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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1868.

No. 44.

## 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 he 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.

'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 theatrical world.'

'Aha,' answered my friend, with a smile full of meaning; 'I'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 particularly engaged in another part of the house.— Still, I will endeavor to catch your eye.'

'Oh, I suppose you are going to have a *tete-a-tete* in a private box, or something of that sort, with Mrs. Jones that is to be, or that is perhaps. 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?'

'That knot is not tied—I mean that knot with Clarissa Jinks. That engagement is all over and done with for the present. I have, not long since, commenced another. I will tell you all about it one of these days.'

'Why not tell me now, at once? You know how fond I am of sensational romance. The first piece at the Park to-night is that everlasting and horrid thing, George Barnwell, which can be of no earthly use to us as a moral lesson, seeing 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 pantomime is ready to strike up. You can tell me there the history of the sorrows of your heart.'

'Impossible!' he hastily answered. 'The hour is almost come when I too—but you shall 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 can join you. Tell the waiter to let us have the room which Signor Giacoma—a very particular friend of mine—uses, and we shall have a quiet evening to ourselves.'

'Good! I will order a dish of natives to be 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, nor shall I till then. I'm now off to begin a hard night's task; so, good-by till after the fall of the curtain.'

He instantly left me, and disappeared up some mysterious passage, which led, like a rabbit's burrow, out of the street. Not caring for the last act of George Barnwell, I strutted up and down, meditating my school-fellow's unexplained condition and adventures without finding any clue to their drift. At last, it was time to enter the theatre: my good luck and the heaving tide of the crowd, drifted me into a capital place, neither too far from the stage nor too near it.— The old established medley, scramble-scramble, pantomime overture was rasped, and scraped, and pizzicatoed by the fiddlers, and the fairy tale introduction began.

As I said, I am forbidden to indicate the real name and locality of the theatre which I call the Park, and therefore cannot honestly inform you whether the Sleeping Beauty or Little Red Ridinghood were the groundwork of the pantomimic preface. Enough that we had a genuine production in the highest school of art. There were tricks worthy of the days of Bradwell, married to 'spokens' and modern allusions which would do honor to the authors of the most spiritual burlesques and extravaganzas. We had a harlequin whose checkered dress fitted so well

and was worn so naturally, that he seemed to have been born in it, and that he must have come into the world a parti-colored infant; we had a smiling columbine, with flowers in her hair springs in her heels and toes, a silver tissue outer-petticoat, and a crinoline under one, both which latter made up by their width for any deficiency they might be charged with as to length. We had a pantaloone—such a pantaloone!—dancing, drivelling, and made of India rubber. But the star of the night, the great hit of the season, in fact, was the clown—a brilliant comet arrived no one knew whence, but who charmed all hearts alike with the novelty, perfection, and bold inspiration, which distinguished his clowny accomplishments. Once or twice, when he uttered a word or two, my thoughts started off a-bouncing 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 eyes 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 an 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 Giacoma's name, and ordered a solid and comfortable supper. In due time the rendezvous was honored. My former school-fellow came in with the look of a man who had just been going through some pleasant but fatiguing exercise. Although the pantomime season is not sultry weather, his short hair was saturated with perspiration; he had evidently just been dressing himself rapidly; and he seized the pot of porter, took a long pull and set it down again with a sigh of gratification.— The waiter, as he placed our meal on the table, glanced at one side of Jones' face, and with a respectful 'Excuse me, sir,' wiped off with his napkin a small red and white patch which by accident appeared in front of his (Jones') ear.— The latter merely said, 'Thank you,' in a matter-of-fact way, and we were left to discuss our smoking-hot steak.

'And, after all, what do you think of the pantomime?' my companion inquired, when he had finished his first plateful.

'The pantomime was admirable, and the clown was supreme; but I can't think what induced him to make such a dead set at me in the pit.'

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

'You? Impossible! You, with your lugubrious phiz, your heavy looks, and your sluggish movements—you cannot be that incomparable and spiritual clown.'

