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VOL. XIX.

JESSIE'S CHOICE.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACT.

CHAPTER 1

The high road that lay between Puole Valley and its post town, had been thronged all day by travelling companies of equestrian ancrobatic performers, who followed the train of heavily laden wagons, moving on to slow procession towards the town.

The wagons were loaded with goods for the fair. The night had set in, and the panting gone for the priest. travellers hurried forward. Late as it was, the men had many hours' work before them, for each waggon had to be carefully unloaded, the goods unpacked and arranged on stalls by day break.

Hungry and footsore, the children clung to their parents, and eagerly inquired at every milestone if that were the last.

At midnight the town was reached, the wagons emptied, and children laid safely to rest within them. A few hours' sleep and then a more toilsome day, for the little bleeding feet must dance the gaudy bats must be lined with coppers before the fair is silenced for the night.

Far behind the cest, and laboring on that toilsome road, is a solitary van. The borse is led ! by a young man, whose left hand carries a lantern, and whose naked feet carefully push aside any obstacle lying on the ground before it encounters the slowly revolving wheel. His tears fall fast and heavily, and he urges on the jaded rested by a wide spreading circus. The canvas animal by agonized entreaties. On, Bessie, on; he'll die on the road! Three miles, Bessie, and you'll see the town yet afore morning. Oh, gently, Bessie, not so fast as that, cried the poor for unrivalled feats of horsemanship were there youth, putting his arm over the neck of the ani- achieved, and an infant acrobat, eight years old

For the love of God, either stop that mare or make her go gently, cried a woman, thrusting her head through the window of the ran .-'You're joling out of him the little life that's so the place was held reserved, and considered no fairs ?' again inquired the man. left. Hear that now,' she cried, as a choking select for lady and gentleman visitors. The ly close the window. The nouth stopped the gratis, and it was beseiged all day by those who borse, and flung himself on the dann earth.

father die-he never meant to go like this, with with wondering spectators. The galaxy of hu- Townfolks call us gipsies; but we never tells never a prayer or a blessed word said over him. man eyes glistened and moistened with admira- fortunes and gamble-never. Dun't take him from us on the road. Spare miration as they watched the graceful movements 'Who taught you to dance the rope? a little longer. Spare him till we get to

'Sam,' cried the same woman, opening the door of the van, 'just step inside, your father wants you.

the horse's neck, said, 'Only a minute, Bessie don't you move for the life of you.'

Lying on a kind of ship's berth, at one end of the van, was a man about sixty years of age .--His head rested on the shoulder of a young woman, and his hair of shining blackness mingled with the long fair curls that fell in disorder from looking highwayman. the drooping head of his nurse. His eves black his rarched l ps labored to articulate words of a you.' prayer which she was prompting.

Beneath the berth an orphan child was sleeping; one hand was hid in a ragged pillow and kissing her tenderly on the cheek. 'The masclasped something attached to a string round her

'Sam, come nearer,' said the fair girl, ' father can't see you there.'

The young man stood by his wife's side, and

took his father's hand. 'Sam,' gasped the sufferer, 'I havn't long to stay with you; we've led a wandering life. my -listen to me. I've been a man of no religion -I never knew what religion was before you looking liquid in a canmarried Mary, here Sam, you've been a good and loving son to me, but I charge you afore the living God, to be the best of husbands to poor Mary, wou't you, Sam, won't you?'

'He is a good husband,' said his wile ; ' a betfer never trod the ground.?

'Yes. But you fretted because Sam hates religion, and broke your rosary.' The broken rosary was mended, and on the neck of the sick

'Father,' cried the young man, 'on my bendthis time forward. I promise faithfully to en courage Mary to go to her chapel, and I will blessed bim.

"Sam, if I could only bear the heavy road," get a friend to help me to die as I ought.

'Try again, Sam,' whispered Mary, 'be's miring audience. beifer now; make Bessie go gently. Here, give her this,' she added, putting her untasted supper into her husband's hand, and coax her to

'Mother, will you try to sleep till we get to night.' town? The aged woman so addressed glanced! Tears filled the child's eyes, and she watched

the sick man felt no motion. He stared with us. solation in a cup of tea; Sam was out-he had from the hands of her little friend.

prared from the caravan.

CHAPTER II.

and persons of the expectant sight-seekers.

were arranged in unbroken rows through the tion by ringing a small hand bell, which was length of the public streets.

slows, with gaudy nanners floating from their patient shouts until the performance commenced. canvas roofs, and wonderful paintings, advertis-

glittering with spangles, parading with pompous air which the canvas walls were unable to shut stride the outside stage, while groups of gaping out. boys and girls stare upwards at them.

As the day wore on, the noise and lumult grew dealening, and the crowd moved in one compact mass, until its further progress was arwalls swelled out as if the multitude confined within were struggling for a larger supply of air and space. This was the centre of attraction; performed such wonders on the tight-rope, that | Jessie. it was expected she would have the honor of a 'Arst appearance' before her Majesty in a few days. The price of admission was six pence; of a young child, whose feet seemed scarcely to touch the sandy floor of the arena, as she moved I was only five years old when they left me. them to a lively air, played by a young man who was concealed from the audience. A thunder of applause greeted her when, completing her swered, half indignantly. Sam was on his feet in an instant; and natting task, she gracefully curtised to her admire's. A man who acted the part of clawn entered, and devil's trade, and she hates the sight of shows commenced arranging the tight rope, seasoning and fairs and such like." his business with sallies of wit, that drew peals ped behind a curtain concealing the actors, and | guess she aint over fond of you. hurriedly whispered into the ear of a ferocious-

'Uncle Sam, you play quicker than poor and glistening, were upturned to her face, and grandfather; it makes me so hot to keep up with Presently he returned, and placing himself in the

> 'I'll play slower this time, Jessie,' said the man, removing the false beard he wore, and you had her? ter's been talking to me about you; he says he'd pay us double what we bargained for before the fair is over.

' Has Aunt Mary come ?' inquired the child whose countenance betrayed no sign of pleasure at her uncle's words.

' Not yet, Jessie,' answered the highwarman: she said she couldn't leave father till your boy, but I'm moving on for good at last. Sam granny went home. Here, take a drink afore can have her p-pe, and take a few things out of you go back; and be offered her some dark- pawn that she put in when times was bad; and

> she bounded off, the audience greeting her reappearance with vociferous cheers.

The invisible highwayman watched her movements through a reat in the curtain, while the clown tenderly assisted her to reach the rope stretched high and tight above the ground .-The violin, after a few preparatory scrapes, commenced a Scottish air, and the child bounded life; and she says, though she loves me with forward to the centre of the rope. All eyes all her heart, she would rather I dropped down were riveted upon her, and the enjoyment of the dead than live and grow up a stage dancer .ed knees I promise to be a better fellow, from audience grew with her performance, until it And Aunt Mary is right, she added; I know she is right. ripened into enthusiasm.

A tall thin man, wearing a dark moustache buy her another rosary to-morrow.' Mary put and a profusion of curly black hair, peered forth her hand on her hu-band's head and silently from behind the curtain; his deep-set eyes were voice, and her face glowing with animationfixed upon the fairy-like child with intense interest. When she finished ber task he withdrew the world. My Ant Mary never did a bad sighed the man, 'and get to town, Mary would his head and a grim smile played on his features thing in all her life. She's religious, my Aunt as he listened to the shouts and claps of the ad- | Mary is.

Well done, Jessie,' said the highwayman as | gion does she follow? she left the arena, and again removing the forest of hair to embrace her. Well done, Jessie. that is me. and Uncle Sam, and granny, and Poor father, I wish he could have seen you to-

Nay, mother, latter is really hetter, seid Sam. his part of the performance. A black horse are something a man might make his fortune of if into her uncle's hand. There was no time for Do try to sleep a few minutes; and he disap- was brought forward and Jessie ran to hold the he had the gumption to take pains with the train bridle.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869.

'I am inded better,' said the sufferer, 'both 'Bessie,' said the highwayman, addressing the in body and mind.' Mary put the rosary and animal as if it were himan, - Bessie do your ero this to his lips, and he kissed them. The part to night as well as Jessie did hers, and I van moved on, but angels guided the wheels, and warrant the master won't be sorry he hired

surprise when, an hour later, he awoke upon a Bessie expressed her comprehension of these clean hed, in a decent lodging-house. Mary words by rubbing her head against Jessi-'s was still by his side; his wife was seeking con- shoulder, and she received an affectionate cares-

> 'The audience is impatient,' exclaimed the thin man; 'bow much longer are they to wait?'

'Coming, master,' answered several voices The morning broke bright and clear, and pro from the further end of what served as a dress mised no unfriendly shower to damp the spirits ing room. The thin min strode forward, and inspected a group of characters about to perform Stalls of every size, and furnished with every the play of 'Dick Turpm, the Highwayman.' variety of eatables, wearables, trinkets, and toys, After a careful scruting he expressed his satisfacheard by the audience, and answered with im

Jessie appeared to have no curiosity about the for hours to the discord of fife and drum, and ing wonderful sights within, 'at the low charge scene then acting. She had seated herself in the pandy hats must be lined with conners before of one penny.' Dincers in every imaginable costume, and finery, and protecting her from the cold night

She started with surprise, not unmixed with fear, when, looking up, she encountered the piercing gaze of the tall thin man.

What are you crying for ?' asked the man. Because my poor grandfather is dying, and I

want to go to him, answered Jessie Where does your grandfather live?

'He lodges at No. 9, Queen's Court. 'If he dies, who will take care of you?

' Uncle Sam and Aunt Mary,' sobbed poor

' In Dick Turpin your Uncle Sam ?' 'Yes, sir'

What do you do for a living when there are

We go about in a van and sell mats Uncough from the softerer within made her jurried stage without furnished plenty of amesement cle Sam has a grinder, and mends kettles and saucepans and such like. Poor grandfather was were unable to pay the admission fee. Within, always too bad to do anything; so he used to Father in Heaven!' he cried, ' don't let my the circular tiers over tiers of seats were filled mind the horse and van, and cook the dinner .-

' My poor mother and father, afore they died.

Does your Aunt Mary ever dance ? The child opened her eyes very wide, and an-

"I should think she don't. She says it's the

'O,, does she ?' sneered the thin man. 'This of laughter from the audience. The child slip- is a wonderful creature, this aunt of yours. I

> A deafening shout of applause prevented Jessie's reply being heard, and the thin man left her to peep through the hole in the curtain,same position before her, said,

A fine animal that of yours. How long have

· Uncle Sam hought her three years ago .-Grandfather says she is as good as a Christian.

'Do you like dancing the rope? 'I do, and I don't,' was Jessie's answer.

The man asker an explanation, and she coninued in her artless fashiou: 'I do like to dance the rope when it brings grandfather lots of money, because that pleases hun, and he don't get sick for want of good victuals, and granur Bessie gets hay and beans, and such like, what 'No thank you, uncle; I haven't time;' and she don't get when I a am't a dancing.' ' And what do you get?

'Oh, I get lote of grandfather's kisses, and Uncle Sam buys me a new frock sometimes. Well, go on. Why don't you like to dance

the rope? Jessie's countenance fell as she answered .-Because Aunt Mary says it's a bad, wicked

· How do you know she is right? Because,' answered the child, lowering her because my Aunt Mary is the best woman in

'Oh, is she?' speered the man. 'What reli-

' My Augt Mary is a Catholic. We ain'tgrandfather - we're nothing.

A deep sigh followed the last words.

ing of you.

CHRONICLE

Jessie was getting restless, for the man's grim smile and inaudible collugary terrified her more 'sence long and tedious hours. than his sarcasm and unfeeling words.

look at him through the peep hole. Please, sir, up with pillows, his wife supporting his head on will you let me pass?

ber foot on the bench before him, and thus preventing the child's escape, 'I know a gentleman who wants a little girl like you to play with his You said you would only wait for Jessie. Sure. children. You're not more than seven, are you? · I shall be eight next birth day.

Well, that means seven. You see, the gentleman's little girls are about nine or ten. What a nice little pet you would be among them. You know the youngest is always spoilt, don't you?

Jessie glanced uneasily at the curtain, but made no answer to the thin man.

· Well, you see, continued the creature, smiling so horridly that Jessie turned pale with saw Jessie Jance so well. fright, 'the gentleman would be kinder to you | than he is to his other little girls, and would buy my peace with my good God to-day, and I have you a splendid frock to dance in, all covered over with silver and gold and precious stones.

But I wou'du't have to dance for gentleman's children,' interrupted Jessie, whose keen intelligence suspected some trickery.

'Look here, the gentleman's children loves dancing more than sugar plums, and this gentleman spends all his money to buy them pretty dresses and flowers and fancy slippers, till they get so happy they don't know what to do with themselves;' and the thin man drew himself up, and smiled his peculiar smile down upon his trembling auditor.

'I am afraid you want me to be a balletdancer,' sighed Jessie.

Well, my dear, have you any objections? can assure you these forty children are the nicest, prettiest, happiest, rosy-cheekiest little girls you never did see. Wouldn't you like to live along with them, my dear, eh?"

'No, no, no. no,' cried poor Jessie, struggling in his grasp; 'I'll never leave Aunt Mary. I will never be a ballet dancer; I'll die first .-Loose me, sir, locse me!

'Holloa, halloa!' shouted Uncle Sam, flinging himself from the back of Black Bess and seizing Jessie with a violence that made her stagger; 'what's to do, master? Speak, Jes

'He want's me to go along with him and be a ballet-dancer; and I said 'No,' and he said you are.' Yes;' and he looked so fierce, and held me so tight, it made me cry out. On, don't you burt Shame on you, Sain. him, Unele Sam. Ob, stop! she shrieked; Uncle Sain, stop !'

But it was too late; Sam's passion had blinded him, and he struck without seeing the object he

aimed at. ' Aunt Mary! Aunt Mary!' cried the child, throwing herself by the side of the prostrate form of Sam's wife, who had just entered and rushed forward to arrest the arm of her husband. The thin man, trying to escape the blow, had thrown her down; the act was unintentional, but he thought it better to retreat, and was hiding

somewhere near. Sam, livid as a corpse, raised his wife in his arms, while the group of actors dispersed to seek tor restoratives for the injured woman. Jessie was speechless with horror and grief, and sat at her aunt's feet, watching the pale face pillowed so tenderly on Sam's shoulder. Jesse saw the got her, and we could never have her more. thin man reappear with a tumbler of hot negus in his hand. She saw him beckon to her after be had made a sign with his finger that what he held was for her aunt; so she obeyed the sign, and wept to meet him.

. Hold out your left hand first,' said the thin

Jessie complied, and five sovereigns were placed on her palm.

'Now the right-there, don't spill it,-and, look here, tell your uncle I want both your services to morrow night. There is a cab outside when you want to go. She's not burt; she's only frightened, that all. Tell your uncle the

blow fell on me; he never touched her. Tell him I'll send the mare after him-he can go with you in the cab. Mind you come to morrow night. Stop, what's your name!'

"Jessie Brink." ' And theirs.' ' Sam and Mary Brink.'

'All right,' sail the thin man; and he went

into the arena to sing the sentimental song which was to complete the evening's entertainment.

CHAPTER III.

Sam tenderly embraced his wife when he beard from her own lips that the blow had not fallen on her, and he shed tears of thankfulness dinner, only the pudding. that he was spared even the involuntary commission of such an act.

'Yes, you are something,' muttered the man, cab stopped before the house where her sick

uneasily at the sufferer, and shook her head .- with abstracted air her urcle's preparation for fixing his keen eyes on her averted face. 'You grandfather lay, she slipped the chinking coin explanation; the man was in a hurry for his fare, and Mary was full of anxiety for the poor sufferer, who had thought the minutes of her ab-

No. 44.

They entered their humble home, and stood 'I wish uncle would come. I should like to by the old man's death-bed. He was propped her arm. A bright smile crossed his face as 'I say little girl,' said her tormentor, placing they entered; but his voice, as he gave them welcome, was faint and weak.

'Mary, what kept you so long, my dear ? ly the child has not been on the rope all these

'Let me tell father,' said Sam to his wite; and taking a chair, he sat by the bed.

Mary commenced to cook the much needed supper, and Jessie insisted that she was not too tired to help her.

'Father,' began Sam, 'I never in all my lite

'Hush!' said the sick man. 'I have made made a true and faithful promise to Him to do my best to save that child from such a life as a opening afore her.'

Jessie clung to her aunt, her face beaming with joyful surprise.

' Sam, as sure as I'm a dying man, the stage will ruin that child, soul and hody,'

' She ain't a common child,' said Sam; 'just look at what she earnt to-night,-the master paid her that much;' and Sam laid the gold on the bed.

Take it away, Sain; it won't buy my consent to let the child go once into any kind of play-house. I have had good advice, Sam. The blessed priest of God showed me my duty as clear as the light of day, and thousands of that yellow coin wouldn't make me yield an inch. Sam, your dying father's words to you this night is, to keep that child from plays, theatres, and dancing-houses, and every mortal thing that could harm her immortal sout?

" Uncle," said Jessie, as she placed his supperplate before him, 'grandlather knows what's best; and have you forgotten what happened tonight? You wouldn't let me go a-nigh that

man again? "He paid you well, Jessie," said Sam ; 'and after all, he meant no harm; it was for your own good, - he wanted to raise you higher than

What!' exclaimed Mary, 'do you call a

ballet-dancer a thing raised above our Jessie.

"The curse of an unhappy and a dying father light on you, Sam, the hour you-

Oh, stop, father,' cried Mary and Sam in a breath. 'Father,' said the humbled youth, don't curse me; I will do as you bid me, and Jessie shall go no more to these places. But what we are to do with her when you are gone, I dont know. I've had an offer to-night from the master of the Circus that almost turned my head. He said, if we would 'prentice Jessie to him, he would pay us ten pound a year as long as he had her. I don't want to take his offer; but I know, if the man don't get her by fair means, he'll try what he can do by foul. Jessie won't be safe with us when you are gone. I was a'most mad to-night when I saw her a-crying, and the master a holding her as if he'd fairly

'Listen to me,' said the dying man; 'the good priest, who has been with me nearly all the day, is very sad about our Jessie. I told him all about her; and shook his head, and said we was a-ruining her for life. He said we must strive our best to spare the child, and let her go to school. I begged and prayed of him to put her in an orphanage, where she would learn her aunt's and my religion, and be brought up as a respectable servant. And the good priest said there was such a place not two miles from here, and he would go and see what could be done there for Jessie.

' What do you say to that, Jessie?' said Sam, drawing her towards him.

'I don't know what to say, it makes me feel so happy.'

The old man stretched out his wrinkled in nd. Jessie fell on her knees by his side, and sobbed out her thanks for all his love and care for her.

'I think,' said Mary, 'poor father ought to bave some rest; don't let him talkany more now, but go and have your suppers quietly at the table. I'll have mine by-and by.

Sim and Jessie obeyed, and left the sick bed.

to take their places at the supper table. 'It is Friday, Jessie,' whispered Mary.

