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VOL. XX.

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE

OR THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S Daems Canon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensians. (Abbey of Tongerloo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER XIV .- CONTINUED.

And the other-he that had framed the bellish plan, and pursued it with fiendish obstinacy even to the end - had heard suddenly in that awful moment the call of grace, and his soul had lett its earthly taberoacle with a prayer which reached the heart of his Judge, and forbade Him to condemn it.

The one was taken and the other left.

Was it not because prayers had been offered for the unhappy Gennaro, and because prayer is all powerful; above all the prayer of the just for the salvation of the lost soul. Stefano, Nun ziata, Victor - could the Lord have rejected your prayers and your tears? And the grey haired father who stood by the throne of the Most High, the victim of his paternal care and love, so cruelly slam by the hand of the son whom he was striving to recall to the path of duty-bow could the prayer of his love and of his sorrow fail to find an echo in the tenderest of all hearts-the Heart of the Victim of Gol. gotha-of Him who was crucified by His erring children, and who, for the salvation of those erring children, gave His Blood and His Life.

A conflict had been waged between Victor and Gennaro, wherein the first must needs have heen triumphant-a conflict between Christian love and fiendish hate. Could Christian love fail to gain the victory? and would Victor's triumph have been complete if he had been disappointed of his enemy's conversion? Had he not devoted himself to death, rather than expose to carry you on my shoulders? his enemy te an eternity of misery? Could the Lord refuse so heroic a sacrifice?

No. Prayer and love had robbed hell of its

Victor was still bending over the body of the

penitent 'carbonaro.' His companions knelt and prayed for the re-

pose of the sinner.

Victor tenderly closed the eyes of the departed, while tears of love and compassion, preclous as pearls in God's sight, fell unon his

He imprinted a kiss upon the dead lips.

'Sleep sweetly, poor friend,' said he, 'and God grapt that I may be able to carry your last words to Stefano and Nunziata.

Then a dark film seemed to cover his eyes, he turned deadly pale, and fell fainting to the ground.

He had forgotten his own sufferings in laboring for the everlasting salvation of his enemy .--Charity had given him strength to overcome the ing here.' anguish of his wound, but his task was now accomplished, and nature again claimed the ascendancy.

Joseph and Martin sprang to his assistance .-They gently raised his head, and sprinkled his face with fresh water from the stream.

It was fruitless.

' Woe is me!' cried Joseph, 'he is dying.' Martin wrung is hands in despair.

'My God!' he cried, 'take me in his place. Poor mother! Unhappy father! What a blow, what a corrow for you.

'Victor, dear Victor,' whispered Joseph in his ear.

And he pressed his hand.

The band seemed to thrill to his touch, and Joseph uttered a joyful cry when Victor once more feebly opened his eyes.

The two comrades bent over him.

'Friends,' he gasped with a broken voice, 'my last bour is at hand; I feel it. I beseech tweer them. you fly, and take care of your own safety.'

And you, Victor ?' said Martin.

'I shall die here. Far from fatherlaud, indeed, but near the Holy House of Loretto. Go! suppressed groan of pain escaped bim.

turn and make you prisoners.' Leave you,' was the answer of both, ' never, safety.'

"I have only a few moments to live."

' Never, never.'

Look bere,' sa.d Martin, ' the Piedmontese | not bold out much longer.' may come when they like, but not a step do I stir from this place.

The wounded man shed tears of gratitude over this proof of faithful attachment.

Suddenly a sound of approaching troops was

heard in the distance. The Zouaves listened attentively.

It was indeed a division of the enemy, in search of any remaining fugitives whom they might make prisoners.

'Good heavens !' cried Joseph, 'the Piedmontese are upon us. My God, my God! what can we do?*

'Oh, my friends, go! go!' replied Victor; leave me to my fate.

'Without you? Never.'

' God will protect me.'

" We will not leave you."

'At all events, my sufferings cannot last long.

'I stir not one step from this place,' said Martia positively.

'Carry me into the wood, and perhaps I shall escape their bands.?

'To die there,' cried Joseph, 'alone and forsaken like a helpless beast-like a worthless dog. God would never forgive us.2

The steps of the approaching band sounded nearer and near.

Joseph and Martin stirred not.

'Fly! Fly!' cried Victor. 'Friends, I implore you, endanger yourselves no longer for one who is passed all hope of recovery.

The danger became pressing; any further de- their way without molesting them. lay must make escape impossible.

Suddenly a light seemed to strike Martin. 'Victor,' said be 'would you have strength enough to bear the fatigue of the flight if I were

Perhaps so, but to what purpose, b I should only be a hindrance to you. I beg you therefore once more to go and leave me in the hands of God.'

'Never, Victor; we stir not without you.'

Be it so, then, answered the wounded many open sky. whose hores that his two comrades would be thus preserved seemed to give him new strength. lected.

By God's belp, then,' said Martin; and with Joseph's assistance he placed the dying man on his broad shoulders.

Victor cast a last glance on Gennaro's body.

'Farewell, poor Gennaro,' said he, ' we shall soon meet again.'

speed with his precious burden into the wood, given His Angels charge over thee that they and soon disappeared among the trees.

It was time, for they had scarcely left the place when it was filled by the hostile division.

" Capper," exclaimed the commander, at the sight of the two bodies; there has been fight-

'These are two Piedmontese,' added another. They examined the two bodies.

Per bacco! This is the mysterious fellow who so lately joined us. Here is his companion, Orazio, the only one with whom he would keep company. Now, rather they than I, if this was to be the end of it."

They must have been killed in the pursuit of the Papal troops. Yes, here lies one of their weapons. Where can the birds of prey be hiding themselves."

' Perhaps in the wood here; shall we seek for

'No. no : forward !' answered the leader .-They must have passed on long ago, for he,? pointing to Orazio, ' is already cold and stiffhis companion must have wrestled longer with

Meanwhile, the three Zouaves continued their flight through the wood; few words passed be-

Victor leaned his fainting head against Martin's girdle. shoulder, and sometimes, when the unevenness of the ground shook him in his bearer's arms, a him.

on at once my brothers, for the enemy may re- Courage, dearest friend, whispered Martin solutions, for he thus addressed them in a pure Victor soon fell into a deep, quiet slumber. to him; 'we shall soon, I hope, reach a place of French accent:

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

"God grant it," answered Victor. "But my good friend, I am too heavy a burden to you; why will you not leave me to my fate. I shall

to me no more about it, unless you want to grieve my heart. It is of no kind of use."

They had now reached a little hollow in the wood; the green turf and the shade of the trees invited them to rest.

'Shall we rest here for a while?' said Joseph to Martin. 'It will be perhaps dangerous to leave the wood before nightfall.?

As you will,' was the answer. They placed Victor carefully on the grass.

leaning his head on Joseph's breast. They then said their rosary for the good success of their flight, and Victor, weak as he was,

followed the prayers as well as he could. Joseph had already bound up his wound, which, as we have said, was slight. They then dressed Victor's more carefully, washed away the blood, and placed a new bandage upon it; and the poor sufferer, very much relieved, tell into a comfortable sleep.

Towards evening, they set off again, and soon reached the boundary of the wood.

They had only made a few steps beyond it, when they saw five Piedmontese soldiers ap-

proaching in the opposite direction. There was but just time for them to hide

CHAPTER XV-THE HERMITAGE.

themselves once more in the wood.

The Piedmontese soldiers apparently had not | and consisting partly of a natural cave. observed the three fugitives, for they went on

The Zouaves thanked God for their deliverance from the danger, and suffered a little time to elapse before they resumed their journey.

Their hope of escape was increased by their try round. deliverance from this new peril, but their position was assuredly far from secure.

The evening was slowly drawing on; they knew not where they could find a shelter, nor whether Victor, whose strength was already exhausted, would live through the night under the

Yet the three friends were calm and col-

They pressed onward with confidence, know ing that God's help is near when man's strength fails. Were not the wings of their guardian Angels stretched forth to shelter the pious soldiers? Had not the venerable pastor of Schram beek reminded them, on their departure, of those Martin, followed by Joseph, set off at full blessed words of Holy Scripture, 'He bath keep thee in all thy ways."

Oh, how consoling - how strengthening in all the adversities of our sorrowful life - is the blessed conviction that the all seeing eye of the best of Fathers ever watches over His children, that the mighty arm of the Avenger of Innocenne is ever raised to protect His own, and that no buman power can resist His Providence. Whom God will help can no man's wickedness

When the three friends had gone on their way is bound to do in such a case? for some time, avoiding open places as much as possible, they saw an old man in the distance who seemed bent by the weight of years.

He went slowly along, stopping ever and anon to gather herbs, so that the Zouaves soon over-

He was a venerable-looking man, with a bald bead and a long and snow-white beard. His forehead was deen'y wrinkled, and his eyes lay deep under his evebrows; but the calm peace and mild gentleness which marked his countenance, spoke of a soul pure as that of an innocent child, and of a heart kind as that of a loving fa-

His dress was simple and coarse; it was of serge, fastened round the waist with a leathern

What can I do to serve you.'

escape the pursuit of our enemy." 'God be thanked,' replied the old man, 'that He has brought you to me. I have not much to offer you, yet what I have, is wholly at your disposal. Come; my bermitage is not far from

you from pursuit better than if it were.? Joseph heartly thanked the good old man for his kindness, and Martin thanked him with a glance of his blue eyes, which expressed all the gratitude of his soul, and which was followed by a look of sorrowful compassion upon the beloved

buthen which he bore upon his shoulders. 'Your comrade,' said the old man, 'is severely

'Alas! yes, good man,' answered Joseph : and we even feared for a time that we had lost

Now you are good young men who take such loving care of each other. When we get to the Hermitage I will look to his wound, for I have a surgeon from the nearest village, but it would he recovers? be dangerous for be has suffered himself to be carried away by this hot-headed Italian move

They struck once more into the wood, and soon reached a little hut, built partly of stone

At the entrance of the simple dwelling a rude wooden cross had been erected, and a little vegetable garden lay along the side. Behind was a hill of considerable elevation, terminating n a flat surface commanding a view of the coun-

' Here' said the old man, ' is the Hermitage of ra Paolo, as the inhabitants of this district call me. Welcome, my children, under the old

hermit's roof.' They entered, with thanks.

It was a poor, but neatly-arranged room, containing no other furniture but a c. ucifix, an image of the Blessed Virgin, a rude table and two rough stools, and a little 'prie-dieu' beside a hard straw bed.

The Hermit opened the door of a second room. Bring your comrade in hither,' said he to the

two Zouaves. 'Happily I have a bed softer than my own, which sometimes harbors a wanmust be content to-night with my straw bed, and to-morrow I will try to do something better wounded friend.'

Martin bad already laid his beloved companion on the bed.

Victor tried to speak a few words of thanks to the good old man, but he stopped him.

Remain quiet and calm. To morrow, when you are somewhat rested, as I hope, it will be time to thank me, though there is no need of thanks. What am I doing more than every one

He carefully took off the bandage, and anxlously examined the deep wound.

Joseph and Martin kept their eyes upon the the slightest sign of hope. The old man shook his head thoughtfully.

"Well?' anxiously inquired Joseph, in an un-

'I am not accustomed,' answered Fra Paolo gently, 'to conceal the truth; if the wound had been a few fingers' breadth higher up, it would have been all over with your comrade. Now, I have some bope of saving him, by God's blessing upon my efforts, which I hope we shall obtain by our prayers."

He then washed the wound, spread a kind of balsam upon a clean linen cloth, and bound up He stood still when the Zouaves came up to the wound again with all the skill and dexterity of an experienced surgeon.

No 37.

'Now I must take care of you,' said the kind Good evening, my children. You have, by Hermit to the other two. My supper is simple God's help doubtless, escaped the massacre. - and spare, but after such a day as yesterday you may be able to cat it with appetite. But first 'Venerable man,' said Joseph, 'it is as you let me lay a bandage upon your wound,' said he say. For God's love, I pray you, if possible, to Joseph; 'my balsam will revive you. Good,' Look bere, Victor, answered Martin, speak to show us some place of shelter, where we may said he, examining the wound; this is but a scratch which will do you no harm. You may thank God that you have got off so easily. And you, my young man,' said he to Martin, have you escaped altogether ?

Altogether, said he, having already picked bence; it is no palace, indeed, but it will shelter up a few words of French by his intercourse with the Zouaves; 'only a spent bullet or two struck me here and there. I have had very good

The brave fellow had indeed received four bullets in his clothes, of which he was quite unconscious; his anxiety for his two friends had left him no thought for himself.

The meal was soon ready, and the two Zouaves did justice to it.

As they were spent with fatigue, the Hermit erjoined them to take some rest, and compelled them, nothwithstanding all their resistance, to

' Do not trouble yourselves about me, I know how to spend the night, and to morrow I shall some slight knowledge of medicine, and perhaps find a better shelter for you my friends; but God will enable me to heal it. I would send for your wounded comrade must remain with me till

> He went into Victor's room while the two Zouaves lay down to rest, and sat down watching by his side.

'Poor boy!' murmured he softly; 'still so young, and so blooming with life and strength. An only son, perhaps, whose parents are now hing sleepless in sorrowful anguish and torturing uncertainty as to the fate of their beloved child. This is but one of the thousand miseries entailed by this cruel war against God and His Church. How many tears shall this unhappy day cause to flow? All this for the phantom of imaginary Italian unity. Oh, Italy! my unbappy country! how long will you be allured by the 'chimera' which your enemies set before you, to drag you into the gulf of perdition at last? There was a time when I was blind also; I was young and enthusiastic, and my heart, like the heart of my friends, Silvio Pelico Maroncelli, and many more b-side, burnt with love for my country; but we understood not in what her true happiness consists. Our dreams might be beautiful, but they were only dreams. Time and experience, thank God, have opened my eyes. Oh, truly did you speak, my dear Pelico, when you said to me in one of our confidential conversations- My good dering or weary fraveller. As for you, you friend, I still burn with the same love for my country, but it is no longer so short-sighted a love, and I sigh to see how Italy is ruining herfor you. But first let us take care of your sell by seeking to accomplish an impossible work. If I could make my voice heard by all those unhappy men who are led astray by false patriotism, I would say to them: Stifle the evil passions which have been set on fire amongst you. I love my country as dearly as ever, but I see that its glory is not to be founded upon anger and strife. The true duty of its sons is to love one another, and to unite to draw the sword against the usurpers. So said my Silvio,' continued the old man; ' but alas! his words reached but few; moreover, men's ears were deafened by the voice of passion. Happy friend? you are now at rest in the bosom of God, who has Hermit's face, to discover whether it betokened taken you away that you might not see the evils

that have fallen upon your unhappy country. The venerable old man thus murmured on in his reverie; but at last seeing that Victor was sleeping quietly, he rose, slipped gently out of the but, and ascended the bill against which it was built.

It was a glorious night. A fresh freeze spread its fragrance all around; a thousand stars glittered in the firmament; and the dome of the Loretto in the distance, cast its black shadow upon the dark blue sky.

It was a picturesque sight to see the venerable old man as he stood there like a messenger of Heaven, stretching out his arms like a prophet while the wind played amid his snowy beard.

He recognized them, no doubt, for Pontifical | Under the wholesome influence of the anodyne, ! Italy !' said he, unhappy land ! return from

tered. Do you not see the gulf which is yawning to swallow you up! Do you not see the butchers who are waiting with hellish eagerness for their victim? But no; you listen not; it is as if the hand of God Himself were sweeping you forward on the path of destruction, in punishment for your long, wilful blindness. Ab the punishment I fear will be terrible, for you have not feared, in your rathness, to lay your hand upon the Lord's anoisted."

The old man fell weeping upon his knees, pouring out fervent prayers for God's pardon for miserable Italy.

His prayer was long and earnest. At last he rose, and returned to the Hermitage, to resume his place by Victor's sick bed.

The morning dawned, and found him still watching there. When he at last entered the room where Joseph and Martin had passed the night, he found them both already dressed and quite recovered from their fatigue.

This was a great satisfaction to the good bermit, and he now made many irquiries of the young men concerning their country, their families, and, above all, concerning the late battle and their bappy escape.

Joseph fully satisfied the curiosity of his host, who was moved to tears by his simple narrative of the noble bearing of the three Zouaves.

Joseph was still in the middle of the battle of Castelfidardo, when the door was gently opened, and a young girl came in, who, at the sight of the strange soldiers, drew back timidly with an in voluntary ' Accidente !' the favorite exclamation of all Italians on any unexpected occurrence.

Come in Marietta, said Fra Paolo, smiling at her terror. 'You need not be afraid; these are brave men who have come to defend our Holy Father.

At these last words, which entirely removed ber fears, Marietta came forward, and gave the two Zouaves a friendly greeting.

Good morning, Fra Paolo 'said she next to the Hermit. . Mother has sent me to inquire after your bealth."

Brave, my child, was the answer. Are they all well at home?"

· We are well in health,' answered Marietta; but we were terribly frightened by that fearful battle. Were these signori engaged in it?'

Yes, Marietta; and I have been happy emough to afford them a shelter after the defeat. But you see they cannot remain in my poor Hermitage, especially as I have taken charge of a third—their wounded companion. I have thought of your family, Marietta, as likely to belp me in the work of charity.'

Oh it was a good thought, good Fra Paolo. How pleased my parents would be to do anything for our Holy Father's defenders.'

'Is your brother Lorenzo at home?' · He was obliged to go with a message to Loretto; but he will be at home again at mid-

day.' · Very good; we shall be sure to hear tidings. Tell him, Marietta, to come to us this evening, and after nightfall to guide our two Zouaves to your house; and take care that when they are with you, they may have no reason to complain | bad just fulfilled the orders of their commander." of your hospitality."

The girl made no answer, and remained for a few moments lost in thought.