'Indeed I am, though, and I thank you for your compliments; the public voice confirms their sincerity. And as my clowship 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 making me laugh till I cried again; so, after a pause in our conversation, which was well filled up by mastication and deglutition, the knife and fork were laid aside; he commenced unfolding the exciting story of his matrimonial failure and his pantomimic success.

'You know, Wilson, I was always extravagantly fond of the play; but you do not know that the department of the drama which absorbed my thoughts was pantomime. Easter spectacles, however gorgeous, fell dead upon my fastidious eyes. Summer itself had but little charms for me, because harlequin and columbine were laid up in lavender till Christmas should come round again. My imagination revelled in pantomimic scenes; and pantomimic feats were almost the only ones that I cared to consider seriously.'

'You know very well that my maiden aunt was anxious that I should marry Clarissa Jinks, who was her goddaughter. My father and mother liked the idea, because old Jinks has made a pretty penny by stock-jobbing, and of course Clarissa, who is his only child, will have the whole of it by and by. We went through all the callings and ballings, and dinings and teadrinkings usual in such diplomacy. I did not care much about the girl herself at first, but I did not say 'No' to my relations wishes.— What induced me to say 'Yes' decidedly, was the finding out one afternoon that Clara was the

very image of the last columbine I had seen.— Was this merely an illusion? I now think that it probably was; but what confirmed me in the idea was the discovery that her governor was a perfect pantaloone. Study for the part was 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 stratagem, I would for my own proper entertainment, make Jinks and his daughter publicly appear in the only dress which could suit them properly. Sometimes I was so completely absorbed in this project, that I sat by columbine's side for a quarter of an hour together without uttering a single word, to her great and justifiable astonishment. You may suppose I did not tell her what I was thinking about.

'One day, a regular pantomime dandy buck called at Jinks' while I was there. He was quite as much of a dandy-buck as Jinks himself, with the exception of the costume, was a pantaloone, 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 part is, that in falling he thrust out his arm to save himself, and accidentally gave a back-handed tip to the housemaid, who was bringing in a water with cake and wine. She stumbled in turn, and laid hold of Jinks' perwig, 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 Clarissa—observed my action; and she laughed like a mad thing at the buck's misadventure, because she detested him, as in duty bound. Dandy-buck, ashamed of his tumble, and out of countenance at the young lady's merriment, utterly lost his presence of mind, and could not in the least imagine how his chair had disappeared. The unlucky idea then entered his head to dust himself with his pocket handkerchief, which only made his situation the more ridiculous. Jinks glared at him with furious looks; Nancy the maid stood 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 without making any allusion to his wig, crossed his legs, pulled out his snuff-box, and said with magisterial dignity, 'Really that young man's awkwardness is quite disgusting.'

This first success emboldened me; but as I had to do with a substantial citizen, whose acquaintance with dramatic literature was properly very 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 hide myself under the table, exactly as I had seen so many clowns do. The soup was already there: so, bearing the old gentleman and his daughter approach, I caused the soup-tureen to vanish with me. Pantaloone and columbine sat down to dinner.

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

'Yes, sir,' replied the servant briskly.

'I do not see it,' answered the old gentleman.

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 'davy' 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 Fair?' said Jinks in a rage. (This expression filled my heart with delight.) There is a private in the Coldstream Guards who is always prowling about this neighborhood; I am certain you have given him for supper the whole of the jar I brought from Birch's, and now you have the impudence to declare that you cannot conceive what has become of it!'

Nancy began to cry, and vowed that it was a shameful calumny, and that she knew nothing

about Coldstreams, or any other streams, except the Serpentine. At that moment I twitched columbine's sash up to 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 soup-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 gayety exasperated the governor, who continued his address to Nancy: 'Do you mean to make me believe that my wine-glass has gone without hands, like that capital mock-turtle, which your 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 fun in her life. 'Hide the hashed 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 the evening paper, unopened in its cover, lying on a side-table close by. I laid hold of it, and slipped it dexterously into the middle of the hash, hiding it under the joints of the fowl. My future father-in-law returned.