'Then here's a nice piece of cheese, and a rosy apple; but say your grace first. When

Jessie held the five bright guineas, and as the you've done supper, go to bed very quietly.' ab stopped before the house where her sick 'Aunt, is it true!—I can't eat till you tell

'I know, aunt; and I had none of macle's

me-is it really true, and I shall be a real Ca

tholic?

better one than your aunt.1 Jesste looked incredulous, and began to eat

her supper. Sam helped himself to a steak off the gridiron, and seating himself in a position where he could watch every movement of his dying father, preserved perfect silence.

Mary drew from her pocket a key, and opening a small trunk, took out of it a square of white licen edged with common lace, two small wax candles, a crucifix, and two white vages.

Jessie had not seen these treasures before, and she would have bounded from her seat, but a sign from her uncle checked her.

Mary cleared a space at the foot of the bed. and placed there three boxes one shove another; the ton one reached some inches above the level of the bed. On this she spread the linen cloth, placed the crucifix in the centre, and the vases and candles on each side. The sick man watched I know some one who is dodging about here to this arrangement with joy, reverence, and devotion sparkling in his eyes.

'And now, Jessie,' whispered her aunt, 'I want you to go to the market first thing in the morning for sixpennyworth of flowers."

Why, aunt?' a ked the wondering child, in the same subdued voice.

To fill these empty vases; but you will have to be out before six. I shall want them here at

'Why, aunt? O, do tell me why.'

'My God is coming!' murmured the sick man; He is coming; and we must have flow. ers, Jessie, and lights, and a decent place for Him to rest awhile, before He comes into my most wicked heart.

'Is Jesus coming from His little house in chapel, aunt? On, do tell me. that.'

To-morrow will be my First Communionday. To morrow the good Jesus will come to me. O good Jesus! O mercitul God! to leave Thy beautiful home, and come to such a place as this!

'Jessie, come here, my child. Put your little band on my head, there. Now tell our Father in heaven that you Jessie, will always live a good and holy life, and every day will say some little prayer to thank Him for sending His only Son to comfort your poor old grandfather in his dying

'I thank Him now,' sobbed Jessie, falling on her knees; 'with all my heart, I thank Him. And when he comes to-morrow, I will thank and bless Him more than ever. I-

'Hush, Jessie,' said her uncle, starting from his seat; 'there's somebody at the door.'

Mary threw a cover over the little oratory,

and cautiously opened the door.

'I beg your pardon, ma'am,' said a man's voice outside; 'but I promised to bring the mare round to ber master to-night. It's nigh eleven o'clock, and if she don't get her stabling afore twelve, she'll have to lodge here to-night.'

A short laugh wound up this piece of informa-

'I must go, Mary,' said Sam; 'I'll be back in an hour.

Sam, take care,' whispered his wife; 'the man outside is the one you struck. Oh, do avoid him, Sam. I don't at all like the looks of him; depend upon it, he'll try his best to get our Jes sie from us. I'm sure he will. He makes bis hving by kidnapping, I do believe.'

'Dan't be foolish, Mary; he can't get her without our knowing of it. And ain't there a law in the land. Bless you, he darn't do it.'

' Make haste, friend,' said the voice outside;

this mare of yours don't admire strangers.' What voice is that?' said the sick man. opening his eyes and gazing round the room.

'And where are you going, Sam.' · I'm going to take Bessie to the stables, fa-

ther: I won't be more than an hour." The sick man again closed his eyes, and Sam

went out into the street.

Mary and Jessie said their night prayers before the little oratory. Jessie shared her grandmother's bed in the next room, while Mary drew a chair to the sick-bed, and prepared to watch until the early morning.

CHAPTER IV.

Sam did return within the appointed hour; but he looked worried, and answered his wife's some chairs; but he preferred sitting near the fire, and after some time he fell asleep.

night, though he never closed his eyes in sleen. happiness, poured out his soul in fervent prayer, Mary suggested suitable acts of Faith, Hope, ever on his lips he looked out on the moonlit sky, and watched for the morning.

The selemn-toned belt of the church clock numbered the hours as they passed; and while sions were represented by many of their most distinthe sick man raised his hand to bless himself at each warning that another hour had gone fo. ever, Mary said aloud the Hail Mary.

Jessie was up and dressed before her aunt had thought to call her. She crept softly to the early as nice c'clock the roads lending to the comesick-bed, and met the glad eyes of her grandfather as they turned upon her.

'God bless you my darling,' he said, 'and little thing for Him. Mary, my dear, let her say her morning prayers here afore she goes out. who had beard the mighty tones of the Liberator, I love to hear her little voice speaking to her who had followed him with devotion through kind Father in heaven.

Jessie knelt before the crucifix, and reverently said her morning prayers. Again she received her grandfather's blessing; and drawing her who had been the personal friends of 'Cornell foundly towards him, he kissed her with his dying Surely miny an aged priest of that great throng had

Her aunt gave her a cup of warm tea, and Jessie set out for the market to buy the flowers exerted all his remaining strength, and raised der The assembly seemed possessed of but one

look back to the window where he lay; he saw her kies der hand towards him, and hold up her ' You will indeed, Jessie; and, please God, a little barket. When she was out of sight he still gazed there, murmuring blessings on the child he loved so fondly.

When Sam awoke, he started forward in his chair, and fixed a look on his wife's face that made her cry out with fear and surprise.

The sick man eagerly inquired what had bap pened, for Sam had rushed into the next room, and returned pale and trembling. He seized Mary by the arm, and said, in a roice which chilled her.

'Jessie has gone! She is stolen away!-She never will come back !'

Are you mad, Sam? cried the poor woman. On look how you have frighted father. For mercy's sake, stop and help hun.'

Sam raised his father, who had fallen forward in his effort to rise from the hed.

He has fainted, Mary. Here, stand and bathe his forehead. I must look after Jessie. run off with ber."

Nonsense, Sam. You've been dreaming. Here, hold the cup; he's coming round. Jessie has gone to the market to buy flowers. Father is going to Communion this morning.

. To Communion, murmured the poor sufferer. Oh, yes; Jesus 13 coming. How long have I to wait, Mary.'

'Not quite an hour; the good priest is coming at seven, and Jessie will soon be here with the flowers."

'I'll go and meet her,' said Sam, in a nervous and agitated manner. And before Mary could prevent him, he was out of the louse. She watched him run down the street as if a fit of madness had seized him, while the sick man murmured incoherent sentences about his 'lost treasure." his Jessie.' Save ber, save ber.

Mary bent over him with a troubled content ance, and a weight of anxiety oppressing her. The tedious minutes dragged slowly on, and she listened breathlessly for the chimng of the halfhour past six. It sounded at last, and the dying man opened his eyes, and his lips formed the words, 'He is coming soon.'

'Yes, dear father,' said Mary. 'The good God, who died for you, is coming to help you to bear your agony. Oh, the kind, sacred Heart of our blessed Lord! loving, and bleeding, and dying for you, and after all, opening to receive you. You, who have greered and wounded Him so deeply. A few more minutes, and you will lie in the arms of your Saviour. He will speak loving words to you. You will be alone with Him, who loves you more tenderly

than any mother loves her child." 'He died for me' gasped the suff-rer. 'He loves me, who never cared for Him till now. Me, who never thought of Him. Oh, that I could live my life over again. I would serve Him so faithfully; I would love Hum so con stantly.' But Jessie will make up for me.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF O'CONNELL TO THEIR FINAL RESTING PLACE.

IMPOSING CEREMONIAL.

MAGNIFICENT SERMON OF THE REV MR BURKE. From the Dublin Irishman.

This ceremony attracted an immerse concourse of people to Glasuevin yesterday. We abridge the report of the proceedings from the Freeman :-

O'Connell was buried on Thursday, the 5 b of August 1847, and the next day a meeting was held in the City Hall for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to erect a monument to his memory. Michael Staunton, then Lord Mayor, presided; Sir Percy Nugent, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Sir Colman O'Loghler, Sir Dominic Corrigen, and honest Tom Steele were there. The first resolution was proposed by Sir John Gray, who suggested a committee and the plac of working. The speecher delivered were singularly brief, but appropriate. For several months the committee continued to work, and subsequently a number of gentlemen from the Catholic Oemeteries' Committee were added to the number and one board formed. Designs for a monument were obtained, and one by Petrie adopted. It combined a mortuary chapel, a round tower, surmounted by the emblem of salvation, and a monumental cross. The round tower alone was completed. The vault in which O'Connell's remains were laid was illauited. both in position and construction; and this became more apparent as time rolled on. The Catholic Cemeteries' Committee had their attention directed to the subject late last year and they named as a sub committee the two remaining friends who had served with the Liberator on the board, namely-Alderman Moylan and Dr. George Atkinson. Mr. Mark O'Shanghnessy, barrister-at-law, was requested inchines with a degree of ill humor not natural to act with these gentlemen. Their report was in him. She had prepared a bed for him on adopted by the committee, and steps were immediately taken to have the illustrious dead removed to the crypt underneath the round tower. It was for this purpose that the religious ceremony of to day The sick man's wants were very few that took place. The gathering was, in every sense of the word, national-great impressive, Catholic. The Church of Ireland was there in its distinguished but, with clasped hands and face radiant with hierarchy its beloved clergy, its devoted orders. The great towns were suitably represented by municipal authorities, and men from far-distant homes came to Charity, and Contrition, and with one or other do homage to the memory of him who had given them civil freedom, and taught them to stand to getber for the rights of citizenship. The people of the metropolis in tens of thousands demeaned themselves with dignity and quiet. The learned profesguished members. The highest dignitaries of the judicial bench, many members of the legislature, and men of rank in public esteem, all congregated to renew the testimony of reverence which the name of O Connell is ever certain to evoke in Ireland. As tery were quite filled by an ever-increasing throng and many thousands must have awaited inside with notiring patience the beginning of the ceremony. For two hours the immense multi ude poured in through make you always so ready and willing to do a the gates, and took their way with a self respect and decorum which rendered all direction or arrangement unnecessary. In the slow-moving crowds were many life, had borne with bim the toil of battle, had fought the good fight, and then in anguish and tribulation had laid him in his grave. And it was not alone amongst the people that one observed those stend beside him as he spoke to multitudes and told them of their duty to themselves and Ireland. Here and there one could recognise men who had almost elevated the sacred ministry by a sacrifice of all which were to adorn the spot where the Blessed | things to country, who had grown old in the service Sacrament was to repose awhile. The sick man of their people as ardent disciples of the great les-

sands awaited the procession. About 700 of the of nations are in the hands of God, and when the quay-laborers were present in a bode, and conducted themselves with the utmost good order. Up at the old tomb, from whence the remains were shout to be conveyed to their new and werthier resting place, many had assembled. At length the nour had arrived when the procession to the old vault should be formed. His Emines or the Cardinal Archbishop had come, and the judges were in their places, and the

multitudes were assembled in tens of thousands. By far the greater congregation had gathered round what may now be correctly called the Liberator's Tomb. Stretching ecross one side of the base of the tower was a magnificent awning, and underreath were all the preparations for the solemn celebration of High Mass. At either side on the level below were great marquees for sector and distinguished person who had been specially invited because of their rank or peculiar relations with the illustrious dead. Completely covering an immense stretch of ground where the children of O' Courell's own school, a solendid testimony to his unhounded charity and large hearted henevole ce. Each by wore a bind of crape. A small enclosure was reserved for the members of his family Glass round in all directions pressed the crowd. The greatest anxiety preveiled on all sides to ree the bier but there was not the least ungermlinees. Amongst hose present were :-

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin; Most, Rev. Dr. M'Cabe, Lord Bishop of Ardagh; M st Rev. Dr. Doran, Lord Behop of Down and Connor : Most Rev. Dr. County, LordBish p of Kilmore: the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord B shou of Meath; Most Rev Dr. M'Evily, Loid Bishop of Galway; Most Rev. of Ferns, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Paren Mr. Justice O'Brien the Hop. Judge Lynch, Lord Bellew, the Chief Justice Monahar, Sir James Power, Bart., M.P.; Richard Devereux, M.P.; Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart.; D Sherlock M P.

THE PROCESSION

At bull-past ten o'clock the members of the f-mily of the illustrions deceased, judges, members of Parliment, and the several corporate bodies, assembled in The O'Connell Circle' and awaited the arrival of the prelates and clergy. In the meantime the remains were removed from the old vault, where they had rested since the Angust of 1847, and were placed in the centre of the main wilk. The outer c. fin, which had enclosed the inner ones, had been replaced by one of massive 'rish cak, bighly rolished, and similar in shape to that which it replaced The o'd mountings were retained, and the silver plate on the centre of the lid bore the following inscription, besutifully engraved :-

> DANIEL O'CONNELL Hibern a Liberator. Ad Limica Anostolorum Pergens, Din XV Mair, MDCCCXLVII, Genose Obdormivit in Domino Annos Natus Septusginta Tres

Shortly before eleven o'clock the bead of the procession of the c'ergy was to be seen advancing along the main walk and entering the O'Connell Circle. The students and clergy having taken their positions at either side of the enclosure, the prelates formed round the coffic containing the remains as the fallowing choir of prelates chaunted the 'Miserere': -The Rev Dr Verdon, the Rev M Mulially, the Rev Mr M'Manus, P P; the Rev N Donnelly, C C; the Rev J Daniel, the Rev M Maber, the Rev Mr M'Manus. C C: the Rev T O Reilly, O O; the Rev P A O'Reilly, the Rev Mr Hampson, the Rev Mr Buskeridge, the Rev Mr Anthony, and the Rev H Beardwood. As the sub'ime Gregorian music rose from the choir, and was taken up by the voices of over four hundred of the clergy and students, the effect was most impressive. The procession baving been formed, it proceeded along the route directed. The first came :-

The members of the Christian Brothers. Numbering fifty, weating scarfs and hathands, One thousand of the pupils of the Christian schools; The Municipal Deputations

From the Corporations of Ireland; The Lord Chancellor: The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; The Lord Chief Baron Judge O'Srien, Judge Lynch.

Master Murphy, Sir Dominic Corrigan and Sir James Power. Next came the procession of the clergy : -

Thurifer. Cross Beater. A colyte. Students of the Diocesan Seminary, Two and Two. Opon Regular Clergy, Two and Two. Secular Clergy, Two and Two Bishops, Two and Two

(Juniors first, according to date of Consecration.) Chapter of Dublia, In attendance on

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. THE COFIIA. Followed by the members of the O'Connell family.

The procession moved along through the walks of the circle, and passed by the principle gate to the main walk, and on by the new footway in the direction of the O'Connell Monument. In the order above stated the procession entered the wide clear epace in root of the O'Connell Monument, where vast crowds of ladies and gentlemen were assembled in the marmees creeded on the ground in front of the entrance to the temb and in every place where standing-room could be obtained of the coming sclemn ceremonial. The persons constituting the advance of the procession having taken the places assigned to them, the clergy ascended a raised platform above the temb. on which the temporary alter was erected. The Lord Mayor having bee , conducted to the seat prepared for bim, the prelates took their places in the sane tuary; and his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishon baving taken his gent on the temporary episcop. throne, grand Pontifical High Mass for the Dead com menced at which the Most Rev. Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay was the prolate celebrant : assistans priest, the Rev W. Icwin; dencon, the Rev. T. U'Reil y C.C ; subdeacon, the Rev. Mr. Murray; acsistants at the Archbishop's throng, the Rev. Mgr Forde, V. G.; the V. y Rev Mer. Woodlock, Rector Carbolic University, and the Very Rev Mgr. Moran; Muster of Ceremonies, the Rev. J M Swiggan. It would be hard to convey a just impression of the solemn character of the scene when the holy escrifice commenced. In front of their final resting place lay the remains of O'Connell, around which thousands pressed, and were only kept off by the scille exertions of the police. Not less than fifty thousand tions of the police. Not less than fifty thousand cheer'd my way, persons were there to do konour to the memory of Till hope seemed to bud from each thorn that round him so dearly loved and honou ed by the proofe. The sacred music, which consisted of Casciolini's grand R gaiem Mass was performed with fine devotional effect by the choir of priests shove-nemed, under the conductorship of Rev. Professor Verdon. At the conclusion of the High Mass, the absolution was proconneced by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop.

FATAER BURKE'S ORATION

The prelates and clergy baving taken their places, the Very Rev Father Burks proceeded to the front of the railed platform and delivered a magnificent ora tion commencing with the text :- Wisdom conshowed him the kingdom of God - made him honour-

hour of His mercy comes, and a ration is to regain the first of its rights, the free exercise of i's faith and religion, God, who is never wanting to His own designs, ever provides for that hour a leader for his people, such a one as my text describes - wis", high-minded, earking the hingdom of God bovour-ble in his labours, strong in coeffict with his enemies, triumphant in the issue, and crowned with glary Nor was Ireland forgotten in the designs of God. Centuries of patient endurance brought at longth the dawn of a better day God's hour came and it brought with it freland's greatest son, Daviel O'Connell. We surround his grave to-day, to pay him a last tribute of love. to areak words of praise, of suffrage, and of prayer. For two and twenty years has be silently elept in the midst of us. His genera tion is passing away, and the light of history already dawns upon his grave, and she steaks his name with cold, unimpassioned voice. In this age of ours a few years are as a century of times gone by. Great changes and startling events follow each other in such quick succession that the greatest names are forgotten as soon as those who bore them disappear, and the world itself is surprised to find how short-lived is the fame which p omised to be immer tal. He who is inscribed even in the golden bork of the world's ancals fields that he has but written his usine upon water. The Church alone is the true shrine of immortality, the temple of fame which perisheth not; and that man only whose name and memory are preserved to ber sancturies receives ou this earth a reflection of that glory which is elerned in Heaven. But before the Church will crown any one of her chi dren she carefully examines his claims to the immortality of her gratitude and praise-she asks what he has done for God and for man. This great question am I come nere to answer to-day for him whose tongue once so elequent, is now stilled in the ellence of the grave, and over whose tomb a grateful country has raised a monument of its ancient faith and a record of its past glories, and I claim for him the meed of our gratitude and love, in that he was a man of laith, whom wisdom guided in the right ways,' who loved and sought 'the kingdom of God,' who was most 'bonorable in his labours,' and who accomplished his great works, the Liberator of his race the father of his people, the conqueror in the undefiled conflict of p.inciple, truth, and jus tice. No man of our day denies that Ireland has been a most efflicted country; but seldom was her dark hour darker, or her silliction greater, than to words the close of the last century. The nation's heart seemed broken, and all her hopes extinguished. The Catholics of Ireland were barely allowed to live, and were expected to be grateful even for the bron of existence; but the profession of the Catholic faith was a complete bur and an insurmountable obstacle to all advancement in the parb of worldly advantage, bonor, dignity, and even wealth. The fetters of conscience hung beavily also upon genius, and every prize to which lawful ambition might aspire was beyond the reach of those who refused to deny the religion of their fathers, and to forget their country. Amongst the victims of this religious and intellectual slavery was one who was marked amongst the youth of his time. Of tirth, which in other lands would be called ucble pifted with a powerfui and comprehensive intelligence, a prodi gious memory, a most fertile imagination pouring forth its images in a vein of richest oratory, a generous spirit, a most tender heart, enriched with stores of varied learning, and genius of the highest kind, graced with every form of manly beauty, strength, and vigor of powerful frame - nothing seemed wanting to bim-

'A combination and a form indeed, Where every gol did seem to set a se vi To give the world essurance of a Man' -

vet all seemed to be lost in him, for he was born a Catholic and an Irishman. Before him now stretched, full and broad, the two ways of life, and he must choose terween them - wealth, power, distinction, title, glory, and fame - the way of genius, the noble rivalry of intellect the association with all that was refined and refining-the way which led up to the council chambers of the nation, to all places of juris diction and of bonor, to the temples wherein were enshriped historic names and glorious memories, to a share in all blessings of privilege and freedom .-The stirrings of zenius, the promptings of youthful ambition, the consciousness of vast intellectual highest prizes to which 'the last infirmity of noble mined this way; it was wet with tears-it was over shadowed by misfortune-it was pointed out to the him, for it led down through a valley of humiliation into the heart of a fallen race and an englaved and afflicted people. I claim for O'Connell the giory of man can gaineay, for it is the argument of the Apostle in favor of the great law-giver of old-' by faith Mones denied himself to be the son of Phare's daughter; rather choosing to be afflicted with the people of God than to have the pleasure of sin for a timeestreming the reproach of Christ greater tiches than the treasure of the Egyptians.' Into this way was he led by his love for his religion and for his country. He firm'y believed in that religion in which he was bern. That religion was the people's only inheritance. They had clung to it and preserved it with a was the wonder of the world. The teaching of the Catholic Church was accepted cheerfully by the Irish people when it was first preached to them. They took it kindly and at once from the lips of their Apostle and Iteland was a grand exception to all the nations where the seed of Christianity has ever been the marty 's blood. The faith thus delivered to them they so illustrated by their e notity that for a thousand years Oatholic Ire'and was the glory of Ouristendern and received amongst the nations the singular title of the 'Is and of Saints.' When the ancient religio was given from her sanctuaries, she still found a temple in every cabin in the land, and alter and a bome in the heart of every Irishman -When the war of conquest degenerated luto a war of extermination, the faith, and the faith alone, became to the Irish race the principle of their vitality and national existence, the only element of freedom and of hope. To their Church, suffering and proscribed, they remained faithful as in the days of her glory .-Their Outholic religion became the strongest rassion of their liver, and in their love for their great suffer. ing mother they said to her-

"Through grief and through danger thy smile bath

The darker our fortune the brighter our pure love Till shame into glory, till far in n 23al was turn'd:

Yes, slave as I was, in thy arms my spirit felt tree.