What are you thinking about?' asked the

Hermit, ' you seem to be dreaming.' I was thinking of the wounded Zouave, Fra

Paolo. Could I see him?' " Certainly, child,' said the good old man; and

he led her into the room where Victor was asleep. They were followed by Joseph and Martin. The wounded Z wave was still sleeping peace

fully, and there was a slight color on his noble countenance.

Marietta fell on her knees by the bed, and looked at the sleeping soldier with a mixture of reverence and compassion.

Poor young man!' said she with a sigh. And then turning to Fra Paolo-

'You will cure him, will you not, good Paolo?'

your prayers for his recovery.' Oh, assuredly. Whenever I kneel before the image of our Lady, I will pray for him to the Heart of the good Mother of Compassion, and 1 will offer up my Communion for him next Sunday. Poor young man.'

Victor just then opened his eyes, and looked round him in amazament; but he soon saw his two friends, and recognized the Hermit

'Thanks, thanks, good man,' said be ; 'you have snatched me from the jaws of death. 'No more of that,' answered Fra Paolo,

rather tell me how you feel.' 'God he praised,' was the answer. 'I feel

already much relieved by your remedy.? Well, then,' said the Hermit, 'I expected as much. This is not the first time that my balsam

has produced good effects. But I must not let you speak much; it would tire you and might have worse consequences. Shake bands, then, with your brave companions, and compose yourself again to rest; it cannot fail to do you good." Joseph and Martin gave him their bands,

which he pressed affectionately. Rest in peace, my son, said Fra Paolo, as

he left the room; 'we will soon return to see whether you want anything. ' Povero giovane,' said Marietta, with a sigh.

In the evening appeared Lorenzo, Marietta's brother, according to the Hermit's desire. He was a powerful young man, with an open

countenance. hery eyes and black bair. His bearing was simple, but free, and he held his head erect, with a certain air which seemed

to say that he was not afraid to look an enemy in the face. He greeted Fra Paolo respectfully, and then shook hands heartily with the two Zouaves.

Brave voi, cried be. 'You and your comrades are brave soldiers. We may well rejoice in having you in the midst of us. But, Fra Paolo, where is the poor wounded man? Ma rietta has talked to me so much about him that I

am all eagerness to shake bands with him. 'Come to the next room,' was the answer.

the course on which you have so recklessly en- (the door, here is a new friend come to see you.' Lorenzo was by the sick bed before Fra Paolo bad finished speaking, and embraced Vic-

tor with enthusiasm ' Caro ferito. He is a martyr of the Lord, Fra Paolo, is he not?"

But a martyr whom we shall cure, I hope. Victor, indeed, was visibly better, thanks to the skillul care of the Hermit, who had formerly practiced medicine. 'He knew not,' he said, how to express his gratitude for all the kindness shown him."

'There is no need of it,' answered Lorenzo. Who could be cold blooded enough not to feel the heroism evinced by the Pontifical troops, and their shameful treatment by the enemy?

'True, true, Lorenzo,' interrupted the Hermit. 'You have just come from Loretto; tell us all you have seen and heard there. First,

has de La Moriciere reached Ancona in safety ?' 'Has he reached it? Yes, indeed; and the best of it is, he glided through their hands like an eel, and reached the fortress yesterday even-

How?' asked Joseph. 'Have our troops made their way through the body of the enemy?' ' No Signor. The commander alone, with a few followers, passed by Umana, where the way was open; the rest of the army retreated to Loretto.

Did the Piedmontese pursue them ? 'No fear of it; they had no desire to make any further acquaintance with your comrades' payonets, and they contented themselves with watching them from the top of our bills. It was only this morning that your companions entered into a treaty with the Piedmontese for the sur render of Loretto, on the promise that they shall be suffered to depart in freedom with arms and baggage.'

A gleam of satisfaction, lighted un Victor's face at the tidings.

But it is impossible to describe,' continued Lorenzo, what I saw at Loretto. I went into the Church of the Santa Casa. What a scene did it present. The floor was covered with straw and mattresses, on which lay a multitude of wounded soldiers; their bands rested against the bard wall or on the steps of the altar. They were victims for God, for whose rights they had fought and suffered. The Sisters of S. Vincent of Paul were carefully attending them, and all the time the Holy Sacrifice was being offered. As the Priests said their Masses, the offering of these noble heroes was thus united to that of the Heaven. No; as long as I live, I shall never

forget that sight.' Fra Paolo and the rest of the audience were deeply moved by the simple description of Lorenzo, who was obliged to stop for a moment to master his own emotion.

'Calmness and resolution,' he resumed, reigned in this sanctuary of suffering and of faith. Or, if it were broken for a moment by the involuntary groan of a wounded man writhing under the surgeon's hand, Christian fortitude soon recovered its mastery over pain. The wounded were calm and serious, after the manner of men who awaited the command of their God, as they

But,' interrupted Joseph, ' what, in the meanwhile, became of the dead? They have as suredly received the last duties of Catholic piety. To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

Mr D'Arcy, M.P., has received the following letter on the Land Question from the Right Rev. Dr. Far long, Bishop of Ossory, who is now at Rome : -

Rome, Irish College, March 7, 1870. Dear Mr D'Arcy, Most of the Irish Bishops now assembled in Rome having conferred together on Mr Gladstone's Bill, and being fully impressed with the belief that its provisions are totally inadequate to the attainment of the objects contemplated by it, deem it advisable to intimate their views on the subject to the members of Parliament from their respective districts, merely as suggestions, but not with the intention of interfering with any course of I hope so. Marietta, I am sure we will have action with regard to the bill which they may deem more prudent and more effective. The bishops desire that the bill should recognize and legalise for Ire land generally the right of all agricultural tenants to improve their holdings and to continue in occupation thereof unless just cause be abown in the Land Court for their eviction or for the presention of certain improvements 2. That the tenant, in case of an attempt to raise his rent, should have the right of appeal to the Land Court for adjustment. 3. That all agricultural tenants, on parting with their farms or holdings, whether voluntarily or otherwise, should have the right to sell in open market, the goodwill and improvements, such sale to be sobject to the approval of the landlord, or the sanction of the Land Court, as well as to the privilege of preemption by the landlord. 4. That all clauses against tilling any portion of grass farms be null and void

5. That tenants have the right to sub-divide their farms in favour of their relatives within such reason able limits as the Land Court may approve. These are some of the improvements the bishops would wish to see introduced into Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. Of course the difficulty of recasting the bill in that form is such as to render the task well nigh hopeless, yet the bishops deemed it desirable to intimate to the Irish members their own sentiments. that they might carry them out as far as it might be found practicable, if according to their own views. As I am at the present moment very busily engaged, I regret that it is not in my power to communicate directly with all the members for the county Wexford, but I take the liberty of asking you to present it to each of them for perusal, and to bespeak their kind consideration in regarding it as addressed to himself .- With kindest regards to all believe me, dear Mr D'Arcy, yours fuithfully.

+ J. FURLONG. Dr. Leaby, Bishop of Dromore, 18 silent on the Land Question, but elequent in his denunciation of the Fenians, whom he calls 'apostles of evil, who, under the mask of patriotism, are striving to alienate the hearts of the Irish people from their pastors.' Several of the Catholic hierarchy have now spoken out on the subject.

The Roscommon Gazette says-During the past week 20 or 25 persons left this immediate neighbourbood for America. About two years ago a woman left this t wa, and last week her husband received a letter from her enclosing passage 'ickets for himself and three children. This fact speaks volumes.

A Cork policeman recently furnished a definition of the crime of being disorderly, which it may be useful to record. He brought up a man whom he what he meant by disorderly, the policeman replied, faith . . Well, yer Honor, he was shouting out Death or glory

The Committee of the Land and Labour League baving sent a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, in the same of the League, protesting against the provisions of the Irish Peace Preservation Bill, some of the clauses of which they stated they consider tyrannical and oppressive, have received from Mr. Gladstone a reply to the effect 'that the bill is not intended to restrict the freedom of the Irish people, but only the disturbers of Ireland's peace.

It is a suggestive fact that very few of the late victims of agrarian outrages have been landlurds. Most of those threatened or otherwise molested belong to a comparatively inferior rank in society, and there is an opinion prevalent that some of the fortureloving landlords have contributed to the propagation of murderous secret societies in order to make political capital out of the disturbed state of the country.

The heavy sentences pronounced on the Killacney rioters at the Assizes have not deterred others from following their example On Friday night a crowd collected and threw stones at the police barracks. Two of the ringleaders have been arrested.

It is said that two large ricks of hay, about forly tons, the property of a farmer and hay dealer, named Foran, residing near Castlerickard, were burned down on Sunday night, 20th ult. There was no clue to the perpetrator.

A correspondent of the Leeds Mercury writes : - It is rumoured that the report of the Commission on Irish Education is in the hands of the Government, but that for sufficient reasons there is no intention at present to make it public. It is alleged that, with one exception, the commissioners report in favour of the denominational scheme advocated by Cardinal Cullen. The House of Commons is hardly prepared for the extension of the denominational system to Ireland, but it is no secret that the views of some of the most influential members of the Government coincide with those of Cardinal Callen upon this

Government spies and detectives were never so numerous as at present. Every town and village in our county-in Ireland-is visited by those scorpions of society, and the people must needs be on their guard lest the poisonous sting of those 'honest lagoes' dare disturb their peace, or bring suffering into their domestic circ'es. They are like unto a legion of locusis, with all the voracity of vultures, and-like demons of fury-they pounce upon the timid and unwary 'like a thief in the night, when they are least expected.' We therefore tell the people of Mayo in particular to-Beware! Those prowling wolves of degraded humanity are once more upon the march they are disgused in every conceivable manner, and the only possible preventative the public have to ward off the 'contagion' disseminated by those unhallowed sycophants of the Head Con stable Talbot class, is - to use caution !- Mayo Tele graph.

It is stated that, a few days ago, a letter of a mis chievous nature, containing some fulminating com Lamb of God, and ascended as one sacrifice to pound, was sent to Lord Strathnairn. It lay for some time without being opened, and got damp, so that no explosion was produced by the act of break ing it open. - Dublin Express.

> A petition has been presented against the return of D C. Heron for County Tipperary, on the grounds -1. That certain persons who voted were legally incapacitated from voting 2 That certain voters were employed as agents &c. 3. Undue influence 4. Bribery 5. Treating 6. That defendant, his agents, and other persons did procure interruptions and delays in the transmission of telegrams, &c., 7. Personation. The petitioners are two in number. They have until Monday next to give the necessary security for the costs of the proceedings. - Mail of

> On Saturday night two of the Ki'sheelan constabulary, Constable Balman and Sub Constable Ph lips, were walking outside the village, and observed a man attempting to conceal himself under a hedge They interrogated him, when he decamped; both pursued him. On Philips coming up near him he fell across a drain, and on recommencing pursuit the fugitive fired on him, but without effect. The man afterwards made his escape to Gurteen Wood, and has not since been heard of.

> A sharp lesson was administered to railway servants in a trisl at the Kildare Assizes. John Hoey, a guard on the Great Southern and Western Railway. as convicted of having caused the death of a porte named Walsh at Newbridge in July last, It was proved that the deceased went between the carriages to secure the couplings, and the prisoner, without giving him proper warning or seeing that all was right, as it was his duty to do, had the train set in motion, and the man was instantly killed. The jury accompanied their finding with a strong recommendation, which the Chief Baron complied with. and sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment.

> SLIGO, TURSDAY .- A seizure of arms has been made in the town of Tobercurry, under very extraordinary circumstances. On Saturday last a large barrel arrived, per goods train, at B. llymote Railway Station, purporting to come from Messra Rawlinson and Co. Leeds, and directed to Mr. Robert Clarke, Toher curry That day the carrier plying between Bally mote and Tubercurry brought it to Mf. Clarke's establishment in the usual way. Mr. Clarke bimself being from home. When he did come home, he was surprised to see the barrel, as he did not expect such goods, and on opening it, he was still more astonished to find it fall of rifles, swords sword-bayonets, and several rounds of ammunition. He at once communicated with a magistrate, by whose advice he sent for the sub-inspector of the district, who took charge of this extraordinary consignment. As it is well known that Mr. Clarke would not have any dealings with such articles, it is supposed that they were directed to him to avoid suspicion, and, by some miscalculation, the consignee did not come in time enough to the Station for the cask .- Evening Mail.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION VERSUS PHYSICAL FORCE -We Catholic Opinion have already said how deeply we regret that it was thought necessary to enact exceptional legislation for Ireland, on account of violence and threats of violence such as no Go vernment can treat with impunity without forfeiting its claim to the respect of the governed. Ireland has won her emancipation, so far, not by acts of violence - these have only been the occasion of deferring the triumph of her cause. She has won her way by the invincible providence of God, by the inherent justice of her cause, and by the nower of legitimate agitation. We quote from Father Bourke's magnificent oration at the translation of the remains of O'Connell the following passage, sublime in the eloquence of true wisdom. 'Two ways opened before him,' said Father Rourke, standing by his tomb; one was a way in which many had trodden in former times - many pure and high-minded men; it was a way of danger and of blood. which the history of his country told him had ever ended in defeat and in greater evil. The sad events which he bimself had witnessed warn. ed him off that way; for he saw that the effort to walk in it had swept away the last vestige of Ireland's national legislature and independence But another path was open to him, and wisdom pointed it out as 'the right way.' Another battle field lay before him on which he could vindicate all the rights of his religion and of his country. The armoury was furnished him by the inspired Apostle when he said.

. and take unto you the sword of the spirit, which is the Word of God,' O'Conneil knew we'll that such weapons in such a hand as his were irresistible; that girt round with the truth and justice of his cause, he was clad in the armour of the Eternal God ; that with words of peace and order on his lips with the strong shield of faith before him and the sword of elequent speach in his hand, with the war cry of obedience, principle, and law, no power on earth could resist him,

'Such a battle once begun Though beffled oft, is ever won;'

for it is the battle of God, and nothing can resist the Most High. Accordingly be raised the standard of the new war, and unfurled the banner on which was written, freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the cry of justice, assertion of night and the omni potence of the law. Religious liberty and perfect legal equality was his first demand. The new apostle of freedom went through the length and breadth of Ireland. His eloquent words revived the hopes and stirred up the energies of the nation; the people and their priesthood rallied round him as one man; they became most formidable to their enemies by the might of justice and reason, and they showed themselves worthy of liberty by their respect for the law Never was Ireland more excited, yet never was ireland more peaceful.

The Evening Standard of Thursday gives publicity to the following report, which 'needs confirma-tion':-We have just learned that a most extensive seizure of arms was effected this day, at the Quay, North Wali, by the detective officers of the G division. There seems very little doubt, from the manner in which the weapons are consigned, and other suspicious circumstances connected with them, that they are of a convraband character. The particulars connected with the seizure we have been unable to obtain, nor are they likely to transpire for a few dava

The 'Standard' remarks that in Ireland, after the passing of the Land bill in order to protect himself from absolute confiscation, the landlerd must charge the incoming tenant with the compensation paid to his predecessor; and the result will be that every small holding will be burdened in perpetuity with a tenant-right varying according to size, and largest on the smallest holdings. Therefore, no man will hereafter be able to obtain land unless he is prepared to pay five or seven years' rent down At present, even in some parts of Rogland, and much more generally in Ireland the diligent, industrious, skilful. and saving agricultural labourer may become a farmer. The hope of rising in this way keeps a whole class conten ed, raises their moral tone, improves their character and gives them hope. under this bill no Irish labourer need ever hope to become a farmer; for an entrance fee of £5 an acre, more or less, will be demanded on admission to every holding under £100 a-year. The position of the labourer will therefore be greatly deteriorated by the bill. He will feel that, unless be emigrates, he wust be a labourer for life, and a labourer for low wages on the lands of poor and needy employers. He will have no prospect, however vague, of bettering his condition.

At a meeting of the Tipperary Tenant League, held in the town of Tipperary on Tuesday it was resolved that, inasmuch as the Government Land Bill was a defusive measure, and all attempts to bring it up to the requirements of the people were resisted by the Government, any further labours for its amendment on the part of the League would be perfectly useless. It was agreed that there was nothing now left for the people but to agitate for a Repeal of the Union The Rev. Dr O'Neill, President of the League delivered a very impressive speech on the subject, in which he strongly denounced the traitorous conduct of the mejority of the Irish members, and he concluded by declaring the association, as a Tenant League,

It is reported that on Thursday night a party of armed men went to the house of a tenant of Sir Percy Nugent, a popular landlord in the county Westmeath, and, presenting a pistol, warned bim not to pay a sum of 30s, which is in dispute in the settlement of his rent The prohibition is one which quite talls in with his own views. Some time ago a person told him that his farm contained one acre less then he was paying rent for. When the next half year's payment became due he deducted 30s for the missing acre, and the rent was refused. He has since persisted in his refusal to pay, although it is necessary to say he is not charged for more land than he holds.

Died, March 17, at her residence Timmonerian Aughlim, county Wicklew, in her 100th or 101st, year, Mrs Margaret Carey. For upwards of six:y years the deceased resided at the above address, and during more than two-thirds of that long period she had to work her way singly through the world without the sid of busband or son, for the former is dead about forty years, and God never blessed her with the latter. Deceased enjayed most robust health until within the last twelve months In April last she, or the first time, took constantly to bed, her vigorous mental faculties gave way, and the childlike period of dotage came on.

The progress of the Irish Land Bill in Committee is excessively slow. After more than twelve hours only the first clause has been passed; but two cr three points were settled last night of cardinal importance, and we may hope the Divisions upon them will exercise considerable ir finence over subseque t discussions. It seems probable also that the members of the Government will become better acquainted with the principles of their Bill as the Committee proceeds At present it is impossible to disguise the truth that much time has been lost because those who have the conduct of the measure have not been perfectly agreed on the meaning and scope of its provisions .- Times.