'The soldier is not there; he has managed to get away; but I will take good care this is the last time he shall come. Quick, Nancy, another wine-glass!'

Nancy, who naturally had fallen into the snare set a glass on the table, without saying a word. 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.'

'But this hard substance here, which I feel with the spoon?'

'A bone, perhaps, or a piece of toast. Bones 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 put 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 stupefaction. Columbine was choking with laughter. 'Gracious goodness,' said the governor, 'what a fool the girl is!' So saying, pantaloone—excuse my giving him that name—wiped the paper with his napkin and opened it. 'Let us see how things are going on to-day. That Neapolitan question will ruin me.' He put on his spectacles, threw himself back in his arm-chair, and read with difficulty, because his eyesight was not too good. 'To-day, Prince Procrastini, 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—(Nancy, put the candle a little nearer this way.)'

Nancy did so. Whilst he went on spelling out his news, I quietly drew a lucifer match, and set fire to the paper. Pantaloone 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 candle is tall, and the paper caught fire below. I am sure the house must be bewitched.'

'The house is bewitched, is it, you impudent busy? Leave it, then, instantly before another five minutes.'

He followed her into the kitchen, and desired her to mount upstairs and pack her boxes. I seized the opportunity to decamp, after stealing a kiss from Columbine, who declared that she should die of laughing.

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 advantage of the opportunity to sound my praises in every respect, and immediately sent pantaloone a splendid present of half a dozen pots of currant jelly for his roast mutton, made with her own fair and maiden hands. I tried hard to intercept her peace-offering, that I might remove the jelly 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 I 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-callers.

At last an opportunity occurred of partially realizing 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 noble 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 position. Nothing absurd and out-of-the-way.'

'What do you think of a Turkish dress?'

'The Turks,' he said, after a moment's reflection, 'generally maintain a stately carriage; 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 alchemist, or an enchanter?'

'I should prefer that, the alchemist especially. Enchanters are only nonsense fit for fairy-tales and advertisements. However, I leave it all to you; but at my age 'tis a great sacrifice to make, to dress myself out in a fancy costume.'

On the day appointed, I arrived at Jink's, followed 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 pantaloone's dress.

'What the deuce is this?' said Jinks in amazement.

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

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

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

'And this very absurd peruke?'

'Absurd! 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 happiness was approaching its climax.— We started together in a glass coach I had engaged. But the human heart is never content. On the way a fancy entered my head which caused the abrupt termination of my matrimonial prospects, and brought my talents to the public service. I was not satisfied with merely putting the Jinkses into travestie; pantaloone must play a bit of his part as completely as dandy-buck had done.

Our entrance into the ball room made a great sensation. Columbine was instantly carried off by a porter. I, properly powdered and printed, entered thoroughly into the spirit of my part.— 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 nonentities. The company were charmed 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, pantaloone unexpectedly stood at my elbow, grinning fatuously in perfect style. It was too much; I could resist no longer. My muscles trembled all over my frame; my brain was in the excited state of etherised intoxication. I gave him such a thundering box on the ear. Ha! ha! ha! You should have seen and heard it!'





The True Witness.

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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 delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The True Witness can be had at the News Depot, Single Copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

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.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1868

Friday, 12—St John of Facundo, O. Saturday, 13—St Anthony of Padua, O. Sunday, 14—Second after Pentecost. St Basil, B.D. Monday, 15—Of the Octave. Tuesday, 16—St John Francis Regis, O. 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 raffled for, which will be competed for in the following manner:—Tickets for the raffles 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 undermentioned 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 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 trouble.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By latest dates we learn that General Napier will leave a small detachment of troops in Abyssinia; 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 vindication 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 prowess, amongst the Continental nations. The Abyssinian and the Mexican expeditions are contrasted, and the result 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.

The Suspensory Bill was then carried in committee, with loud cheers.

The Continental news is of little interest.—There is a lull for the moment in the war rumors 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 *cubute generale*.

