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are no tory, they can be returne st our c saving can be effected by purchasing the Tea in halfchests, weighing about 40 or 50 lbs, as on an average there is one or two lbs. over weight. Post office orders and drafts made payable to the Montreas Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. To We deliver Tea free of charge, but in addition to this expense the Express Company charge for collection This item would be saved to us if purchasers would enclose the cash with order, but this is opitional.

BLACK TEA-English Breakfast. Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c.; Fine Fl voured New Season do. 55c, 60c, and 65c; Very Best Full Flavoured do., 75c; Sound Colong, 45c; Rich Flavoured do., 60c; Very Fine do. do., 75c; Japan, good, 50c, 55c; Fine,

60c; Very Fine, 65c; Finest, 75c. GREEN TEA .- Twankay, 50c, 55c. 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Very Fine, 85c; Superfine and very Choice, \$1.00; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do., \$1 00.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap Tea only sold by this Company.

**TAn excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c

and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c. pounds of Tes to different parts of the Dominion, and receive assurances every day of its having given entire satisfaction. Our Teas are not coloured with mineral dye to make them lock well. They should, therefore, only be judged by tasting. We have pleasure in subjoining a few of the numerous testimonials

already received:-MONTREAL, April, 1868 .- To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: - We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded. we have only had occasion to return one box, which, we understand, was sent out through a mistake. G. CHENEY,

Macager Canadien Express Company. RUSSELL HOTEL , Quebec, January 7, 1868. - Mon treal Tea Company: - Gentlemen, - The six chests of Tea forwarded some time since arrived in good order. The quality is pure and excellent, and prices cheap. As I am particular in buying the best quality of Tea to be had for our guests, I am pleased to acquaint you that it gives general satisfaction .- Your obedient servant,

WILLIS RUSSELL

CHAS. HUDSON.

WIDDER, 1st April, 1868 .- To the Montreal Tea Company: - Gentlemen, - The three boxes of young Hyson Tea at 60c per lb., that I and my friends purchased from you, is very good indeed. We could not get it here for less than 80c per lb; and also the Tea that you sent the Rov. Peter Goodfellow is splendid. I shall soon send you some more orders -Yours very respectfully,

ALEX ENGLISH. HAROOGE, March 16, 1868. - To the Montreal Tea Company :- The Teas filling my last order have reached me safely, and prove satisfactory; and I would confidently recommend all consumers wno appreciate a really good article, as well as a saving of 15 to 20 per cent., to buy their Teas from the Montreal Tea Ocmpany.-I am, gentlemen, yours,

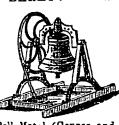
MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no op portunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his papils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 pm. Private lessons at half-past four each evening. TERMS MODERATE.

BELLS! BELLS!



BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of allsizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine

Bell Metal (Copper and Tin,) bung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR,

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

JONES & CO., Troy, N. Y. June 5, 1868.

A. SHANKON & CO. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHCLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions,

Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. 13 Country Merchants and Parmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them

on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Med-



Perhaps no one medi-cine is so universally re-quired by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universal-ly adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and for a more rel liable and far more effec-

son is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cares of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derange-

stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaints and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Bysentery or Blarrhea, but one mild

action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Bysentery** or **Biarrhoea**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Pain in the Side**, **Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Bropsy and Bropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and brequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digesof these Pills makes him feet decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

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

and Consumption.

Cough, Bronching, Asturas,
and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and begin to their estimation, as it has become begins of the lungs and throat, have make it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, it is the most obstinate of them yield to it. When head of they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly

Singers and Public Speakers and great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often whony
cured by it.

Bronchitls is generally cured by taking the
Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here,
or do more than assure the public that its qualities
rea fully unintained. are fully maintained. Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Đ

HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER 54 ST. OHN STREET,

MONTREAL.

ீ~்MOTHERS ∽ SAME YOUR CHILDREN

NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT,

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most

already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from.

DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.



J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER.

I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the

Persons about to Purchase will please observe that I build no

CHAIN STITCH MACHINES

The Machines I Manufacture make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides which will not Rip nor Ravel

PRICES-FROM \$25 AND UPWARDS.

every respect to those of any other maker in the Dominion, while my prices are less.

The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of active rerains in all parts of the Dominion, to act as Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MACHINES. A very liberal salary and expenses will be paid, or commission allowed. Country Merchauts, Pustmasters, Clergy meu, Farmers, and the business public generally, are particularly invited to give this matter their attention, as I can offer unparalleled inducements, and at the same time the cheapest as well as the best

SEWING MACHINES now before the public. I desire to place my Sewing-Machines not only in the mansions of the wealthy, but in the 'humble cottages 'of the poorer classes (who most need Machines,) and the prices are such as will come within the reach of all. Consequently I court the assistance of all parties who would lessen the labor of women, or increase their own happiness, by introducing a really merito-ious "labor-saver." If costly Machines are wanted, I furnish them. A glance at the styles and prices counct fail to suit the most fastidious. But good faith and the advancement of my patrons' interests require me to say, that so far as respects the practical uses of a Sewing Machine, it is only necessary that purchasers should exercise their prete ence as to the style they want or have the means

SEN. FOR PRICE LISTS CIRCULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF MACHINES.

NAZARETH STREET. All ki ds of SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED and IMPROVED at 365 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL, and 22 JOHN ST. QUEEEC.

REPAIR ONE YEAR WITHOUT CHARGE. Orders will receive prompt attention immediately upon reception. No charge made for packing or hipping Machines. Drafts, made payable to J. D.

Montreal.

GRAY'S

WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

THE MOST

54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American | Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets | ELEGAN 1 PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

USE IT IN ALL

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co.. Devins & Bolton.
Retail at Medical Hall, Erans, Mercer & Co.. Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte, Dr. Picanlt & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi, Desjardins & Quevillon ; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. I.awrence Main Street, Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING

DEPARTMENT,

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street,

J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified 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 are constantly engaged and the best rim; ming 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 Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense

Wholesale 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 Oustomer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department,

Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double-width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.

Full Suits of Broad Black Oloth, well trimmed

for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10; Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 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

about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveiled 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 fata have been reported. I should add the 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.

commend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. O. BOOMER. Mesers, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs - Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killeriz several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it a act of benevo-lence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully re-

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 sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

N.B. - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholers, that in extreme cases the pa-

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

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY— MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of bard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggiats and Grocers in towa and country. Price 250 per tin.

OAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has

the words "Glasgow Drug Hall stamped on the lid

WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is: 25c rer bottle.

from England and the States, also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attend to.

Moc treal, Feb. 4th, 1868

MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE

No. 49 Little St. James Street,

NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS,



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest,

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.
Caution.—The success that these Pastilles have



Heavicst.

I WARRANT all Machines made by me superior in

PARTICULAR NOTICE

tor archase.

PEGGING M VES and BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY REPRESENTED at the FACTORY, 48

All MACHINES WARRANTED and kept in

wlor or order, can always be sent with safety, and anut fear or loss. Address, in all cases.

J. D. LAWLOR.

April 24th, 1868,

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

commend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and

Should the diarrhos and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge m y be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

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