The 'Times' asks - Is the Irish Press to be fettered or strangled? Not a bit of it. It will be just as free as the English Press, and has only to content itself with that equality to find a function and power of its own There is room enough for activity with out sedition. There is scope for the advocacy of the broadest possible reforms after all these seditions appeals have been dropped. Irishmen may be instructed in the arts of political and social progress without being advised to make Government impossible by riot, conspiracy, and murder. Short of incitement to violence and revolt, there is hardly a limit to the doctrines or principles which the Press may inculcate or defend. Within the bounds of the Constitution and the lines by no means ' hard and fast'-of the law as administered, an frish journalist has an ample field. He has only to renounce a single purpose he slready knows to be unlawful. though he may have succeeded in pursuing it in defisnce of the law. On that condition the Irish Press will be as free as ever, and Irishmen know it.

A vast amount of excitement was created in Ennis in consequence of a party of constabulary having visited the shops of all the newsvenders, outside of whose premises the announce-placards of the 'Flag of Ireland' and 'Weekly News' were exhibited and destroyed them. Crowds were eagerly perusing the startling and attractive headings of the bills at the time the police were executing their orders. The objectionable placards having been also displayed on the dead walls, were either torn down or be-smeared by the constables The following were the most prominent lines - 'The Reign of Terror:' 'The New Penul Law;' ' Message of War;' Shelving the Land Bill; 'Who are the Renegades?' 'Gagging the Press,' &c. Mr. Thomas Scanlan, newsvender, Brethren, our wrestling is not against principalities and powers.

Therefore take unto you as the police represented as objectionable, provided the armour of God.

Therefore take unto you as the police represented as objectionable, provided the armour of God.

Therefore take unto you as the police represented as objectionable, provided the was allowed to keep the placards outside the about with truth, and having on the breastplate of shop, but he was told if he again exhibited them in *Come to the next room, was the answer. charged with this offence, and which the prisoner justice, and your feet shod with the preparation of any shape he would be taken at once before a mawould be impossible for us to obtain any expression botly denied. Asked by the magistrate to state the Gospel of peace, in all things the shield of gistrate, and punished.—Saunders.

The 'Cork Examiner' of a late date says:-The exodus has again begun, and there is every brosbect of its brobostions pend daits as Breat as of past years. The steamers which sail twice and three times a week take their full quota of passengers, and they even leave some behind. The Aleppo, of the Conard line, left yesterday; she took two hundred passengers. They were exactly of the same class, apparently, as that which has contributed the major portion of the emigration from this country for years past. Two more steamers will sail to-day, and one to-morrow. For all, a large number of passengers have been booked.

On the 23d ult, a party of police under Head Constable McNally, searched several houses in Cork, with what intent was not known. Nothing of consequence resulted from the search. It proved not a little annoying to some of the townspeople, inasmuch as they were obliged to leave their proper business to unlock their boxes, trunks and drawers for the full inspection of those functionaries

Judge Longfield has examined the Government Land Bill very minutely in a letter to an Iriah mem, ber of Parliament, and has criticised with great severity its three first and main clauses. The first which legalises Ulster tenant-right, is, be declares impracticable; and he applies the same remark to the second, which relates to tenents in other parts of Ireland holding under the usages by virtue of which compensation is made to outgoing leasnts. Under the third he shows that great injustice may be done -as, for instance, that a man may live seven years on a farm, and if he is to be paid a sum equal to seven years' rent, it would follow that he has held the farm rent free Judge Longfield reverts to his proposition for a Parliamentary tenant-right under which there shall be no notice to quit for improving tenants, who shall also, if the landlord give notice of an increased rent, have the option of paying it or of receiving a sum equal to seven years, value of the

It is reported that a gentleman living near Killensule, Tipperary, who was murdered on Monday night was a landlord who had recently evicted some

The chairman of the quarter sessions for the division of Newton-Butler, Fermanagh, congratulated the grand jury on there not b. ing a single criminal case for trial.

The Party Processions Act, against which the Northern Orangemen have been keeping up so vigorous an agitation, and which they so often trempled upon defiantly, is not to trouble them much longer. A Bill for its repeal, brought in by Mr J haston of Ballykilbeg, was read a second time on Wednesday night with the consent of the Government. But while the Orangemen are thus to be set free from restrains they consider galling, a new measure is to be brought in to put a stop to national demonstrations in all parts of the country. This new Coercion Bill is to be introduced shortly after Easter Its design, as stated by Mr Fortescue, is 'to give certain powers to the Government for de-ling with procession in Ireland everywhere and under all circumstances.' There had been in the course of the debate as well as in previous debates on the same subject, various references to the O'Connell procession the M'Manus Funeral, the Fureral of the Mancheeter Martyrs, and other processions of a patriotic and national character; and when on Wednesday evening the Solicitor General assured the House that the new measure would 'remove all sense of inequality as between one class of her Majesty's subjects and snother,' it was easy enough to know the meaning he intended to convey. The long and short of the matter is that our unfortunate country is in for a regular scourging at the hands of the Gladstone Government. - Nation.

On the 8th ult., Dr. John McFadden, Coroner, assisted by Dr. Sharpe, medical dispensary officer of the district, held an inquest or the body of a young man named Sheils, aged 23 years, in the townland of Kiletee, parish of Drumgoon (better known as the Glebe) about three miles from Cootebill. It arpeared that he had only been a few months married to a widow named Watson, alias Grabars, aged 35 years, whose husband died some short time previously, and had left her in comfortable circumstances. They lived unbappily, and he was heard to easy he feared her. On the 7th ult, she called him to dinner, after eating which he got sick and vomitted during the space of half an hour when he died. A dog, which licked up some of his vomiting, also died. Suspicion was aroused, search made and is said arsouic was found on a pan which was in the kitchen? The stomach of the man and dog were sent to a chemist for analysis .-Mre. Shells is under arrest, to await the result of the inquest which was adjourned to the 30th nlt.

On the 24th uit., an investigation was held in the Ballsjamesduff court-house into a charge of Ribbonism against four respectable young men, named respectively Jame Gillick, John Mullen, Robert Reilly, and Pat G. finey. It was charged that they with others visited the bouse of a farmer named Edward Lynch, of Kilnacrott, and forcing an entrance beat Lynch severely and made bim swear be would give up a farm be had purchased five years ago from a man who went to America. The crown prosecutor asked for a remand, but the court ruled that they would discharge the prisoners, there being actually no evidence against them. The partles then left the court and were warmly received by respectable friends who had manifes ed much anxiety in repudiating the charge preferred against 'hem.

Our Dingle correspondent writes : - A gentleman and been here recently on an Antiquarian excursion. Among the interesting objects which mostly attracted his intention was, a very important Druidical stone, that has escaped the notice of all the antiquarians who have visited this district This remarkable stone lies fl. t in the middle of a oaws-field; it is eight feet long; four feet broad; and about two feet in thickness In the middle of it is a hole fourteer inches square, and as many inches deep-which is neatly cut with a chisel; and the lower end of it is coming to a point, or tapering from top to bottow. The gentleman is o' pinion that it is a real Druidical stone; and that the hole so neatly cut in it was used for holding their 'blessed water.' The same geatle-man has also explored, but with some difficulty owing to the narrowness of its entrance - the very remarkable cave on the lands of Aughacarrible, and has taken copies of the f or Ogham inscriptions inride in it; two of which are on the two angles of one upright - which is a very rare thing to be met; and of the two crosser, each within a circle, both having been nearly carved on the face of one of the standing pillars which are holding up the huge flags that cover the said cave. Owing to its very narrow inlet, very few have attempted to explore the remarkable cave alluded to above. Neither tradition nor history has brought to light that any person, either in ancient or modern times, has explored the 'cave' on the land of Aughacarrible, near this town, but the following Antiquarians; - The late Richard Hitchcock (who was the first discoverer of it), the Earl of Dupraven, 'twice - first in 1851, and secondly in 1860; the Right Rev Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick and Arufert ; Dr Stokes, of Dublin, who went very near sticking in its mouth, and who must have endured great hardship, when passing in and out through its narrow inlet; and Dr. Busteed, of Castlegregory; and your Correspondent. - Examiner.

At the last assembly of the Cork Farmers' Club, a letter from Mr Butt, in reely to a suggestion for a national conference was read by the President to the meeting. The following gives its substance:-'I thick it would be difficult to fix a meeting of a conference under present circumstances with any prospect of its being of use. Ministers appear determined to press on the bill as rapidly as possible, and it of Irish opinion which could exercise the slightest

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—APRIL 29, 1870.

influence on the bill, if passed, will not settle the land strations (unarmed), and 30 being armed in a protroduce such elements of confusion and discord into the relations between landlord and tenant that a very short experience of its working will compel a new legislation. In the prospect of the measure passing into law, it is a matter of importance for the tenant farmers to consider whether they ought not to unite in some permanent and well-surported organisation to give each other mutual support in the complications and difficulties which the bill will certainly create. If this is to be attempted the time will be when the bill has assumed the form of law. It appears to me that at present there is no room for any useful action, and that we must leave the bill to be moulded by those chances of party interests which determine legislation on Irish affairs. I am disposed to think that if the bill does become law it will be generally accepted as the last and decisive proof of the incapacity of the English parliament to deal with Irish concerns. The feeling is rapidly spreading among all classes of Irishmen, that instead of wasting our time in the hopeless parliamentary arrangements we ought to seek for an Irish parliament to legislate on Irish affairs, preserving still the union of the countries by leaving the Imperial parliament as at present constituted, to manage all matters of Imperial concern.

The Mayo Examiner devotes no less than five columns of its space to a report of a magisterial innew Algerine Act will give the police, was given. Briefly stated, the particulars, according to the evidence, are that three men, named Patrick Duffy and arms in their possession, the arms being a gan belonging to George Swanston, a herd in the employ of Mrs. Hunter, the widne of the Scotchman Bunter, of Newfield, who was shot some time since. It was alleged that the house was entered by a masked party on the 10th of March, some shots fired, and the gun taken. It seems that the house of the Morans services. was searched by Sub-Constable Bruce, and another Constable swore that on the night of the 13th March the stock of a single barrelled gun was found in the thatch. Round this stock was a portion of a handkerchief which had some marks by which it could be identified. The other portion of this handkerchief, Bruce alleged that he found in Duffy's pocket. Duffy was undressed to bad at the time, and there was no evidence to show that his clothes were being searched. He and the two Morans were, of course. arrested on the charge of having been found in the possession of the gun, and the next development of the conspiracy took place in the police court. There Constable Bruce deposed to the finding of the gun ; but was forced substantially to admit that he searched the exact spot in the thatch, and that spot only-in fact, not having searched the inside of the house at all; that he heard some shots when 'five miles from Moran's house, and proceeded straight to it, to search it. But Constable Irwin tells a different tale He declared upon oath that the handkerchief found round the gun and in Duffy's pocket belonged to himself, Constable Irwin; that the holes by which the portions found on the gun and in Duffy's pocket were ident fied, were caused by his having made a holder of it; that shortly before visiting Moran's nouse he had it in his possession, wiped his gun with it, and placed it carelessly in the breast of his open tunic - and that he missed it some time before they arrived at Moran's bouse' It was further shown that after Bruce had found the stock of the gun, 'and before' he searched Duffy's clothes, he went back to the police barracks - that when Bruce searched Duffy's coat, Irwin's handkerchief was not seen by him in Moran's house-and that there was nothing in the gan when Brace showed it to Irwin-and that Brace said if he could find the half corresponding with the half alleged to have been found on the gun, in Duffs's pocket, it would ensure a conviction.' All the evidence of the other constables goes to support

A correspondent of the 'Daily Express' gives some particulars of the last attempted assassination in the County Westmeath. The Rev. Mr. Crofton came into possession of the lands of Clonford about ten or tweive months ago, and finding that some of the holdings were let at too high, and others at too low, a figure, he proposed to adjust the rents upon a uniform and equitable scale. The proposal was gladly accepted by the tenants who expected a reduction. and was strongly opposed by those whose rents were to be raised. Intimidation was resorted to, and the agent, having received a series of threatening letters, was ultimately obliged to resign. A comprise was entered into and on Monday the rev. gentleman proceeded to Tyrrellspass to collect his rents. The tenants came as usual to pay, and nothing occurred to excite apprehension. Next day he walked over the property along with a man named James Walsh, and declared his intention to make some alterations in the rents. He had so little fear of the consequence of making such a statement that he went about unarmed, and remained until 7 o'clock in the evening visiting the tenants. In the last house he found the tenant sick and his wife in distress, and gave her a sovereign to obtain some comforts for her husband. After leaving this house be went to the road having been directed by Walsh, who acted as his guide, and there left him. Immediately afterwards he was met by two men, one of whom came close to him and fired a revolver, wounding him slightly in the shoulder. He rushed forward and exclaimed, 'I am not the man; you mistake me; you do not mean to shoot me.' The reply was a shot from the second man, followed by ree more shuts from behind a hedge, but none of them took effect. He was able to proceed to Tyrrellapass, where he reported the outrage. He swore informations that he believed Walsh to be an accessory, and the man has been arrested. On being questioned, he denied that he had heard any shots, although Mr Urofton states that he could not have been 50 perches distant when they were fired. All the people resident in the locality profess to have equally defective hearing. It is hard to account for the rev. gentleman's escape if they really meant to murder him, and it seems more probable that they intended not to take his life, but to terrify him by an admonitory wound, followed by a volley from behind the hedge.

A parliamentary return gives the number and nature of the outrages reported by the constabulary in Ireland, in the year 1869, and the first two months in the present year. The total number of outrages of all classes last year was 3,153 of which 869 took place in the province of Munster; 691 in Connaught; 944 in Leinster and 649 in Ulster. As compared with previous years we find that the total outrages in 1868 numbered 2,548; 1867, 2,021; in 1866. 1,964, in 1865, 2,604; in 1864, 2 968; in 1863, 3 832; in 1862, 4,401; in 1861, 3,881; in 1860, 3531; in 1859, 3,618; in 1858 3,492; in 1857, 4032; in 1856, 4125; 1855, 4,201; and in 1854, Last year's returns show the following: -In January, 24 were reported ; February, 30; March, 47; April, 35; May, 23; June, 17; July, 19; Au gast, 18; September, 14; October, 59; November, 144; and December, 337 Of the officees reported last year 29 were homicides 48 manslaughter, 43 firing at the person, I assault with intent to murder, 284 aggravated assaults, 158 assaults endangering life, 42 cutting or maining the person, 203 incendiary fice, 141 burglary and housebreaking, 128 robbery, 129 cattle stealing, 84 sheep stealing, 74 killing, cutting, or maining cattle, 2 levying contributions, 18 sacrilege, 38 demand or robbery of arms, 7 appearing armed, 2 faction fights, 33 riot, 175 adthreatening notices or letters, 21 attacking houses, 4 rescuing prisoners, 2 resistance to legal process,

increase in 'he number of agrarian outrages in January and February last. The total in the former month was 391, and in February 303 The following were the offences against the public peace last month: Demand or robbery of arms, 7; appearing armed, 8; rinte, 2; administering un'awful oaths. 104; intimidation (by threatening letters or notices), 167; otherwise, 51; attacking bouses, 5; injury to property, 45; firing into awellinge, 11; is jury to places of worship, 3; being armed in a proclaimed district, 15. In addition to these there was 1 murder, 1 attempted assassination, 8 aggravated assaults, and 2 killing cattle. With respect to unlawful outbe, it is stated that large parties of men, generally armed, visited the houses of different farmers at night, and swore them in some cases not to pay higher rent than the Government valuation; in others not to pay increased rent if demanded by their landlerds.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the threatened abolition of the Royal Hospital, Kilmsinham, and at the refusal to admit any applican's pending the result of an inquiry. There are several old pensioners in the vicinity who have been anxiously watching an opportunity for getting in, and they are now some vacancies. One was created a few days ago by the death of an old sergeant, named J.bu Rice, who lived to the extraordinary age of 96 years vestigation at the last Newport Petty Sessions, in He was 75 years old when admitted, after 14 years which alarming evidence as to the power which the service. He fought at Flushing, Salamanes, the Pyrenees, Badajoz, where he was one of the foriora hope, and at Easonne He was wounded in the he.d. and discharged with a ball still lodged in his Martin and John Meran, were charged with having body. For some years past he had been bedridden, and it is stated that he would have long since died if he had not been admitted. Among the condidates for the vacant place is a man who is now 78 years of age and bedridden. He served 25 years, and was in all the great actions in the Peningula and at Water loo. He has nine classe as distinctions for his

> At the Tullamore Assizes Lawrence and Margaret Shields were found guitty of the murder of Danne, and sentenced to be executed on the 27th of May .-Some points were reserved for the Court of Appeal.

The Hon. George Greville Nugent, third son of Lord Greville, will contest the county of Longford in the Liberal interest. He is an elder brother of the unseated member.

Under the influence of the continued fair weather the crops throughout Ireland are advancing towards maturity with marvellous rapidity, and the prospects of an early harvest are regarded as exceedingly favorable.

The Monaghan Assizes, which had been adjourned, were resumed yesterday The principal case tried was one in which 22 Fenians and 40 'Bogmen,' or Ribbandmer, were indicted for a riot The former were convicted, and the latter pleaded 'Guilty.'— The ringleaders were sentenced by Judge Keogh to six months' and the rest to three months imprisonment, with hard labor.

Mr. P. N. Fi'zgerald, agent for Sir P. Nogent, states the following facts in a letter to the ' Freeman' in reference to a 'supposed outrage' at Multifarnham, county of Westmestn: - Thomas Loughrey owes up to last November one and a half year's rent He never offered to pay me any of this rent; consequent'y I did not refuse it, as stated in Tuceday's Freeman! He has paid his annual rent, £47 3s., for 28 years. His last payment to me was in Octo ber, 1868, when he was short some of his rent, and said he was paying for more land than he possessed. I, with Sir Percy Nugent's consent, at once told him to get the farm newly surveyed, and that be should not be charged with what he had not. He accordingingly did so, and by his own surveyor's measurement (a copy of which I hold) has 30 perches of land more than he paid for or was charged with. Notwithstanding this, he now wants to be allowed the rentcharge of 17s. 91. balf-yearly for the last 28 years, which he has paid for that period as well as the other tenants on the estate. It surprises me that those parties whom T. Loughley states threatened him could have known anything of this matter, as I never spoke to any other person of Loughrey business but himself. It is well known that Sir Percy Nugent has never dine an unjust or unkind act towards any one of his tenantry.