Though in so far as the President is concerned, impeachment is at end, the radical party, smarting under the defeat, are intent upon keeping up the excitement by insinuating 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 Propagation 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 warns 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 ult., 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 ceremony 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. Aglae Robest, in religion, Sister St. Mary of Compassion; Delle. Bridget Ryan, in religion, Sister Ste. Marie Angele; Delle. Philomene Denault, in religion, Sister St. Hernas; 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.

The undenamed assumed the Religious Dress:—

Delle. Marguerite Filion, in religion, Sister Ste. Theotiste; Delle. Alphonsine Huot, in religion, Sister Ste. Philibert; Delle. Adele Berthelet, in religion, Sister Ste. Ernest; Delle. Orpha Trenblay, in religion, Sister Ste. Octavia; Delle. 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. Elzire Pilon, in religion, Sister Ste. Davie.

The great, the inestimable services rendered to the cause of Christian education and thereby to the highest interests of the country, by the devoted Ladies 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. McCullagh, long connected with the St. Patrick's Church of this city, is at present on a visit to Montreal.

ORDINATIONS AT THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.

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. Delavigne, Superior of the Seminary, acting as Archdeacon; the Rev. Mr. Rouxel, 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 occupied upwards 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 Congregations. 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 directed by the pious Congregation of St. Sulpice, the Ordination was preceded by a spiritual retreat of eight days in which all the Seminarists, even those who did not appear in the ordination, fervently participated. The holy 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 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 been doing for the last three centuries. During that long time it has always preserved its original character, in appearance so weak but in reality so strong, like the Church herself founded on the rock. Hence the great influence it has exerted during that period in forming and animating 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 ordination.

The subjoined is a list of the names of those who participated in the ordination referred to:—

TONSURE.—A M H Deschamps, Montreal; F T T Rasicot, do; Alex McInnis, Arichat, N S; Alex McKinnon, do; Joseph McLeod, do; John Cullen, Boston, U S; William McGennis, do; Hugh 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 McEster, Toronto.

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

SUB-DEACONSHIP.—Rev. Messrs P A Campeau, Montreal; E S Demers, do; E A Coallier, do; J B Morisseau, do; L M Dugas, do; M J H Lecourt, do; J B A Cousineau, do; H Corriere, do; L A Sauve, do; U Gaudet, do; J Kilcullin, Toronto; Ed F Cassidy, do; A J Bessette, St Hyacinthe.

DEACONSHIP.—Rev Messrs M Leporte, Montreal; J P Leduc, do; A H Pare, do; C F Bousquet, do; M Thibideau, do; Vital Villeneuve, do; A Oailet, St John, N B; J A Babineau, Chatham, N B; John Carter, do; William Varily, do; John Flynn, Alton, Ill; R H Sullivan, Hartford, Ct.; E M Kenna, New York.

PRIESTHOOD.—Rev Messrs John Kelly, Toronto, (of Cavan, late of All Hallows College, Dublin); J E Dugas, Montreal.

Are we to have another Fenian raid this summer? This is a question we cannot undertake to answer, and on which we will not hazard an opinion. The Fenian organs in the United States loudly proclaim their intention of making an assault on Canada; and the fact that the 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 hostile 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 Historical 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, and making dainty dishes of our cats. An amusing story, *Unucky Tom Griffin, His Love and His Luck* (part I.) comes next; then we have a very interesting analysis of some of the 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 Ireland—a breach of the compact then entered into betwixt the two countries, and, therefore, virtually a repeal of the Union. This, if true, would certainly not tend to make the disenfranchisement 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 conqueror 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 he who hates it. Some of the very best schemes for the benefit of mankind, have been frustrated by the over zealous and thoughtless friendship of

fools. There is far more danger in over doing 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 wisecrack who described the tub-rolling of the 25th May, spreads himself in an ecstasy of loyal froth, lashes himself into a "fine frenzy," as the "divine Williams" hath it, wraps himself into a seventh heaven, or Mahomedan Paradise of affectionate devotion to "Our Queen and Constitution," and delivers himself of the following precious *morceau*:—

"The Queen'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 condemn 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 banner 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 Jenkines 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 history—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 hesitated—and had it not been for treachery and the hypocritical 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 hesitate 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-loyalists 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 of the clergy who were grossly insulted as Fenians, 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 isfidel. 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 12th:—

THE BATTLE.