And blessed even the sorrows that made me more dear to thee

me lay:

All this O'Connell felt and knew. He was Irish of trils, the blood of his veins; and when he brought to exerted all his remaining strength, and raised formula, the solemu realisation of the sanctity of bimself on his elbow to watch her little figure as the hour. Great numbers tilled the spaces ground the hour down the long and empty street. He saw her turn when she reached the corner, and round tower, and all along the winding paths thou. See that the sanctity of sceptie of the Kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the then built up their holy alters. They, mingling the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the then built up their holy alters. They, mingling the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the then built up their holy alters. They, mingling the opposite formula to opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the then built up their holy alters. They, mingling the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the then built up their holy alters. They, mingling the opposite formula the corner, and the freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the then built up their holy alters. They, mingling the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the opposite the kingdom and power against those that freedom to

maraballed by a leader so hrave as Sarafield and as daring as Red Hugh He led them against the strongest citadel in the world, and even as the walls of the city of old crombled to dust at the sound of Ismel's trumpet so at the sound of his mighty voice, who snoke in the name of a united people, othe lintels of the doors were moved, and the gates were opened which three hundred years of prejudice and pride had closed and barred against our prople; the first decree of our liberation went for b; on the 13 h of April 1829 Catholic Emancipation was preclaimed, and seven militions of Catholic Irisi men entered in o the nation's legislature in the person of O'Connell, It was the first and the greatest vic ory of the gering of one man, and the first great act of homage which freland's rulers paid to the religion of the peop'e, and which Ireland's ceople paid to the great principle of Ireland's perceful agitation O'Counell's first and greatest triumph was the result of his strong taith and his ardent zeat for his religion and his Church. The Obusch was to him as it is to us, the kingdom of God, and in his labors for it 'he was made honorable. and received from a grateful people the grandest title ever given to man. Ireland called him the Libera. He was 'bonour ble in his labours,' when we consider the end which he proposed to bimself. It was no selfi-h nor even purely human end which he put before him 'Were it only to Ireland,' says the great Lecordaire, that Emancipation has been prefi-able, where is the man in the Church who has freed at once seven millions of scule? Challenge your recollection search history from that first and famous edict which granted to the Christians liberty of conscience, and see if there are to be found many such acts, comparable by the extent of their offices, with that of Catholic Emencipation. Seven millions of souls are now free to serve and love God even to the end of time; and each time that this people, advancing in their existence and their liberty, shall recall to memory the aspect of the man who studied the secret of their ways, ther will ever find inscribed the name of O'Connell, both on the latest pages of their servitude, and on the first of their regeneration' Our people remember well, as their future historian will faithfully record, the many trials borne for them, the many victories gained in their cause, the great life devoted to them by O'Connell Lying, however, at the foot of the altar, as he is to day, whi'st the Church callows his grave with prayer and secrifice, it is more especially as the Carbolic Emencipator of his prople that we place a garland on his tomb. For Ireland he lived, and for Ireland did he die. The people whom he had so faithfully served, whom he loved with a love second only to his love for God, were decim-ted by a visitation the most terrible that the world ever witnessed; the nations of the earth trembled, and men grew pale at the sight of Ireland's desolation. Her tale of famine, of misery, of death, was told in every land. Her people fled affrighted from the roll which had forgotten its ancient bounty, or died their whire lips uttering the last fain: cry for bread. All this the aged father of his country beheld. Neither his ge nins, nor his elequence nor his love could now save his people, and 'be stirit was crushed which had borne him triumphantly through all dangers and toil; the beart broke within him, that brave and gererous beart which had never known fear, and whose ruling passion was love for Ireland. The martyred spirit, the broken beart of the great frishmen led him to the holiest spot of earth, and with to tering steps he turned to Rome. The man whose t-rible voice in life shook the highest tribunate of earth in imporious demand for justice to Ireland now sought the Apostles' tombs, that from that threshold of Heaven, he might put up a cry for mercy to his country and his people, and offer up his life for his native land. Like the Prophet King, he would fain stand between the people and the angel who smote them, and offered bimself a victim and bol caust for the land power which placed within his easy grasp the which he leved. But on the shores of the Mediterrarean the weary traveller lay down to die. Let us minds' could aspire-all this impelled him to enter hope that his dying eyes were cheered and the burupon the bright and golden path But before him den of his lest hour lightened by the eight of the opened another way. No gleam of supplies illustrated perfect grandeur of his work the like the properfect grandeur of work—that, like the prophet lawgiver, he b keld 'all the land'-that he saw it with his eyes, though he did not 'pass over young traveller of life by the sign of a cross, and be to it, and that it was given to him to 'salute from who outered it was bidden to leave all hope behind afar off' the brightness of the day which he was never to enjoy. The dream of his life is being realised to day. He had ever sighed to be able to extend to his Protestant fellow-countrymen the hand having chosen this latter path, and this claim no of perfect friendship, which only exists where the e is perfect equality, and to enter with him into the compact of the true peace which is founded in justice. Time, which buries in uster oblivion so many names and so many memories, will exalt him in his work. The day has already dawned is ripcoing to i's perfect poon when Irishmen of every creed will remember O'Coanell, and celebrate him as the common friend and greatest benefactor of their country What man is there, even of these whom our age has called great, whose name, so many years after his death, could summon so many loving hearts around love and fidelity altogether superhoman, and which bis tomb? We to-day are the representatives not only of a nation but of a race. Queenm regio in terria nostri non piena laboria?' Where is the land that has not seen the face our people, and heard their voice? And wherever, even to the ends of the earth, an Irishman is found to-day, his spirit and his sympathics are here. The millions of America are with us, the Irish Catholic soldier on India's plains is present amorgst us by the megic of love - the Irish sailor, standing by the wheel this moment in far off silent sens where it is night, and the southern stars are shiping, joins his prayer with ours, and recalls the glorious image and the venerated name of O'Conseil.

apon lo of freedom went through the lergth and

breadth of Ireland. His elequent words revived the

bopes and stirred up the energies of the nation; the

people and their priesshood rallied round him as one

mar, they become most formidable to their enemies

by the might of justice and reason, and they showed

themselves worthy of liberty by their respect for the

ww Never was Ireland more excited, jet never was

freiand more peaceful. The people were determined

on gaining their religious treedom. Irishmen from

1822 to 1829, were as fiercely determined, on their

new battlefield as they had been in the breaches of

Limerick or on the slopes of Fontency. They were

"He is core who seemed so great --Gone; but nothing can bereave him Of the force be made his own Being bere, and we believe him Something far advanced in state, And that he wears a fruer crown Than any wreath that wan can weave him."

He is gone, but his fame shall live for ever on the earth as a lover of God and of his people. Adverseries, political and religious, he had many, and

"Tower of strength Which stood full square to all the winds that blew."

the Hercules of Justice and of Liberty stood up against them. Time, which touches all things with mellowing hand, has softened the recollections of past contests and they who once looked upon him as a fee now only remember the glory of the fight, and the mighty genius of him who stood forth the representative man of his race, and the champion of the Irish and O-tholic of the Catholic. His love or his people. They acknowledge his greatness, and religion and country was as the breadth of his nos they join with us to weave the garland of his fame. But tar other, higher, and holier, are the feelings of ducted the just man through the right ways and the service of both the strength of his faith and the Iriah Catholics all the world over to day. They recogpower of his genius with the instinct of a true Irish- nise in the dust which we are assembled to honour able in his labours, and accomplished his works—she man his first thought was to lift up the nation by the powerful arm which protected them, the elequent kept him and from his enemies and gave him a striking the chains off the National Church. Ar- tongue which proclaimed their rights and asserted strong couffict. that he might overcome. And in cordingly he raised the standard of the new war, their freedom, the strong hand which, like that of bondage she left him not till she brought him the and unfurled the banner, on which was written, the Machaber of old, first struck off their chains, and sceptie of the Kingdom and power against those that | freedom to be achieved by the power of truth, the | then built up their boly alters. They, mingling the

glory of unfattered worship

with deep interest by the listening thousands the last commerced and the police fired, shooting through the gal opinione and extracts from documents and prayers were said, and the pasims prescribed by the right long a man named O'Hara, an Irish American, ritual channted with fine effect. The remains having stated to be the ringleager. The crowd dispersed at heen borne to the crypt, were placed in the tomb pre oner, and two persons were arrested. Sub-crustable pered for them, and the 'De Profundis' and the sad Orowley has been dangerously injured, O'Hara mor-Requirecat in pace' baving been sung, all that was tul'y, and two policemen slightly burt. mortal of the L berator were consigned to the tomb prepared for them by his grateful country

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A farmer named Russ, upon whom, as stated in the Express, the police of Ballisadur-, county Stigo, recently found a copy of the Fenian oath and pagewords, has been committed to stand his trial at the assized. It is reported that Fedianism bas a strong hold among the farmers of that county, and constabulary are endeavering to trace it.

The protrict d investigation which the magis trates have have conducting in private respecting the marder of Mr. B adshaw kne not yet concluded. The Cloumel Chronicie states that the evidence already taken is volumicous, and that 'there is no scarcely a doubt entertained that this fearful murder must also be attributed to the fell spirit of agrarianteading on the 14 hist. and a the hopes of the misters increase in streng hevery day.

The extreme partiers It has not transpired whether any evide co affecting the person still in c sory has been brou be to light.

Mr. G. H. Moore (Moon) has presented a petition in Parliament from I li Sullivan of Kilmallock, stating that have go ben arres el under the Lord Lieu eneat's warrant without any charge baving been preferred against him before or since, and as far as a deplorable error, which will result in replacing knows, without any cluss whatever, he w s taken into Limerick, twenty-one mi'es, that evening. and detained in prison more than twelve months: that he was not allowed to communicate with a so licitor, or to see or write to his wife, or give any order for the conduct of his busicess, on which the bread of nine helpless children depended; that wh la in desention be was treated with the most revolting cruelty and indignity, removed from prison to prison in handcuffs, and subjected to hardship and insult which could not be exceeded in the case of the lowest criminais.

In the town of Roscommon there resides an old men named William M'Nally, who is very feeble and much impaired in sight. He is by occupation a book-pediar, and travels from town to town with his litatary merchandisa, finding purchasers as best he can. His stock in trade generally comprises a goodly number of Catholic prayer broks, a grantity of note paper and envelopes, some copies of Moore's Miludies, with a'l the latest Irish publications of Messis Cameron and Ferguson. Now to our subject. In the month of February last this poor man vilted Mobill, for the purpose of selling his books. Sud lenly, however, the vigilant head-constable there, with the assistance of some clever ' subs,' discovered that the business of a bawker was illegal. They pounced on M'Nally, rified his pack of books, pronounced the 'Geeen Flag' and other publications of the Scotchmen ' seditious volumes' and took the old . man into custody till the ensuing petty sessions, when a trio of Leitrim magistrates (and among them the R M] arrived at the sage conclusion of liberating their unfortunate prisoner. - Roscommon Mer-

In an address of the Grand Orange Lodge of ireland to her M-j sir, which has been I did before the Queen by Mr. Secretary Bruce, it is observed: -Living as we do in all parts of the country, and mixing with all classes of our own countrymen, we are enabled to testify to the fact wrich it would be disloyal to wishold, that the attempt to disestablish and disendow the Irish branch of the Church is alienating very many from their attachment to the legislative connections of Ireland with Great Britain, although not to your Majory's coveragory. The document is signed by the Earl of Entabliller, as Grand Master.

The Dundails ' Democrat' quotes be in lowing evidence as to the treatment of the Penina prisoners, from the 'Weeking Register, a Carbona organ : -

FERIAN PRISONEUS. - A rease of jis ice and fairplay compels us to make the following statement respecting the present treatment to which at any readers may depend as it comes from a most un-Whatever doubted, although not an official, source may have been the case elsewhere, the Funian prisoners at Chatham, consisting of O'Donovan Rossa, Halthem now in England - are not by any means badly treated. The labour they have to perform is light, they are kept quite apart from the prisoners sentenced for crimes against person or property, they get wholesome food, and although clad in prison dress, those who desire it have warm underclothing given there. In a word they are treated as well and as kindly as is nossible, consistently with the act of Parliament, which made their offence punishable by servitule. It is hardly necessary to say that of such an act of Parliament we do not approve, for it is contrary to justice and civilisation that political prisoners abould be condemned as convicts. Still fair play demands that the whole truth should be told, and that needless oblig is should be removed from the caecutive. It is also but just to state that the more bumore treatment of the Fenish prisoners commenced noder the regime of Mr. Gatoorne Hardy, the late Home Secretary, and has been continued by his successor, Mr. Bruce. It should moreover, by known that such of the prisoners as are Uatholics have every facility given them of attending to their religious The priest who is chaplain to the prison says morning prayers every day in the chapel, and on Sundays and holydays he celebrates mass, and hears confessions of those who choose to avail themselves

of the privilage. - Weekly Register. THE STATE OF IRELAND .- Archbishop Leaby bas issued a long and elequent pastoral on the outrages in Tipperary. He expresses his horror of the crime, exharts the neople to forbearance, and laments that a lew desperadoes, acting singly and without accomplices, should tarnish the fame of gallant Tipperary. He attributes the antipathy of tenant against laudlord to the too long protracted settlement of the land question. He emphatically denies the existence of an egrarian conspiracy, and says it could not exist without the knowledge of the Catholic clergy, and all a myth. He denies that promises of thange in the land laws by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. hight bave had any hing to do with the murdere. etwicen the two classes, and the late unusual outhat of munices to the affair at livilycobey. He hicks the expectations of a settlement, so far from lague:ed and estranged by these outrages.

SERIOUS RIOT IN KERRY .- TRALEE, Wednesday .- A 'ge number of peasants came into the village of

tower of strength, their buckler, and their shield- the policemen were pelted with stones and driven to limits of his functions, its settlement being vested by not left for the support of the ministers of Ireland, ceased to do business upon the approach of the graves, the sacred light of religious liberty, and the wound on the head. Having seized their rafler, two and constables and Constable Hall issued in pursuit At the conclusion of the sermon, which was heard of the retreating crowd. Stone throwing again re-

GREAT BRITAIN.

London May 31 - in the House of Commons, tonight. Mr Gladetone moved the third reading of the bill for the diseasablishment of the I ish Church A large number of petitions against the passage of the bill were then presented; ufter which, Mr. Jemes moved, and Lord Eiche, member for Haddington-A long but uninteresting debate followed, terminate ing in the refusal of the House to account Mr. Hold's proposition and the passage of the bill, by a vote of 361 against 247 The result was received with uprourious cheers from Ministerial heenobes. The Legincina aedt esu, H

Loudon, Jone 1st - The frish Church Bill was raid for the first time in the House of Loris te-night. It w s agreed that the bill should come up for a second

The extreme partisins of the Irish Church are t stated to be disastisfied with the course proposed to be taken in the House of Lords, desiring that the bill should be peremptorily rejected, a course which Lord C itus is not supposed to approve.

The Dean of Ripon (Dr. Hugh McNelle) has putlished a long letter denouncing the Irish Courch Bill temporaries. The incident has, however, been passed Protestant ascendancy by Catholic supremacy.

The Battle in the Lords - The Werkly Register save: A very urgent whip has gone forth from both sides the future position of the Disestablished o shops with of the House of Lords, at as to summon to town regard to the Exclusional Titles Act. In reply to every peer that can be found for the coming debates a question put by Mr. VacErov Mr. Gladetone stated and votes on the Irish Church Bill. Very soon after the short Witsuntide vacation is over the battle will pointed after the lat Japuary 1871, would unnuescommence in the Petrs, and the present universal speculation as to what they will do with the bill will be at at rest. If, as some persons precie; the measure is rejected by the Lord, we small, in all munion in Scotland clearly indicated the feeling of probability, have a more stirring political time than his been witnessed in England since the days of William IV and the passing of the great Reform Bill.

Great indignation has been excited in London by the numerous and murderous assaults committed on the police while discharging their duties.

very extensive, both from England and Ireland .-Last week 7,100 emigrants, including 4,600 foreigners, left Liverpool.

Mr. Spurgers baring been greatly disturbed by persons fainting during the services at his Tubernacle. he has caused it to be made known to the parties who indulge in this habit that in future they will not have the privilege of being carried out, but that posed that the Government and Legislature of the water and swelling hottles will be placed in different parts of the building for their use.