A communication from Dundalk in the Daily Express states that the Peace Preservation Act has been already put in force in that town for the suppression of seditious publications. A constable having called at the shop of a newsvender named Mathews. and purchased a copy of the 'Farmer's Catechism'a tenant-right travesty of the Church of England Catechism - the resident magistrate, Captain Coote, required the attendance of the publisher, and inormed him that if he discontinued the sale of it and of any other acditious publication he would be allowed out on bail, and be only required to appear if he violated his promise. The newsvendor consented to give the necessary undertaking, and having obtained wo solvent securities for 251. each, was admitted to bail. He refused to comply with a further request that he should give up the name of the person who had supplied him with the 'Catechism.' The magistrate stated that if he carried out his instructions strictly he should commit Mr. Mathews for refusing to give the information. This is the first instance is which the new law has been put in force It has evoiced some surprise in the locality, as an impression prevailed that a proclamation should be issued before applying its provisions.

The Trales Chronicle' states that the Papal decree, denouncing the Fenian Society, was published on Sunday week, at the several Masses in Tralee. and a solemn warning given by Dean Mawe and his curates to avoid all connections with a society whose members are now visited with the severest censures of the Church. The 'Chronicle' also gives a report of a sermon delivered in Killarney Cathedral by the Administrator, Rev A S Griffia in which he denonnced the infidel writers who, under the cloak of nationality, are endeavoring to turn the young people of the country against religion and its ministers.' The Rev gentleman spoke of the excesses committed at the French Revolution, and said, 'This is the state of things our brave roung nationalists would seek to establish.' In reply to the saying of the nationalists. 'the priests must stay inside the sanctuary and not interfere with us,' Father Griffin said 'Yes. indeed, the priests are to permit their flock to be infected with the poison and evil teachings of sedition against the Church and the Government of the country.' At Churchill, County Kerry, the same day, Rev Eugene O'Sulliven, P P, read the Pope's rescript against the Febians, and denounced that society as 'composed of those who sought to swindle the bonest pecsanity of Ireland out of their shillings and the bardworking Irish in America out of their dollars.'- Waterford Citizen, April 1.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 15. Five bundred emigrants sailed from this city yesterday for Canada, in the steamer

An English contemporary says that twopence must be paid in future on each newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight intended to be sent to Canada | they have reason on their side; but the rights are via the United States.

The Pall Mall Gazette of March 7th says, with regard to England :- Coercive measures have been along with it. tried again and again for the restraint of moral evils, or of what the state has regarded as moral evils, but ministering unlawful caths, 123 intimidation, 666 they have invariably failed. The proclamations of the Church of England for those of the Church of threatening notices or letters, 21 attacking houses, against vice and immorality, the penalty for swearing, Rome, as 'going over' was once paraphrased. He against vice and immorality, the penalty for swearing, has now forsaken the errors of the Church of Rome is somewhat curious that a Hindoo man cannot be personating J, became her partner. The Boston Post

influence on the course of legislation. I am quite inde, 20 irjury to places of worship, 21 party demon- reader of English history, have proved utterly abor- which is very gushing and very weak, and taken to- for bigamy if, having four wives living, he marries a tive in some cases, and in others have greatly proente that the only, it passed, will not seem that it will inquestion. On the contrary, I believe that it will inquestion. On the contrary, I believe that it will inquestion. On the contrary, I believe that it will inquestion. On the contrary of confusion and discord into
increase in the number of severies outcomes. press. It is always perilous to interfere with personal freedom.3

> In the British House of Commons, on April 4, Mr. Sinclair Aytoun asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether there was any truth in the report that Imperial troops are to be sent to the Red River Settlement ; and, it so, whether he had any objection to lay upon the table copies of any correspondence on the subject between the Colonial Office and the Givernor-General of Canada? Mr. Monsell said the correspondence was not yet complete, and therefore it would not be convenient to lay it upon the table of the House In consequence of the disturbances at the Red River Settlement, the Government of Canada had asked that a small body of British troops might be sent to preserve peace between the different sections of the community. Complain's had also been made by the Government of the United States of thef's committed by persons residing in the Red River Settlement upon their civizeus. Under these circumstances the expediency of despatching a small body of troops is under the consideration of the Government, but no definite arrangement has been made unon the subject Mr. Bastwick gave notice that his bon friend Mr. R. N. Fowler, who was now absent from the House, would, on April 8, call attention to the recent disturbances in the Red River Settlement, and ask whether the Government had may objection to lay on the table any correspondence which might have taken place on the suffict.

> MR. CARLELE'S RELIGION .- To settle a controversy about Mr. Carlyle's religion, Mr J E Doug'se, of Hartlepool, wrote to bim, and asked point block-Are you a Panthiest?' This is the author of 'Sartor's' seply :- 'No, never was; nor Pottheist either. Fothe rest, never mind these poor people. So far as they don't mean well the damage is all their own -- T. C. (7th March, 1870.]

On last Tuesday evening, Mr Newdegate moved for a select committee to inquire into the existence character, and increase of conventual and monsatio institutions and societies in Great Britain, and into terms upon which the income, property, and estates belonging to these bodies had been acquired or were held. He pointed out at length that the properties of these institutions were practically without the cognisance of the law, and described the abuses which this state of things rendered liable. In no other country but England would it be tolerated, and he pointed out how strictly these institutions was regarded in France and other Catholic countries. The number of convents in England and Scotland had risen from sixteen in 1830 to 160 in 1864, and from that time to the present to 231. In 1830 there were no monasteries, but now there were 79, and all those establishments were rapidly acquiring considerable property, as the sums paid for admission and private property of those admitted were absorbed into the common estate. He contended that by the Catholic Trusts Act of 1860 the religious endow ments of these institutions was exempted from the law of mortmain, and insisted that, not only in justice to the other religious bodies but from motives of the bighest public policy, the house was bound to | ter the box (or the dock, as the case may be) with institute the inquiry now asked for. The Solicitor-General opposed the motion, contending that no unfairness was shown to any religious body, for all were placed upon a footing of equality, and that there had been no increase in the number of Roman jury see your prettyleyes red with weeping, and your Catholic converts to justify the interference of Parimment in the private affirs of a religious body.

Mr. T Chambers complained of the decision of the Government. The charitable property of every other religious body had been subjected to a searching inquisition, from which that of the Catholics had been exempted, as well as from ordinary operations

The motion was supported by Mr. Sinclair Aytoun Mr. Holt, Mr. Greene, and Mr. Kinnaird, who were all heard with considerable impatience, after which the bouse divided.

For the motion...... 131 Against..... 129

The motion for a select committee was therefore carried.

Majority for..... 2

It is probable that the result of an inquiry into conventual and monaetic institutions will at all even's show that very exaggerated notions respecting their walls, no one can deny that if every other class in this country annoyed the community as little as nuns and monks we should be fer more comfortable than we are: the sisters of uncharity; as a rule, could be better spared by society than those clear and experienced nurses who take the post of danger and incur the risk of death, drawing their courage at all events not from the rum or gin bottle, which oo often interferes with the efficient performance of similar duties by their Protestant sisters. English convents have always been objects of suspicion to Protestant zealots but nothing has ever vet been proved against them to be compared in atrocity with the offences committed in carefully inspected lunstic asylums. A singular instance of the inspection of nuanery in England, which came triumphantly out of the crdes!, occurred in 1803. On the 31st of July in that year, in contequence of a report that deposits of fice arms and ammunition had frequently been made in the night in the English numbery at Marnhull, in the county of Dorset, to favor the views of the French, should they make good their threatened landing, and that a brother of Buonaparte's was bidden there, the Rev Mr Biackburne, one of the justices of the peace for the county, mide a visit to the numbery, in company with several gentlemen and one of the principle inhabitants of the parish, and narrowly inspected every room, cellar, and outhouse belonging to the premises; but, according to the journals of the day, the only warlike instruments found there were the Shield of Faith, the Breset plate of Righteousness, and the Helmet of Salvation. These, of course, were allowed to remain, and visi-tors were received with! the greatest politeness and good humor,' the venerable lady abbess remarking: We were not more surprised when in the beginning of the reign of tyranny in France, a domiciliary visit had been paid us at our convent there, under the idea that Mr Pitt, the English Minister, was secreted in it.

THE WOMAN SUFFRACE QUESTION. - The 'Times' holds that the 'root of the whole matter' was touched by a lady unconsciously, or, at any rate, without a perception of the way in which the mischief worked. The speaker complained that the women were excluded from remunerative callings in favor of men, and, in the mouths of women left to get their own bread unaided, the complaint might be justified. But the origin of the exclusion was not in Protectioniam; it arose naturally as an incident of life. The busband followed the calling and took the remuneration because he could best do so, while the wife stayed at home and looked after the bouse and the children. The pinch first came to be felt when women were not all wives, and when, in default of the living which a husband would bring in, they had to seek a living for themselves. A woman was then left with a man's obligations, and it seemed hard that she should not have a man's opportunities. In a few words, when the women of modern times ask for 'rights' wrongly stated. A woman's best right is the right to a natural protector, and that would carry the rest

The 'Oburch Hereld' (Auglican) says - The Rev. Edward Husband some time ago 'forsook the errors

gether leave an impression on the mind of the reader | fifth. - Solicitor's Journal. that it is a pity that either of them was written - the first establishes nothing but the folly of the writer, and the second, of which we gave a portion last week, needlessly confirms it. We are informed by the papers that Mr. Husband has been preaching at Yarmouth. We are of opinion that for decency's sake Mr. Husband ought not to preach anywhere for a year or so, i.e., till be may be supposed to have made up his mind. Mr. Hueband's great want is a wise and trusty friend - his very name suggests the bes way of securing one. No doubt Mr. Husband has done well in teturning to a Communion whose discipline does not forbid the marriage of the clergy.

The Bishop of Landon has addressed a letter to those of the clergy in his diocese who adopt the extreme Ritualist ceremonial, inviting them to a Conference with him as to the mode in which the services shall benreforth be conducted.

Unsectarian in profession, but thoroughly sec!arian in spirit, the Noncorformists of our own day, unlike those of old. have erec ed Norconformity, as such, into an ideal of true religion, perhaps not duly considering that if their object of pulling down the Church were accomplished, Nonconformity, in this sense must perish with it. At the same time, their conception of Nonconformity is narrowly Protestant and anti-Episcopalian They approved for instance the clause in the Scotch Education Bill of last Session which gave local authorities power to prescribe the subjects of instruction in elementary schools, with the safeguard of a Conscience Clause, because all Presbyterians accept the 'Shorter Catechism, and none but Papists and Prelatists would be placed at any disauvantage. For a converse reason they disprove the provisions in Mr. Forster's Bill which leave a similar discretion to School Epards, inasmuch as Churchmen have a majority in most Eng. lish parishes and their own friends would seldom have the upper hand. - Times.

We mentioned Mr Newdegate's triumph by a majority of 2, by which he obtained a Committee on Convents and Catholic trust property. Mr. Cogan has given notice of a motion to cancel the appoint ment; meanime patitions were signed on Sunday last i most Catholic congregation in England protesting Fenian raid against which they have been making against this interference with private endowments for charity. If all our Catholic members had been in their places, the majority would not have been obtained. In fact it seemed that Mr. Newdegate stole a march on the House for which we cannot hold Ministers, but especially Catholic members to have been blameless. We hope so strong an expression of Catholic sentiment will come from Ireland as will secure the affirmation by the House of Mr. Jogan's motion. - Catho is Ociaion.

An English judge recently complained that there is no getting juries to find a young and interesting woman guilty of anything, even when guilt is brought home to her without the possibility of a doubt Counsels know this well, and instruct a young and interesting woman how to comport berself so as to make an impression upon the jury. The stag-directions are believed to be somewhat as follows : Enyour veil down. This gives me occasion to tell you to raise your veil and show your face to the jury. When you do this, burst into tears and use your white cambric pocket-handkerchief. Then let the damask check blanched with anguish and coursed with bitter tears. When you are hard-pressed by the opposing counsel, begin to sob, and grasp the rail as if for support. You will then be accommodated with a scent bottle and a chair; and the jury will think the cross examining counsel a brute, and you an injured angel. Observances of there directions by the young and interesting culprit never faile. She will be cleared even if she has murdered her grandmother. If women were tried before juries of women they would not come off so easy.

At present the labor market throughout England presents gloomy prospects. The same may also be said with regard to the trade in Scotland and Ire land. The great number of skilled artisans of all trades now out of work has induced the large em ployers of labor to reduce the wages, and ic many cases this has been successfully carried out .- many trades having to submit to a reduction of 40 to 50 per cent. Taking a broad view of the matter, it is on Tueslay the 5th inst, an appeal to all present calculated that wages are now only one half of what was made by the lady President, to sid her in soliper cent. Taking a broad view of the matter, it is them are entertained by the Newdegates of this they were at this period last year in most trades escountry. Whatever evils may be contained within pecially in London. For instance, a pair of 'alop' tion pants were paid 10d to 1s for making last year, but the price paid for the same work now is only 41 -Parasols, which last year cost 1s to make, are now paid at the rate of 6d each, and it is impossible to earn more than 43 or 53 a week by working 14 hours a day. The making of lucifer match boxes, and other articles of similar kind, was paid at 6d a gross last year, and a woman or man and two children could earn 12s a week by it; but the price of this work has declined to 21d, and the earnings are only 7s per week. In the shoe trade it is the same. -Slipper making, which was formerly pail at the rate of Gl and 8a a pair, has gone down 40 to 50 per cent, and a man cannot carn 53 a week by it. In many places families, although in full employ are obliged to apply for perochial relief to supplement their miscrable wages.

There is a class of advertisements so palpably immeral that no respectable London Journal will accept them, although unfortunately they occupy a considerable space in many provincial papers. There is another class of advertisements calculated to do more evil still, because the purpose of the advertisers is concealed, and may not always be suspected by the innecent and unwary. When a young widower or bachelor advertises for a young lady to take charge of his bouse it is evident that the purpose of the advertiser is open to suspicion. The readers for whom such an advertisement is intended are apt to judge of its good faith by the character of the journal in which it is inserted, and, if it appear in a professedly religious paper, are the more likely to be deceived. What the Times, the Pall Mall Gazette, and other newspapers reject on grounds of public morality, is not. it seems, considered unsuitable for the Christian World, an Evangelical newspaper that boasts an extensive circulation among the lower and middle classes of orthodox Dissenters. This is not all Not only are such doubtful advertisments inserted in the Christian World, but the proprietors permit replies to be received at the office of the We do not care to comment on the miseriournal. able case of Miss Williams, who has been decoyed to London by a scoundrel whose sole business, we are told, is to advertise for young women and then te swindle them; but as it is a fact that the advertisement which induced Williams to correspond with the prisoner Leaver appeared in the Christian World, we agree with Mr. Mesley, the counsel for the prosecu tion, that 'the proprietors of that paper ought to make some public explanation of the matter. - Pall Mall Gizette.

A very curious case has recently come before the Civil Court at Lucknow, in India. A Mahomedan busband instituted a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights The wife pleaded that she had re-nounced the Mahomedan religion and became a Christian, and that thereby the Mahomedan marriage was cancelled and the husband's rights ceased. The Judge decided in favor of the plaintiff. The case, which is exciting great interest in India, will doubtless be appealed, and may not improbably come before the Privy Council. It is noticeable that although the English Probate Court does not recognize a polygamous union (' Hyde v. Hyde and Woodmansee,' 14 W. R. 517), the Privy Council, as the Court of Appeal from India, does. Hindco as well *rescuing prisoners, 2 resistance to legal process, the penalty for Nonconformity, and many other ped31 illegal meetings or processions (armed and unthe penalty for Nonconformity, and many other pedfor those of the Church of England, and has given prosecuted for bigamy although a Hindon woman declares that these statements are all strictly true;
armed), 231 injury to property, 23 firing into dwellding attempts at legislation which will occur to the

Mr. C. T. Clark, a solicitor in the course of a speech at a vestry meeting the other evening, in Skerion, near Lancaster, made a severe attack on the Rev. W. Bradburg, vic r He spoke of the distressed state into which the parish had fallen since the rev gentleman's appointment. He charged bim with having neglected his duty as a parish minister, and with baving made a practice of tendering his services, even unsolicitd, in any parish but his own. He continued the most bitter censure by telling the minister that all he cared about was his blasphemous doctrines, what he was pleased to call conversions. doctrines, he said, which make a man who has been a sinner all his life, a saint in a few minutes, by merely falling down on his kness with you! I don't know a more blesphemous doctrine than that which you call conversion. It makes one's heart bleed to see it ' After some further remarks, in a similar strain, be concluded : 'I intend to report your conduct to the bishop, and I have no doubt there will be others to assist me. We will have you removed from this place, as you are unfit for the office YJa serve.

UNITED STATES.

New York, April 15 .- Within a tew days a great umber of men, supposed to be Fenians, have quitely left this city by train going toward the North and West. It is stated that during the last three days a thousand persons, among them well known Fenians, have left by the Eric Railroad in squads, numbering from a denin to twenty-five persons. It is stated that these squads are under the charge of subordinate officers while the superior officers accompany them in disguise; that arms, munitions and provisions are taken along in the shape of baggage. It is not known where the rendezvons of the parties is to be, but the fect that many known sailors are among them gives color to the fict that an expedition to Canada is proposed by way of some of the great Lakes.