Briefly, then, Theodore's troops were the day before yesterday 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 Pridoux appeared in our camp with a 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 safe in our camp, and very little, if any, arms

were felt about the fate of the remainder. This 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.

settlement, beating the enemy long before he had intended to be within gunshot of them. Fortunately, Colonel Phayre was not the only brilliant blunderer of the day. King Theodore was also

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

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.

I remember correctly, my last letter left the Expeditionary 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 Bashilo at daybreak next morning.

committed the murder. After his arrest he confessed that he intended shooting Sergeant Bourne, for having caused him to be punished on a previous occasion, 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 unmarried.

The storming of Magdala the next day, within whose walls the beaten and discouraged army of Theodoros had retired, was a trifling 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 Times correspondent thus describes the finding of the body of the King, who, it seems, shot himself when he saw that all was lost.

It is almost impossible to withhold our pity for the chivalrous barbarian, who, we are convinced, has been grossly maligned. Had he been 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 the inaccessible fastnesses of his wild country, where no hostile troops could have approached him.

We have much pleasure in hearing of the success attending the Convent School at Williams-town. 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 x 20, and two stories in height.

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 Biscaie. 7. Bibliographie.

A SOLDIER OF THE 16th REGIMENT KILLED A COMRADE. About six o'clock last evening a soldier of the 16th Regiment, named Maurice Blake, murdering another private named James England. It would appear that the unfortunate victim was not the one whom the murderer intended to kill. He had been known to bear ill will against Sergeant 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 immediately taken into custody. Coroner Jones was summoned 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.

WERE THE BURGLARS KEEP THEIR TOOLS.--Yesterday, as a gentleman was passing along Belmont Street, his terrier, a sagacious animal, with an eye for game, started a rat opposite Mr. Rioutou's house. The rat naturally dived under the sidewalk. 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 Chabouillet Square Police Station. Detective Cullen afterwards examined the place, but the terrier had exhausted the subject, and nothing was found. How Mrs. Grundy slept in Belmont Street, with such things under the sidewalk, 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 exists between our Government and the Washington authorities, and 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 Ogdensburg, to divert attention to these points. This idea is given by a Hamilton gentleman arrived in the city yesterday, who had the best opportunities of acquiring information, and strengthened by the fact that large supplies of provisions are at present being moved in accordance with this plan. The same informant anticipates a demonstration about the 1st of July, or not many days previous to or succeeding that date. We might also add that the party mentioned overhead O'Neill make the remark a few days since, that the 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 ASCENDED.--C. McKenna, 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.

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

STREET DIALOGUE. --Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment?

Mr. E.--I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it.

Mr. D.--How did you manage it?

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, June 10, 1868. Flour--Pollards, \$5, to \$5.50; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.50 to \$6.75 Super., No. 2 \$6.30 to \$6.40; Superfine nominal \$9.00; Fancy \$6.90 to \$7.00; Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Superior Extra \$9 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.25 to \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.--\$6.20 to \$6.25. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.--U. C. Spring, \$1.60 to \$2.00. 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 Peas, \$0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.--Mess, \$22.75 to \$23.00--Prime Mess \$16.00; Prime, \$15.00 to \$20.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. June 19, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, .... 19 0 to 19 6 Oatmeal, do ..... 16 0 to 17 0 Indian Meal, do ..... 10 0 to 10 6 Barley, do, ..... 4 6 to 5 0 Peas, do, ..... 5 0 to 5 6 Oats, do, ..... 3 3 to 3 4 Butter, fresh, per lb. .... 1 0 to 1 3 Do, salt do ..... 0 10 to 1 0 Potatoes per bag ..... 4 0 to 4 6 Onions, per minot, ..... 7 6 to 10 0 Lard, per lb ..... 0 7 to 0 8 Beef, per lb ..... 0 4 to 0 6 Pork, do ..... 0 6 to 0 8 Mutton do ..... 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, per quarter ..... 3 0 to 5 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen ..... 0 0 to 0 8 Hay, per 100 bundles, ..... \$8.00 to \$10 Straw ..... \$5.00 to \$7.00