The Lindon 'Law Journal' says - We have ob served that at meetings in various parts of the United Kingdom speakers have inveigned in virulent langurge, against the contingency of the Queen assenting to the Irish Church bill, on the ground that such an act would constitute a breach of her cor mation oath. It way be well to warn auch persons that to charge the sovereign with a breach of her coronation oath is a grave contempt against her person and government, and nunishable as a mislemeanor at common low with fine and imprisonment.

Whilst the Government are preparing to deal with the grand juries, it is contemplated by some private independent member to introduce a bill for the purpose of securing a more just administration of the liws by dealing with the system by which rettr jurous are selected. The camper in which the selection is under the absolute control of the Sheriff, who generally leaves it to his deputy, does certainly cell laudly for reform. Trial by jury has but ton often proved in Ireland 'a mackery, a delusion, and a snare, and nothing would tend so much to give confidence to the people as a successful attempt at reform in this direction

rate a portion of the Fenian prisoners now in custody | the report of the Society for promoting Christianity which still leaves a margin before 300 (the total for are satisfied. And upon what we now say our among the Jews which so m to require the attention of the Foreign Office. Mr. Field, we are informed 'is prepared to return to Abyssipia when the country is sufficiently settled to permit bim to do so with been pro-pecting with a view to fix upon a good safety.' When this report was read at Exeter Hall, claim. As to their success it is the same old evert pin, and about ten others of the chief men amongst | the Rev. H. A. Stern, another of the Abrasician captives, supported a re clatica to the effect but the meeting rejoices to bear of the probability of the resumption of the society's efforts among the Falaghas in Abyssinia.' The British taxpayer, etill smarting from ine Abyssician tworence, can bardly be expected to join in the rejoicing. It was, in a great measure, the f olbardy violence of Mr. Stern's book which enraged Theodore against the English, and led to the imprisonment of the men for whose release we have had pay something like a million per head. Of course if the society is determined to send out missionaries there is no law to restrain it, but the Government would be fully justified in making a distinct puplic declaration that the missionaries are proceeding at their own risk and that this country will not bo'd itselfresponeible in any way for anything that may happen to them. And it might be necessary to take care that the same abould be notified in Abresinia.

LIVERPOOL May 31. - Early this murning Mr. Mot lev. the American Minister, received the addresses of Preston. - On Sunday afternoon Bisnop Goss, of velcome presented by the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce, and soon after departed for London. Particulars of the interesting ceremonies and a digest of the addresses will be forwarded to the

American press from London. LIVERPOOL, May 31.-Mr. Motley the new Minister of U.S., received the addresses of the Chambers of took upon that question. He referred to the subject Commerce at his hotel, this morning. In reply to at the risk of being accused of preaching a political that of the American Chamber of Commerce, have- sermon, because he held it necessary that all Ca. turned thanks for the welcome he had received as | tholics should be instructed upon the great questions the representative of the U.S. He said it was the of the day, wherever they interfered in any manner earnest hope and chief wish of President Grant's ad- either with the faith or the discipline of the Church ministration, and of the people of America, faith- He had clearly shown to them on previous occasions to the United States, all must allow, would be vastly fully, to cultivate friendly and equisable relations, by Acts of Parliament that the Church established in with the Government and the people of Groat Britain. this country was the creation of Parliaman, and the The bappiness of the world, the advancement of cirilization, and the best hopes of Lumanity desended they have no knowledge of any such thing. The non- on the concord of all branches of the human family, detection of crime proves there is no conspiracy. It more especially on that of two leading nations, both connected by public and personal interests, allied by blood, addicted to commerce and the caltivation of the arts of peace. Mr. Motler concluded as follows: such as may be accounted agrarian he ascribes partly My most strenuous efforts shall be devo ed to further the unbappy relations between Isodlords and a good undestanding on the basis of enduring friendtasors, partly to the traditions of intermining warfare ship and kindly relations, in accordance with the great principles of justice and hanour, which are the in mui-ble and only rate, uncritize guides in the conouer of pations. In amount to the address of the coress R, would diminish them. He bids the tonant Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Motley exblock for hope to the Imperial Legislature, and pressed his high appreciation of their friendly sent; the question in its proper manner be would have Dists out the danger of the people of England being | mente towards America, and assured them that during the period of his office he should endeavour to from the State, and it was his duty to have handed promote a good understanding between the two na- them over to the Catholic Church. Mr. Glidetone tions of the same race, bound by a unity of interests had not, therefore, done full justice in that matter; all beigns on Tuesday to see off emigranis. They hitherto unequalled. The best and highest purposes but he had shown a desire and willingness on his

The Mesere, Laird, of Sirkenbead who built the Alabama have recently published a letter giving lespeeches to prove that the building of the Alabama was not illegal. The Messers, Luird claim that the construction of the Alabama at their yards free as from concealment and that the government authori ies, the rublic, and the American Minister were no. quainted with the fact that she was built as a vessel of war, and it was notorious that the was intended for the se vice of the Confederate government. They further claim that there was no baste or secrecy observed in any of their operations, and that, bad there ceen anything illegal in building or fitting out of the versa', there was time and prorunity for the government to se ze ber. When the Gustoms author iti s were notified, on the 21st of July, that she was Miden Holt, member for North East Languebire, ready for sea and might leave at any bour she p'eas'd there was no stiempt made to detain her alshire, seconded, a motion that the bill be rejected though Persone and a bers had made affilt vita that men but been enlisted to serve on board. The Messere Laires take ground that the contract for the Alabama was not at veriance either wi hathe laws of Rogland or with the opinious of Englishmen or with the precise of foreign various. The Laints quote from the written opinions of Mellish Kemplay, and Sr. ligh Gairms, delivered in February, 1863, in capport of their positions and declare that the Alabama left Bick-obead unnormed, and that she went to the Azires where she received men and arm; which had been sout there from other parts of England

DE RETARLISHED PRELATES - A point bas been swice raised in the course of the debate on the Irish Church Bill a bich deserves not to be left entirely without notice. We have, in fact, awai ed with some curiosity the comments which it would not have been unreasonable to expect from some of our Liberal conover with a silence which is, we could nily hope, not ominous, but only indicative of a certain among of embarrassment. The point to which we refer is that occupants of Protestant Sees in Ireland, artionably come under the operation of that penal law. He observed that the special excention made in the Act in favour of the Bishops of the R iscoral Com-Par isment that, but for that exception they also would have come under its provisions. I must say, be nided, that this is a state of things which ought not to be allowed to continue.' Since thee, a week ster, the point was again raised by Sir Roundell Palmer, who after alluding to his original opposition 'n the measure, and his unaltered opinion of its ic-Emigration to Canida and the United States is justice, expressed a hope that Government would not only support Mr. MacEvoj's Bill, but familitate present Bil', and at the same time to leave upon the Satie Book a measure like the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which had turned out as useless as it hid hien predicted that it would prove 'It is not to be our country will leave the new Free Church to a position inferior in this respect to that of the Protestant Episcopalians of Scotland. The remedy, as far as it is concerned, might of course be found in a clause of special exemption. Rach successive exception, however, in favour of Protestants is of course equivalent to a fresh penal enactment against Catholice We venture to hope that the day for special legisla inn of this kind is at an end, and that Sir Roundell Palmer was a correct interpreter of the feeling of the majirity of politicians. - Tablet.

THE SUTHERLAND GOLD FIELDS - The second mound of the diggiogs was inaugurated on Saturday, the 1st of May, by the issue of 45 licences, a number of intending diggers kolding back until the promised extension of ground for digging operations would be conceded. This was none on Wednesday last to the ! extent of two miles along the course of the Suisgill Burn; and in several cases claims have been marked out on the tributeries of this streem at points where gold had been found in the course of previous pios pacting. The steathes also been extended on the Kildoner, and claims have been taken higher up then formarly; but Suisgill appears to find more favor than Ki'don an this month, and there has been an timen to which America has been but a party. Why increase of diggers in that locality Licerces have should we be defeated any more than our cousins! The Pall Mail Gazette save there is a passage in issued for this month up till to-lay wrongts to 170, last m in h) is reached, though a higher number than at same date last mon h. Diggers did not settle down to their work last week, many of them having some have been doing well, and many have scarcely made wages of it. This, however eeems clear, that those who work with a will in a systematic manner ou an average claim make capital wages even at the reduced price of gold, which is now £3 10s. an enace. The permission granted to a select number of diggers to prospect for gold between the watershed of the county and the Helmsdale river has been withdrawe, for what reason we cannot ear. The survey was not carried out in such a manner as to lead to satisfactory results. The men were not paid for the work, and it is not surprising that they should grudge the time thus spent away from their regular work, necessarily causing a hurried and imperfect investigation; but we understand that gold was found over a wide district, and not confixed to burns and rivulets, the level ground as well as the hollows and ragged bill sides showing pretty plentiful indications of its universality in the Killionia district. -Northern Ensign.

THE RT. REV. DR. GOSS BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL AT Liverpool, took the occasion of the consecration of a new bell to address a large congregation at Preston on the frieb Church He said be bud been careful not to would the succeptibilities of those who differed from teem in their faith, but he felt that something was recessary to justify the attitude many Catholics differences which now existed between the Cutholic and Established Churches was the result of Imperial legislation. He was surprised that Mr. Gladerone did not base his act upon the legislation of Parliament, by which course he could have utterly and en. tirely changed the character of the Church. What he complained of was that Mr. Gladatore had not done full justice to the question, for he aught to have treated it from first to last as a question of State. If he had done that he could not have granted unto them the claims and endowments before the year 1000, for from that time all gifts and endowments given to the Church since that period he allowed them wholly and endrely; but if he had dealt with found the endowments given before 1660 were distinct

but on condition that certain masses were said, a thing they all knew was not fulfilled at the present day. He referred to the question because the Bill had just passed the House of Commons, and he was auxious that there should be some record of what many wou'd consider an instalment of justice, but at the same time be would be surprised if the Irish natich were really satisfied with what had been giv n to them by the present Government. There was also snother question with which they soon would have to stour face to face with the Government of this country, and that was the question He knew not bow it was that Governmen's called liberal were, generally speaking, illiberal in their war of dealing with those who differed from then 14 liberality of this country was not real; it respected certain classes, and deprived all Catholics of their liberty of action. Dr. Goss denounced in bitter erm the proposition to pass a Bill in favour of secular education, and spoke in words of commendation with respect to denominational teaching, for by the latter each religious body was enabled to teach their child en in the faith they professed. If the Government should pass a measure for secular education be emphanically impressed upon those present to keep their children at home, and have them dragged to prison, and themselves also, before they should yield to such a course and sacrifice the rights they had inherited WHAT WAR MEANS?-The following is taken from

the London 'Speciator's journal which has always been teg rded as one of the most ultra American prejudices : - Why do the Americans bick as weak? Because we could not defend the Canadian frontier? Possibly not; but we should infallibly try to do it, and Americans, who on this point at least are not unfair, will acknowledge that to destroy a British a my of a hundred thousand men, beked by the Canadian population, and by a fliet sufficient to blockade every port worth of the Potomac, would be a task requiring all their resources. That effort would in India, with its atrengt's unbroken or increased, while at home another still greater had gathered in reserve. But we have In land ! Bus not the Union a South, or do Northern Americans believe that the sentiment of Irishmen towards us is worse than that of the Southerners towards them? England, if forced note this herrible war, would and could stop at l've dined with him a good deal late'y, and he won nothing, would and could rally in Virginia the men eat that, I promise you. of the 'lost cause,' behind a well appointed European army, supported by a copulation north and that in her victory alone could their security be found. The 3 a ke? Are we an enclaving power, or is the English contitution intolerable to colored men? Even then, when this had been attompted and the Union was assilled on two sides, from its possing during the present session. He thought of men rallying round that bardest of kernels, a North and South, in each direction by four millions Bill b Army, we should have exerted but one fifth of the strength we displayed in the revolutionary war, when, with Ireland included, we were but fiftie : millions. We are twenty now without Ireland. We had then a million of men on foot, and drove through Spato s soldier who wielded, when the at the disposal of General Gran'. Our finances? A debt double that of America - that is, an addition of 300 millions to our debt - would but beave us where the Union is now, for she pays double in erest on Ler loans. In 1815, for every pound an Boglishman received, be paid 7s 61 to the State He now pays 2: The difference would produce 120 millions a year-that is, support the war without incurring debt. But then our commerce? There is no saying what resources thirty millions of Anglo Saxous may find in their energy and patriotism; but we are Anglo Saxons also, and at first all naval advantages would be on our side. The Americans are deceived by Partiamentary talk. There is no fleet in existence which could stand three months before our own, our merchant navy cutnum bera that of the world in combination and earth itself is but a coaling station for Great Britain. From Beligoland to Hong Kong, everywhere we have harbors docks, coals, cannon. Our sailors are the same in race, in training as the men who followed Farra gut; our officers the same as the men who blackade I the South; our ressels, the result of a compe-Is it not at all erears, possible, that after somether and ruin such as might make devils wince, we should emerge for the moment masters of the sea, with our commerce as secure as at present and our maritime prestige higher than ever? Look at it how we will, war between America and England is mere destruction, mere loss, a civil war in which the only possible gainers are the enemies of buth; but why in that contest of suicides should we not be at least the last to perish? Because the Union is no large? Compared with the t-rritories of Queen Victoria, it is a speck on the earth's surface. That sentence is nonsensical, we acknowledge, but it is true, and is as sensible as the argument is refutes. In war concentration is everything, not dispersion, and we have the population of the entire North concentrated in a territory less extensive than Pennsylvania and New York. The policy which crushed the South cannot be applied to us, for when we had lost the lives the South has lost, all we should feel would be that our existing emigration had been diver ed to an unforc-Been purpose.

UNITED STATES.

In the event of a war with England, the loyal Washington Chronicle counts largely upon assistance from the 'men who fought in the Confederate army, and who wished success to the Confederate cause,'

A solemn protest against what is styled the growing sin of the destruction by parents before birth of their own offspring and measures for correspondence with the seconded Southern Presbyterians, were the landing features of the Saturday's session of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly. In the New School body, questions of correspondence with other churobes, and of education among the freedmen, occupied most of the time. - N. Y. Paper.

The N. Y. Tomes says I nothing was ever so absurd as the idea of Oknadian Independence, for same zation preferable to independence, for the simple reason that Canada could not exist as a separate nation along side such a powerful neighbor as the American Republic ! No person who has given the entired a moment's thought ever thought atherwise.

It may well be doubted, save the Beltimore States. man, whether there is a civilized land in the world where the press ever revelled, even in time of war, in such vaporing, idiotic, pretite, braggert and gasconsdigg vitus eration of another nation as the Redical newspapers of this country have been wellowing in, about England in time of pesca. The forhearance and moderation of the organs of public sectiment in England were imputed by these hopeless imbedites to lear. But the moment that English patience is exhausted, and her wrath seems to be rising, they show the most abject terror, running and yelping like cowardly curs from the Ball they have been birking at

A Washington despatch says: Three large hoxes, seur to the Treasury Department by the Provost Marchal General of the Army of the Tennessee in Mana heavily during the day, and quarrelled amongst of both were fortered by faithful friendship. - part to do something for the Catholic Church. Never- 1803 for safe keeping were opened resterd it, and bemssives in the evening. Three out of five police. The American people and the American Gor. theless, the Catholics of Ireland had been defrauded found to contain special gold and eliver plate, unter, thority over France. The New York Times wants to her in the village interfered, and, failing to quell the croment desired amicable relations with Great out of their rights, for the endowments it possessed bands, &c., to the extent of \$100,000. The valuables tiot, made two arrests. The prisoners were rescued, Britain on the bosts of justice and dispate previous to the Reformation ought to have been settled are supposed to have been taken possession of by and the policeman were slighty assaulted. Irritated sionate regard for the rights and duties of both, upon the Catholics of that country, and also the Sherman's men in Georgia and other States, where President Grant's supreme contempt for him, and his This the police made a determined effort to re-cap- It was the errnest wish of America to extend com- venerable buildings which Catholic picty erected. they had been abandoned by the fiseing inhabitants. desire that His Majesty's liver might be thrown into the their prisoners. The crowd became violent, and merce, but the question of free trade was beyond the They must beer in mind that those endowments were In some cases they were taken from the banks which discrete and his coul into despair.

Federal army. The officers of both departments are uncertain of their duty in the matter, and it has been returned to the vaults of the Treasury Department.

DR. BROWNSON ON 'SPIRITISM'-The Catholic Wo for June discusses 'Spiritism and Spiritists' in a v gorous style suggestive of Dr. Brownson. The writer admits the facts ,but maintains that the manifestavion come not from the spirits of doceased persons but from Satan and his fallen angels. The views given by the communicating spirits are rather those of the P gan Elysium then the Christian Heaven. They wander viguely about in a dim and shadowy region, like the Umb re of the heathen philosoppy, but never come within the reach of the divine icfluence. The women morement the writer regards as one of the woret forms of epiritism as above expounded, and planchette as the mouthpiece of evil.

THE PRIVILEGE OF FREE SPEECH - The White Pine Infant Empire parrates the following incident:-Two men were talking at the corner of Hunter and Main streets yesterday afternoon, in a not over friend'y manuer, when one of them remarked, I guess a man has the privilege of free speech in this country, don't be?' The other quietly drew a sixshooter, and ceplied, 'Yes, but what do you wish to say?' The other, observing the weapon, answered, 'Oh, nothing,' and walked off. !- Chicago Tribune.

The Washington Carelle says : In is quite probable, if information is orne, that a ticket representing the interest of Imperialism will be put in the field in our coming Jane election. Gentlemen in this city Bro said to be in correspondence with certain parties in the City of New York in regard to this movement. It may also be stated as a test that a number of Washingtonians cent forward their subscriptions to New York yesterday for The Imperialist newspaper. and among them some who unhesitatingly arow sympathy with this new movement.

Mr. veverdy Johnson in embarking for home could put in his pocket a copy of Punch with a cartoon evertax us? We made it in 1857, sending an army after his own heart. The traditional Yankee appears five times the distance; and after three years of a as Jonathan interpreted by Mr. Summer, holding out war which covered a continent, that army remained a pie partly covered by a cloth on which were the words, Chim £800,000,000, to Mr. Johnson, who stands with one band in his trowsers pocket and the other holding an eye-glass 'Wanl, Reverdy I says John Ball ther. John Ball's broad shoulders are seen in the background. Reverdy Johnson replies, 'Ha!

THE CHINE B IN CALIFORNIA. - There is a growing south, in Canada as in V. rginis, which would know disregard, not only of decency, but of all our laws refeeling of indignation in this community at the utter cently exhibited by the Chinese. It is horrible to reflect that renders it even possible for these crentures to obtain a share in our government - perhaps a controlling interest in our elections. For a long time past they have exhibited a peaceful almost a submissive spirit, rarely committing any graver offence than pillering exposed trifles : but auddenly they have changed their conduct, and for months past the courts bare been burthened with investigations that come to manght, for these people have no regard for the sanctity of an oath, and perjure them-selves by wholesale. They have introduced into our war began, resources in men even greater than those native land—they do not hesitate to hatch conspira-Christian city all the harbarous practices of their oice, abduct and assessinate, and what is worse, they employ an organized gang of braves to slay their enemies or rivale, and gauge the reward according to the punishment that may be inflicted upon them A chineman can be paid to assessinate even with the death penalty staring him in the face, and can coolly stipulate for the price of neck his to be paid to his relatives in case he is hung. Although a cowardly race, when putted man against man in mortal fight yet they display the most extraordinary stolidity and adifference when execution is about to be done upon them. In their own country a line of 50 criminals condemred to be decapitated, will sink upon their knees without coercion, bend their head forward so as to expose their necks and stoically await the stroke of the ex-cutioner's sword. They hear the dull, heavy thud at one end of the line, and see the ghastly head rail upon the percucut, without a shudder. Sometimes the executioner stops midway in the line to resharren his sword - they listen without a tremor, and as he approaches them closely and their turn comes next, they adjust their necks more conveniencely for the stroke. There is nothing about this of the spirit that sometimes actuates a Cancasian criminal to die gam- '- it is simply brutish tures like these once r used to the commission of crime, are eminently dangerous in a community, for the death that threatens them. It is said they have carried their barbarana practices to such an extent in this city as to offer large rewards for the heads of their enemies. What can he done with such a pear nle? They are soulless conscienceless, devilish. Their vile passions, long kept in restraint from submission to the moral influence of the white man are now breaking out in barbaric fury -they openly defy our laws, and with brown insolence insult our civilization. Let us exhaust all the resources of the law to restrain them, and if they fail, let us advise them to return home. - San Francisco Herald.

There can be no doubt but that Messers. Warren and Costel'o, however unconsciously to themselves, have inflicted as much barm as lay in their power upon their less fortunate fellow sufferers still remaining in British penal servitude by the violent language nttered by them in Ireland after their liberation, at those reckless and all things considered, silly and impotent public demonstrations in which they allowed themselves to be made contral figures. Not only did they rivet the chains of our martyrs, but they ir jured much more than they served, the cause of their concery. Again they retarded the progress of Irish Revolution materially when strived in New York, by refusing the imposing and significant demonstration which had been prepared for their reception. The intended display at the Cooper Instithre would have unavoidably taken the shape of a War Meeting and presided over by Governor Hostiman, as it would have been if he kept his promise, and occuring at the present juncture its effect upon the English oblig reby would be scarcely less exasperating than the speech of Senator Sumner. It would have intensified the international quarrel exceedingly and thus hastened on the opportunity which Irishmen long for so ardently. In fice these gentlemen were loud-spoken demonstrative and even braggart in the very place where the interests of their comrades and their country, as well as public decease, and common sense should have kept them silent and anobstrusive. On the other hand they because suddenly dumb and shrurk out of sight when they reached a place where a public manifestation of their fellow-citizens of the nature proposed, denunciation of the outrage which they in common with others and suffered could not have failed to confer an inestimable benefit on their native land and might have been the iramediate forernmer of the liberation of an American citizen who has been illegally condemned to penal servicule by the British poverament. We make those reflections more with feelings of regret rather than anger. Having untered them we trust we may ha allowed to let Messrs. Warren and Costolio ' rest in peace' benceforth. -- N. Y. Irish People.

The Even'ng Post is very angry at Mr. Washburne, occanar, on presenting his oredentials as Minister to the French Emperor, he communicated President Grant's compliments, and his wishes for the Emperor's health and happiness. The Post considers it disgraceful for one Envoy to express such sentiments toward a man who was an 'mascrapulous enemy of the Union during the war,' and who now wields despotic auknow whether the Post would have been better pleased if Mr. Washburne had communicated to the Emperor

The True Mitness.

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED XVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Craig Street, by

> J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS. YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the anbacription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms

shall be Two Dollars and a half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a balf, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the anbscription shall be Three Dollars.

THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Dapots. Single copies 3d.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUMB - 1869.

Friday, 11-St. Barnabas, Ap. Saturday, 12 -St John a facundo, C. Sunday, 13-Fourth after Pentecost. Monday, 14-St. Basil, B. C D. Tuesday, 15 - St. Francis Carraciolo, C. Wednesday, 16-St. John Francis Regis, C. Thursday, 1 -St. Ubaldus, B. C.

REMOVAL

The Office of this paper has removed to No. 663 Craig Street, one door off Bleury.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Protestant Ascendency party in Ireland die hard. Though they cannot fail to perceive that sentence has been passed on the Establishment, and that the utmost they can expect from the obstructive action of the House of Lords, is a reprieve-they still continue to meet, and to protest against the mevitable. Like the brave old lady who in the height of the storm essayed 2a sweep the rising waves of the Atlantic out of her back kitchen with a birch broom, our champions of a lost cause put a good face on the matter, and cannot as yet realize the idea, that their ascendency over their Catholic fellow citizens is doomed. It is a pitiable right to see brave men thus making spectacles of themselves to men and angels.

The Irish Church Bill is now in the hands of the Lords. The Session is far advanced: the measure is a most important one; and in these facts their Lordships may find reason for postponing the settlement to a more convenient sea 30n. We need not fear for the ultimate results however; any serious combined action on the part of the Lords to maintain the Irish Protestant Church in its present position, will but basten their awa ruin, supported as is Mr. Gladstone's policy by such an overwhelming majority of the people of the United Kingdom. It will be carried therefore, and that soon, even though upon the plea of the lateness of the session, and the magnitude of the interests it involves, it may be put back for another year.

It is a striking feature of the French elections that none but extreme candidates have been relurned. The supporters of personal Government have been very successful; the extreme republican party, men who advocate the views of the ultra-terrorists of the First French Revo-Intion, and who are the style and sentiments of Marat, have in many instances carried the day; but the moderate men are nowhere. What this ult., at St. Mary's Church, Formosa, Ontario, forebodes it is bard to tell; but it is evident that in a manner commensurate with the August the throne of Louis Napoleon is in a very critical Object of the ceremony. The display made by position; all, however, depends upon the army.

Italy is quet, though rumors of war and revointions are still rife. Spain is vainly engaged in her endless task of spinning ropes out of sand and in her toil of evolving order from aparchy. The revolutionary leaders profess great apprebensions of the Carlists: and we believe that if the people of Spain were free, if they could throw off the incubus of military despotism that presses upon them, they would by a large majority pronounce in favor of their lawful king.

Nothing has been done in the matter of the Alabama claims, Mr. Motley has been well received in England, but this we suppose is rather due to his eminent position in the literary world, than to his political character. The people of England have become excited on the question; and the Minister who adopts a bold tone as towards the U. States government, will be sus tained by the nation.

Question, seem to have been designed rather to P.P., of Riversdale acted as deacon, and the embarass the Ministry, than to effect any good towards either Ireland or Canada. They were met by a motion for the "previous question," and were thus quietly disposed of. It must not be thought, however, that thereby our Legislature has declared against the justice, or the expediency of Mr. Gladstone's Bill; it has in fact merely affirmed that it was not necessary or expediant for the Canadian Parliament to express any opinion whatsoever thereupon, at the present formed in the following order:-

questions, to which we offer a reply, to the best of our abilities :--

> St. Johns, P. Q., June 5th, 1869. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir, - Will you kindly in your next issue answer the following questions, and obligs an old sub-

scriber : lat -- Have not we Catholics of Canada the right by law, or statute, or treaty, to have our procession of the Blessed Secrament in the public streets, upon the feast of Corpus Christi, or the Sunday follow-

2 - If an, what is the authority which gives us that right?

3rd-While this part of our Divine Service is going on in the public streats, are the authorities bound to protect us from all obstruction and insult?

4th - What, under the circumstance, would constitute an insult? Would, for example, a Protestent, not believing as we do, standing in the street from simple curiosity, and to place where the B'ersed Secrement did not pass, remaining perfectly quiet but not removing his hat be an insuit?

5th - And suppose Protestants should be so impolite, or from conscious duties, not remove their hate, when they even met with the Blessed Sacrament, would not God be more glorified by Oatholics taken no notice of the act, or if taking notice, praying for them, than by speaking insulting len guage to them and ordering them with peremptory language to remove their hats :

1st. and 2nd .- There is we believe no Law Statute or Treaty, by which explicitly, the right to a public procession of the B. Sacrament is guaranteed to Catholics in Canada. But as the full exercise of their religion, as in times past, was guaranteed to Catholics by the Treaty wherein Canada was ceded by France to Great Britain, the right to such procession is, impli culy, guaranteed.

3rd. The Procession being legal, that is not contrary to law, the authorities are bound to protect those engaged in it from insult and out-

4th and 5th .- One answer will suffice to these. Catholics have no right to demand from their Protestant fellow-citizens more than this, that the latter abstain from outrage or insult. It would we think be both impolitic and unjust to ask Protestants to uncover, or to exhibit any outward signs of homage or respect, whilst the Procession passes along the public thorough fares. On exclusively Catholic property, Protestants have no business to intrude, if their conscience forbids them to manifest such signs of

FEAST OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE CHAPEL ATTACHED TO THE COLLEGE

We have much pleasure in announcing to the former Directors, Profesors, Students and friends of St. Ann's College, that the mauguration of our chapel,-already finished-thanks to their liberality-will take place on Thursday: June 17th, and not 21st, as was appounced to the circular of March 4. This change is occasioned by the inconvenience of the day falling on Saturday, which would prevent a large number of gentlemen from attending, notwithstanding their desire to meet the friends and companions of their youth and visit the scenes endeared to them by early recollections. We sincerely trust that the change, which we considered necessary | Lord. to make, will accommodate itself to the want of all parties.

On Wednesday evening there will be a literary and inusical seance and on the morning of the inauguration "Mozarts Twelfth Mass" will be rendered by the College Choir.

A. PELLETIER, Priest Superior. St. Ann's College, June 1, 1869.

CORPUS CHRISTI IN BRUCE, ONT. To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Dear Sir,-According to custom this grand and imposing festival was celebrated on the 27th the Catholics of the mission, directed and as sisted by their amiable and talented Tastor, the Very Revd. Dean Schmitz reflected the greatest credit upon Priest and people, and showed that the true spirit of Catholicity pervades our co religionists in this part of the Dominion.

A clouded sky, a gentle breeze, and the re freshing showers of the day previous rendered the weather all that could be desired.

Four temporary alters had been erected, which were beautifully fitted up and adorned with boquets of natural and artificial flowers, sacred pictures, &c., and lighted up with wax condles in dazzling profusion. The platforms leading up to the altars were all carneted, and spanned with arches of evergreens decorated with wreaths of flowers, mosses, roses, &c.

About 10 o'clock Solema High Mass began the Rev. P. S. Maheut, P.P., of Mount Forest who had travelled over 40 miles in order Mr. Holton's Resolutions on the Irish Church to be present - was celebrant, Rev. H. J. Kelly, Pastor of the Church, as sub deacon.

> The singing of the Choir, under the able leadership of Mr. S. Gfrarer, organist, was truly excellent. Mrs. W. H. Riddell and her sister Miss Redmond sang by request two very beautiful pieces, "O cor a moris victima" and "O Jesu Deus Magna" in their usual good style.

> After Mass, under the direction of the indefatigable pastor of St. Mary's, a procession was

School boys with appropriate banners,

Ligorius, School girls, dressed in white and weating reils

Young ladies with a heautiful banner of the B. V. M., Incense bearers and children scattering flowers.

and wreaths,

The Chair chanting Sacred Music, Sub-deacon and deacon robed in rich Dalmatics BLESSED SACRAMENT.

Carried by Rev. H. J. Kelly, of Riversdale, under a canopy borne by the Trustees of St. Mary's, and surrounded by the sentors bearing lighted torches, and sunported by a Military Guard

of Honor. Members of the Congregation and others with suitable banners.

The procession thus formed filed along in eplended order the line of March, which had been planted on either aide with evergreens in great variety, halting at the way side alters to receive the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament amid the soleing tolling of the two fige bells in the tower and the firing of a salute by the Guard of Honor. At two o'clock, having made a circuit of about one mile, the procession returned to the Courch where the ceremonies of the day were terminated by the solemn Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, which was received by the vast assemblage of some 2 000 persons with every exterior mark of the most pious devotion and reverence.

Before closing I will briefly refer to the ser vices that took place on Pentecost Sunday in this mission. On that day some sixty children were admitted to their first Communion, and it was most edifying to see with what order, piety, and reverence the ardent young son's approached time the Bread of Life.

and crowns of sweetest flowers, the boys all neatly attired, with rosettes on their breasts, encircling the altar of the Most High and the Priest in their midst! "Truly this is the House of God and these are the Temples of the Holy Ghost!" But enough-I must conclude.

Yours very truly,

VIATOR.

WILLIAMSTOWN, June 4th, 1869.

MR. EDITOR,-The glorious festival of Corpus Christi, so dear to every Catholic heart, was celebrated here last Sunday with more than the of the Church! The singing - both in the Church, the usual splendor.

His Lordship of Kingston arrived on Saturday from Quebec, and though faligued, kindly consented to perform the office of the following day-The grand high mass began at half-past ten a.m., and at its conclusion, the procession issued from the main door of the Church.

First came the cross-bearer and acolytes; then the females of the parish, two and two, and followed by the cuns with the young ladies of the boarding school, wearing flowing veils reaching almost to the ground, and, from time to time, chaunting hymns of praise in honor of our dear

vent children-robed in spotless white, carrying way whatever, and another cause for congratu- may God's be ever upon you. baskets of flowers which they strewed before the lation I find in the fact that notwithstanding the

riteraires succeeded, and then came our Bishop | single case of intemperance was not observable ever whom was held a rich canopy of cloth of gold, bearing in his hands a golden Remon. strance, containing the " Bread that came down from Heaven"-the Sacred Host, the object of facts in print, will afford satisfaction to many of the lave, respect and adoration of two hundred your readers, I have ventured to send them to last. In spite of that denial, I repeat my statemillions of faithful souls. The male portion of you for publication in your next issue. the Congregation closed the Procession which was very large and, we are happy to say, as orderly and edifying as we could desire.

The route was splendidly decorated; the greatest taste being displayed in the construction

manner the great mystery of the day. At seven p.m. solemn vespers were sung and the proceedings of a day that will be long remembered by the truly pious penole of St. Mar;'s, were termulated by a Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, amid a blaze of light and beauty, impossible to describ..

Yours truly, SPECTATOR.

WILLIAMSTOWN. GLENGARRY, May 31st, 1869.

To the Editor of the True Nilness

Sir,-Interesting events in connection with the promotion of educational interests by the good Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, wherever a Branch of their excellent community has found a toothold, are matters of such daily occurrence, that I hope yourself and your numerous readers will pardon the intrusion on your space, for the following lines regarding their flourishing Mission School in this village of Williamstown?-On the morning of the 27th inst., I had the pleasure quite unexpected, of witnessing a very pleasing spectacle in our charming little Parish Church, on that occasion seven children attending the Convent of Notre

A correspondent addresses to us a set of Young men, with a handsome banner of St. for the first time, and partook thereat of the of your departure from amongst us for a few and was rendered still more so to my estimation, by the following circumstance. During the solema moment of their receiving Haly Caminunion, these happy innocents robed in white, were assisted by an equal number of the young lady boarders attending the Convent and similarly attired, who bent over their young words, like guardian angels in a protecting attitude, to shield them -then even more than at any other time, from the assaults of their spiritual enemy! will not further trespass on your space at present, than to add that the Convent School de Notre Dame at Williamstown, continues to maintain its already wide spread reputation as a first class educational seminary for young females, and that as a well wisher of the Institution, I would rejoice to see it even more liberally patronized

> ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY, 31st May, 1869.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Dear Sir,-Yesterday was a day fraught with blessings to many a Parish and fireside, as a reward for the public tribute of homage and adoration paid our Divine Redermer, in the solemn Procession in honor of His Real Presence in the Holy Sacrament. And as a member of this ancient Catholic Parish, I am happy to be able to inform your readers that it too was similarly blessed; and that our Grand Procession here this year, was even a greater success than that of last year, the Table of the Lord, and received for the first an account whereof I remember reading in your columns. The day was all that could be desired The girls robed in spotless white with veils for the occasion, the arrangements complete in every respect. The usual ornamentation of the streets with evergreens, and pretty arches over the crossings, as well over the three Repositories; one of which was erected at McPhee's cross, another at Mr. Allan Grant's private residence, and the third at Dr. Loclair's; the last Benediction having been given in the Parish Church, which also was tastefully decorated with drapery, banners, &c., thanks to the assistance of our good Sisters of the Holy Cross, and the liberality of some of our merchants here, who lent goods out of their stores for the adornment and at the different Repositories, was really good for a country village-the music too, along the line of march was commented on in very flattering terms. In a word, the whole thing passed off very satisfactorily, and creditably to all parties concerned. Various opinions have been expressed as to the number of persons who joined in the Procession, but in my opinion, there could not have been less than fifteen hundred people walking in the Procession, not to speak of onlookers, one very satisfactory feature of the day's celebration, was the decorous and respectful demeanor of our Protestant neighbors and visitors; who did not, either by word or act, afford Next were sixteen little creatures-also con- the slightest pretext for our taking offence in any large crowd of people assembled, from this, and The sanctuary boys, torch bearers and thu- the neighboring Parish of Lochiel especially, a so far as I could learn; and at sunset, the streets were as peaceful as a village church yard. Behering Mr. Editor, that the appearance of these

And am. &c...

PARISHIONER.

The Rev. H. Brettargh, Parish Priest of Trenton, having only a fortnight since decided upon a trip to England, the land of his birth, his The people having returned to the Church, devoted Parishoners determined upon presenting His Lordship explained in a lucid and thorough him with an address and also a purse. The time allowed to carry out this good work was indeed short, but under the well directed efforts of the gentlemen throughout the Parish who took the matter in hand the purse was a most gratifying of my story. success, how well they succeeded in this tri bute of respect and good feeling is handsomely answered by the handsome sum of Two Hundred and Ten Dollars (\$210.00), presented on behalf of the subscribers, to the Rev. H. Bretimmediately after the reading of the address by D. R. Murphy, Esq., in the presence of a delegation of several gentlemen. The beautiful and costly purse in which was contained the free will offering was the present of Mrs. T. McCabe of this place for which she received the sincere thanks of not only the Rev. H. Brettargh, but also of the delegation.

Oa Thursday, the 27th inst., the rev. gentleman was accompanied to the cars by several of parishioners, who bid him farewell and God speed.

ADDRESS.

To the Rev. Henry Brettargh, Parish Priest, Trenton:

Reverend and Beloved Pastor,-It is with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure that we

Bread of Life. The whole scene though simple months to visit the land of your birth and early to itself, was nevertheless extremely touching; association. Regret, that even for so short a time we are to be deprived of the benign influence of your presence amongst us, and the attentive watchfulness, devotedness, and care which you unceasingly and unbesitatingly bestow upon the members of your flick in this Parish in the fulfilment of your many and arduous Pastoral duties. Pleasure, that after the lapse of over fifteen years' close ministration in the vinegard of Christ in this mission, you are spared to erior what must indeed be a great pleasure to you, a visit to the home of your birth where you spent the snony hours of childhood and a part of the maturer years of manhood and where the eager, welcome, and happy greeting of kin and frieni's alike await you. Rest assured beloved and dear Father that our prayers will be continu. ally and devoutly affered up to the Almighty God to grant you a safe and speedy passage across the Atlantic, a pleasant and happy sojourn with your many friends in merry Eugland and a safe return to your numerous and devoted flock. Please accept the accompanying purse as a further earnest of the good will of your parishioners.

> D. R. Murphy, F. J. McGuire, T. McCabe, W. Robertson, A. Macauley John Lindon, P. Esgan, Edwd. Jordon, And 260 others.

Thos. Hollerin, P. L. McAuley, Matthew Mulheran. Zebort Smith. Levis Prieur, Adipas Duville. Patrick Henan. Jas. Quinlann.

REPLY:

Allow me gentlemen to thank you for your kind expressions of regard and kind wishes for my welfare and enjoyment, l assure you that with all bright anticipations of seeing again those relations and friends from whom I have been so long separated: I do not leave without a deen feeling of lonesomeness at parting from a congregation with whose life and welfare my heart has become so intimately interwoven. Trenton was my first and has been my only mission. For upwards of fifteen years I have labored amongst you, I hope according to those lights and graces which God has vouchsafed me, and this I must sav. a kinder, more docile, or more liberal con gregation could not exist, I will not say that your truly handsome testimonial has taken me by surprise, for though you have endeavored to collect secretly, it is in the very nature of things impossible to keep such matters secret, nor wou'd any act of generosity on your part surprise me. but this I will say, it was unexpected, and I fear undeserved, your generosity on all previous church collections has always been so great and you have so very recently made me that bandsome present of a pair of horses and harness that I feel an absolute reluctance to receive this your latest and so generous present, there is one view of the matter however which reconciles me to its acceptance, pay, forbids me to refuse it, those testimonials have a wider signification than these material expressions springing spontaneously from the Catholic heart, they are grand acts of faith offered through the Priest to Almighty God. It is your faith in God's Church and its mission which has suggested this present and the testimonial to the Priest of that Church, and as such I dere not refuse it for God. And there is a consolation in this fact that whereas I can never hope to repay you sufficiently for it, God in his abundant bounty will not allow it to go unrewarded. Hoping to be spared to return to you n a few months to labor yet many years amongs you I thank you sincerely for your kindness and

H. BRETTARGH,

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Sir,-I see by your last that Mr. Thomas Widd denies having been the author of the pretended anonymous letters that appeared in the Montreal Witness of the 6th of October ment, and am ready, anxious even to confirm it upon oath, if Widd will but give me the chance

I will come to details. The letters in question were written partly by Widd himself, and partly by me, but at Widd's instigation-at No. 25 Hermine street, on the 1st or 2nd of October last : I am not quite certain as to the day. We had just finished writing the letters, and were still talking, when Mr. Herron, the step brother of the Chief of Police, Mr. Hughes, came in, and the papers were lying on the table close to where he took a chair. No doubt that Mr. Herron recollects the circumstance, and to him I appeal in corroboration of the truth of this part

I have also in my possession a letter from Thos. Widd, in which, by the regard I bear him, I am earnestly requested not to fail again in meeting hun at night for business of importance. This too corroborates my story: for what other important business could Widd have had to taugh at his residence on the eve of his departure transact with me, of whom he now pretends to entertain so low an opinion?

> That he thought highly of me last autumn that letter shows; and when Thos. Widd called on M. Bouchard of the detective police, he referred him to me, speaking of me to M. Bouchard in high terms. For the truth of this fact. I appeal to the detective police officer, whom I have named.

And what has become of the letters, by the inspection of which truth might be elicited? The said letters having served their purpose-that of throwing odium and suspicion on the Mile End School for the Deaf and Dumb-were demanded back again from the hands of the Police, to whom they had been given by Thos. Widd. It was, I believe one of the enveloyes of the Witness who so got back the letters. Now I challenge Mr. Thos. Widd to produce them: to put them, the originals of course, in the hands of the Police, so that by a careful examination of the handwriting their authorship may be established. Dame tere, approached the Table of the Lord approach you with this address upon this the eve I fancy that Mr. Widd does not dare to encounter this ordeal. If he will not do this, I think that the verdict of the public will be in my favor.

I do not care to take notice of the gross per sonal attacks made upon me by Mr. Thos. Widd, lest by so doing I should divert attention from the main question-" was not the said Thos. Widd the real author of the pretended anonymous and threatening letters that appeared in the Witness of the 6th of October last?" What Mr. Widd thought of me then, I can show, he letters in my possession, by the testimony of M. Bouchard, and by a communication that appeared in the Witness of the 12th Sept. last, signed Thos. Widd; and in which I am alluded to by the writer as "an intelligent and respectable deaf and dumb friend of mine." Knowing Thos. Widd as I do now, I am perhaps no longer his " Iriend :" but I am as " intelligent" and quite as "respectable" as I was on the 11th of Sept.

I have the honor to he, Sir,

Your obedient, NELSON M. TALBOT.

P.S .- Until Mr. Thos. Widd shall produce the originals of the anonymous letters in question, I will have no more to say to him.

N. M. T.

Monireal, June 6th, 1869.

Rev. Father O'Brien requests that the annual collectors in aid of the Orphan Asylum will have the goodness to make their return in herself by proclamation to remain neutral. the course of the present month - June.

BAZAAR-The Baziar in aid of the Poor Fund of the Sisters of Charity is now open at Mr. Boyer's rooms, Notre Dame street, and a large variety of useful and fancy articles are on exhibition for sale. Refreshments of all kinds are provided, and lunch will be held each day at one o'clack.

Mr. Francis McDougal bas been elected Alderman for By Ward, Ottawa City, by acclamation in place of the late Mayor, H. J. Friel, Esq.

In our list of remittances last week, the money credited to J. McKeany, Cold Springs, should have been credited to F. McKeany, Grafton.

The following able article from the Evening Telegraph, containing an analysis of certain letters written by Sir Francis Rond Head, on the conduct of the United States Government in 1837 towards the insurgents of Upper Canada. whom it supplied with arms, and recognised as belligerents-will be read with interest at the present moment, when the ' Alabama' claims are brought so prominently forward by the United States. These have two codes, one for their special use and behoof; the other applicable only to foreigners:-

Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant Governo: of Tp er Chada, prior to the union consumated in 1840 had written some letters on American neutrality in connection with the stand taken upon the Alabama claims. Two of these letters have since come to hand, and will undoubtely tend to confirm the position already taken by the British Government and people in answer to the American Senate. It is not pecessary to re-produce the facts of the situation which Sir Francis so ably puts forward in his exposition of the support the 'patriots' officially received from the American Government in the re-bellion of 1837, in order to stamp the bideous bypocracy of Mr. Sumner's demand with its proper stigma but at the risk of boring our readers, who Heaven knows must by this time be protty well tired of the Alabama contraversy we cannot refrain fron giving them the concluding portion of the letter

Now, it was under these circumstances says Sir Francis, and at a moment when there was not in Uppper Canada a rebel in arms, that the Governor of the State of New York, on the 25th December, as advised by his Attorney-General, resolved by abrogating that solemn treaty between Great Britain and the United States, um er which only four mouthbefore, on the demand of the authorities of his own State of New York, I had loyally delivered up to him an American citizen charged on due evidence of naving robbed the bank of Richester [in the said State] to proclaim on behalf of the United States 'neutrality' between two so-called 'belligerent

and here it is accordingly .-

and peaceful authority of Great Britain in Upper Canada; the other, a gang of desperadres (com-manded by an American 'General') every one of whom had followed him and the fugitive murderer, Mr. McKer zie, not from Canada, but from the territory of the United States to a little uninhabited British island in the narrow river Niagara Assembled there, and waging war under no national flig, this isolated gang, by the low of nations, were pirates the enemies of mankind in general, and especially of the United States, whose sensitive honor they had insulted by having, as will be proved to you, forcibly captured

twenty two pieces of their Government artillery, as

forces. The one, the triumphant, merciful power

well as many thousands of their muskets. lostead, however, of avenging, they condone i this icanl; and, allowing their cannon to fire for a fortnight on the Canadian people (including myself) three of whom they killed the Governor of the great and highly-civilized State of New-York, against my earnest remonstrance, insiated and persisted in assuming the misnomer of 'neutral,' and in declaring me and the robber of his arsenale, Mr McKenzie to be belligerents, allowing, however, in breach of neutrality, the latte, whenev r he thought proper not only to and and barangue the clizens of the United States but daily to receive from them for his gang increased by them to upward of 1,000 food, powder, shot and ball cartridges, the three latter taken from the Government arsenals. Now, I beg leave to ask the people of the United S'ates to consider and declare whether such conduct accords with the doctrine ex pounded in Mr. Sumner's speech to their Senate as

That the Dominion will never get a Reciprocity Treaty may be taken as a fixed and absolute fact. letwe ni wo est b ished rations, both independent, there may be neutrality; but where one is nothing but au odious combination of tebals, the proclamation is most unequal in operation, for it begin with a solemn investiture of rebels with all the rights of

war, saying to them, 'Rise; here is a sword; use it. The course of policy pursued by the constituted authorities of the United States was either right or Wrong

Supposing framement, that it was wrong, it does not follow, because England overlooked it at the time, be has long ago forgotten it, that she has now no dormant claims for apology and conpensa

The American Government and people, bowever, maintain that it was right. If so, as it cannot be right only when they pursue it, and wrong when pursued by any other nation, I most respectfully submit to their good sense and good feelings that, comparing the tiny dimensions of the strength, duration, and cost of the outbreak of the rebel McKerzie with the gigantic dimentions of the strength, duration and cost of the outbreak of the rebel Jefferson Davis, it is logically, morally, and politically impossible for them to refuse now to accept from the British people as their reasonable apology for Queen Victoria having in May, 1861, (as Mr. Summer complains,) 'accorded belligerent rights' to the latter, at that period, successfull 'rebel,' the indentical woder of explanation given to her representative in Upper Canada in Decemcer, 1837 by the authorities of the United States, for having accorded balligerent rights, protection, cannor, mu kets, ammunition and food to the former defeated fugitive rebel and robber of their own Go vernment arsenals.

England's firm, friendly answer, therefore, to what Mr. Summer has deemed it advisable to term 'the great question, the massive grievance, the original, far-reaching and destructive wrong, in his own words, authorized to be published by his own Senate, is 1

submit, as follows:
'He (Jefferson Davis) was at the head of a military force; a force boatile to the Government and seeking its subversion and overthrow by violence. It was i civil war; whether just or unjust is not material for the present purpose to enquire; it is enough that it was a state of open, public and notorious wer, on one side to overthrow and on the other to preserve the (United States) Government.'

Between the belligerents or wagers of this 'open public and notorious war,' no foreign country had any right to interlere, and in acknowledgment thereof England alone, of all the nations of Europe, pledged

By this well-timed communication Sir Francis puts the Americans on the horns of a dilemma from which there can be, thank; to Mr. Summer and the Senate, no possible escape. If we now only do our duty in the premises, we can also powerfully assist the British Government in the controversy, and with this object in view should call upon Parliament to hasten the production of the returns recently called for by Mr. Galt, and when they are laid before both Houses, should not rest a moment until an address has been voted to the Queen upon them, calling for redress and reparation for the damages caused with the direct connivance of the American Government in 1865, as well as in 1837. We hastened to make good the damages when Bennet Young and his associates plundered St. Albans and took refuge in Canada, last war, and would fail in our duty as British cilizans and men if we did not endeavour to impress it upon the American people that neutrality has its duties as well as privileges

President Woolsey, of Yale College, who is, according to that good authority the New York Times, one of the ablest American publicists in existence, recently stated, in an international law lecture, that the United States have always held that the augmentation of an expedition against, or the persuading nersons to enlist against a country at peace with the United States, was 'unfriendly and unneutral'-an opinion which that other American authority, Judge Story has legally affirmed, but yet a practice which has been so flagrantly departed from so far, in the Cise of Canada, that we should blame our own auborities if they will not at empt to give the American Government an opportunity to act on the dictum. The Canadian House of Commons took such a proper course on a cognate subject a few days ago, that the country will be disappointed if it does not press its resolutions to their logical issue, and put the demand for reparation in the sensible and appropriate shape we have indicated. It will be all the more respected at home and abroad for its action, even though the incidental discussion should provoke some of the white-livered gentlemen who sit on the Speaker's left to 'deprecate' the 'tone' and objects of the further resolutions which should be the fitting conclusion to Mr. Galt's address.

On Sunday last, the solemnity of Corpus Christi, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto for males and females. There is to be a comconferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Rev. Mr. Kilcullen. The ceremony took place in St. Michael's Cathedral. His Lordship was attended by the Rev. J. F. Jamot, V.G., Rev. C. Vincent, Superior of St. Michael's College, river from the Merchant's Wharf, and in the all parts of the first, contained an embryo tape Rev J. R. Lee and Rev. W. J. White.

Justice Cour of that for the past two years there in the river, in a partially decomposed state, has been a gradual duninution of crime in the district of Montreal. Coming from the source persons connected with those institutions which have for their object the prevention of crime, and the elevating of the lower classes-educationally and otherwise. This may perhaps be accounted for by the severity of the sentences lately passed upon prisoners, the numerous agencies at work for social and civil reform, and the greater vigilance of the officers of Justice, to of crime as for the capture of offenders. The derangement.-Herald, 5 h. present Session of the Court of Quarter Sessions is a very light one, the Grand Jury having looked over the bills of indictment and returned their true bills the same day .- Montreal Herald.

THE CARTERS -A public meeting was held in Victoria Square on Wednesday evening, 2nd inst. to oppose the new aspection of the Cor poration, by which Carters are compelled to wear numbers on their hats, in addition to having it on the right, left, and bottom of carriage. The following resolutions were introduced, with suit able speeches, and were received and carried amid great cheering. Over one thousand per surership of the Township of East Zarra. In the sons were present. Moved by Mr. Chapleau, latter case, the deficiency is reported to be M.P.P., -"That the carriers of Montreal deserve credit from all classes of citizens for their spirit of enterprise and their efforts to contribute to the good reputation of the city, even at great Mr. Kintrea, as County Treasurer, have been personal sacrifice to themselves." Moved by H. J. Clarke, Esq , Q.C.,-" That the present free themselves of any responsibility, on the action of the city authorities in imposing on drivers of vehicles for hire to wear their numbers on their hats, is totally uncalled for, arbitrary, and injurious to their business, the present system of having the numbers attached to their carriages in a conspicuous place being a sufficient tavern and saloon license fees for the County, guarantee for all public interest." Moved by I. J. Curran, Esq.,-" That the Corporation of Montreal be requested to take into their favorable consideration the petition of the carters of the city for the redress of the grievances of which they so justly complain." With three cheers for the Carters the meeting broke up.

Quebec, June 1 .- The western wing of the Grey Nun Convent, with the centre portion of ficer in the 53rd Regiment, a city merchant and the building, were saved yesterday through the the Chief of Police. The officer received an energetic exertions of the City Fire Brigade and ranaymous letter, purporting to have been writa working party of the Royal Artillery. The ten by the merchant, warning him against visiting church, a bandsome Gothic edifice, was burnt to his bouse during his absence. The following day the ground. The total insurance was \$20 000 it was the merchant's turn to receive a letter, nolly, Esq., of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, in a Quebec office. Fireman Noel, of the Hook forged, of course, purporting to have been writ- aged 23 years.

and Lidder Company, met with a serious injury. I ten and signed by the officer, acknowledging the Gunner Teechy, of the Royal Artillery, was, receipt of the merchant's letter, and threatening nechaps fatally, injured from the falling of the to break every bone in his body for his involence steeple; he was struck in the back, and fainted in addressing such an epistle to him. The third among the falling debris. The Lady Superioress anonymous letter was written to the Chief of of the convent went out immediately among the Police, signed as before a magistrate, warning falling stone and mortar, and had him carried him to look out for certain parties as they in out of further danger. He was then conveyed tended to fight a duel on the plains of Abraham. to the bosnital by his comrades, and was alive The following morning the Chief communicated this afternoon. From the peculiar nature of the his letter to the Judge of Sessions, and it was fire the risk to life was great. The Chief, De- | decided to put a guard on the hill leading to the puty, and men of the Fire Brigade, and the citadel, another at the merchants door, and the working party of the Royal Artillery, with almost reckless courage, confronted the dangerous residence who was requested to be in attendance element at all points, saving the neighboring on the field. The merchant was the first to buildings, including the Jeff ey Hale Hospital.

It is said that one company of the 78.h Highlanders'is under orders for Fredericton, N.B., readiness to proceed to St. John, N. B.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Minerve says the Hon. Mr. Langevin, has given notice of a measure which will benefit the revenue. He proposes that the Government should establish a tax of one dollar a head on all emigrants coming by ship to this country. The master of the ship will be bound to declare the number of emigrants carried by him and the Government will have a addition of a dollar to the passage money will scarcely be felt, while it will be the means of creating a fund for the relief of poor emigrants bound to the States, whom we are frequently obiged to transport at our own expense, and whose assage entails heavy expense upon the country.

There is a report here to-day that James O'Reilly, Q.C., who conducted the prosecution of Whalen, has received \$10 000 from the Dominion Government for his services in that capacity.-Toronto Globe. We believe that there is some foundation for what the 'Globe' says, not that Mr. O'Reilly has got the money, which he so richly earned, but that the Government have put that sum in the Supplementary Estimates, that is the portion unpaid. Mr. O Reilly served the Government at the risk of life, and he cortainly deserves to he as well paid as the Messrs. Cameron and McKenzie, who were so well rewarded to defeat the ends of jus tice.-Kingston Whig.

ROYAL CANADIAN BANK .- We are happy to learn that the reduction of the liabilities of the Royal Canadian Bink goes on rapidly. When the Bank suspended specie payments, we stated our belief that the whole outstanding liabilities would be found to be about \$1700,000. We now learn that the precise sum outstanding at the time was \$1,731,000 -and that already this has been further reduced to the extent of \$194 000. On the 1st June, the whole outstanding liabilities of the concern were but \$1537,000. For every dollar of this indebtedness, the Bank holds two dollars of available assets. - Toronto Globe.

Tie hills of the Royal Canadian Bank now sell at 95c .- Globe, 3rd.

The Government having offered to contribute \$300 towards building a house for the accommodation of emigrants who go to Ottawa, the Corporation of the city have commenced the work without delay, and have the plan prepared. The house is to be a frame one, 45x25 ft., one story and a half high, with separate apartments mon kitchen and other conveniences. The building will be enclosed in a square, 109x104.

DROWNED .- Os the 3rd of May, a plunge was heard as if some one had fallen into the We are glad to notice from the charge of terday afternoon the body of a woman was found which by the clothing was identified as that of Mary Ann Doody who has been missing from it does the statement must be particularly grati- about that time. Deceased was 22 years of age, fying to our law-abiding citizens, especially to had been married to one Frederick Wicher, who is said to have deserted her. She lived with a Mrs. and Mr. Ouseley, and was perfectly sober on the night in question. She was of general good character, but on two occasions had been in prison for safe keeping having exhibited symptoms of mental derangement. An ingrest was held before Mr. Coroner Jones, when the jury expressed themselves of opinion that deceased whom as much credit is due for the prevention had drowned herself while in a state of mental

It was reported in this city yesterday that the Treasurer of the County of Oxford, Mr. James Kintrea, had absconded and left various trests mions to the amount of about \$20 000. M. Kintrea lett Woodstock on Friday last, since which time nothing has been heard from him, and County were examined and a large deficiency as certained to exist. B sides being County Treasurer, Me Kintrea held the offices of Deputy-Court for the County of Oxford, and the Trea-\$3 000, secured by special surelies. The deficiency in the Caunty accounts occurred some years ago, and since that time the bondsmen for changed. The latter, it is reported, expect to ground that the deficiency occurred before they gave their guarantee; while those previously hondsmen, hold that their release was unconditional. Mr. Kintrea was recently appointed Agent of the Local Government to receive the and for this fund about \$1,600 was received, which has not, we hear, been paid to the Provincial Treasurer. The affair has created grest sensation in Woodstock, where Mr. Kintrea has been a resident for many years .- Toronto Globe.

RATHER TOO MUCH OF A JOKE .- Quebec, Jane 4 .- A cruel practical joke was played in Quebec a few days ago, the victims being an of-

third officer to watch the door of the doctor's sniff the morning air, and as soon as he made his appearance upon his door step, the attentive officer stepping over the stand told him it was all and two companies are to hold themselves in up, that his Chief was in possession of full particulars of the intended sanguinary contest and advised him to return to his home. This disclosure brought the whole matter to light, and enquiries followed which showed clearly that it was a hoax. Certain parties here are suspected of writing the anonymous letters, and an investigation into the affair is going on.

That the Dominton will never get a Reciprocity Treary may be taken as a fixed and absolute fact, and the sooner it shapes its policy accordingly, the better lien over the ship for payment of this tax. This for all integris concerned. We should not have gut the last Treaty had the Southern members of Congress not been made to believe, from one of their friends here in whom they had confidence that, if they did not vote for it, Canada would ask for annexation, which the North would favour, but which they did not want. The situation is not in that respect altogether altered. It was not, let it be remembered, the men who are now in power in the United States who gave us the Reciprocity Treaty; they opposed its grant; and they withdrew it the moment the Treaty These are the broad, stubborn facts, goexpired verning the situation, and no man can gainsay them. - Montreal Gazette.

A correspondent of the Toronto Telegraph writing under date of May 27th, says : - The Hedge Gold Micing Co. of Mallorytown, put through their crushmill last week about twenty tons of rock, four of which were very good. The remaining sixteen tons were of the poorest quality, merely surface rock; but as they were the first run through the mill they were not particular, as the Pans were somewhat rough and required use before running regularly. Yesterday they ran off and melted down, and to the surprise o all they got eight ounces of the precious metal without resorting to the mercury. They have one of the best quartz mill in Canada, and all the good paying rock they can use for years. Yesterday Dr. Height ot Mallorytown called upon us, and displayed a fine lump of the pure metal produced at this crushing. That gold is to be obtained in the locality is berond doubt, after this first very encouraging result, as shewi above.

The B dlimore Southern Metropolis very properly says that under the Johnson Clarendon treaty, England granted all that the United States asked for, and has since taken such a stand that there is now no escape, owing to the hasty and foolish action of the Senite, from American , humiliation or war.' The English people have, in fact assumed such a position that no Government would dare to assess the sentimental damages that Mr Sumner whined for, and the new negotiations must perforce revert to the conditions agreed upon with Mr. Sawara's consent, who by the way, is said to be greatly tickled at the fix the Senate placed his successor in .-Evening Telegraph.

LEPROST AMONG SWINE IN BINBROOK. - A fearful dise se has appeared among the swine in Benbrook, which bears the precise symptoms of the leprosy of the East, and as far as known is the first appearance of the losthsome malady on this continent. owned by Mr Chas. Harvey, three years old, was the first armial stricken by the disease, and specimens of the fl sh, including the heart, were brought to Hamilton on Saturday and exhibited. The specimens are covered with white pustules, and present a horrible appearance, being supposed to resemble the leprosy as it affects burnen subjects. Each one of the small cysts, about the size of a pea, which were found in neighborhood was found a woman's hat. Yes worm, which would soon deve op itself when intro duced into the human system.

> The Guelph Mercury says the fall wheat in Guafraxa, of which there is three times the bre dth sown this year over former years, is said to be in splendid

St John N B., Jane 4. - A riot broke out perferday among the navies employed on the Fredrikton Branch Railway in consequence of the refusal of their damand for higher wages. The peaceable workmen were attacked and beaten severe'y. A company of R fl s and a number of special constables were promp by taken to the spot and succeded to quilling the disturbances Twenty of the rioters have been ladged in garl.

It is said that correspondence has taken place for bringing Prince Edward Island into the Confederation, the nature of the resolutions are not yet accurately known. It is believed that they are simply to give power to our G wernmout to enter into negotiations if P. E Islanders will make propositions. There has been no formal communication with them yet; but Mr. Pope is believed to have been here in such a way that if enquiries were found inconvenient, the most positive denial could be given to questions about the correspondence on the subject.

The debate on the accep -the-situation policy of the Nova Scotia Government was brought to a close his absence creating suspicion the accounts of the says the St. John, N. B., News, in the Nova Schila Legislature last Tuesday. The resolutions, moved by Mr. Kidstone in amendment to those of Mr. Wilkins on the part of the Government were voted down 27 to 7 Mr Wilkin's resolutions were then put and Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Surrogate sustained by 27 vo es against ? Three members were absent, Mr. D. McDonald, who v to a the Speaker requesting to be counted among tross surporting Wilkius's resolution. Mr. Piuco, who is a Unionist and Mr Young, who it seems, sits upon the fance The Chronicle says that no one county voted against the Government. Euch of the seven gentlemen who supported the amendment was opposed by his cor-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ormstown, Rev J J Vinet, \$1,50; P Murphy, \$1, 50; Dewittville, P M'Caffrey, \$1,50; Carlarune, Rev F A Rassaerts, \$2; Sandwich, Rev F Marseilles, \$2; Hamilton, J Baine, \$2; Cranworth, A O'Connor, \$2; Muddy Brauch, D Byout St ; Pointe Claire, L Mc Nah, \$2; St Johns, T Magnire, \$2; S: Anice. P Curran, \$1; Lacolle, Chas Eno \$1

Per P Mungovin - J T Forest, Trenton, \$2: W Mc Carthy, No:wood, \$2; T Coghlin, H stings \$2

Birth,

On the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. J. D. Kannedy, G.T.R., of a daughter.

Married,

By the Rev. P. Dowd, at the Parish Church, Montreal, on Thursday, 3rd inst., Edward Flaher, son of M. Fisher, Esq., of Huddersford, England, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. P. Burtley, Eaq., of this city.

Died,

At Villa Anna, Luchin-, on the 25th uit., Annie Julia, eldest and beloved daughter of Henry Con

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 8 1868. Plour-Pollards, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 40 \$3,55; Fine, \$3 70 to \$3,75; Super., No. 2 \$3 90 to \$4.00; Superfine \$4,30 \$4,35; Fancy \$4.40 to \$4 50; Extra, \$4 60 to \$4,70; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2 10 to \$2 15 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per bel of 200 lbs. -\$5 75 to 6 0).

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,00 to \$1.01.

Ashes per 100 lhs. - First Pota \$5 37 to \$5.40 Seconds, \$4,75 to \$4.80; Thirds, \$4,25 to 430,-First Pearle, 5,50 to 5 55.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 26,00 to 26 50;--

Prime Mess \$22 00 ; Prime, \$19.50 to 60.00. Burren, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 17c to 19c, -good per choice Western bringing 000. to 23c.

CHEESE, per 1b. - 14 to 15c. LARD, per 1b .- 17c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -worth about \$0.70 to \$9.75.

PRASE, per 60 lbs .- 70c to 81c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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DAIRY PRODUCE.

do (inferior)

THE CLERGY COMMUNITIES. THE Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the first of May, 1870, take the liberty to

inform the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that they have still on band, a large assortment of ARTIOLES for the OHURCHES and the CLERGY, on which a great reduction has been made.

They marite the Gentlemen of the Clargy, and Revorend Sisters in general, to avail themsel es of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line Montreal, 2nd April, 1868

BAZAAR

THE BAZNAR for the Sisters of Providence will be held on MONDAY, 7th June next, a the afternoon, at Nos. 274 and 276 Notre Dame street, in Mr Louis Boyer's building near Merril's, and will be continued the following day. The Ludies will give at all hours lunch and san-

Charitable persons who have articles to send are equested to send them as soon as possible to the Ladies of the Providence.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER CRAIG. Trader, of Montreal, individually, and as member of the late firm of "N PATTENAULICA CO.," and as ac ually member of the firm of "CRAIG, CHABOT & CO.,"

An Insolvent.

THE Credit real the Insolvent are hereby parified that he has made an assignment of his estate and eff ets under the ab we Act to me, the undereigned sesignee, and they are required to furnish me ithin two mouths f om this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any and the value of it, it none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the Vouchers in support of such chaims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Ulli : ial Assigues. St. Sacrament Street No. 18.

2 w 44

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Montreal, June 4th 1869.

of Montreal.

In the matter of THEOD DESIARDINS, Trader, of

THE Creditors of the insolvent are hereby notified that be bas made an assignment of his catate and effects under the above Acr, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish mr, within two months from this date, with their claims specifring the security they hold, if any, and the value of it if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under outh with the vouchers in support of such claims

T. SAUVAGRAU Ufficial Assignee. St Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 4 b. 1859.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ONESIME THIBAUDEAU, Trader,

An Insolvent.

THE Oreditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified that be bas made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me within wo months from this data, with their claims ap cifying the sacurity they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole to be attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 7, 1869.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, so tranquil when last I wrote you, has neared the critical point on the thermometer where agitation culminates in revolution. The Marseillaise has been sung in the streets, swo:ds have been unsheathed, stones have been showered | take the oath of fidelity to the Emperor and the Conon the police, and the city-cavalry have charged stitution on the part of persons who do not concest upon the people. Three times in one day Pietri, their desire to overthrow both on the first opthe Fouche of the second Empire, was closeted at the Tuileries. Blood had been shed, and here the populace, like the lion, licks its lips and raises threatening front at the sight. Was the scene of the 2nd December, 1851, to be repeated? And the work of nigh twenty years to be destroyed in the panic of an hour? No, emphatically no! But the citizens were arming, looks were waxing sullen, and faces growing dark; 'it was just such another public atmosphere in the February of 1848. There was yet time to avert any serious conflict, and calm the angry spirits. But it is opportunity often which makes the revolutionist, as the thief. Then, take away the opportunity. Accordingly a mandate was issued by the prefect of police, forbidding any groupings on the street, under pain of recourse to the law which permits gunpowder to be employed to disperse them after three warnings, and a significant line at the hottom was added, that ' the colonel of the Garde de Paris was required to hold himself ready to act. As further measure of precau tio) the police were transferred from one quarter to another all over the city.

several occasions of meetings of electors, at the gymnasium of the Sarbonne. The first was called those who accuse him of having deserted his party. The former favourite of the commons is now their bitterest enemy, the one they wish above all others to cover with reprobation. In 1857 five men were sent into the Legislative Body as the phalanx of republican opposition, namely-Darimon, Ollivier, Favre, Glaiz-Bizoni, and Picard. Six years afterwards their ranks were Havin, Gueroult, and Pelletan; but the original cinq (as they were called) were beld in special honour. Now, after the lapse of six other years of the cinq, but three remain. Darimon has slunk aside, and Ollivier has become a visitor at Duke de Morny, and is supposed to have actually been the author of the Emperor's letter of the 19th of January, 1868, making liberal promises which have not yet been redeemed. He is acknowledged chief of the tiers parti, that is the dynastic opposition, which acknowledges the Empire, therefore supports it, and whose cry is reform, not revolution. This form of republic anism is too marked a change, and the people heartily wish to break in pieces its former idol. Bancel, an advanced democrat and masterly orator, has been set up against Ollivier, and has rallied round him a formidable clan. His canlend his apponent a tacit encouragement. The meeting at the Chatelet brought together a crowd too great to be accommodated, crowds do not always scatter at the first call of the police, hence the Marseillaise, an affray, some cut faces, and the arrests were sixty. Pulses beat quicker, and little man in particular, five feet of terrible energy, He ran up a railway in front of an immense crowd, and, standing aloft, cried, Who'll break my head now if I ory, vive Ollivier ! A general roar of big bilarious satisfection prected him, and the multitude shouted Vive Bancel!" The little man laughed. It was what he desired. By-the bye, the Murscillaise was intoned by a thousand voices. The little man, always from his coign of vantage, said with a loud voice of command ' chapeaux bas' and the people, uncovered through respect, chaunted the people's hymn of battle. When the agents of authority interfered again, I saw the little man; three policemen were purfacing him on the pavement. a sweeper's cart was drawn up in the gutter, he sprang over it with the agility of a cat, seized a broom that lay alongside. and pushed its long handle under the wheels, and right across the footpath; the three policemen fell over the obstruction, and while they were sprawling the little man escaped.

'Bravo!' exclaimed the spectators, 'who is he?' I

demanded of a workman. Don't you know him? He's one of ours : that's Pi-

crate of Potass ! On rushing to the other side of the Bonlevard, and the city cavalry were charging, I saw my hero sedately observant, a curl of scorn on his lips 'To think,' he muttered, 'that four and twenty lather, double-sown with ten-penny nails, and flung on the ground, would put all that chivalry to route.' I approached. 'Why are you opposed to Ollivier, cirzn? I ventured. 'lecause,' he answered, 'he is trying to fut his spectacles in the musee des souveraine?' The musee dessourenies is the chamber in the Louvie devoted to the relies of defunct royalty.

The last time I saw Picrate of Potass, it was in the Latin Quarter. He was in earnest and apparently angry dialogue with a policeman.
'What's the matter, citizen?' I inquired.

Oh! nothing. I am trying to persuade this gentleman that I singly am not, legally speaking, a rioto is

I have loitered over these scenes at Ollivier's meetings because his election is the test point of opicion in Paris on the Empire. All the others are insignificant compared. The dynasty is on its trial, and if the deserter from his principles be hurled out of posi-

length and breadth of France is the dissensions of liberty is from sympathy political fractions among themselves. This division pervades all parties, but it is especially observable

by their own party. Of the Government having a be pursues his progress with full reliance on the considerable majority there is little doubt; of the future.' minority it is not so easy to speak either as to its number or its organization. To judge from the Press would be unsafe, for there is bardly a journal that does not announce as certain the success of the candidate whom it patronizes, and, of course, the crushing defeat of his opponents.

Another feature of this electoral campaign to which have more than once adverted is the readiness to portunity; and others, more prodent, who, perhaps, would not mount the barricades, but would wish them success at a distance. The Journal des debats assuredly not Bonapartist, is struck with the same disregard of such obligations and the cynical avowal of it. It instances the intense enmity which M. Emile Oiliver bas drawn upon his head, for no other reason than that the regards the oath he has twice taken as a serious obligation, and that, though advocating liberal reforms, he is reclied to keep it. The alternative imposed on a man at being either a perjurer or a conspirator is perhaps, one of the consequences of the system of official candidates. In several previous letters I noticed the contradiction in which the Government involved itself by it. The distinction t has drawn between official candidates and can divates of the Opposition shows that it has profound mistrust of all whom it had not itself specially designated and that it set little value on the obligation it imposed upon them. Had it from the cutset considered it equally binding on all, set the example of regarding it as serious, taken candidates at their word, and shown confidence in a'l it wou'd have given more authority to it, and the distinction between efficial and independent or hostile candidates would have disappeared instead of baidz, as new, more marked than ever. It is curious that some of those who so readily take an oath which they notoriously undervalue are precisely those who sliege as the principal ground of their hostility to the Em-This mandate was justified on ground of the peror his overthrow of the Republican Constitution disturbances which had taken place on three as if it justified them. The conduct of the men who for for some time after the coup d'état persisted in refusing to give even an indirect sauntion to that act Chatelet, at the Cirque Napoleon, and at the lor to its consequences is perfectly intelligible; but once their scrup'es got rid of and having fulfilled the by Emile Ollivier to meet his supporters and also | conditions for taking part in public affairs as legis lators, it is hard to reconcile their laxity with the strict morality they are the first to preach .- Times Cor.

From 1863 to 1889 there has been confessedly a decline of prestige : not of real power, for France has made great advances in enterprise and prosperity; she has an immense and newly-organized army, many hundred thousand Chassepots, material in abandance. a flast second only to that of England-in fact, the means of attacking any Continental neighbour with recruited by several others, as Garnier-Pages, the very largest chances of success. What, then has young Paris to complain of? Simply that in the opinion of the world France is not so obviously and incomparably the first country in Europe as she was six years ago. The spectre of the untortunate Maximilian has never been laid, and it is extraordinary how it haunts the minds of French patriots-the the Tuileries-was, in his time, a guest of the more because there is no hope of ever taking vengeance for the act, Then, Denmark was, in the opinion of many people, unworthily abandoned, and the way opened for the crowning disgrace which France has received by the overthrow of the German Confederation and the aggrandizement of Paussia .-

Mexico and the Sidowa campaign have given an impetus to the new demand for responsible government, 'See,' say the orators, 'what your personal government comes to! What could the most feeble Assembly have done worse then get a French army ordered off the American Continent, and permit Germany to be consolidated at your doors into a first-class military Power?' It is on personal government that the battle of the E ections will be fought. It is against personal government that all sections didature is highly offensive to the authorities, who of the Opposition have united, that the Legitimist a 'd the Republican have taken counsel together. They could not have a better cause, nor a more popular cry. A responsible Ministry and a free Legislature are institutions which, in the opinion of the ablest Frenchmen, are becoming daily more necessary to France. It is needless to recapitulate the arguments ten arrests. At the Cirque the following night we have often laid before our readers. There is one, however, which outweighs them all. Personal government is only possible for the founder of the system, there were these there who knew how to make and the Emperor is more than sixty years of ago with them best with their sympathies. I noticed one a boy of thirteen as the heir to the Throne. The Emperor is not one to say. After me the Deluge. He is a man of strong family affections, and his hope and pride have been to found a dynasty. But in the eyes of his Liberal subjects he is acting as if the future of the Empire was a matter of no moment in his eyes. Even his supporters reflect that if the Deluge do come, they may be overwhelmed by it, and the more prudent of them hope in their hearts that the agitation of the Opposition may work a change.

This is the great question which is to go before the country, and Paris will answer decisively against the Imperial Government.

A pamphlet called 'L'Empereur,' containing an e laborate panegyric of the Imperial rule for the last 17 years, has just appeared, doubtless with a view to the elections. The following sketch of His Majesty

is not without some resemblance :-'At once thoughtful and positive doc'rinaire and sensitive, authoritative and liberal, Napoleon III thinks as a philosopher and acts as a statesman. His ideas come to him quick and generous; but if the ment. conception is rapid their elaboration occupies the time required by prudence, Reflection is his strength and his protection. He laves to live in the society of his troughts, and he allows his projects to reach maturity slowly, in the shade. Generally he does not attack obs acles in front ; he turns them with an almost careless tranquillity which in no way weakens his position. He sometimes falls back, not from apprebension or concession, but in order the better to see and advance with more certainty. Absorbed in his contemplation he seems to forget and slumber but in reality he is only awaiting the favourable momen'. He knows that time is a precious suxi fary which noloosens the knots of difficulties dangerous to cut. He is patient because he is strong. Sometimes he seems to pass from one extreme to the other; but it is because he wishes to examine the ground, to learn all the dangerous spots before completing the anxiety of scrupulous good faith. He means not to deceive and not to deceive himself. When every men; but, once his resolution taken, he goes straight to the object, and strikes it. It may be said of him that he is bold at the first, fluctuating under medita-

observes the battle now going on throughout the gives to authority is from duty; what ne gives to bitter deception in seeing his liberal initiative of the in that which calls itself pur excellence Democratic, 19 h of January turned against him. It is imagised M. Garnier Pages, Jules Favre, and others who have that, edified as to the determination which seems to passed for extreme Liberals, are spoken of by their bave been come to to misrepresent his best intentions fellow Democrates as ci-devants, as all but the ruch and turn against him as a weapon of hatred the arm were in the time of the Revolution; and others still of liberty, he is disposed to think back from his opened it. 'Does Mr. Wilson live here, said the more advanced, who were proud at being thought work. Those who think so are in error. The Emman. 'Yea's id the lady, 'but he is not at home imitators of Robespierre or St. Just, and who felt peror has advanced without illusion, as without four. elated by the comparison, are treated as Moderates He well knows that a ship cannot be launched with- with a southing tone of voice, thinking to break the and valets of the 'Aristos.' For those who call them- out raising in its track all the mud which stagnates news cently, 'out he will be in a minute, 'cause five selves Conservative no language is strong enough to on the banks; but he knows well that this is not the got him here deed in my weggen.' There was a express the hate of their opponents; but there is tempest. In his foresight he has said to himself that still more reprehensible obtureness in the remark of this difference, that these are attacked by their ne- good is ever consolidated by a struggle with evil. a man who was sentenced to be tang, and who intural enemies, whereas the Democrats of moders to The ingratitude of certain man no more astonishes quired of the sheriff the night before the appointed views, gentle manners, and soft voices—those of the than it discourages him. Having calculated the day. I say, Mr. Sheriff, at what hour does this litudes Simon class, for instance—are trampled upon measure of attacks, he is not moved by them, and the affair of mine come off?

PROBABLE EVENTS - The attention of politicians is fixed on the changes which may be effected by the result of the elections in France, and they are in a state of uneasy expectation. We are not without anxiety regarding the Emperor's health. He has had an accident while driving from which he has not yet recovered, and measiness has been manifest at Court. Political events might cause popular commotions. On the 1st February, 1870, the peasants will have the right of abandoning the lands of which they are only tenants, with no right of possession. A great imigration therefore, becomes probable. Quite recently report was spread in the province of Toula that permission was given to emigrate, and numbers immediately made ready to set out they knew not where. There is a tendency among all the people in the north of Russia to emigrate to southern countries, in hopes of realizing the ideal they have formed of sunny and brighter lands. The Count de Maistre has well said that the strong desire of a Russian is enough to break down a citadel. There is no race in whom the power of will is so passionately strong as in the Russian. Even in his expenditure, and his m nier of enjoyment, the strength of his will is seen. In busines one may observe, even among the lower orders, how intelligent and alive to his own interests he is. Again, in carrying out difficult and hazardous enterprises, or on the battle-field, none are more daring. And if thirty-six millions of men of this temperament should be se'zed with one and the same idea, a flame may be kindled such as the world has never seen.

A French journalist gives an amusing illustration of the way in which the present Government manufactures such homage as is displayed for the memory 'mon oncle' on the night of Napoleon's death of floral offerings and 'immortal crowns' around the cockroach. Napoleonic column in the Place Vendome; and it is suppo ed that these sonvenies are hung out in the early morning by the veterans of the First Empire, in honor of their illustrious and beloved leader. It bappened, however, thet on the night in question, about 2 o'clock, a journalist [Noel Parfair] passed by the Place Verdome, and saw a cert driven up which was filled with these pathetic souvenirs, and a body of men stepped forth and quickly and quietly ar ranged them in proper order round the column. He heard from the employee such remarks as this, 'Hand me some Sonvenirs.' 'Pass some Regrets.' &c. He hastened to the office of his journal, where he humourously described the 'spontaneity of the bomage that an idolking population renders each

year to the memory of the great man.' A Man or Resources - A French j urnal is responsible for the following: - In a certain pro incial town one of the residents, M A B, found that his his house was rendered both damp and dark by the contiguity of a large tree which was incoveniently near to his windows. He would gladly have it cut down, but the tree belonged to the commune and was not to be meddled with. Being a man of re sources, he sent for insertion to one of the Paris papers the following parsgraph :- 'There is still in existence one of the trees of liberty of the date 1793. It may be seen at X, close to the house of M A. S. and the pareers by reverently uncover their heads to this venerable witness of our grandest struggles and our most illustrious victory.' Three days afterwards an order came from the prefecture in Paris for the Mayor of X. to cause the said tree to be cut downwhich was accordingly done for heith. -Pall Mall Gazette.

SPAIN.

In Spain matters are running riot. In the Cortes, the President has to be called to order by the members to whom he ought to set a good example. The members themselves indulge in the greatest latitude, and there is no philosophy too profound, no dogma too intricate that does not come in for discussion .-The mysteries of the Trinity, the Talmud and the Bible, with a reference to Renon, and the indecent allusions to the Virgin Mary, have all been touched upon only to illustrate the dept of absurdity, and the ittleness into which the Revolution has faller. The coming man; now more than ever, is demanded. -Some friends of Spain ought to offer a reward for information as to the whereabon; a of Dos Carles. -For the last ton days be has been a case of 'mysterious disappearance. Some months ago his absence was explained by the 'Shooting Sesson' His game this time promises to be man

It is understood that Mr. Burke, private secretary to Mr. C. Fortescue, has been appointed to succeed Sir E. Wetherall in the cifice of Under-Secretary for Ireland. The appointment is regarded with general eatisfaction.

No further outrages have been reported from Ireland, but searches for arms are being made by the police. The excitement caused by the Mayor of Cook has nearly subsided, but Mr. Murchy, who was elected to succeed Mr. O'Bullivan has declined the office, and Sir J. Arnott will probably be chosen. Kickham, one of the released Fenians, bus published letters urging his countrymen to prepare for the vindication of their liberties.

The New York Democrat says: Imperialism here is advocated quietly but seriously by a large party, and there are none giving it so much encouragement as the present administration. The earnest and per-eistant apposition of the people only will prevent its establishment is the place of the present Govern-

PEOPLE WHO ARE Too Cook. - A writer, discoursing upon this subject, gives the following illustrations of people whom he thinks were too cool : - I have tend of people who were too calm and complecent. Of such a character, I think, was the conductor whe, when he ran over a man, said he never liked to do it. because it mussed up the track so.' And speaking of saws, and following this train of thought I may mention a young man from the country who went into hardware s ore in New York, and rapping a great bozz saw with his knuckles, remarked, 'I had an old dad rioped to pieces with one of them fellers list week' I think that young man exhibited ton little emotion for the occision. It showed a lack of fi ial affection only comparable to that of a boy ha longing to a primary school in Manchester, New final expedition. His apparent indecision is but the Humpshire, who assured his schoolmates that he would soon be able to indules in his favourite sport on the river with the best of them. 'Father' sail thing is ready he meditates again and is not dis-pleased at having his hand forced by events or by am going to have his fishline. 'As cool a person under the circumstances, as ever I beard of, was a young nobleman, who, in a trightful milway secident, missed his valet. One of the guards came tion and the weight of responsibility, temporizing up to him and said. 'My lord, we have found your for decision, about and inflexible in execution. To servant, but he is cut in two.' 'Aw, is he,' said the tion it will have the effect of a revolution without for decision, about and inflexible in execution. To servant, but he is cut in two. 'Aw, is ne,' said the effusion of blood. The sentence of Carriam is written bim every generous idea is welcome; and if reasons young man, with a Dundreary drawl, but still with he meaning the arbite adoption some anxiety devicted on his countenance. 'Will be Paris Mar 14. - What particular strikes one who of it he cherishes it carefully in his heart. What he gwood enough to see in which half of him he has gwot the kev of my carpet-bag?' To a sensitive miad his anxiety seems to have been mispiaced. The It is imagined that the Emporer has undergone | same uncome overess to the awful aspect of death was exhibited by a man in New Jersey in 1859, who was emplosed to convey to his friends the body of a Mr. Wilser, who had died about fifty miles from home with the cholera. On finding the house he krocked at the door, and the wife of the deceased

THE COCKBOACH. - BY JOHN BILLINGS. - The Cockroack is a bug at large.

He iz one of the luxuries of civiliration. He iz easy to domesticate, yielding as gracefully to ordinary kindness, and never deserting those who show him acts of courtesv.

Let the learned and polite pull hair az much az they pleaze about the ansestral claims or the cockroach, it is our bizzuess and dooty as bug scrutinizer, to show the critter up as we find him, without saring boo his grandfather or grandmother aktually was.

There is no mistaking the fakt that he is one or a very numerous family, and that his late attachment to the home of his boyhood speaks louder than thunder for his affectionate and unadultered nature.

He don't leave the place he wuz born at upon the slightest provokation like a giddy and vagrant flee, or he ferocious bed bug, and until death (or some vile pouder, the invensuus of man) knocks at his dong be and his brothers with sisters may be seen with the naked eye, ever and anon calmly climbing the sugar bowl, or running foot races between the plates,

How strange it in that man, made out ov dirt. the cheapest material in market and the most plenty, shud be determined to rid the world of every living bug but himself.

I don't doubt if he could hav his own way for six years every personal cockroach would be knocked off from the bosom ov the foctstool, and not even a single pair ov them left to repair anmages with. Such iz man.

The cockroach is born on the fast day of May and the fust of November semi annually, and iz ready for use in fifteen days.

They are born from an egg, four from each egg, and consequently they are all ov them twinc. There [May 4-5] there are always denosited large numbers | is no such thing in the annuls ov natur as a single The maternal bug don't sett apon the eggs as the

goose doth, but leaves them lie around locse, like a pint of split mustard seed, and don't seem to care whether the ripe or not. But I never ou a cockrosch egg fail tu put in an

appearance. They are sure ten batch out and run as Kanada thistles or a bad kold. The cockroach is of tew colours sorrel and black.

They are alwas on the move and kan trot, I should sav, on a good track, and a good day, cluss to three

Toeir food seems to consist, not quite so much in what they are as what they travel, and o'ten finding them dead in mi coup at the Loardin house. I have already quite cum to the conclusion that the cock rouches can't swim but they can flat.

But the most interesting feature of this remarkable bug is the lavliness of there natures. They kent bite nor sting, nor skretch, nor even jaw back. They are so smiable that I have known them to get stuck in the butter, and lay there all the day and not holler for help, and then aktually die at last with a broken down beart.

To realize the meekness of these uncomplaining little fellers, let the philosofic mind just for one moment compare them with the pesky flea, who lites upon man in hiz atrength and woman in her weakness like a redd hot shot or to the warbling mucketo, wild from a Nujersy cat tail marsh, with his dagger in his mouth ackeing for blood; or horror of horrors? to the midnight bed bugg, who creeps out ov a crack az still and az lean az a shadow, and hitches on to the bosom ov a buty like a starved leech.

A pure smooth skip, is a womanly charm which every individual of the gentler sex appreciates, and may, if she chooses, possess. Every variety of pimple, blooch sere, pustle, and exfoliation—and their name is legion—which disfigures the face, or arms, or neck. may be removed by a course of Bristol's Sersaparilla; the most agreeable disinfectants Ladies will do well to beer in mind that this beleam for the blood not only cures scrofula, and other malignant external disorders, but all minor eruptions; and is likewise the best tonic and regulating medicine they can use for difficulties peculier to their delicate or-

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

Terrible mistakes are made in the treatment of Piles. The of ject should be to restore the patural In the matter of Michael J. Doberty, peristaltic action of the bowels, attengined the internal membrane, and sooth the irritation and in-Exmustion which pervade the seat of the disease, This is precisely the operation of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills They invigorate the intestinal passages while they detach and carry off without pain the acrid matter which abrades them. For habitual cos tiveness, which is generally the primary cause of the complaint, they are considered by medical practitoners preferable to any of the remedies of the pharmacor cei.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & 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 soft breezes of Floride, sweeping over seas of bloom, work wonders in many ailments and debill:ating complaints. The aroms of the flowers of this ealubrious region, unmixed with any baser matter. forms the basis of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. The same delicious aroma that delights and refreshes the invalid sejourner in that distant State, can be erjayed at all seasons in all parts of the world by the purchasers of this famous perfume. It has been propounced by competent chemical antho: ity the must healthful of the toilet waters of modern times. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Fiorida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell . Davidson & Co K Campbell& Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H R Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers 11 Medicine.

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emacisted every dar? His it a bid breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the chi'd will never be well till they are temoved, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse then the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PARTILLE?" they contain no mineral, they are as ple-sant to the rgs and palato as the most exquisite. Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any coubt to temove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Device & Bilton, H. R. Geny and all respectable Denzgists.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1861. In the matter of Dame H. O. Heronz, wife of Timoleon

Poirter of St. laidore, An Insolvent.

A first and final dividend sheet ou moveables has been prepared, suiject to objection until the fifteenth day of June next.

T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignes. Montreal, 17 May 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of J. Edouard D. C. Barcelo, Trader, of

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act in me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, it any, and the value of it and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested

under oath, with the vauchers in support of such

T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee

No. 19, St. Sacrement Street. Montreal, 13th May 1869.

claims.

of June rex'.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Louis Lavoie, jr., Trader, of St. Martin, County of Laval,

An Insolvent, The Creditors of the Insolvent, are hereby notified that be has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignee and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, May 20th 1969.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Isaie Ritchot, Trader, of Montreal.

A third dividend sheet on Real Estate bas leen prepared, subject to objection until the fifteenth dry

> T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee

Montreal, 18th May 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Edward Cuiskelly, of the city and District of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his setate and effects under the above Ac', to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to turnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the secu-rity they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole, attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims,

A. B. STEWART,

Assignee. Montres!, 19.h May 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Lactance E. Lamarche, Trader, of Montreal,

A second and final dividend steet bas been prepared, subject to objection until the fifteenth day of

T. SAUVAGRAU, Official Assignee.

2 W 43.

Montreal, 18th May 1869

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Andrew Crawford, Merchant of Montreal, individually, and as member of the late fam of St. George Harvey & Co. an Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Inscirent are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned assignce, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims epecitying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it. if pope stating the fac', the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGRAU. Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, 12 h May, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. an Insolvent

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are modified that he bas made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Agsignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two menths from this date, with their claims, speci-fying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and it uppe, stating the fact; the whole, arrested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such

A. B. STEWART. Assignee.

2 m 41

Montrea!, 13th May, 1869.

AGENTS WANTED-\$10 A DAY. TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$4. LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

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CIRCULAR.

MONTABAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city. for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatheau, Connegal, Butter, Cherge, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried Fish, Dated Arrise, Entr Basan, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868.

INSCLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as wel individually as having been a co partner in the late firm of McOu loch, Jack & Co., (composed of Daviel J. McCulloch Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk), an Insolvent.

And JAMES COURT,

Assignas And the said William Patrick McGuirk,
Petitioner for discharge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composi-tion and discharge executed by his creditors, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty fifth day of Jone next, at ten o'clock, fore noon, or so snon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under

WILLIAM PATRICK McGUIRK. By his attorneys ad lilem, PERK NS & RAMSAY

Montreal 14th April 1869. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Diet. of Montres!.

In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman,

Insolvent. NOTION is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the Clock, A M, or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his abilities ander the said Act and the amendments

STEPPEN J. LYMAN. By his Attorneys ad litem. A. & W. ROBERTSON. Dated at Montreal this 13:b day of April, 1869.

G. & J. MOORE.

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Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

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October, 1868.

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IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Rocks, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in coring the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue posseesed by each. The root of the Saraaparilla plant found in Honduras is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men cateem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsa-parilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous, or injurious to health, and in this, as in mearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsa-



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Ealt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, Nervous and General Debility, Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abacesses, Boils, Bruptions, Berofuls, or King's Evil, Female Derangements, White Swellings, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever,

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula; but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It wil: also be found, in all of the above disesses, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in thesystem y the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the rearn of normal functional operations.

And Dumb Ague.

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Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VECETABLE KINCDOM. It restores CRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTH FUL COLOR. It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation. It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority. The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture prehair; and will make it grow upon

by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them. Purchase the original: it has never yet been original: it has never yet been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

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

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EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



which it leaves in the month. The proportions should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure water It reutralizes the minute particles of food lodzing in the mouth, and which are the prolific cause of decayed teeth, bad breath, and unhealthy, white-looking gums. Moreover, by the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the testh white without any danger of injuring the ename', a difficulty of existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. 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 Fiorida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redress and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic, and, after twenty-five years of everyd. y use, they have decided that it is only fragran; the distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as we'l as an exqueitely delicate perfum. Probably the most disistinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florita Water is its wonderful

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

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These Pills have jurily acquired a widely extend-Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and cases of Bickness - cases in which all other Medic: 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and nes had failed, and which had been given up by the Lindsay.

Physicians as beyond help-such as confirmed and Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. and 12.35 long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of p.m. for Omemes, Bethany, Millorook and Port Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in lincult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as Cos iveness for which they are a perfect specific; Headache, relieved and cured by one dose; Indigestion always removed by them, and the stomach toned and strengthned

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For Loss of Appetite they are the only sure remedy as they never fail in carrying off the deprayed bilions secretions that float in the stom chand destroy the healthy natural craving for fond. Sou: Somach, Heariburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory Organs, are promptly re-lieved and cured by them. The public should alwass hear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

POLOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN, the only regetable substances yet discovered that are really

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to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great mensure he secribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOU'S SARSAPARILLA

that best of blood purifiers, should be used with the Besides, the Students of either section learn, used one according to his talent and degree flistory and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.
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