The following from the 'Tribune' we take to have something like an official character: We are quite sure that the Canadians need have no fear of the such active preparations. The Fenius have always given loud warning of any movement they intended to make: and even if they failed to do so, the pross or the Government would be certain to find out all about it in advance. Neither armed man nor military supplies and provisions can be gathered together in any part of this country without the facts becoming known And in case of any movements of preparations of this kind, the Government would immediately attend to them. The last time the Fenians attempted a raid into Canada, some two years ago, General Grant very promptly ordered a military force to take steps to prevent it. There is not the slightest doubt that he would again, under similar circumstances, follow the same course. It is certain that he will maintain our international obligations and enforce our own laws in this case as well as in any other There is no need, therefore, for the Canadians being disturbed, or for their keeping the militia under arms to meet the enemy.

The temperance society in Trackville. Schurlkill county, is debating whether to admit a gentle but ingenious youth who signed the following pledge:-I solemnly promise to abstala from the use of all intoxicating beverages otherwise than as a drink, and also from profunity unless prescribed by a physician at least four times a day excepting cider.'

The Scranton [Penn.] 'Republican' sees no reason to apprehend that the coal miners' strike will extend beyond the Schuylkill region. The mines in the Labigh and Wyoming regions, it says, are actively at work, and the miners have no cause of grievance in regard to wages, while around Scranton the situation of affairs is still better, the thousands of workmen employed by the three large mining and transportation companies never having been better paid for their labor than they are to-day The suspension in the Schuylkill region has been caused by the inshility of the operators there to comply with the demands of the workmen, and the refusal of the workmen to accept the prices offered by the operators.

At the Ladies' meeting at the Foundling Asylum, citing donations of every description for the Institu-She reminded them that the Asylum as yet had no endowment, and had to be sustained entirely by begging, or voluntary contributions. In the mean time, while there is a decided increase in the number of foundlings, there has been a decrease in the amount of dosations and subscriptions. Four hundred and sixty four children have been found in the basket. Last week thirty came in while scarcely as many dollars had been received. As a remarkable circumstance and a sad commentary upon the utter heartlessness of unhallowed passion, is the fact that, among the many children sent, whose parents are known to be wealthy, a two dollar bill is the largest amount that has accompanied any child .-While the Foundling Asylum is a charity benefiting the whole city of New York and therefore having claims upon all, let us not forget that our own Sisters of Charity are the ones upon whom the burden of responsibility falls most heavily, and the duty of Oatholics to the Institution therefore becomes twofold. A grant from the State has conferred sufficient ground in the upper part of the city for the erection of a suitable 'Maison des Bulans trouve.'-Let us see that the house is erected with as much dispatch as possible. - New York Tablet.

A STRANGT STORY - Boston [Massachusetts] has sensation story Recently, in a town hard by, a public ball was given. The daughter of a couple who keep a boarding house set her heart on going and in company with one of the boarders, who is designated J.' The girl's parents objected to her going to the ball, especially in company with . J., but she said that she was determined to go, and that if she could not go with . J.' she would 'accept the company of the devil should be offer to attend her. On the night of the ball she slipped out of the house in proper trim except that she had to buy boots for the occasion; and having procured these she was returning to put them on, when she met 'J.,' as she supposed, and he persuaded her to go with him to the ball at once, and change her boots in the ladies' dressing-room. 'J.' was her partner in the first dance, but afterwards disappeared until supper time, when suddenly presenting himself, with rather frivolous excuses for his absence, and inviting her down to the supper room. Offended by his neglect, she said she would return home at once, and he attended her thither. Very little was said by either party until they had nearly reached the house, when 'J.' informed his companion that he was not going in; and presenting her with a beautiful pearl handed pen knife, and asking her when she used it to think of him, he suddenly left her. The gir!, on telling her mother all that had passed, was astonished at learning that J.' had not been out of the house since early nightfall, and went to bed before the hour at which the bali began The girl refused to believe it, but after some discussion her mother took her to 'J's' room and there he was seen calmly and profoundly sleeping. Nothing more could be said, and the daughter ratired for the night. A strange sound shorty after. wards brought the mother to the girl's chamber, and she was found with her throat cut with the penknife given to her by her companion at the ball. She lingered until noon, and then died, declaring that, remembering what she had said in her determination to go to the dance, she used the knife because she was over-

The True Colitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL-1870.

Friday, 29 - St. Peter. M. Saturday, 30 - St. O tharine of Genca. MAY 1870.

Sunday, I - Second after Easter, Monday, 2 St. Athan sins B. C D. Tuesday 3 Finding of the Holy Cross. Wednesday, 4-St Monics, W. Thursday, 5 St. Pius, V. P. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The unexpected success of Mr. Newdegate's motion by a majority of two, in a very thin House, for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the private affairs of some Catholic ladies, who in England and Scotland have agreed to live together, and to devote their time and money to charitable objects, has of course pro_ voked much angry feeling amongst their friends and relatives. Catholic fathers, and Catholic brothers, do not see why their daughters and sisters should be subjected to the possible insults. and impertment, not to say obscene, questionings of such men as Newdegate, Whalley, and others of that stamp, of whom in all probability a "Smelling Committee" would be composed .-The Duke of Norfolk, Sir Charles Clifford, and others of the leading Catholics of the Empire who have female relatives in any Convent, have drawn up a petition against this projected outrage upon decency, and personal liberty, which will no doubt be signed by the Catholics of the Empire. and be strongly supported by the entire body.

And Protestants too should oppose the measure on principle; on the same principle as that on which they would oppose any intrusion on the domestic privacy of any one of their own mem bers. A Convent, so long as it receives no aid from the State of any kind, is endowed with no privileges, and is supported solely by the volum tary contributions of its members, is to all in tents and purposes a private residence; one over than it has over the domicile or domestic estab lishment of any of its other citizens. " Ar Eng lishman's house is his castle," is an old boast of Englishmen; and why should not the same principle be applied to Englishwomen, even though they be Catholics: even though they devote themselves to the service of God and Hipoor? Were a number of dissolute persons to club together, and living in common, to set all the laws of Christianity at defiance; to give themselves up-(within the privacy of their residence of course)-to a life of debauchery, and profigacy, to drunkenness and foul orgies-so long as they did not disturb or annoy any of their neigh bors.no one 1) free England would dream of invok ing the law against them. In their favor, the inviolability of domicile would be invoked; and it would be urged that not until some special crime or overt violation of the law bad been deposed to against them, could their privacy be intruded upon. But if a few ladies band themselves and their means together, and agree to live in com munity, and to work together, to tend the sick. and to bring solace to the poor, then an outer, is raised against them; and it is presumed that they must be criminals, and beyond the protection of that law which secures to every British subject immunity from intrusion upon his domestic privacy, until some definite criminal act has been laid to his charge by competent testimony. Apply rigorously the principle which it is now proposed to apply to Catholics, to all Her Majesty's subjects, and the result would be that if two or more unmarried Protestant ladies from motives of economy, or devotion, should see fit to hire a house, and live therein in common, their privacy might at any moment be broken in upon, by some lewd indecent fellow of the Murphy stamp, and that they themselves might be summoned before the bar of the House of Commons-to submit to a public inquisition into their domestic affairs. In their insane batred of Popery, a certain section of our Protestant fellow-citizens are capping, or allowing to be sapped the found ations of personal or individual liberty. The London Tablet has some valuable remarks upon

"The question is, whether we are to sanction a gregation assembled.

brack of the independence of every British subject in Archbushop of Tuam.

this matter which we copy below :-

sound mind, which designates his bome as his castle? The question is whether we are to allow Mr. Newdegate and a combined faction of anti-Oatholic bigois to bring a Partiamentary impaschment against the bonour, virtue, independence, seclusion, home, and happiness of our daughters, eleters, kinefolk and frienda? The question is whether those whose lives are as dear to us as our own are to be subjected to public and Parilamentary enquiry, to please, not the friends and relatives, nor the parsons concerned, nor the Catholic public of these islands, nor even great mass of our countrymen who are at last begraning to understand as -but to ple-se a faction of the House of Commons and the Society of Exeter Hall? Unce more, the question 18, whether the ladies who have left the society of the gay or busy world in order to devote their lives to the instruction and education of the poor, of the forlorn and of our own chil dren, whose lives are devoted to assuage every kind of human misery from that of idivey and of intancy, 'o that of the aged suffering poor, rescued from workhouse suffering and for a time from death the ques. tion is, whether these fadies are to have their lives and homes pried into in a manner which, if attempted upon any private families, would create a burst of indignation throughout the land? Is this what they are to be subjected to, whose whole lives are consecrated to one incessant round of preyer and works of charity?

We think that we do our Protestant friends no wrong, pay we think that we are but doing hem justice, when we say there is not a Protest ant father, or a Protestant brother who would have any scruples about kicking, and kicking soundly, any impertinent fellow, who upon any pretext whatsoever, should presume to intrude himself on the domestic privacy of his daughter or of his sister. We opine too that Catholic fathers and Catholic brothers will be as prompt to ward off insult from, and intrusion upon, their daughters and sisters as are Protestants; and certainly the law which enjoins all men to protect their lemale relatives from insult, is-at least so we hope-and we believe, in the eyes both of Protestants and of Catholics higher and holist far than any law of man. The promoters and favorers of this Convent Inspection business show themselves to be as destitute of that cour tesy which men owe to women, as they are re gardless of the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty.

We have no improvement in the political aspect of Ireland to record. The journals are filed with sad records-many exaggerated no doubt-of agrarian ourages. Ireland judging from the tone of its press, and the language of its orators is more bitterly discontented than ever : and the Statesmen, and people generally of England. who are sincere, even though it be merely from interested motives-in their desire to remove all the law created grievances of Ircland, are be wildered, and discouraged. The excitement and disaffection are extending across the Channel: seizures of arms and war material have been made by the authorities at Manchester and Newcastle; and the Pall Mall Gazette which supported the Peace Preservation Bill has been no seriously threatened, that its proprietors have called upon the Government for protection. The news from the Continent is of little interest.

The Volunteers ordered out to repel a me naced Yankee raid upon Canada bave been in great part disbanded, and the danger for the time is at an end. It would be as unjust, as illogical which the State therefore has no more rights to conclude thence that the danger never existed. country. They are mortal, and fallible; but we have no reason to doubt that they have had good grounds for what they have done; and we think I demned." that their promptitude, with the risk of forfeiting their popularity, in putting the country in a state of defence, demands our warmest thanks, and our firm support. They have difficulties enough to contend with; let us not increase those diffculties by unjust and ungenerous criticisms.-Eren if they have erred-they have erred on the safe side; and we have no reasons for believing that they have erred at all. It is probable that it is due to the precautions taken, and demonstrations made by our Government that no raid as yet has been; and we are far from cer tain that all danger is yet over. A man of war or two on the river, and a few armed strong steam tug boats on the lakes, to prevent the crossing of armed fillibusters to rob and pillage our mostensive citizens, would be very useful during the entire period of open navigation.

MM. Scott and Richot have been discharged. there being no evidence to connect them in any manner with the shooting Scott, and so the disgraceful proceedings against the two gentlemen above named are at an end. On his return to the Biskop's Palace, where he has taken up his residence, it was sought to make the Reverend M. Richot, the subject of a popular ovation, but this he firmly declined to accept.

> THE COUNCIL. (From the Valican.)

The Thirty-first General Congregation met on the 22nd of March. Mass was celebrated according to the Chaldean rite by the Archbishop of Amadia. The discussion was then opened on the revised Schema de Fide and addresses were delivered by the Bishops of Grenoble, Tanes (in partibus), and Coutances, and by Cardinal Schwarzenburg, Archbishop of sion itself is not found in Holy Scripture, nor in Saint-Louis, United States.

"On the 23rd, the Thirty-second General Congregation was held. Mass was said by the it is set forth in other terms and by such words Archbishop of Trans

gregation assembled. Mass was said by the

was held on the 26th. Mgr Simor, Primate of bave a failible Pope and an infallible Church. Hungary, again addressed the Council, and ex- what is this but to say that the head is a mere it at all plained the motives which had guided the Com- appendage of the body, or that men can live withmission, of which he is a distinguished member, out a head?" in dealing with the modifications proposed by certain Fathers in the first schema on dogma. The object of his discourse was to put this point clearly before the Council, which was about to vote on the amendments. He had bardly descended from the pulpit, when it was announced, Moreno, Archbishop of Seville, and our good to the great satisfaction of the assembly, that all | Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, who the amendments had been withdrawn.

"The Turry-fifth General Congregation assembled on the 28th of March, when Mass was Fleyx y Solans.

gregation met, when the promium of the Piux VI., a captive and dying, and he received Schema de Frde, as finally arranged by the his benediction. Since that day it has been his Commission to which it had been referred, was lot to see every one of the successors of that voted amid general satisfaction without a single dissentient voice.

On the 30 h, the Fathers once more assembled in the thirty-seventh General Congregation. Mass was said by Mgr Arrigoni, Archbishop of

" On the 31st the thirty eighth General Congregation met. Nine Fathers spoke on the third chapter, including the Archbishop of Grenada and the Bishop of Orleans, who read his observations. The discussions thus far are reported to have turned mainly upon deep questions of philosophy and have been marked by such excessive care that a whole hour is said to have been employed on one occasion to determining whether the word but will not move it from its place. A single substantia or essentia should be used to a particular paragraph. The u'most calm and dignity ill these contrasts : Pius VI. a prisoner at Val nave prevailed, and there has been no appearance | ence, Pius IX. presiding over the Vatican Counof formal or systematic opposition.

"It is reported that one result of the recent descussions will be the final settlement of the controversies about Oatologism and Traditional ism, which have lately attracted the notice of English Catholic philosophers.

"On the 1st of April, the thirty ninth General Congregation met. The Archbishop of Mosul said Mass according to the Sprian Rite. The Archbishop of Avignon was the first speaker, and was followed by the Bishops of Autun, Grenoble Saluzzo, Hebron, and seven other Fathers. The discussion of the fourth chapter was then declared to be closed, and the fortieth General Congregation was appounced to be held on Monday the

"The Roman correspondent of the Monde observes, and our own private communications confirm the statement, that the 'moral unanimity' which certain adversaries of the work of the Council demand already exists. 'The opposition cannot unite on the critical days more than one twentieth of the votes, and we are assured that this will be the case also on the question of infallibility. Far from gaining adherents, it loses some every day, and it is not improbable that when the moment arrives for the definitive vote. not one will remain, for few people would like to see their name connected eternally with a proposition which is on the point of being con-

TESTIMONY OF THE ORIENTAL DISHOPS.

The Oriental Bishops, headed by the Chaldean Patriarch, have thought it their duty in this crisis to address a joint letter to the Bishop of Strasbourg, dated at Rome, the 25th of March. in which, while approving his condemnation of the Abbe Gratry, they add a general statement of their own doctrine, and that of the Eastern Churches which they govern, on the subject of Papal Infallibility. We regret that we can only find space for extracts from this important docu-

"The world," they say, 'is expecting the great act which the Holy Œ-umenical Council is about to accomplish. Who will not grieve at the opposition which the spirit of darkness and human ideas are exciting against it? We poor Bishops of the Oriental Churches have even more reason to deplore it than our venerable colleagues. And now, when the attacks become more numerous and more violent against the respect due to the Council, and especially against the intallible authority of the Successor of Peter, we think it our duty to speak again in our own behalf, uniting ourselves to you and to the vener able Bishops who have raised their voices to condemn the temerity of some and the falsehood of others. If Catholic opinion in the West needs to be enlightened, the same necessity exists for the East, and ought we not to be the s press of that light?"

" After observing that the East has more need than the West to obtain its resurrection by means of intimate union with the Holy See.' the Prelates continue as follows: - In the first place. as to the infallibility of the Popes, if the expresour liturgical books, because that expression is never while the theory which it signifies is old, as Primacy and Supremacy. Moreover, our "On the 24th, the Thirty-third General Con- hymns continually celebrate this the most im- Land Bill shall have been passed :-

"The Thirty fourth General Congregation of the Pope. To dispute the truth, to wish to thus engenders another. It is not that as the say-

FROM PIUS VI. TO P.US IX.

An illustrious French writer now in Rome, who saw the Pope go in procession on the Feast of the Annunciation, makes the following reflections: 'The Holy Father had with the Cardinal seems, as it were, restored to youth by the long and terrible malady which he resolved to vanquish in order that he might assist at the Cruncil. I said by the Archbisnop of Tarragona, Mgr called to mind a fact which his Emmence related to me a few days ago. While yet a little child, "On the 29 h, the Thirty-sixth General Con- living at Valence, his mother took him to see Pontiff, who so many people imagined would be the last !- Pius VII. at Lyons; Pius VIII., Leo XII., and Gregory XVI., all at Rome. And this child, upon whom the benediction of the prisoner of Valence rested, is now by the side of Plus IX., on the steps of the Vatican, whither be has come once more, in his old age, to procalm the infallibility of the undying Peter. There. close to the altar whither the body of Pius VI. was brought from his place of exile, in a little while, in the face of the whole world, the dogma will be set up, or rather will be exposed to view, by the band of the Church, that it may see the ages go by which will burl themselves against it man will have seen, in the brief space of one life, cil; the Papacy declared to be fallen and dead, the Papacy declared to be infallible."

> We take the liberty of calling the attention of the Minister of Militia, and the military authorities of the Province and Dominion, to the following advertisement in the Montreal Witness of the 23rd instant :-

"Wanted for the Royals, a few good men to fill the Highland Company (Capt. Esdaile's); Protestants preferred. Apply on Parade to Col. Sarge. Stephouse, or to the Captain."

We believe that in thus calling attention to such an advertisement, we have done enough to ensure the condemnation of the spirit in which it was conceived, both by the authorities, and by the public. It such a man as this Captain Esdaile, who is evidently seeking to "sectarvanice" our national force, and to call into being a Protestant soldiery-(an attempt which, if successful, would be met by the formation of a Catholic soldiery) - be allowed to retain his position, a dangerous blow to our military organization will have been given, and heavy responsibility will rest upon the shoulders of the Dominion authorities. We have enough, and often too much, religious strife in common life; God forbid that it should be allowed to spread amongst the ranks of our soldiers. Therefore, we call upon the proper authorities to mark their estimate of this Captain Esdaile's action, by dismissing him from a post to which he is a dis-

HOSTILITY TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY. -The Dublin Irishman warns the Catholic Clergy of Ireland that their reign is drawing to a close, that their influence is on the wane, and will soon be a thing of the past. " Protestants" save the Irishman "bitherto afraid that if the Establishment ascendency were removed an Ultramontane ascendency' (as they phrased it) would be established may now feel reassured. And feeling reassured, they may consider how frankly they may join with the rest of their countrymen for their country's better advantage. Their great bug-bear is now we trust laid at rest for ever. . . . They will now underderstand that there is a great and growingrapidly growing-party in the country who will maintain the independence of the laity against all comers: And it is as well that Catholic clergymen should understand that those who have overthrown one politico-religious Ascendency, are resolved not to allow the establishment of

These words will gladden the bearts of all the Soupers and Swaddlers in Ireland. They will thank God that they have lived to see the day when the Romish priest in Ireland was warned to set his bouse in order, as his influence was over. We hope, however and would fain believe that in this matter the Dublin Irishman is a false exponent of the views and feelings of the great mass of Ireland's long faithful people .-Yet the Irishman is very confident in his tone, and hints mysteriously at some great work that he and his party have in contemplation when the

portant prerogative of Peter and his Successore, over the country, Catholics would not have mad; The bonor of the visit of His Royal Highness is exThe Oriental Churches believe in the infallibility a stand against clerical despotum. One despotum

ing is, they would have washed their soiled line at home' - but simply they would not have washed

"After the Land Act, other things will be pos-sible—yet undreamt of." Dablin Irishman April 9.

The Montreal Herald broaches, and fully makes good the at first sight paradoxical thesis that, the greater our resources, the poorer under our actual regime, we become. He shows that at is to the existence of coal mines in one part of the Dominion, Nova Scotia, that we are indebted for the cruel tax upon coal; a tax which will bring bitter suffering upon thousands, and draw down many a curse from the poor on the heads of those who have imposed it on them. More merciful would it have been to have taxed our water than our fuel, in this bitter climate, where for more than balf the year we have to struggle with cold, the deadlest enemy of human life. And yet to put a few more dollars into the pockets of a bandful of coal mine proprietors in one corner of the Dominion, we are to be deprived of the means of keeping this deadly enemy at bay. If this be the price we are to pay for reckoning Nova Scotia a portion of the Dominion, we should be well pleased if we could get rid of it altogether, or at all events, if we could get rid of its coal mines; for it is for the sake of these that this cruel coal tax is imposed on us in Canada.

In like manner as the Herald points out, is it with sait. But for the sad misfortung that some gentlemen have found salt on their property, the people of Canada would never have been taxed to raise the price of salt for the benefit of two or three lucky individuals. Since then the presence of coal to Nova Scotta makes coal dearer to the poor, and the discovery of salt in Upper Canada raises the price of that commodity, we pray to God that, till He of His infinite mercy be pleased to enlighten the intellects, and to soften the hearts of our financiers, no new discovery may be made, and no further additions be found to the material resources of Canada. In the words of the Herald :-

"God preserve as from finding morting more, for in the way our resources turn out, we shall be richer the fewer we have of them." - Amen.

Some of our most respected French contemporaries attach credence, and give currency to the report that Sir George Cartier is opposed to violent proceedings against the Red River people; and that he is prepared to retire from the Cabinet, if his colleagues yield to the insane clamor of the Upper Canadians. It is added that MM. Letellier and Dorion are prepared to support Sir George Cartier; and we trust that all good citizens will rally round, and stand by him on this

Not a French Canadian should volunteer for. or give countenance to an armed Canadian expedition against the Red River. We should leave the entire charge, cost and responsibilities thereof to the Imperial Government. A Capadian expedition, to impose by force of arms the rule of Canada over the Red River people would be a crime; and the only object for which an expedition of any kind can be justly set on foot, is that of bringing Riel and his accomplices to trial for killing Scott. The best thing about the Abyssinian expedition, after the release of the captives, was the withdrawal of the expeditionary force, and the leaving of the Abyssiciana to themselves; and this too should be the policy of any expedition to the Red River. Having arrested Riel it should retire at once from the land, and leave its people free to shape their own political destinies; but we may be sure from the tone of the U. Canada Press that this will not be done. The acquisition of Territory is what the U. Canadians seek; and the vindication of the majesty of the law, outraged in the person of a British subject, is the last thing they care about.

The Courrer du Canada gives most excellent advice to his fellow countrymen, which we hope they will follow. He reminds them that the vindication of the national honor, outraged by the murder of Scott, is essentially as Imperial affair, one with which Canada bas no more business to meddle, than it has to take upon itself to put down the troubles to New Zealand. The Courrier wards, therefore, the young men of Canada that they are under no obligation to take part in an expedition against the Red River; and we hope that if invited to do so, they will all flatly refuse to comply with the requisition. It is for the Imperial Government, and not for Canada, to avenge the death of Scott. The Courrier du Canada warns also those who from levity may feel tempted to volunteer for a Red River expedition, to count the cost, and to bear in mind that it will not be altogether a pleasure excursion.

The Lady Directress of Villa Maria writes to the editor of the Moutreal Herald to correct an error into which that yournal had unwittingly fallen in its announcement that " all are invited to Villa Maria for the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Arthur." The Lady Superior writes :---

The nature of the Marriage Liws imposed on said, was well set forth in the following anecdote related by His Lordship the Bishop of Kerry when on examination before the Royal Commission. We give it in his Lordship's own words :-

A Protestant farmer (he said) came to me to get leave to marry a Oatholic young woman of the neigh bourhood. I told him I could not do it; I had no power to marry him He then went and made an abjuration, and was received into the Catholic Church and a very short time afterwards, before the twelve months had passed, he was married I suppose I was a consenting party, but it was a very imprudent thing to do He spent the poor girl's fortune, which was some £300, turned her out of doors; and the next place I met her was at the donr of an attorney, whom she was going to employ to take proceedings against him I told the poor young woman it was utterly useless - that she was not married in law; and she is now living with her father after having her fortune spent, and after having been malirea ed by this fellow who professed himself a Catholic, and in a very short time afterwards went back again to the Protestant

Certainly it is not to be wondered at if Irish Catholics are not enamoured of the rule which gave them, and still maintains, laws of which the fruits are as above described.

Great men often talk great nonsense. M. Ollivier, the French Minister, is reported as hav ing closed a brilliant speech on the plebiscitum by the remark that the Ministers had no intention " of converting a hereditary Empire into an Elective Empire." This implies then that the present Empire is hereditary; that Louis Napoleon is Emperor as heir to the Second Napoleon. son of Napoleon 1st, and not in virtue of a vote of the people. If so, then he has been Emperor since the untimely death of Napoleon II.. better known as the Duke of Reichstadt : then Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe were usurpers; there never was a French Republic in 48 and 49; and the Prince President pever existed. To these conclusions must be come, who pretends that the present form of Imperialism in France is hereditary, not elective.

Recent statistical returns show that great as has been the increase of Priests, of Catholic churches and chapels in England, the increase has not by any means kept pace with the growth of the Catholic population. "It is true"-we are told-" that priests, churches, chapels and monasteries have increased, but they have not lie Separate School house, Trenton, to express vet succeeded in meeting the additional require- indigation at the murder of Scott by Riel at the ments of the great accession at the close of the afth decade of the century. la 1844 there was a church to every 349 Catholics. In 1853 there were 1,590 Catholics to every church .-There has been great building industry since then, and now there is one church to every 970 worsbippers.

The Rev. M. Richot and Mr. Scott, dele gates-if we may be permitted to use the termfrom the provisional government of Red River to our Canadian authorities, were arrested at Ottawa on a charge of complicity in the murder of Scott. The preliminary examination took! place at Oitawa on the 21st, before the Police Magistrate. Much irrelevant evidence was adduced, but nothing to connect the accused with the offence laid to their charge. It having been despised that fresh witnesses could be brought forward, the case was postponed, and the accused were admitted to bail.

and honor can still make itself heard above the din provoked by the Red River row. The Montreal Daily News of the 23rd inst. speaking of and the harassing treatment which they have ex perienced, thus delivers itself :--

embartaesing questions: but whatever course they adopt they must not forget that the delegates came in good faith and that the honor of the Dominion would be sullied should evil befall them."

which is troubled with harsh landlords; and as far as law is concerned, law in the United States is not one whit more favorable to the tenant than it is in Ireland. In fact in both countries it is as yet substantially the same. The following para World's Crisis, of the 13th inst:-

"A Philadelphia landlord turned a sick woman and her children into the street, during the temporary treatment caused the death of the poor woman next

Yankee editors should be more guarded in their criticisms on English rule in Ireland.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION .- Certainly in the Penitentiary the Upper Canadians enjoy a representation by population, perhaps a little more so. From an analysis of the Report on the Pententiary, by the Belleville Intelligencer (Protestant) it appears that for 1868. there were furnished by,-

> Upper Canada....133, Lower Canada.... 79.

F Considered with reference to religion, it appears that of this lot of convicts, sent to the Petitentiary in 1868, there were :-

Protestants......143, Catholics..... 99.

The Montreal Gazette quotes from the cor- the British Crown, and in attachment to Cana- our columns. Mr. Finlay's residence in Canada | \$4.55; Sxira, \$4.65 to \$4.75; Su serior Exica \$4.65 Catholic Ireland by Protestant England, and respondence of a Continental journal to show dian institutions and Canadian interests. We and his acquaintance with all the provinces, will still in force to the disgrace of the letter be it that the relatives of the present Pope have are trably loyal-because loyal by interest | make him at home in discussing the affairs of the Jewish blood in their veins. We know not with what object this is done, or what is the point intended to be made. But we would remind the Gazette that, even if the story be true, the most illustrious of Pius IX predecessors in the Papal a fall blooded Jew.

> M. Masson, of Soulonges, has signified his intention of moving, when the House shall be requested to concur in the report of the Committee of Supply, that no portion of the monies voted for the settlement of the North West, shall be expended in employing troops to enforce the cession of the Country to Canada. We trust that M. Masson will persist in his motion.

> We are happy to see that Mr. Taylor's motion for paying members of Parliament has been rejected in the House by a majority of 211 to 24. Long may be it be before the fatal and demoralising custom of paying the members of the legislature out of the public funds be adopted in England! If paid at all, it should be by their

> On the arrival of the cars from the United States at the Bonaventure Station on Thursday, the 21st iast, four men whose names were indicative of Irish origin, were arrested on the suspicion of being Feniars. Upon examination, however, it turned out that there were no grounds for such a suspicion, and the prisoners were discharged.

Reiffenstein, the Government officer accused of frauds, having been convicted at Ottawa. was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the common gaol, and to four years in the Pententiery with hard labor.

Mr. Ferres, the lately appointed Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, died at Kingston on the 21st inst. His successor has not yet been

A public meeting numerously attended, was held on Sunday evening at 7 p.m., in the Cathn-Red River; and also to deplore the illiberal conduct of the Protestants of Trenton, in endeavouring to exclude the Catholics of the village from participating in a public meeting called first made aware of the existence of the said refor the same purpose by the Reeve.

The Rev. H. Brettargh baving been called to the chair, thus explained the object of the

As Chairman of this meeting it becomes my duty to explain to you, its object. We are assembled to-night to give public expression of Catholic opinion on the deplorable affairs at the Protestant fellow citizens, it will be necessary sented in the public press of the country. for me to explain why the Catholics of this village have found it necessary to take action apart from their Protestant co-religionists in this affair. The reason is this. On Thursday last an announcement appeared in the public press to It is consoling to see that the voice of wisdom, the effect, that a requisition "numerously signed" awaited the return of the Reeve calling upon him to call a meeting to give public ex pression of opinion on the affairs of the Red the arrest of MM. Scott and Richot at Ottawa River. Now this announcement took every Catholic in this village by surprise; -not one Catholic having up to that moment been asked "No Canadian Ministry ever encountered such to sign that requisition, or having been in possession of the fact that such a requisition was in have never yet made you say donation-now existence. The requisition was signed as we are informed by the Officers of the Volucteer Corps in this village on Monday last -not later than Ireland is not the only country in the world Wednesday last that requisition "numerously signed" was lying on the Reeve's table awaiting his return. On Thursday the concuncement was made in the public press of the existence of that requisition - a fact that took every Catholic in the village by surmise - nor was it until Sa- exemplary Priest during the past thirty-two probably out of a feeling of shame, that the first with a collection this short address. Catholic signature was requested for that requiabsence of her husband in search of work. Title bratal sition. Now in face of this studied insuit to the co-religionists and fellow Canadians in this mat- Piest. ter, it has been deemed proper, that we should ourselves as Catholics hold a public meeting apart from our Protestant fellow citizens, to express our indignation at the turn affairs have taken at the Red River. I am sure that every Catholic in this village would have wished, that his protest could have gone forth to the world, the number of persons qualified to serve in the shoulder to shoulder, with that of his Protestant Provincial Pentientiery was 244. Of these fellows; but the exclusiveness has been on their and editor of the Scottish American Journal, part, not our's. Before turning to the real ob. by which that gentleman will assume the editorject of this meeting allow me as Chairman there slip of this pa er. Having been restored to of and in the name I am sure, of every Catholic of the village to protest against this studied ex-

loyal for conscience take-and loyal in spite of such studied insults as have been offered us on this occasion. Allow me then in the name of land, where they will be assigned to regimeats at this meeting to ask of the Protestants of this village-Who is answerable for this studied in-Chair, whose name was Cephas, or Rock, was sult offered to the Catholics of Trenton? Are the Protestants as a body answerable for it? or is it only the action of a small but active clique of bigots by whom the respectable portion of the Protestant body appears to be overawed and ruled? Ose remarkable feature of this affair is this-that the task of obtaining signatures to this requisition was intrusted to a public servant—one Gillen—schoolmaster of one of our Common Schools. Now in view of this one fact a number of questions irrepressively suggest themselves.

1. Was this Gillen acting according to expressed orders from the Protestant body?

2. If not acting by expressed orders—was he acting from implied orders I

3. If acting under neither expressed nor im plied orders -- bow did be dare to act thus, unless it were, that he felt that he knew intimately the feeling of that body?

It is to be hoped, that the Protestants of this village will be able to explain satisfactorily to the country their conduct in this affair else will an impression gain ground that the Catholic minority of this Province is to be barely tolerated Canadians.

After briefly explaining the Red River imbroglio, the Rev. Chairman called upon the meeting to put forward such Resolutions as the case demanded. The following Resolutions were then put and carried unanimously:-

Moved by D. R. Murphy and seconded by Terence McCabe :- Tuat, having learned of the murder of Thomas Scott a British subject at the Red River by Riel and his accomplices, who are in revolt, we desire to express our deep abhor rence of the crime, and hope that justice will reach the perpetrators.

Moved by Bernard McCready and seconded by Hugh O'Rou ke-Whereas: 1st. A requisition was circulated in this village as far back as Monday last, requesting the Reeve to call a public meeting to give expression to public opinion on the Red River offairs:

And whereas: 2nd. That requisition " nu merously sizned" was, not later than Wednesday last lying on the Reeve's table awaiting his re

And whereas: 3rd. On Thursday the Catholics of this village were taken by surprise and quisition by an appouncement in the public prints: And whereas: 4th. Not until Saturday at

10 a.m. had any Catholic been asked to sign the said requisition, although Catholics form the majority of any religiousts in this village:

Be it resolved, and it is hereby resolved, in the face of these facts that we, the Catholics of Trenton, express our regret that our Protestant

After three cheers for the Queen and British connection the meeting quietly dispersed.

ADDRESS TO THE VERY REV. GEORGE A. HAY, PARISH PRIEST OF ST. ANDREWS, &c. &o. &c.

We your Parishioners seeing that for many dioceses in the Province of Ontario, to make annual and semi-annual donations to the Priests who preside over them-so much so that to make died on the following Sunday .- Toronto Globe an Easter offering has ripened into a right; and and temporal affairs of our Parish for upwards of thirty-two years, you have never asked and we you, tender our tribute of regard to you, by ushering into existence the custom of other Parishes. and by presenting you this year with an Easter collection.

This being the first time that we presented ou with any donation as an acknowledgment of that gentlemanly quality of never having heard you call for money, and as a mark of our appre ciation of your administration among us as az

that God may prolong your life in your exalted Catholic body, and excluded as it is evidently calling, and that for many Easters to come, we wished we should be from co-operating with our may have the happiness to call your our Parish

Signed on behalf of the Parish, Lous Amele. STEPHEN WOOD, EDWARD MANOLY. St. Andrews, Easter Sunday, 1870.

The publishers of The Canada Scotsman beg to announce that they have entered into an arrangement with Mr. Finlay, formerly of the Edinburgh press, and for several years proprietor health, the failure of which led to the relinquishment of his former interprise, we have every reason to hope that his well known editorial clusion of the Catholic body from their rights as ability and experience, more especially in the loyal citizens of Upper Canada. We yield to class of subjects to which The Canada ScotsDominion.

Orders have been issued directing the Ensigns of the Royal Canadian Rifles to return to Eng present serving in Bengal. Drs. Rombaut and Robertson are appointed on the staff Quarter Master Sergeant Conroy is the recipient of a silver medal, with an annuity of £15 sterling for long service and good conduct. Major Whyte may accompany the Red River expedition. He has served two years already to that settle-

NEW STRAMER - The Richelieu Company have placed on the line between Montreal and Sirel a fine iron steamer named the 'Berthier' She measures 190 ft in leng h by 29 ft in breadth ; depth of hold 81 ft. with speed of 15 miles an hour. The interior fittings and ornaments are the admiration of all visitors an the saloon which, unlike those of other vessels of this class is very large is in plain siyle. In the after part are two large promenade decks where passengers can enjoy the fresh air and the picturesque scenery of the St. Lawrence.

THE GUNBOAT 'RECUE' - The Kingston News says:- 'This steamer was towed from the dockyard Point Frederick, on Monday morning to Swift's wharf where she is now receiving a supply of coal from Toronto, per Grand Trunk Railway. She will embark the Napanee battery of Garrison Artillery to-morrow morning: and proceed immediately on a cruise westward. It is expected she will take in tow, as far as Lake Superior, the Government sailboats, which were constructed here during the past winter for the Red River expedition.'

Firm -Ou Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, a special watchman in St. Francois Xavier a reet percoived a brilliant reflection in the sky, and on running to the corner of Notre Dame street he found firmes bursting from the sky light of Mr. Bulgly's photographic establishment, near St. John street. He can to the Central Fire Station and in an instant in its rights as British subjects, and law abiding the alarm wer sounded, and the reels hirried up from all directions. It was but the work of a few mome ts once the water was laid on to extinguish the fluxes and in less than half so hour all was over. Among the first arrivals on the scene were two policemen who followed the firemen into the building, taving heen previously informed that there was a woman aleening in the house. After a short search they found 'er, notwitts anding the din that was going on all around, sleeping so soundly, that she had to be dragged from her bed by the men and wrap ped up in the first clothes that came to hand. She was hurried joto the street and had a rather very narrow escape. Just as she got beyond the sidewalk a large piece of the burning roof fell just bee hind her, and must have grazed the skirt of her dress Had she remained much longer in her bed she would in all probability have been amothered. The fire seems to have originated in the garret, in or near a room used as a 'dark room,' in which there was a considerable quantity of chemicals kept, and this in all probability will account for the sudden manner in which the fismes burst out. The upper storey was the only part of the building damaged by the

Inquest. - An inquest was held Saturday morning by Mr. Coroner Jones upon the body of Moise Durocher. a conductor on the Grand Trunk Reilway. The evidence showed that on Friday night the deceased was engaged in superintending the make up of a special freight train for St. Johns, and at eight o'clock had nearly completed bis labours; baving but one more car, the van, to attach. The car had been set in motion and was coming down to the train and be, baving given the necessary signals attempted to get into the van, as it passed him, he missed his floring bowever and fell under the car which passed over his body mutilating it horribly; he was quickly perceived and taken up by some of his comrades. His wife was sent for to St. Johns, but the poor fellow expired in a short time and his unfortunate wife on hearing the news returned, almost distracted to her The deceased had been for some time in the employ of the Grand Trunk, and had been married fellow citizens should so far have ignored the about 14 years. He leaves seven children, the oldest of just rights and known logalty of the Catholic | whom, a girl, is thirteen years of age He was about Red River. As a requisition "numerously body of this village, as to endeavour to exclude thirty-two years of age when be died. The Jury Red River. As a requisition number of condemnation of Riel's conduct, as repression to the Reeve to call a similar them from all participation in a public expression verdict. That the deceased came to his death while in the execution of his duty as an employee of the after hearing the evidence returned the following cants to address to Grand Trunk Railway Company, in trying to get on board a van, said van being defective, and not being supplied with proper steps.

A sad accident occurred at Carrick on the morning of Saturday, the 16th inst. A bed in the residence of Mr. Andrew Diemert was accidentally set on fire, the flames quickly spreading to the other parts of the house Mr Diemert succeeded in getting three of his children out of the bouse, but the fourth, a little girl, was left in the upper story. Her brother, a years it has been the custom in the surrounding going man of about 21 rushed through the fire to parishes, as well as other places in the different freque ber and brought her to the head of the stairs when the floor gave way and he fell to the lower floor whence he was dragged by his father. The little cirl perished in the flames and the gallant young man

A Squagnum - A most ludicrous scene occurred on although you have administered both the spiritual Youge street, north of Queen on Saturday evening. A middle aged man white walking in the direction of Yorkville with a young lady hanging lovingly on his arm, was suddenly confionted by his wife, who without cermony pitched into the gnilty pair with tongue with one spontaneous act, though unsolicited by and nails a crowd callected almost immediately and a ricg was formed around the trio. The mai who was the cause of the whole (rouble was held back by a couple of young men, while the women heared abuse on each other in the plainest of plain Saxin. amid the roars of laughter from the bystanders. A couple of policemen dispersed the crowd, and put an end to the disturbance.-Toronto Globe.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

St Alexandre Rev Mr Disorcy \$10; S' Hyacinthe. yet substantially the same. The following para in the village by surmise—nor was it until Sa- exemplary Priest during the past thirty-two M Healy 2; Quebec, C A Thomas 2 50; Williams graph we clip from a United States paper, the turday morning after the Reeve's return, and years, we feel it our duty to present to you along town, A McGillis 2; Norwood. M Shea 4; Court conk, F Daly 2; Jarvis, J McSorley 2; S. Andrews Please accept this offering as a token of our of Tuttor, Rev T Quinn 4; Woodstock. D M Moran 2; Sawyerville, E McCafferty 8; Drummondville, Miss A Ployart 2; Lloydtown, J Dayle 2; Leeds, T Scallon 2; Maria, L Lucier 4; St John N B, W Cunningbam 2; Lochiel, J B McMillan 1; S-int field, D O'Leary 5; Apto, T Moran 50c; Bethel, J Morrissey 2; Markham, P Callaghan 2; Car-quet N B, Rev J Pel'etler 2; Emerald, H McK-atv 2; Martintown, D McDonald 2; Rouses Point U S, Rev Mr Scanlan 1,374; Fort William, W Darcy 2; J Shea 2; Wister, Mass, U.S. T McNulty 175; Shamrock; J Gorman 2; Chatham, W J Macdonald 1; Strat ford, Very Rev Dean Crimman V G 2. Per J Clancy Hemmingford-I Archer 3; J Mc-

Per T O'Sullivan, Ferguson's Falls-J Quinn, 6. Per G A Consitt, Perth-J McEachen, Innisville

Per H Brettargh, Trenton-Self 4; F J Magnire. Per J McGuire, Cobourg - P H Keany I; B Lilly 2; J McKearny, Cold Springs 2.

Per C Donovau, Hamilton-P Ryan 1.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 23, 1870.

Flour-Pollards, \$2 80 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 40 \$3 50; Fine. \$3,50 to \$3,70; Super.. No. 2 \$4 00 to none of our fellows in this Province in loyalty to man is devoted, will impart additional interest to \$4,05; Superfice \$4,35 \$4,45; Fancy \$4,50 to

to 5.00; Bag Finur, \$2.05 to \$2,10 per 100 lbs Catmeal per brl of 200 ibs - \$3 90 to 4 25

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$0,95 Ashes per 100 lbs. -First Pots \$5.50 to \$5.55

Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,85; Thirds, \$4.00 to 4.05.-First Pearls, 6,75 to 0.00. Pork per nel of 200 lbs - Mess, 24 50 to 25.00;-

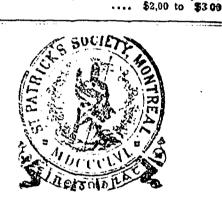
Thin Mess \$21.50; Prime, \$17.00 to 17.50
BUTTER, per lb. -- More inquire, with latest sales of

common to medium at 14c to 17c -good per chaice Western bringing 17c. to 18c. OHERSE, per 1b. -14 to 15c. LARD, per lb .- 14c.

Barley per 48 lbs. - Prices nominal, -worth about 0.40 to \$0.50. PEASE, per 66 lbs. - \$0,70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. April 21, 1870.

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THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. ATRIUR'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next.

(By Order)

Lamb. do

Yeal, per lb

Straw

Beef, per 100 lbs

Apples, per barrel

Hay, per 100 bundles,

Pork, fresb do

W. WALSE, Rec. Sec.

0 5 to 0

.... \$3 00 to 16 00

.... \$13 00 to \$00 00

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\$5 00 to 8.0

\$4 50 to \$6

WANTED.

FOR the St. Mary's Academy. Montreal, an English Peacher, to whom a liberal salary will be given Apply to A. D. Lacroix, Principal, Cor. Craig and

TEACHER WANTED. Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman

Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Appli-JOSEPH REDMOND

WANTED

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

Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael. or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklew Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at. Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully caived at this office, by the daughter of the said . chn. Graham-Doly Gr hamnow Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston Texas, US.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

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Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

BANKRUPT SALE.

FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE,

AT

3 9 5

NOTRE DAME STREET.

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Montreal, April 8, 1870.

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FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 21st .- The Irreconcilable organ to-day publishes a vigorous appeal to the electors of France to vote- No '-on the question of personal Government. Among the signers of the appeal are Messrs Arage, Bancel, Cremieux, Gambetta, J. Fevu, Garnier Pages and Jules Simon.

The Figuro (independent) says that Daru and Buffett left the Ministry because they received a letter from the Duke D'Aumale to do so, else the Orleanists might vote for the Plebiscite. The Figure adds that the Emperer has a copy of this letter in his possession.

The President of the Senate, M. Rouher, proceeded to the Tuilleries to day and presented to the Emperor the Senatus Consultum, as unanimously voted by the Senate.

The Committee in favour of the Plebiscite has already collected 3,000,000 francs towards defraying expenses.

In his proclamation the Emperor gives a to the present moment, and dwells on the fortunate results to come from them, namely the stability of the institutions, and easy transmission of power to the heir of the throne. The formula of the Plebiseitum is brief and simple, and the vote will be taken on the 8 b of May, verified on the 10th, and the result officially announced on the 12th.

It must be avowed that the Emperor Napoleon entertains very peculiar views respecting the exercise of popular Sovereignty. After the coup d'etat he professed to hold his sway directly from the people, to whom alone he declared him self responsible, and to whom he was boun', in he had thought it necessary to ask the people's sanction when he assumed supreme power, so he now seems anxious to recur to the same authority for permission to resign it. But he apparently overlooks the fact that by his proposal he is investing the people with both a direct and an indirect Sovereignty. In a country endowed with the right of popular representation, and especially where such a representation is based on universal suffrage, every general election is in itself a Plebiscite. A deliberative Assembly freely elected by the people is necessarily invested with all the people's power. As is said of cur own House of Commons, it can do everything in the world short of interfering with the immutable laws of nature. The Emperor Napoleon showed himself fully impressed with these truths when, yielding to a somewhat considerable minority in the elections of last summer, he resolved upon an abdication of personal rule, and called in a new Minister to govern in obedience to the majority of the national representatives. Nor need any serious significance be attached to that clause in the Senatus Consultum by which the Sovereign reserves the constituent power to himself and the people. The Sovereign could henceforth hardly have any other will than that of the people; the people hardly any other will than that of the Deputies of its own choice. Senatus Consulta and Plebiscites are mere 'Imperial superstitions,' in which it would have been good policy on the part of sensible men to bumour a well-meaning Sovereign; for, when all empty forms have been complied with, one result only will be possible -the concentration of all powers in the Legisla-

tive Body. THE FRENCH EMBASSY TO THE CCUNCIL. - When the extracts from M. Daru's letter first appeared in the 'limes,' various plans for interfering with the Council were attributed to the Imperial Government. One by one these have vanished in smoke. The troops were to be withdrawn, this has been disavowed: the definition of the Infallibility was to be protested against, this has been disavowed too: a special envoy was to be sent to the Council, this also is now asid to be given up: M. de Banneville was to be recalled and replaced by a more antiwithout foundation It was next alleged that the Ambassador to the Pope would be accredited to the Conneil as well, so that he could convey to it any observations or explanations which his Government might desire to lay before it. This, too is in its turn contradicted, and it is now said that M. de Banneville is merely charged with representations to the Pope The only points to which it is alleged that such communications can refer are contained in two or three of the proposed canons, which are belleved to touch upon the relations between Church and State. It is feared that these will affect the . Concordet of 1861; but, as the 'Monde' very justly observes, the Concordat is a treaty made by the Pone, who would not permit it to be abrogated. Its provisions, moreover, are entirely exhausted except as regards the nomination of Bishops by the State with which neither the Pope nor the Council are likely to have any idea of interfering. That the decrees of the Council should touch, to a certain extent, on the domain of politics is of course inevitable, if they are to deal, as the Bull of Indiction promised, with the moral diseases of the present social state. But whenever they do so, they will appeal to consciences alone, and will deal with general principles entirely beyond the competence of the civil power.

M. Baroche and M. Darn think that they can stop the acts of the Council at the frontiers of France The acts of the Council will pass, like the Syllabus, and when once they have been promulgated at Rome the press will publish them in all parts of the known world. The journals hostile to the Church will be the first to carry into execution the decree of promulgation. The idea of the civilians that it is possible to suppress the acts of the Pope arises from the fact that previously to '89 nothing was printed in France without the permission of the State. To-Jay it is necessary for this purpose to stop the voice of all journals, not only in France, but abroad. strongly recommend M. Daru, if he is still a minister

some months bence, to keep quiet. The opinion of France is not doubtful. The French people know that the Pope is the Vicar of Jesus Ohrist. The Council will teach them nothing new, and their only feeling will be one of surprise that it was necessary to define the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff. The entire Liberal Catholic party does not exceed a few thousand of persons It is mosely a part of the literary class which is af fected with the new doctrines. Formed by so many centuries of Christ'anity the people have remained orthodox. They have not been fed for eighty years on books, pamphlets, and journals; they have therefore retained more of their common sense than the literary class. They have escaped State teaching; hence the intellectual superiority which distinguishes the French people and which has never been called in question. They owe it to Catho ic

mistake beral Catholics alone whose resistance is to be feared; it is against them that the Syllabus was published though they pretend that they are not aware of the fact. The Council is going to condemn them, and they are anxious on account of the poor people who are about to be burdened with a new dogma? This solicitude is more than ingepious.

The truth is that in all countries the people are faithful, and have always been so. The Reformation was introduced into Europe by the revolt of princes and of the superior clergy; treason came from the higher classes. In the course of time the people fell inte heresy by the violent removal of their legitimate pastors; they were deceived, whilst the first heretics were not deceived, but proclaimed revolt and separation for the purpose of appropriating to themselves the property of the Church; the people were dragged and thrust into heresy by the learned and by the princes If, which God forbid is French bishop should refuse to yield to the Council, he could not return to his diocese; Catholics and non-Catholics would rise against him. The Gallican trickeries which annul or paralyze the authority of the Pore are foreign to the French character ; they never penetrated to the masses; the French people never understood those school stesses which were discussed by the clergy and the Parliaments; they always believed in the real and effectual authority of the Pope, not in an equivocal and provisional authority, which resume of the reforms introduced since 1860 up was subject to the authority of the very person ruled by it. Bear in mind the enthusiasm which was excited by Pius VII. in France at the beginning of this century. What popularity the First Consul obtained by the Concordat ! Certainly France never showed so clearly, that, with the exception of the Jansenists and their leaders, she had never left the pale of the true Church. We do not fear the people; but we have not the same confidence in 'savants,' authors, and academicans.—Le Monde.

A recent dabate in the French Chamber makes it quite certain that some of the letters of Napoleon the First, and the whole of the official papers relating to the Eoulogue expedition of Napoleon the Third, have been abstracted from the public archives and probably costroyed. It seems, at least, there is no hope of their being recovered. Little doubt as to the identity of the pluaderers seems to be entertained or his own good time, to make restitution. But as professed; but we hardly think they will be brought to just ca. The culprits are the Emperor Napoleon and his cousin, Prince Napo'eon The motive was to with draw from history certain documents which made unpleasant revelations with regard to the two Emperors.

For the most part the French clergy are poor; and those who compose it know how to bear with resignation the constraint of a very circumscribed position At least three-fourths of the parish priests and Ministers live on 800 or 900 france (from 321, to 36%) a year; and as they are very charitable, they find out of their very mederate salaries wherewithal to give sims, which are so much the more meritorious, as they are necessarily of small amount. This is one of the most beautiful features of Catholicism in France, and it is doubtful whether there could be found elsewhere anything superior, or even equal,

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE. - The Pull Mall Gazette says: - Prince Pierre Bonaparte offers an extreme exemp'e of the vie orageuse Mr. Kinglake so graphi cally defines and he has lived and killed with an exceptional run of luck. Often before, as now, he has seemed to common-place sense of justice to have been carried beyond the confines of crime, it not of murder ; yet he survives to figure at the bar of Tours, and leaves it, so far as the verdict of his countrymen can clear him, without a stain upon his character. In Italy, America Albania, Belgium, France, he has taken human life His temper is evidently more mad than violent when his passions are roused he is as desperate and dangerous as a savage. Now he is sent out whitewashed by the law among enemies who believe him an assassin upon tolerably plausible grounds, and who avowedly deny the present authorities and set the laws they administer at defiance.

DR TABDISU AND HIS PUPILS .- The pupils at the Paris Ecole de Medicine have just proved themselves as ardent politicians as their predecessors. The evidence given by Dr. Tardien one of the Professors of the school, at the recent trial at Tours, was considered to be favorable to the accused Prince, and his pupils have resented it as an act of political sub a elthough no sitempt has been made t question its correctness. On his first appearance after his return from Tours, the doctor was not allowed to proceed with his lecture, being assailed with grouns and cries which prevented him from making any explanation, and at last he was com pelled to retire from the lecture-room. On Wednesday the disorders were renewed. The hall was clowded not only by students, but by other persons who, by right or by force, had found their way thither, forming an assemblage of some 1,500 individuals. Upon Roman Ambassador, and this too appears to be the entrance of Dr. Tardieu, he was received with mingled cheers and hisses, to which presently were added cries of 'Resign,' and 'To the Senate.' Dr. Tardieu addressed his audience, rebuking them for their injustice, and added, 'I will not resign. I know my duty' and you will not frighten me from doing it,' Finding it impossible to proceed the doctor yielded to the advice of his friends, and retired, escorted by a number of medical friends and some well disposed students. The uproar continued in the hall for some time, but, after venting their political feelings by singing the 'Marseillaise,' the expited body gradually dispersed without the interference of the police.

Madame Ollivier's attempt to turn French fashions in favor of high necked dresses meets, one account says, with remarkable success, while another authority affirms that the shoulders are as bare as before. Men in other countries hailed the tidings of the new decree. In Europe the diedlay of the female neck and bosom is endured by men as a mysterious evil. Nobody likes it.

It has been estimated that, at a recent ball in Paris, the false hair worn weighed 1200lb., and that, if placed lengthwise, it would have reached two miles and a half.

SPAIN.

The drawing for the conscription in Spain has given rise to serious disturbances in several towns, and especially at Barcelona, where barricades have been exected and fatal fighting has occurred. At Salamanca, Seville, and Carthagena there were disturbances of less importance, but order has been restored. A millitary contingent of 40,000 men has been voted by the Cortes.

A New Candidate for the Spanise Throne. — The Correspondencia of Madrid states that another aspirant to the throne of Spain has appeared in the person of Prince Louis Auguste Marie de Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The Prince was born in 1845, is an Admiral in the Brazilian Navy, and husband of the Princess Leopoldine, daughter of the Emperor of Brazil. He is, therefore brother in-law of the Comte D'Eu, and has now three childrer.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - Tl e revolutionary outbreak has flished in the pap. There seem to be good reasons for believi g that it was meant to extend to all the garrison towns, but, ss a matter of fact, it has been confined to Pavia. The plan was a simple and inexpensive one. Nor-commissioned officers - a class which the revolutionists everywhere try to secure-were to ex cite a military mutiny, kill their officers and hand over arms and munitions to the insurgents. The net result in this instance has been one officer mortally wounded, and one sergeant and four soldiers killed. Four non commissioned officers have dis-

the habit of sophistry, and are faithful. It is Lie rising, the 24th. It is said that the affair was origin ally intended, to come oft on S. Joseph's day, which the Revolutionists keep as the fele of Mazzini and Garibald, and some are of opinion that General Escoffier's murder was not altogether unconnected with it. It has been observed as a curious coincidence, that that officer had been most active, as military prefect of Ravenna, in putting an end to the fficient observance of the religious holiday, and that on that very day he was stabbed by one of his own subordinates. The motion respecting the Council in the Italian Chamber has completely failed. The Government refuse to quit their attitude of absolute abstention. They have written no despatches to Rome, and mean to write none. Their policy is the separation of Church and State, and they will not meddle in religious matters. The Chamber, accordingly, passed to the order of the day. Tablet.

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The Garibaldin enlistments are said to be going on actively, as is also the drilling of recruits at Terni, which as in 1967, is their basis of operations. Its convenient proximity to the railway, and direct communication with all the great centres of action as well as its vicinity to the Roman frontier, renders it the best spot that could be chosen for such a pur-

The Gazzetta del Popolo states that a secret understanding has been arrived at by the Permanente of the old Piedmontese party, in order to decapitaliz-Florence and separate Italy into two Kingdoms; the Southern-Central provinces, with Naples as capital, and Prince Humbert as King, forming one ; and Pied mont Lombardy and Venice, with Turin as capital under Victor Emmanuel, with the succession of the Duke of Aosts, forming the second. The King, who heard of the project, went into a violent passion and refused to listen to it.

Rome, March 21, 1870 .- His Grace the Most Rev Dr. M. Gettigan received this morning from the lips of the Holy Father the promise of the pat'ium private Consistory composed of his Holiness and the College of Cardinals, was held in the Vatican at ter o'clock, and the Pope delivered an allocation. At the conclusion of the allocation the door of the Cousistorial Chamber was opened, and the most rev. prelate was conducted into the presence of the Pope Through the mouth of his consistorial advecate, his Grace most humbly asked his Holiness that he would deign to bestow upon him the honour of the pallium, to mark the colletion of the archiepiscopal jurisdic tion. His Haliness at once signified his assent, and the Primate withdrew from the apartment. When his Grace hed left, the Most Rev. Dr. John Lynch Bishop of Toronto, was conducted into the hall of the Consistory, and told that his diocese had been created into an archbishopric, and that he was appointed its first archbishop. His Grace then supplicated for the granting of the pallium, and the compliance of his Holiness was communicated as before. It is understood that each of the most rev. prelates will receive it on Friday morning, the Feast of the Annunciation, from the hands of Cardinal Antonelli, in the name of the Pope. The Archbishop of Toronto is an Irishman, and is, I believe, a native of Luncan near Dublin. He is a member of the Lazarist Order. and for some years was attached to their Irish instituton at Phibsborough and Castleknock Though not the oldest of the Canidan sees included in the district constituting the new archdiocese, the importance of Toronto, both from its geographical position and its growing mercantile prosper ty, gave it, in the eves of the outborities here, an a priori claim to the ecclesiastical dignity just conferred upon it. His Grace's friends in Ireland will rejoice at his elevation. and wish him many years of health and strength in his new and more responsible office. Nine bishops principally French, were likewise informed of their appointments at this morning Consistory .- Freeman's Journal.

GERMANY

The Protestant Synod of the province of Westphalia has passed a resolution to the effect that all members of the Reformed faith marrying Catholics and promising to bring up their children as such shall be no longer admitted to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and be likewise excluded from the right to act as sponsors or to take part in the ecclesiastical elections. In addition to this, the clergy are admonished in their sermons and in preparing caudidates for confirmation to dwell upon the points of difference between the two Churches, and demonstrate the superiority of the Protestant doctrine. The province in which this decree has been issued is one the few regions in Germany w earnest and orthodox believers still exist, both among Catholics and Protestants.

A medical officer of the Confederate army has lately made up some interesting statistics concerning it. The whole aveilable confederate force did not. during the entire war, exceed 600,000 men. Of this number, not more than 400,000 were enrolled at any one time; and the confederate states never had in the field more than 200,000 men capable of bearing arms at any one time, exclusive of sick wounded and disabled. He estimated the killed at 53, 773, the wounded. 194,026, and the prisoners, 202,283. Including deaths from disease, he thinks the total deaths in the confederate army during the war was at least 160,000, exclusive of the deaths in the northern prisonrs which would swell the number to near 185,000; and if the deaths among the discharged for wounds and disease, and among the sick, and wounded on furlough, be added the grand total of deaths in the confederate army, during the entire war did not fall far short of 200,000. According to his calculation, the deaths from disease were about three times as numerous as those resulting from the casualties of battle. The number of deaths on the Union side was much greater probably between 250. 000 and 300,000, so that the estimate of half a million for the total on both sides is probably near enough to the fact.

In a recent review of the situation the New York Courrier des Etals Unis says that Canada did perfectly right in taking her present precautions, that her actions are fully justified by the position. Men may be thieves and burglars, but they do not openly indicate the particular house which they intend to attack or the particular time when they will assail it.

MURBAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet, there is none that surpasses the one named at the Lead of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion excellent intermixed with water, as a mouth wash and as a cure for nervousness faintness, and hysteria, it deserves a place in the 'Materia Medica,' as well in the repertoire of the Toilet.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, Forsale in Montrealby Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell. Davidson & Co, K Camp bell & Co, J. Gardner, J.A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealors in Medicine .

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

SUFFERERS WITH DYSPEPSIA.

Whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance, under the inflictions of the reteaching. Some farcy that France will object to appeared, and are supposed to have fied into Switz-bear the burden of a new dogma. That is a wilful land. Mazzini, who was in Italy, is believed to have coated Pills. As surely as you do so, your living

The mass of the people are not spoilt by got away scross the frontier on the night of the martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for ease.— You will forget that you have a stomach, save when the appetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic, reminds you that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more oppression after eating, pain in the right side, nightmare, or constipation. In all cases srising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humore, Bristol's Sarasparilla should be used in connection with the Pille.

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

> Our modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enteebled, deranged, clogged, and labors in is task. The mind sympathizes with it and both sink, or are depressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system - cleanse the blood - take Ayer's Pills. - Glasgow, (Ky) Free Press. 153.

RECALLED TO LIFE!

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault, of the Firm of Picault & Son, Druggiste, No. 42 Notre Dame Street:

Montreal, C. E., May 9, 1864.

DEAR SIR,-Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescriptions carefully She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised me to give her Bristol's Sarsaparilla. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after he seventh bottle had been taken she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordicary cure.

JOSEPH BELLANGER.

No 20 Ay mer Street. I do remember having been called for the above case, and not hearing anything more of it since that time, I thought the was surely dead long ago.

P. E. PICAULT, M. D.

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

"THE UNIVERSAL AYER" On my journeys over the contin nt-through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Brazil, and Mexico, and the United States-in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the universal Ayer represented by his family medicines. which are often beld in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvelous reputation by their cures, l know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country. [Field's letters from abroad.

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

KNOW ALL MEN THAT LES DAMES RELI-GIEUSES SŒURS HOSPITALIERES DE ST. JOSEPH DE L'AGTEL DIEU DE MONTREAL, in the City and District of Montreal, by their petition fyled in the effice of the Superior Court under No. 1029 pray for the sale of certain immovables situated in the said District, and which were heretofore occupied in whole or in part by the commercial firm of C. W. Williams & Co., Sewing Machines manufacturers, and now by one Bard Plumer Paige, machinist, and one James Fyfe, scale manufacturer, to wit "the lots of ground situate and being in the said Fief Nazareth, said lots being contiguous and bearing respectively the Numbers one, two, three, and four upon the plan representing the said property. annexed to the deed of sale hereinafter mentioned, and also the Numbers one hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and seventy-five, and one hundred and seventy-six, upon the plan of the said Fief Nazareth, bounded in front y Wellington Street, on the rear by the property of McNaughton and Cooper or their representatives, on one side by George Street and on the other side partly by Prince Street and partly by the property of the heirs McShane, containing one bundred and forty-nine feet and four and a-half inches in front on Wellington Street, and thence ninety-six feet on George Street, thence turning at a right angle one hundred and ninety-two feet from George Street to Prince Street, forty-seven feet and four inches on Prince Street, thence at a right angle forty-eight on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamfeet, thence again at a right angle, seventy four feet | boat Routes, important places on the lines being held and five inches, thence five feet three inches and till the completion of the former, to admit of correcfinally thence to Wellington Street above mentioned twenty seven feet and two inches, the whole English measurement, with two blacksmith shops and fornace, steam house and boiler, and other buildings thereon crected.

And the said " Les Dames Religieuses Eœurs Hos .. pitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal." allege that by deed made and passed before Mires L. R. Lacoste and his colleague, Notaries, at Montreal aforesaid, on the twenty-eighth day of February eighteen hundred and forty nine, Bard Pirmer Paige, of the said City of Montreal, Machinist for good and valuable consideration, to wit, the commutation of the above described lots, did create and constitute an annual and perpetnal rent of eight pounds eight shillings on a capital of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, in favor of the said " Dames Religiouses Sœurs Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," said rent to become due and exigible on the first day of October, in each year, and to be redeemable at all times by the debtor or his successors, upon his or their paying the said capital sum of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, and all arrears of rent then due, and in order to secure the payment of the said rent and of the capital thereof, the said Bard Plumer Paige, in and by the said deed hypothecated in favor of the said " Dames Religieuses Scars Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal the lots of land above described.

The said Petitioners moreover represent that at a date posterior to the making and passing of the above mentioned deed, to wit, on or about the twentysecond day of January eighteen hundred and sixty. three, by deed passed before Mtres. Smith and his colleague Public Notaries at Montreal, the said lots of land and dependancies were sold by the Assignees to the estate of the said Bard Plumer Paige, then an Insolvent to Wymen B. S. Moor, Esquire, of Waterville, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, and Dudley W. Moor of the City of Montreal, merchants.

That by and in virtue of a certain written consent fyled in a certain cause or demande for Ratification of title of the aforesaid lots of land, bearing the Number 1756, among the Records of this court, instituted by the said Wyman B S. Moor and Dudley W. Moor the parties interested in the said cause or demande for Ratification, agreed to pay immediately to the said Petitioners out of the purchase-money, to wit, the sum of eleven thousand dollars currency the capital of their said rent and the arrears due thereon as well as the costs incurred by the said Petitioners upon their opposition to said demands for

And the Petitioners further allege that neither the it beautifully made up at Broadway.

capital of the said constituted rent nor any other sums have ever been paid to them, and that there is now due to said Petritioners, a sum of two hundred now due to said retitioners, a sum of two nundred and eleven pounds, eight shillings and two pence, current money of Canada, to wit, the sum of one hundred and forty pounds, being the capital of the hundred and forty publics, being the capital of the said constituted rent the sum of sixty seven pounds, four shillings, being for arrears of said tent accrued on the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixtynine, and the sum of four pound, a four shillings and two pence, costs incurred on the aforesaid Opposition to said demands for Ratification, which said sums they have a right to claim from the actual proprietor of the above described immoveables.

्रांच्या द्वारा राष्ट्रा अपने द्वारा है। या देव हो सा देव विकास है। से पार्टी स्वर्ण है

And the said Petitioners further represent that the actual proprietor of the said immoveables is unknown, Notice is hereby given to the proprietor or proprietors of the above described immoveables to appear before the said Court, at Montreal, within two months to be reckaned from the fourth publication of the present notice, to answer to the demande of the said Dames Religiouses Ecours Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," failing which the Court will order that the said immoveables be sold by

Montreal, 26th March, 1870. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, Pro:honotaries, S C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Dame Christina McPherson, of the Ciry of Montreal, widow of the late Samuel Miller, in his life ime of Montreal afcresaid, Merchant, and Miss Christine Miller of the same place, Spinster, fille maj ure et usante de sis droits, and Charles D Miller of Miller aforesaid Confectioner, beirenses and beir at law of the late John Ogden Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Coal Merchant and as such carrying on the affairs business and concerns of the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden Miller, Traders,

I, the undersigned, Andrew B Stewart of the City of Montreal bave been appointed Assignee in this metter Creditors are requested to fylo their Claims before me within one month, and are herchy notified to meet at my Office, " Lerchants Exchange Building." St Sacrament Street in the City of Montreal, on Monday, the minth day of May nex', at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, for the public eximination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is bereby notified to atterd. A. B. STEWART,

Assignee,

CAN DA. PRO. OF QUEBEC,
Dist of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1115

DAME MATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Francois Xivler Piche, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and now wife of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said City of Montreal,

Plaintiff.

The aftresaid FRANCIS MURRAY,

Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation of property against the Defendant.

O AUGE. Plaintiff's Attorney.

Montreal, April 1870. LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1970.

NOTICE. - Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing them. selves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials

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

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to dier, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly tion to latest date

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

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CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Hesses. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city. of the purpose of commencing the Provision and or the curpose 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' Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, general stock of provisions suitable to this market, general stock of PLOUE. OATMEAL. COMMUNICATION. general sweet of Flour, Cathral, Cornmbal, COMPTIBILE IN PART OF PLANE, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED For Dried Arpers, Ship Bread, and every article

res. Dried Arrives, the bases, 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 ss 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 Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14tb, 1868.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington,

Albany, Linn Co., Oregon. Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

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

G. & J. MOORE.

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2nd anorion

3:d year - Business Class

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

on current events, commerce, &co.

NB—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may he followed without going through any of the other claeses.

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

2nd Commercial arithmetic; 3id Commercial correspondance;

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

6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom com-

missions); 8th lusurance;

9th Stenography; 10th History of Canada (for students who follow

the entire course).

3rd AND LAST SECTION. 4th year .- Class of Police Literature.

MATTERS.

let Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Composielon; 2nd Contemporary History;

3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History;
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1st Course of mo al Philosophy;

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TO LET,

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

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

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

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

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

For Dyspepsia or Freen Sickness, Bilious Colic and Milious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Disarrheea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Elwer Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Hecalache, Sick Headache.

For Elwer Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache

disappear.
For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic parge.
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 lowels into licality action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these **Pills** makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. tive apparatus.

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WANTED.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS.

PROBINCE OF QUINEO, SUPERIOR GOURT. In Re. Nestor Turgeon,

2 m 30.

Andrew 2. Stewart, Official Assignee. Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad lifem will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canda, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge

on the said Act and the Amendments thrreto. Montreal 1st March 1870 LEBLANC & CAS-IDY, Avocat du Failli.

T. GARAULT, N P.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

St Lin, Farmer. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archam bault, and all persons having claims -guinst the said estate are requested to fyle them without delay

St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

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GRAY'S UMBRA. A new preparation for restoring grey bair to its ori ginal color Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of

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PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC OURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that di tressing malady Exicpry. To avoid dis-ppoint ment ask for Patolee's Epileptic Core, which is the only genuine article Price, \$1 per bottle PERFUME FOUNTAINS. No Party is complete

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HUMCOPATHY. - Thusubscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics-all numbers.

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

HAIR DRESSING.

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

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

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is suited for use by the blonds and brunette slike, imparting that beautiful, clear acfiness to the skip a much admired in the fair sex. By regular use at the toilet it tends to

PREVENT AND RELOVE WRINKLES,

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which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions should be about a ten-spoonful to a glass of pur water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food todging in the mouth, and which are the prolific cause of decayed teeth, had breath, and unbeathry white-locking gums. Moreover, by the use of Morray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teetb. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have

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We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes reduess and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetro and, after twenty five years of every. day use, they have decided that it is the only fragrant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lauman's Florida Water is its wonderful

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The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense erjoyment the lorger it is accustomed to its use.

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