A Special Meeting of Shareholders will be held for general purposes, in the Lesser Hall of the building on MONDAY, 15th June, at 8 o'clock, p. m. precisely. By order of Board, J. D. KENNEDY, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS. TENDERS for the building of a Public Hall in Sherburne St. will be received up to Saturday the twelfth instant. For particulars apply to Thomas Halpin, Mayor, St. Patrick's Barrington. St. P. June 2nd 1868.

CANADA, } CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU, } No. 5643. The Eleventh Day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight. PRESENT: The Honourable T. J. J. LORANGER, Judge. JEAN CAMILLE GAGNON, Esq., Advocate of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff.

IGNACE MABEU, Farmer, of the Parish of St. Aime, ADOLPHE GERMAIN, Esq., Advocate, of the Town of Sorel, MICHEL MATHIEU, 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 Mabeu, 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 be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default. By the Court, A. N. GOUIN, C. C. C. 2w-44

LOWER CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT, } District of Montreal, } No. 1690. DAME JOSEPHINE DARTOIS, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN J. BEEVES, Merchant Tailor, of the same place, Plaintiff.

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, Filis, of the Parish of L'Acadie, the district of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec. Insolvent.

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 with the names of Messrs. T. C. G. DeLorimier, Advocate, 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 such claims. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 9th May, 1868. Act-41

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of PIRRE GAGNON, of the city of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the Seventeenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under the said Act. PIERRE GAGNON. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. C. G. 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 Attorneys, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at half past ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy. LEBLANC & GASSIDY, Attorneys for said Hugh McGill. Montreal, 31st March, 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, } District of Montreal, } No. 1145. NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Trudeau, 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, an action en separation de biens against her said husband, J. O. LAOUSTE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2m.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF ELLEN MCGILL, a native of the county Antrim, 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 O. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided 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 Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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.

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 had been provided by the municipal government for the poor of the city during the past severe winter.

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declaim high sounding periods, or shoot darts tipped with satire. Sarcasm ends with nothing, 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.

The Paris correspondent of the Star is responsible for the substance:—'The Courrier du Pas de Calais gives the following detailed account of an audience granted by the Emperor to M. Cotel, civil engineer, and promoter of the project of a tunnel railway across the Channel.

RELIGIOUS FEELING IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Post' says that since 1843 the Jesuits have numerically increased in France, and the priests have now much influence over the people, or rather what is called the educated classes.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.—Anticlerical riots have taken place in France. In one instance the cure was dragged off by the mob; the church became a scene of tumult.

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 CROPS IN FRANCE.—The accounts of the harvest in France are most satisfactory. Under the influence of the alternation of rain and sunshine the wheat looks well, and the fields, which seemed bare ten days ago, now show a beautiful green covering.

A SAFE COUNTRY.—In the 'Moniteur de l'Algerie' 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.'

PRUSSIA.—A correspondent of the Daily News writes as follows, from Frankfurt:—'The majority of the Zoll Parliament have shown practical sense in discarding the proposed address to the King urging the necessity of a closer union between South and North.'

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The government, for the moment, seems to be more intent upon restoring order in its finances than on acquiring fresh territory.

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.

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.'

NOTWITHSTANDING his very diminished resources in consequence of the spoliation of his territory, the Holy 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., &c., with their large staffs of presidents, secretaries, and other officials.

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that she will resist by arms any ulterior step towards 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 supremacy, have taken place in Germany, and it would be sheer folly to provoke a war for an object not desired by either party.

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 storm.

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BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA,

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

O. H. GARDNER, Principal of Zulger's Female Institute, New York. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.'

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 simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. June, 1868.

SCROFULA ENTIRELY CURED!

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

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 radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed.

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 Medicine.

THE PROGRESS OF A LUXURY.—For thirty years the fashionable world has been perfumed with MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, and its fame has been spreading as time flew.

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

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; in this depends the future of our national greatness, and in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives.

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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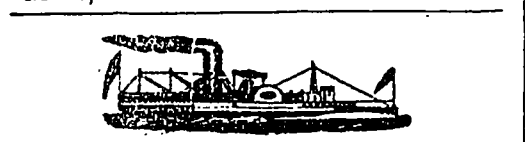
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C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W.

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.



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

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SPARTAN, Capt. FAIRGRIEVE on Mondays, Pispot do Sinclair on Tuesdays, Kingston do Farrell on Wednesdays, Grecian do Kelly on Thursdays, Mignet do Simpson on Fridays, Orinthian do Dunlop on Saturdays.

WIDDER, 1st April, 1868.—To the Montreal 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.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT! TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET

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 STREET.

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

STORE KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS should buy their Teas for cash from the importers direct. It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one-half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea.

BLACK TEA.—English Breakfast. Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c, 60c, and 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do., 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do., 60c; Very Fine do. do., 75c; Japan, good, 50c, 55c; Pine, 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.

WILLIS RUSSELL, 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.

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

MR. A. KEEGAN'S, ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, 54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852, Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, 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.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted in use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative pill.

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

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

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 Secretary  
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 ESTABLISHED 1832.  
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 IN QUART BOTTLES.



**THE BEST PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!**  
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 Purify the Blood.  
 Have you Ringworm or Tetter?  
 Purify the Blood.  
 Have you an Abscess or Ulcer?  
 Purify the Blood.  
 Have you an Old Sore or Tumor?  
 Purify the Blood.  
 Have you Scrofula or King's Evil?  
 Purify the Blood.  
 Are you a martyr to Salt Rheum?  
 Purify the Blood.  
 Are you annoyed with Foul Eruptions?  
 Purify the Blood.  
 Have you Syphilis or Venereal Disease?  
 Purify the Blood.  
 Are you suffering with Fever and Ague?  
 Purify the Blood.  
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 Purify the Blood.  
 Are you the victim of the excessive use of Calomel?  
 Purify the Blood.

**BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA**  
 IS THE ONLY SURE AND SAFE  
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 IT NEVER FAILS!  
**CONTAINS NO MINERAL,**  
 And is safe for Infants and Delicate Persons.  
 Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle.  
 Devins & Bolton, Picault & Bon, H. R. Gray, Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lyman, Clare & Co., Druggists.  
 Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.  
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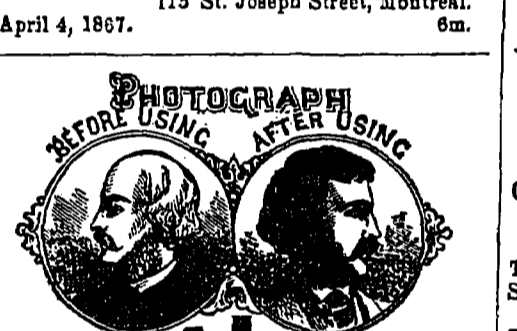
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 A Large Supply of Ladies' Gents', Boys', Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK  
 Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure  
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 PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.  
 Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.  
 The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.  
 The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.  
 In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.  
 Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.  
 Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.  
 There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.  
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 For Half-Boarders. . . . . 7.00 "  
 For Boarders. . . . . 15.00 "  
 Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

**HEARSE'S! COFFINS!**  
 NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE'S, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.  
 He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves, Grapes, &c.  
 HEARSE'S for Hire or Sale.  
 M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearse's, having sold them all.  
 M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.  
**XAVIER CUSSON,**  
 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.  
 April 4, 1867.



**HALL'S**  
**Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer**  
 Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM. It restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation. It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority.  
 The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them. Purchase the original: it has never yet been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.  
**R. P. Hall & Co., Prop's. Nashua, N. H.**  
 Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

**WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.**  
 [Established in 1826.]  
 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circular. Address  
**E. A. B. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.**

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

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

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

**LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!**  
 4,000,000 Feet.  
 The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:—  
 200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawed Laths; Lot of Saw and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1/2 an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.  
**JORDAN & BERNARD,**  
 19 Notre Dame Street,  
 And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square.  
 December 13, 1867.

**DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!**  
**50,000 Cull Deals,**  
 CHEAP, FOR CASH.  
**J. LANE & CO.,**  
 St. Roch, Quebec.  
 Nov. 9, 1865.

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

**JOHN WILSON & CO.,**  
**BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,**  
 42 ST. JOHN STREET,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Orders by Mail Punctually attended to.

**JOHN WILSON.** **FELIX CALAHAN**

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.**

**TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:**  
**GOING WEST.**  
 Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at . . . . . 8 30 A.M.  
 Night do do do do . . . . . 7 30 P.M.  
 Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at . . . . . 7 00 A.M.  
 Local Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations, at . . . . . 4 20 A.M.  
 Trains for Lachine at 7 00 A.M., 9 00 A.M., 12 00 Noon, 3 00 P.M., and 5 00 P.M.  
**GOING SOUTH AND EAST.**  
 Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, . . . . . 7 00 A.M.  
 Express for New York and Boston, at . . . . . 3 40 A.M.  
 Express for Boston and New York, at . . . . . 3 30 P.M.  
 Express for Portland, (stopping over night at Island Pond), at . . . . . 1 00 P.M.  
 Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Milaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Coaticook only, at . . . . . 10 10 P.M.  
 Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.  
**G. J. BRYDGES**  
 Managing Director

**BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.**  
 Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.  
 Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12 40 P.M. and 9 00 P.M.  
 Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 1 30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11 30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M.  
 All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth.  
 The 7 15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.'s Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West.  
**H. ABBOTT,**  
 Manager for Trustees.

**PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.**  
 Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.  
 Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 a.m. and 3 30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.  
**PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.**  
 Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3 00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omeamee and Lindsay.  
 Leave LINDSAY daily at 9 35 a.m. and 12 35 p.m. for Omeamee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.  
**A. T. WILLIAMS,**  
 Superintendent.

**P. ROONEY,**  
 WHOLESALE  
 MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS.  
 AND  
 IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS,  
 No. 457, St. Paul Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 Nov 8, 1866.

**THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!**  
**MURRAY & LANMAN'S**  
**FLORIDA WATER.**

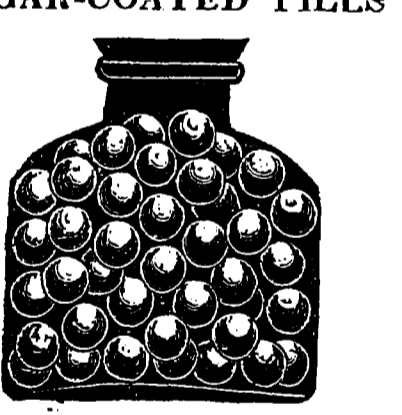


FOR THE  
**HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.**  
 This most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from  
 Debility,  
 Headache,  
 Nervousness,  
 Fainting Turns,  
 and the ordinary forms of Hysteria,  
 it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice imparting to the teeth that clear pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath it is when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and gums and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin  
 ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting softness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS**  
 Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors,  
**LANMAN & KEMP,**  
 Wholesale Druggists, New York.  
 Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.  
 For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell; Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, H R Gray, J. Goulet, R. S. Latham.  
 Also by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.  
 May, 1868.

**BRISTOL'S**  
**SUGAR-COATED PILLS**



**Purely Vegetable.**  
 The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among those medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and Drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as  
 Piles,  
 Headache,  
 Jaundice,  
 Bad Breath,  
 Foul Stomach,  
 Loss of Appetite,  
 Liver Complaint,  
 Habitual Costiveness,  
 Dyspepsia or Indigestion,  
 Heartburn and Flatulency,  
 Dropsy of Limbs or Body,  
 Female Irregularities,  
 And all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.  
 In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.  
 For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial.  
 For Sale in the Establishments of Devins & Bolton; Lyman, Clare & Co., Evans, Morcor & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists.