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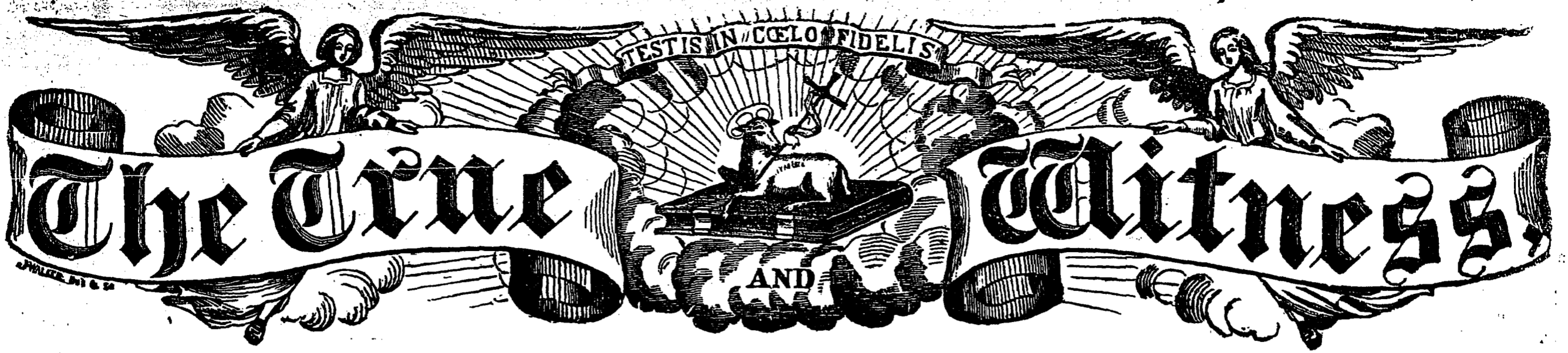
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE MASTER OF LISFINRY.

From "Legends of the Wars in Ireland," by Robert Dwyer Joyce, M. D.

CHAPTER III.

It was broad daylight when the Orphan of Barna awoke; and there, sitting upon the path, she beheld a small, handsome man, with a gittern, or guitar, across his knee, other extraordinary-looking paraphernalia around him, and a young, pale woman beside him, who seemed to be his wife.

When the orphan had answered all, and told the circumstances of her situation, as well as the cold and terror would allow her, the young woman turned to her husband, and began to hold a short consultation with him.

"I think, Jamie Bell," said she, "we have fallen upon a good chance. Since our sweet child died, there is no one to dance to thy gittern, or jangle the blithe tambour, save myself; and I am now, as thou knowest, ill able to do it."

Jamie Bell was one of those itinerant jugglers, or gleemen, who, at that time, roved about in England from shire to shire, seeming to own no locality as their resting place. Jamie's genius, however, seemed to have been somewhat disregarded in England; so, leaving his native country with his wife, he had landed in Waterford some time previous; and now, rambling about through the English-inhabited towns along the coast, he was doing a most flourishing business.

"Yes," answered Jamie, "we cannot do better than adopt her as our own. Besides she has now no friends that we can find; and were we to take her back, and the wild Irish of that country to find her with us, truly we should stand the blame, and the deep dungeon or the gallows tree would be our guerdon for saving her. We will keep her, Lucy."

"Wouldst thou like," said Lucy, turning to the child,—"wouldst thou wish, my pretty dear, to come along with us? and we will give thee brave spangled dresses, and that pretty tambour yonder to play upon."

The orphan only nestled closer to the breast of the gleeman's wife; but she answered nothing.

"The dress of our own pretty Maud—poor dear Maud!—will suit her," said Lucy; and with that she directed her husband to open a box beside him, from which she took a small, light-colored but comfortable dress, in which she quickly arrayed the young Orphan of Barna. Lucy now clipped the long, bright locks of the little orphan; so that in the strange dress, and the strange company she was in, it would be impossible to recognize her.

For three years the Orphan of Barna rambled from town to town with the gleeman and his wife, during which time she grew more beautiful day by day, and got to play upon the gittern and tambour with unwonted skill, and to do all other things pertaining to the office of a glee maiden. One day, Jamie Bell, his wife, and the orphan were showing off some of their performances before the admiring eyes of the English soldiers, in the courtyard of one of the garrisons in Waterford. The young lady of Barna was deucing to the tune of Jamie's gittern, when the wife of one of the officers, passing in, stepped to have a view of the performance. After looking at the child, the lady, who was accompanied by her husband, approached Lucy.

"I want a maiden, such as you child, to wait upon me," said she. "Wilt thou let her stay with me? or is she thy daughter? for methinks she bears no resemblance to thy countenance or that of thy husband."

Jamie, who overheard this conversation, before his wife could answer, came forward. He was, it appears, in great distress, and under some pecuniary misfortune at the time; and now a thought occurred to his mind that he could easily remedy all.

"She is not our daughter, lady," said he. "We rescued her from death at one time; and as she was an orphan, with no one to keep her, we kept her, and brought her up, as thou seest. We will give her to thee. What, lady, wilt thou give us in return for her?"

Half a dozen broad gold-pieces easily satisfied the conscience of Jamie; but not so his wife, who, with many tears and lamentations, saw the orphan, weeping bitterly also, led into the garrison by the officer and lady.

About two months after this, while Jamie the gleeman was spreading his fame in the city of

Kilkenny, his wife took sick and died. With her last breath, she adjured Jamie to go and get back the little lady of Barna; and represented to him, as an incentive, the assistance she would be to him in his avocation. Jamie promised, although he had but a very slight notion of refunding the gold-pieces, to get back the child; but in a few days he began to feel the misery of being quite alone in the world. So, in a fit of desperation, Jamie set off for Waterford, and flourished so well as he went by the various towns, villages, and castles, that, on reaching his destination, he found his pockets so plentifully supplied, that, without many avaricious qualms, he could easily give back the money he received from the officer's lady. But it seems it was far easier to give the money than to get back the young orphan; and the sad reality was demonstrated in a most summary manner to poor Jamie on his demand for breaking up the bargain. He was taken up as an imposter, and put in the stocks before the gate of the fortress. All day long, during every moment he could recall his mind from such harsh treatment, and the scoffs and jeers of the soldiers and passengers, Jamie sat planning how he could repay them for the indignity. He was set at liberty in the evening, and the next day concealed himself by the side of a little green below the ramarts of the castle, where the children of the officers were in the habit of playing. About noon, to his great joy, he beheld the young lady of Barna coming out with some children; and, unobserved by the others, he beckoned to her. She knew him at once, and came joyfully to him; and the sweetness of Jamie's tongue was such, that she consented to accompany him, and to leave the fortress, of which she seemed heartily tired. They were both soon beyond pursuit, and thus once more the Orphan of Barna was leading the wandering life of a glee maiden.

CHAPTER IV.

It is now time to return to the Master of Lisfinry, whom we left so sorely wounded in his bed. After the departure of the monk, he dozed away into a quiet sleep but awoke at intervals during the night; for his wounds were now becoming much more painful than during the time elapsing immediately after their infliction. Whenever he awoke, he was sensible, by some light stir or breathing, of the presence of the young girl in the room; and the feeling that he was tended and watched by such a handsome nurse made his hours of sleeping and waking sweeter till the morning. Then the bright light streamed in, and, waking fully, he looked around; but the young girl was gone, and in her place stood the master of the house, the worthy Hugh Walsh himself, with his portly and good-natured wife.

"Sir knight," said Hugh, "after the battle, my lord, the Desmond, did me the high honor of directing that you should be sent to my house, as you were too weak to be removed. I trust that you have found the humble attendance that we were able to give, pleasing, and that you will soon be strong, and able to do the deeds pertaining to a gallant knight again."

"I trust so, too," said the smiling dame. "The bed, mayhap, is rather hard for the comfort of your worship; but it is even softer than Father Gerald would allow you, after binding up your wounds."

"My worthy host and hostess," answered the knight, "I feel as delectable as man can in such a case. As for the pains that trouble me now and then, it is not the fault of the bed or of the nursing I have got, but of fortune and my wounds. But I trust I shall soon be well; and, as Master of Lisfinry, I shall not forget the kind nursing I am receiving under your roof."

Day after day the Knight of the Red Plume continued under the kind nursing of Hugh Walsh and his wife, and the lovely Margaret, and at length became strong enough to arise and move about, without, however, leaving the precincts of his room. It was now nearly a month after the taking of the town; and he was sitting in his room, thinking of some preparations, for on the morrow he was to leave his kind nurses, and proceed to the Castle of Lisfinry, from which the Earl of Desmond had but lately departed with his retainers in order to take up his abode in another castle. The town of Youghal was now in possession of a garrison left there by the earl; and everything was going on as quietly in its streets as though the crash and clamor of war had never rung along its fortifications, or echoed in its mansions. As the knight sat thus thinking the image of the sweet girl who had nursed him so well during his illness continually arose in his mind; and, in spite of himself, a feeling of fondness and tenderness (which he could not, but many would, call love) began to grow in his heart, as he thought of her unremitting and devoted attention to him,—in spite of himself; for how could he, a high-born knight, think of loving a girl, who, however beautiful, was lowly born, and, according to the precepts of those times, unfit to mate with any of his class, proud noblemen who looked often down with scorn on those

of humbler birth, however wealthy? Still, he thought he saw something noble about the young Margaret Walsh, in her features, in her bearing, and in her actions. In this mood of mind he was, when, towards sunset, the oft recurring subject of his thoughts entered the room, and sat down—her usual way of keeping him occupied in conversation—on a low chair near him.

"My pretty Margaret," exclaimed the knight, "time, no matter how sweet and delightful, must have an end. We part to-morrow; but, though it will and must be a long parting, the memory of your kindness shall remain with me wherever my fate leads me."

"Sir James," said Margaret, looking up into the face of the knight with an innocent but concerned look, "the kindness,—if I may call it so,—the kindness I have shown was but befitting from me, the daughter of the Desmond's most favored servant, to a kinsman of the Desmond. But I fear me about your going in your present weak state; and there are strange rumors in the town, of hostile ships being seen sailing along the coast, and of another siege of the town by the English forces from Waterford."

"Ha!" exclaimed the knight, "they dare not. The Desmond is too strong in this territory at present; and it must be some merchant vessels the idle loons in the town have magnified into war galleys."

The night had now fallen upon the town, and Sir James of Lisfinry and Margaret were still conversing; when, all at once, they heard the boom of a cannon from the direction of the harbor. This was followed by a confused murmur and stir in the town: then came the booming of many cannons again, and the rattle of musketry; and no doubt was left upon the knight's mind, that the English had made a descent upon the town, and were determined to have it by storm. The knight had not left his room since he first entered it, and was still so weak that he found himself unable to descend the stairs unassisted; and his mind chafed within him to think that he should sit there, an idle listener to the contest, and be incapable of rendering any assistance to the garrison. Hugh Walsh himself now made his appearance, in the greatest perturbation, and said that the English had indeed returned under Capt. White, one of the most zealous leaders on the side of the queen, and had, whether by treachery or bravery he could not say, actually entered the town, and driven out the garrison. He said that the knight's only chance of safety consisted in his allowing himself to be removed with all possible speed, and concealed in a small apartment he had prepared for the purpose. The knight assisted by Hugh Walsh and his brisk young squire, was soon settled in his place of concealment, a small room at the extreme back of the merchant's storehouse, and from which a diminutive window looked out on a narrow street called the Sword-bearer's Close. Youghal was once more in the possession of the English. After a few days, however, every thing went on quietly, with the exception of a little pillage on the part of the conquerors; but they now kept such a sharp watch at the gates and on the walls, that it was impossible for the knight to make his escape. So he was fain to content himself with his little prison, as he called it, and the society occasionally of the honest Hugh and his wife, but more frequently of the young and winning Margaret.

Day by day the thoughts of the knight dwelt more and more continually upon the loveliness and engaging manners of the young girl. The voice of reason often called back his mind from those day-dreams to the plain reality of the case; but the knight was young; and, at his age, the voice of the heart is more willingly listened to than the more matter-of-fact warnings of reason. So, by slow but sweet degrees, he fell in love, and got to think upon his beautiful young nurse with other thoughts than those with which he regarded her on his first entering the little chamber in Hugh's dwelling.

CHAPTER V.

It was now three weeks after the entrance of the English. The Sword-bearer's Close was the abode of a number of the prettiest girls in the town, and, in consequence of this delightful fact, became the resort of several of the young soldiers from the garrison. One day, while the knight and Margaret Walsh were conversing in little room, some disturbance arose outside in the Close. Margaret was taking a hasty look through the little window at what was passing, when a young corporal, who was in the crowd, turning suddenly round, caught her eye, and, thinking himself the sole and undivided object of her attention, put on a most amiable and engaging look, left the throng, and swaggered, with the air of a youthful Alexander, several times up and down before the window. Margaret immediately drew back, and saw no more of the amorous corporal for that day. But the next morning he was there again, with his steel cap, back-and-breast, and all his other accoutrements burnished up with an unwonted degree of care.

But this time, not contenting himself with a useless perambulation along the street, he came over, and gave a glance of his enamoured eyes through the little window into the chamber of the knight, and was rewarded for his devotedness by catching a glimpse of the lovely Margaret inside. Fortunately, the knight was sitting in a corner which was not visible to the gay corporal; but on seeing Margaret cast herself with a frightened countenance into the opposite corner, and on inquiring the cause of her trepidation, she told him of the insinuating face at the window, and warned him to be on his guard. The knight, however, in spite of the warning, started up and approached the window; but the soldier was gone. Early on the same evening, the knight was sitting alone in his narrow room, and thinking on his situation to a rather unpleasant frame of mind, when the coaxing face of the corporal appeared once more, peering in at the window. It was an ill-starred moment for both; for the Master of Lisfinry rendered irritable and over-hasty by the sickness of his wounds, and unable to bear the troublesome curiosity of the corporal any longer, seized a small iron weight that accidentally lay beside him, and, flung it with his utmost force at the forehead of the unfortunate gazer, stretched him, bleeding and senseless, upon the rough pavement outside. Some of the corporal's comrades, making their appearance at the moment, created a tremendous disturbance on his account; at which an officer, with a guard of soldiers, was ordered down from the garrison in order to investigate the matter. The result was, that Hugh Walsh's house and premises were searched, and, as a matter of course, pillaged, and the knight's place of concealment found. The door was instantly forced in; but the Knight of Lisfinry was not at all disposed to give himself peaceably into the hands of his enemies; and so the first man that entered received six or eight inches of steel beneath his corselet, and fell, mortally wounded, beside the doorway. Several now rushed in; but the foremost, after a few cuts and parries, got a slash of the knight's sword, which went sheer through the bars of his basnet, or helmet, terribly wounding him along the face, and stretching him upon the prostrate body of his comrade. The knight now retreated to the opposite corner of the room, determined to die where he stood, and still keeping a clear space around him with the sweep of his long sword.

"Yield thee, sir knight, or whatever we may call thee," said the officer of the guard,—"yield thee, or we shall cut thee to pieces where thou standest, or else set fire to the house, and burn thee to cinders with the worthless rebel caithiff who concealed thee."

The latter part of this threat, namely, the burning of the premises of Hugh Walsh, with the body of the worthy burgher himself, had far more effect upon his mind than the first clause; so, giving up his sword to the officer, he was lodged out of his place of concealment, and marched quietly in the strongest dungeon of the fortress. There he had ample leisure to think over the impropriety that heroes and heroines, captives, prisoners, and all others in similar situations, are guilty of in giving way to their passions, whether of rage or sorrow, instead of sagely and peaceably musing, countermusing, and plotting their escape; and there we shall leave him for a time to ruminate over his misfortunes.

It was in the beginning of autumn. The English had held the town in their possession for somewhat more than a month, when once more the fierce war-cry of the Irish resounded along the walls; for the Seneschal of Imokilly, with all the warlike inhabitants of that and the surrounding districts appeared suddenly from the woods, and surrounded the fortifications on all sides.—This time, no herald was sent to summon the garrison to surrender. On came the Irish in long lines and thick masses, and, filling the deep ditches with their fascines of brushwood, gallantly scaled the ramparts, amidst a storm of cannon-balls and small shot. The walls were well manned; but the English, despite their bravery, were soon driven off the ramparts of the castle, and from that to the seaward gate of the town, where they rallied their numbers, and made a last and gallant stand.

It was just at this moment that the Master of Lisfinry heard the sound of a couple of heavy battle-axes breaking in his prison-door, which feat was soon accomplished; and Hugh Walsh, his shopman, and Gerald the monk, stood before him.

"Sir knight," said Hugh, "we are free once more; for the seneschal has made good his oath that he would take the town; and has burst over the walls, and driven the English to the sea-gate. Take this," continued Hugh, giving the knight a long, heavy sword. "They rally there under the protection of their guns from the harbor, and, I fear me, will regain the castle again."

The knight took the sword, and, rushing from the castle, put himself at the head of a body of

Irish who were beginning to refresh themselves after the battle with a little pillage. "Lisfinry, Lisfinry aboo!" yelled his new followers; for they recognized him in a moment. They soon reached the sea-gate; and there the knight indemnified himself so well for his long inactivity, that the English were in a short time cut to pieces almost to a man.

CHAPTER VI.

It was evening. The knight accompanied Gerald the monk as he went about along the streets and ramparts, applying remedies to the wounded, and shriving those that were upon the point of death. As they crossed down a narrow street, they beheld a dying man before them, with his head resting on a small tambour, and a broken gittern in fragments beside him.

"Sir monk," said the prostrate man, "I fear me I am about to die. Wilt thou hear what I have to say, and shrive me for my misdeeds? Quick quick, for my moments are numbered," he continued as a gush of dark blood burst forth from his wounded breast.

The monk bent down and heard his confession, and was about to move away in the direction of another group of the wounded and dying, when the man, by a sudden effort, raised himself into a sitting posture, and desired him to remain.

"Take this," he said, putting a small gold locket into the monk's hand; "this I found around the neck of a young child that I discovered, ten years ago, in the forest of Slabh Gua."

"How?" exclaimed the monk greatly agitated, his mind reverting in a moment to his lost niece. "How came she in the forest? and by what name did she call herself?"

"She called herself Margaret of Barna," answered Jamie Bell; for it was he. "We brought her up, I trust, kindly, as we would our own child. My wife died; and, about two years after, I fell into a lingering sickness myself, and was unable to support the child any longer. I came to Youghal in order to take ship for my own bonnie Lincoln, and met a kind merchant standing with his wife at their door. I begged them, for the sake of Him who died for us all, to keep the little girl till I could come back and take her with me to England; and they, although they thought she was my daughter, in the kindness of their hearts took her in, and promised to give her a home. Hugh Walsh, I mind it well, was the kind merchant's name. I came back for the bonnie child; and, woe is me! I shall never see her blithe face again."

The gleeman was sinking gradually during his story; and, at the last words, his head fell suddenly back upon his beloved tambour, his legs were drawn up, and jerked out with a quick spasm; and the monk, bending low to help him in his extremity, found that he was dead.

"Sir James of Lisfinry," exclaimed the delighted monk, turning to the knight, who, the while, was standing at a little distance, "I can tell thee blithe news that, from what I have many times noticed during thy illness, thou art far more concerned in than, perchance, thou wottest. My wanderings are ended. I have found the lost child of my poor brother of Barna!"

"How," exclaimed the knight, a wild and delightful suspicion flitting through his mind,— "how hast thou found her? and how am I concerned in her discovery, more than befits a knight and a distant kinsman?"

"Margaret, Margaret thy kind and pretty nurse," said the monk, "is not the adopted daughter of the good merchant, Hugh,—she is my niece, the young lady of Barna!"

The monk now quickly explained all to the knight, and continued, "Thou lovest her, sir knight; and I could see from her bearing towards thee that she loves thee, too, well and truly. She is an orphan, but the daughter of a brave knight, and will have her father's district of Barna. Yet methinks she can nowhere find a braver protector or a fonder husband than the young Knight of Lisfinry."

It were long to tell the wise saws, maxims, and congratulations of Hugh Walsh and his portly wife, when the monk and knight proceeded to their house, and explained all. It may be pathetic and amusing, but at the same time it is now needless, to dilate upon the love meeting of Margaret the Orphan of Barna with her Knight of the Red Plume, and to tell the blithe rejoicings and brave pageants on their marriage-day. Suffice it to say that they loved well and lived happily, as I pray, O sweet reader! thou mayest live, till thou findest blissful rest in the common home of all human pilgrims.—End.

WHY I LEFT THE VOLUNTEERS.

"Then I'll resign," said I.

"Very well," said he, "you can do as you please."

And now, having repeated two sentences which have been running in my mind ever since they were uttered; I will try to tell how it was that I came to make so decided a remark. It is

astonishing, the soothing effect which repeating a grievance has on the sufferer, and this must be my excuse for inflicting my woes on an unoffending reader.

First, then, to introduce myself. My is Codlings; I am short, stout, and middle aged, and I was, or rather (alas!) was a captain in the Targetshire, or death to the Invader Volunteers.— And I may add, that no one could have been a more thorough volunteer than I was. I was proud of the uniform and I liked the exercise.

The 18th of June had long been fixed as the day on which a grand review of the corps was to take place.

An M. P. for the county was to be present, and a bugle was to be presented by the M. P.'s daughter, and altogether we felt that the eyes of Europe would be upon us, and we felt equal to the occasion.

As the day approached, our drill were multiplied to such an extent that most of us feared our uniforms would hardly last so as to be fit to be seen at the review, so great was the strain upon it.

However, practice makes perfect, and after our last drill on the evening of the 17th, we, one and all, considered that we were so near to perfection that our talents would be altogether thrown away upon an ordinary field day, and that nothing short of a grand sham fight, on the exact model of a real one, would do us all justice.

It was in vain for our adjutant—a half pay officer of the army, who is dreadfully jealous of our progress, I am sure—to object, on battle we were determined.

The only difficulty was to decide which battle of modern times should be honored by our notice. Alma, Inkerman, Solferino, were all discussed; but each presented some objections.— We were nearly giving up the idea and the adjutant becoming triumphant, when Waterloo was proposed, as being appropriate to the day; and moreover, it was added that there was a small clump of trees on our parade-ground, with a cow shed in it, which would do admirably for Hugomont and its adjacent wood.

The next question was to find a leader for the forces to be driven back; no one was desirous of appearing in the light of a beaten general on their first field, till at last I, Codlings, was selected to enact the part of the great Napoleon.

The somewhat secondary part of Blucher was to be taken by our senior first lieutenant, Crabtrees by name.

Crabtrees had been originally in the Hussars, but having been rather too fond of chicken hazard, had sold out, and retired to his ancestral acres. He was for some time my first rank man, and although, generally speaking, most expert at the Manual, he invariably ordered his rifle on my toes, apologized, smiled at my agonized contortions, and repeated the performance five minutes afterwards.

He it was too, who with malice aforethought abstracted the detonating composition from my percussion caps on the eve of a field day, thereby covering me with confusion; and added insult to injury by exposing the trick he played me at the very moment I was expatiating on the very utter uselessness of the government rifle to a select circle of friends, and stating my belief that it was impossible to make most of them go off.

Again, on the occasion of my firing off my ramrod by accident, Crabtrees was the man who discovered its absence, in spite of my trying to look innocent and unconscious, and presented it to me amidst the jeers of my comrades. Altogether, Crabtrees was a nuisance, and I hated him cordially.

Our Colonel was to command the supposed British army, assisted by the Adjutant, while I was allowed, as a set off to the latter functionary, the drill sergeant of our corps.

The night of the 17th of June was a restless one for me; the thoughts of to-morrow were ever present with me, and prevented my sleeping; even when I had coaxed myself at last into a sort of sleep, I awoke with a start, five minutes afterwards, with the full conviction that I had been omitted to be called, and that the review was over without me, the representative of the great Napoleon, the martial Codlings. A second time I awoke in a fancied attempt to draw my sword (being attacked by two gigantic enemies) the handle turned and twisted in my hands, and seemed to be ringing like a bell-ropo in my grasp, and the whole household rushing to my room to ascertain the cause of the sudden outbreak.

At last, after having looked at my watch a hundred times, I found it was six o'clock and got, rushing to the window, and fates be praised, it was a lovely morning.

How I got dressed that day I know not; for in the excitement of the moment, the buttons flew off from my touch, like needles to a magnet. At last, my toilet was completed; but with my feelings, breakfast was not to be thought of; anything beyond a cup of tea would have choked me outright.

Our rendezvous was to be the railway station, where we were to receive our M. P., who was to arrive by the ten o'clock train, and from thence we were to march to our various positions.

Crabtrees was to remain at the White Hart in the town until sent for, and was then to come up with his detachment to conduct the pursuit.

The ten o'clock train arrived, and with it the M. P., who shook hands with all the officers, and complimented individually every non-commissioned officer and private on his soldier-like appearance.

The M. P.'s daughter, who was to present the bugle, was lovely, and I burned to distinguish myself, and obtain, perhaps, an approving smile, or even a crown of laurels, which she might—who knows?—have secreted in her pocket. The laurels, not the smiles, I mean.

We marched off, our band playing one of our favorite airs. I regret not being able to state which it was; but unfortunately, the first cornet, who always played the melody, was ill with the toothache, and was unable to attend parade, so we were obliged to march with accompaniments only, but the big drum did his duty nobly, and we did not miss the first cornet so much after all.

At length we reached the parade ground, I stole a glance at the M. P.'s fair daughter as I marched my men off to take the position of the attacking French army, and my heart throbbed suitably through my uniform.

When we arrived, imagine my chagrin at being told by our drill sergeant, who appeared quite to ignore me, that my position was to be a stationary one, and that in imitation of Napoleon and his look out tower, I must climb a tree and from thence watch the proceedings. I was never good at climbing, but with a little assistance, and—I am sorry to say, for the credit of our discipline—an occasional reminder from some of my men's bayonets, I reached the second bough.

Our fellows behaved splendidly. Hugomont, or the cow shed, was taken and retaken, and at length the time arrived for the last grand charge. Hugon nature could stand it no longer. I had been doing patience on a monument for two hours, and was thoroughly sick of it, so I determined to depart from history and my tree, and lead the charge myself.

I had some difficulty in getting down, and when I had succeeded my men were already charging, and just as I was running after them at my best pace who should I see coming up between us but that confounded Crabtrees and his supposed Prussians.

They had evidently lunched at the White Hart, and appeared to have taken more drink than was good for them. However that might be, they no sooner caught sight of me than they raised a shout of—

'There's Bonaparte himself! Let's take him prisoner!'

I turned and fled. It was in vain. My figure was not calculated for running, and they gained upon me at every step, but I still held on—I scrambled over hedges and through ditches, but still felt that they could catch me at any moment. I unclashed my sword-belt, in hopes that that trophy would be sufficient for them. But no one picked it up, and others still pursued they evidently looked upon me as the representative of invasion, and were determined on revenge.

I ran until I could run no longer, and then in spite of all my protestations and struggles, and explanations that I was only Codlings, and not Bonaparte, they dragged me to a duck pond. I heard a 'One, two, three, and away!' and the next moment I was floundering in four feet of black mud.

I struggled out as best I might. The first man I saw was Crabtrees, who apologized for the behaviour of his men with a smile on his countenance, for which I could have slain him then and there.

When I recovered myself a little, I crawled rather than walked up to the parade ground, and arrived just after the bugle had been presented.

My appearance was the signal for a general shout of laughter. Even the M. P.'s pretty daughter—whose semi-official condition should have kept her quiet—laughed. The more I stormed and swore, the more they laughed; and well they might, for I presented the spectacle of a dripping bigger.

The next morning I went to the Colonel and lodged my complaint against Crabtrees; but it was of no use, he only laughed at me, and I then expressed myself in the words with which I began my sad tale.

I have, since writing the above, just seen the Gazette, in which I perceive the following: TARGETSHIRE VOLUNTEERS—F. Crabtrees, Esq., to be captain, vice Codlings, resigned. Imagine my disgust.

THE MINISTRY AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Orange party are wont to boast that, if let alone, they could sweep their Celtic and Catholic antagonists into the sea. But history shows that no important rising of the native Irish has been suppressed until the mother country has come to the rescue, nay, on more than one occasion, until all her available strength had been put forth. Down to the end of Elizabeth's reign the required reinforcements commonly came in the shape of bands raised by adventurers, who got large grants of forfeited lands for their services. The gloomy tracts of blood, famine, and pestilence cost the crown of England no less than £1,188,717—a sum in those days enormous.

What a same anxious policy was pursued by James I., who, taking advantage of a fresh rising provoked by his Deputy, confiscated nearly the whole of the six northern counties, and granted them with the avowed purpose of forming a province, excluding the old inhabitants, and introducing a new religion. The Ulster settlement of 1611 may be regarded as the prelude to the Ulster rebellion of 1641. During the great rebellion, some times fighting for the monarchy and more frequently on their own account, the despised Hibernians proved irresistible till the arrival of Cromwell with an English army, who (to use Lord Macaulay's words) 'subjugated Ireland, as Ireland had never been subjugated during the five centuries of slaughter which had elapsed since the landing of the first Norman settlers. He resolved to put an end to that conflict of races, and religions which had so long distracted the island. He resolved to put an end to that conflict of races, which had so long distracted the island, by rendering the English and Protestant population decidedly predominant. For this end he gave the reign to the fierce enthusiasm of his followers, quote the Catholics with the edge of his sword, so that great cities were left without inhabitants, drove many thousands to the Continent, shipped off many thousands to the West Indies, and supplied the void thus made by pouring in numerous colonists of Saxon blood and Calvinistic faith.'

During the whole of the next century both English and Irish legislation was peculiarly directed to depress and impoverish the Irish Catholics, whilst the Irish Protestants, besides being favoured in every possible way, were trained to arms, disciplined, and formed into corps of regiments. They alone took part in the Volunteer movement of 1780. How happened it that the first sparks of the rebellion of 1793-1799 were not trodden out by the yeomanry, militia, and volunteer, to say nothing of the regular troops? That rebellion in which the leading Irish Catholics remained loyal, lasted beyond a year, is computed to have cost the lives of 20,000 English soldiers, and was not put down till the Lord Lieutenant in person took the field at the head of an English army. Plowden computes that 150,000 men were in arms for its suppression.

A single episode may suffice. The only French troops landed were about 800 men under General Lambert, who was joined by about 2,000 Irish. With this small force he marched 150 miles, held out for 17 days, and did not surrender till he was surrounded by twenty times his number. He put completely to rout a body of 6,000 men, comprising the Galway Volunteers, with the Kilkenny and Longford Militia who ran away so fast that the affair popularly went

by the name of the Race of O'silebar. The colonels, Lord Ormonde and Lord Granard did all that men could do to stop the fight; and the reputation of the Irish militia for courage was redeemed by the Limerick regiment, which made a gallant though ineffectual stand against the French at Colony.

With such facts as these staring us in the face, it is a little to much to be told that the Orange faction may be safely trusted with the defence of Ireland either against foreign invasion or domestic treason. A mounted troop of them would probably ride down double or treble their number of Celtic Irish armed with scythes and pikes, but the united Catholics of Ireland would pass over them like an inundation or a hurricane.

The improvement in the Irish Catholics since they have been treated with an approximation towards justice is immense. They have acquired wealth and consideration. They are distinguished in the professions and in commerce. They hold a large proportion of offices, civil and military. A contest between them and Irish Protestants would take place under widely different conditions from all former contests. If the Irish Protestants could not hold their own without English aid in 1689 or 1798, would they have a better chance in 1869?—[Fraser's Magazine.]

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE

The following letter from Mr. Gladstone has been received in reply to a memorial from the Independent Orange Association of Ulster:—

Downing street, July, 1869. 'Sir—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, transmitting the memorial of the Independent Orange Association of Ulster relating to the Irish Church Bill now before Parliament. Mr. Gladstone desires me to request that you will assure those on behalf of whom you write, that her Majesty's Government, anxious above all things for the success of the great measure which they have taken the responsibility of introducing, will give no countenance either to a direct proposal of concurrent endowment or to any plan for the pre-emption of those provisions of the bill which relate to the ultimate appropriation of the residuary property of the church. They regard any such proposal, independently of its incalculable mischief of keeping alive the controversy for an indefinite period, as the almost acknowledged road to concurrent endowment at some future time. With respect to the last paragraph of the memorial relating to the laws affecting land in Ireland, I am to inform you that her Majesty's Government have already declared their intention, as soon as the Church question shall have been settled, to frame a measure for the improvement of those laws which will aim at placing them on a footing of justice to all parties whom they may affect.—I am &c,

Wm. B. GURDON.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A RECORD OF FORTY YEARS. The London Star of July 14 says: If the action of the House of Lords during the last 40 years was surveyed it would be found that on every important question it has pursued a constantly illiberal and retrograde course.

THE FIRST REFORM BILL. Every school-boy knows that the hostility of the Lords to the first reform bill brought the country to the verge of revolution. Twice this measure was practically rejected by that House, and even when they yielded it was from a fear of being swamped by new creations, or by more revolutionary measures.

ROMAN CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION. On this subject the Lords had been equally obstinate. Various attempts which the Commons made to procure relief to our Catholic fellow subjects, were persistently frustrated by the Upper House; and in 1828, they refused to concur in a resolution, to the effect that it was expedient to consider the laws affecting Roman Catholics with a view to a satisfactory adjustment. It was only when, a year later, the choice lay between a rebellion and the removal of a just cause of dissatisfaction that they yielded, and then only by the private influence of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel.

THE IRISH CHURCH. In 1833 the Liberal Ministry introduced the Tithes commutation Bill the principle that Parliament was entitled to appropriate the surplus funds of the Irish Church to national purposes. It was the House of Lords which in defiance of repeated votes compelled the withdrawal of the Appropriation clause; and, although the battle raged fiercely till 1839, the bill time after time was rejected by the Lords, and the Whigs were finally compelled to pass their measure minus the principle which in Ireland was regarded as a pledge of justice.

THE CORPORATION AND TRUSTS ACTS. The Lords were equally inimical to the relief of Dissenters as was shown by their rejection of a measure authorizing Dissenters to solemnize marriages in their own places of worship. When they passed Lord John Russell's bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts they insisted upon the introduction of words which excluded Jews from the benefit.

JEWISH DISABILITIES. So long ago as 1833 Mr. Grant's bill for extending civil rights to the Jews was adopted by the Commons but thrown out by the Peers. In 1841, Mr. Druitt succeeded in carrying through a bill admitting Jews to corporate offices. The Lords rejected it, and did not give way till 1845. In 1849 the Commons were willing to admit Jews to Parliament. Year after year the bill for removing these disabilities was passed by increasing majorities, but the Lords persistently withheld their assent. It was not till after 25 years had elapsed that Jews were permitted to sit in the Commons; but the Lords still reserve the right to exclude Jews from their own Chamber, should the Crown desire to create Jewish peers.

DISSENTERS AND THE UNIVERSITIES. In 1834, a bill removing the disabilities which barred the Universities against Dissenters passed through the Commons by large majorities; but the Lords rejected it by a majority of 102. If it had not been for this vote the Dissenters would have enjoyed the full advantages of the universities on terms of equality more than a generation ago. Similar bills have more recently met the same fate.

CHURCH RATES. In 1852 the House of Commons passed Sir John Trevelyan's bill for the abolition of Church rates. The same measure was repeatedly carried in the one House, and as often rejected by the other, until Mr. Gladstone's compromise put an end to the strife.

MUNICIPAL REFORM. In 1835 the House of Commons passed a bill purging the corporations of the kingdom of their worst abuses, but the Lords interfered for the protection of the 'freemen' who had been the cause of much of the corruption.

THE CORN LAWS. The hostility of the Corn Laws is matter of history. On the eve of their abolition the Duke of Wellington, who at all times commanded a majority, wrote these words: 'I am one of those who think the continuance of the Corn Laws essential to the agriculture of the country in its existing state, and particularly to that of Ireland, and a benefit to the whole community.'

EDUCATION. When, in 1839, Lord Melbourne's Administration placed the management of the education funds in the hands of the Privy Council, in order that aid

might be dispensed to schools of various denominations, the Lords, avowedly influenced by a fear that the ascendancy of the Church would be endangered voted an address to the Crown against the measure.

LIFE PEERAGES. In 1856 ministers advised the issuing of letters patent conferring a life peerage on Sir James Parke. This exercise of the royal prerogative was successfully contested by the Lords, and Baron Parke was raised to the hereditary peerage by the title of Lord Wensleydale.

PAPER DUTIES. The Commons in 1850 resolved to repeal the paper duties. The House of Lords for the first time in its history, rejected a money bill, and that, too, by a majority of 89. As is well known, the Lower House after an angry controversy, succeeded in vindicating its privileges.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The annual exhibition at St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, recently took place in presence of His Grace the Archbishop. His presence was the signal of a grand cheer from the youthful alumni, by whom his Grace, as their spiritual father, is loved, and as the patriarchal prelate of native piety and patriotism is esteemed and revered. Master O'Flaherty, a native of the island blessed by the footsteps of St. Brannon, St. Ronan, St. Enda, recited in the Irish language the splendid version by the Archbishop of Tuam, from Moore's song, 'O Arau More, loved A-an Mrs.' Master Daly showed his acquaintance with the Irish and English languages in the natural, effective, and pleasing manner in which he delivered, 'Let Erin remember the days of old,' translated by His Grace the Archbishop; Masters Hughes and William Walsh proved plainly they were not unskilled in rendering the sense of the original Greek selected from the third book of Homer's Iliad. Then commenced the distribution of premiums. The students who per-sons most distinguished themselves in recitations were B O'Flaherty, solus in Greek composition; Joseph O'nton, in Latin; John Healy, in Irish; Walter O'neary, in French, and Master Edward O'Flynn, in English. It is right not to pass over without some mark of commendation the remarkably able manner in which Messrs O'Malley and Adamson recited with energy, combined with grace and rhetorical accuracy of feeling and expression, the selection from Shakespeare's 'Julius Cæsar,' the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius. Master Lavan, from Savannah, Ga., with judgment and naivete of manner, recited a Latin ode. Masters Anthony Waters, and William Walsh, Kilkenny, were rewarded for their uniform observance of discipline during the past year. The company were entertained in one of the college halls at a splendid dejeuner; and thus, with the good wishes of all, the closing scene of the academic year was brought to a close.

RETREAT AT ST. JARLATH'S, TUAM.—The annual retreat for the clergy of Tuam and Clontarf was carried out during the past week at St. Jarlath's College with the usual solemnity. During retreat the temporal comforts of the clergy (about 100 in number) were indefatigably and most successfully attended to by the Very Rev. U. J. Bourke, the worthy president of the college.

The Rev. Laurence McKenna of New York, has arrived in Ireland on a visit to his friends, and on Wednesday honoured us with a visit. We were glad to see the Rev. Gentleman in the enjoyment of good health. He spoke in the warmest terms of Catholicity in the Great Republic, and the prosperous career of the Church. He has left for Londonderry to visit some friends of his in the 'Malden City.'—[Dundalk Democrat.]

Recently, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Hea Bishop of Ross, laid the foundation stone of the new church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at Leslie, Burregoe. The ceremony was an interesting and imposing one.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN FITZSIMONS, P.P., OUSSENDALL.—The demise of this much revered priest took place at Ashbrook, near Ousendall, on Friday, when the coffin was borne by the clergy from his late residence to the junction of the avenue with the main road, and from thence his own faithful Glensman carried his remains a distance of two miles, to their final resting place in the little graveyard at Redbay—a touching proof of their veneration and affection for the memory of their late pastor. On the arrival of the funeral at Redbay Church, the coffin was placed before the altar, and the Rev. James Young, U.C., offered up the Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass for the happy repose of the soul of him whose inanimate remains lay there in the midst of the people whom he had loved and served so faithfully, unerringly, and unvaryingly, as friend, pastor, and guide. And thus, in his winding sheet, the good pastor preached his last sermon to his beloved flock, though death had stilled the beating of his heart, and had rendered inaudible the voice that had so often thrilled through their souls. Even in death he was faithful to them, having, a short time before his departure to a better world, expressed a desire that his remains should be interred at Redbay, where, for many a year to come, the pious, innocent, and virtuous Catholics of the Glens will pray for his happy repose, and that their departure from this weary world may be like his, consoling and hopeful—the natural termination of an unblemished, irreproachable, zealous life.—R.I.P.

DEATH BY DROWNING OF THE REV. MR. CAROLAN, P.P., CLOUGH.—On Thursday last an accident occurred in the pretty little bathing-place of Snodoran which resulted in the death of the Rev. Mr. Carolan, parish priest of Clogher. The deceased went into the sea to bathe, the sea being rough, and afterwards he was heard shouting for help. A young man named Cleary, who was not far off, proceeded to his assistance, and succeeded in catching him, and holding him for a time, but they were separated by a huge wave. The brave young man again went to the relief of Mr. Carolan, but was told by the deceased gentleman to go to the shore as quickly as he could, else he would also be carried away. Another young man named Burke, and two policemen named Fox and O'Sherry, rushed into the water, but the young gentleman having then disappeared, they returned with great difficulty to the shore with the young man Cleary, who was in a very exhausted state. Every aid possible was rendered by Drs. Hamilton and Shiels, and they succeeded in restoring consciousness, but he still remains in a very precarious state. The body of the deceased reverend gentleman was not recovered for some time after, when life was extinct. His remains were removed to Ologher. This accident occurred opposite the horsepool, on Single Street Strand, which is greatly frequented by parties wishing to bathe. Another account states that the reverend gentleman, after being in the water for a minute or two, was thrown with great violence against a rock, his head coming in contact with it, and he was thereby greatly incapacitated from using the necessary exertions to regain the shore.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BELFAST.—On Sunday, immediately after last Mass there was a meeting held of the heads of families who usually attend St. Peter's Church. The Most Rev. Dr. Dorrien occupied the chair. The object of the meeting was to inaugurate a fund to pay off the debt incurred by building a parochial residence for the priests attached to St. Peter's. In consequence of the meeting having been only partially attended the attendance was limited, but the amount subscribed was nearly £200; but a further opportunity will be given to all parties interested in promoting Catholic objects, and we have no doubt but that a sum will be realized which will reduce the debt on the building to a very moderate figure.

A COMMENT ON MURDER IN BALLYJAMESDUFF, COUNTY

CAVAN.—A community of six nuns of the Order of Mercy have lately arrived in Ballyjamesduff from Worcester, England, where they were for some years engaged in educating the Poor Irish Catholic children of that town, whose parents were employed at expensive works, which were abandoned on the failure of Overend, Gurney & Company. That catastrophe caused the Irish labourers to seek their daily bread elsewhere, and at the same time, so narrowed the 'sphere of usefulness' of these religious as to induce them to seek a larger field for their labours, which they have found in Ballyjamesduff, where the Most Rev. Dr. Conry has given them every encouragement towards the establishment of a branch of their Order there. The Rev. Mother (Mrs. Maguire) was formerly Superioress of St. Paul's Convent, Belfast.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The session of 1868-69 was closed on last Tuesday with unusual solemnity. Shortly before twelve o'clock the professors entered the University Church in their robes and proceeded to their respective stalls, while the students filled the space set apart for them under the sanctuary. Directly the clock struck the hour, High Mass was commenced by the Rector, and the University choir, under Mr. Barraclough, rendered the fine old Gregorian chant, now so rarely heard in our churches, most impressively. After the Gospel, the Rector descended to the rails of the sanctuary, and delivered a very able discourse on the connection of religion with education. Having drawn, in the clearest manner, the distinction between knowledge and education, he pointed out that education does not consist merely in furnishing the mind with the knowledge of geography, arithmetic, engineering, medicine of law; but, in cultivating those powers which will enable man to guide and control this knowledge—for we all know that many of the most learned men in these branches of secular knowledge exhibit in their lives the saddest examples of human frailty. He dwelt upon the nature of the ceremony in which they were then engaged, and said that it was by ceremonies like this at the beginning and closing of this session in their Catholic University, proof was given of how faithfully the Catholic Church guarded the trust confided to her by her Divine founder. After the High Mass the Te Deum or hymn of thanksgiving was chanted in alternate verses by the choir and the University staff, and thus the sixteenth session of Ireland's University was fittingly closed with all the solemnity of religion.—Freeman, July 7.

THE HORRIBLE OUTRAGE AT AUGHAGALLY.—About two o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 11th ult. the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Aughagally Catholic Church were thrown into the utmost alarm and consternation on being suddenly awakened by the continuous discharge of firearms, and on getting out of bed to ascertain the cause of so unusual a disturbance a large mob of armed men was seen making their precipitate retreat from the direction of the Catholic Church. It was then discovered that the demors of discord had been abroad. Difficult as it is to conceive that anything in human steps could be so demoralised as to attack unprovoked at two o'clock on Sunday morning a house dedicated to the worship of God, it was discovered on examination of the premises, that the large window which is opposite the altar had been literally riddled with gun bullets some of which after carrying away portions of the framework, lodged in the opposite. Had these cowardly Vandals of the nineteenth century ended here, the record of Orange Ruffianism and blind bigotry might have had one crime less to stain its pages. But no. The destruction of inanimate matter was not sufficient to satiate the descendants of the celebrated 'wreckers' of exorcised memory—a human life must be thrown in to make the sacrifice complete, and who so fitting as that of the 'Popish priest'? To effect this diabolical design they proceeded to the parochial house where the Rev. Mr. Magee, P.P. lay asleep and discharged their deadly weapons at his bedroom window. Fortunately none of the bullets struck the glass and thus, under Providence the life of the Rev. Gentleman was preserved. On the above it is needless to offer comment. Let the civilized world be the judge. It must, however be added that if anything could intensify the barbarity of this latest raid of the County Antrim Kibbois, it is the fact that Mr. Magee is distinguished in an eminent degree for his urbanity of manner and gentlemanly conduct to men of all creeds and never by word or precept gave reason to be treated otherwise than the refined gentleman and worthy citizen.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—Another serious attempt is reported from Ireland. Captain Lambert, of Castle Lambert County Galway, was shot in the head on Sunday night. It is not stated whether the wound is mortal or not; nor is any information given as to the motive which prompted the commission of this attempt at assassination.

ARREST OF A GANG OF ROBBERS.—A gang of robbers after a search of six hours in the dense wood of Kilmur near Belliver County Meath were captured by the police at a place called 'The Black Shades.' A considerable quantity of stolen property was discovered by the police in a gravel-pit adjacent. The parties were sent for trial.

Arthur Hamill, Q.C., has been appointed to the chairmanship of the West Riding of York, vacant by the promotion of David Pigott, Esq., Q.C., to the Mastership of the Wexborough. Mr. Hamill is a member of the North East Bar. He was made Crown Prosecutor on the death of Sir Thomas Staples and got his silk gown in January of the present year.

THE WEATHER.—We have had some very warm weather during the week which enabled the farmers to get a hay in excellent condition. Wheat and barley look very well except in poor soil but oats will be short. Potatoes and turnips are much in need of rain. The flax crop will be ripe and fit for pulling in about ten days. The crop is short in most districts.—[Dundalk Democrat.]

The county Clare Assizes opened on the 6th inst., at Ennis, before Mr. Justice O'Brien, who congratulated the Grand Jury on the extreme lightness of the calendar and the satisfactory state of the county generally. He learned from the report presented to him by the county inspector that there had been only twenty-four cases since last assizes. There was not a single record for trial. Nor was there a single case of compensation for malicious injuries at the present Clare assizes which shows how peaceable the people are notwithstanding the prognostics of the increased Establishment advocates that the agitation on the Irish Church had worked a socialistic and revolutionary spirit hard to appease.

A Wexford correspondent says under date 7th ult:—Intelligence was received here last evening by telegraph of the death of Patrick Walter Redmond Esq., D.L., which sad event occurred yesterday at Wexbadan rather unexpectedly. The deceased gentleman was brother to the late John Redmond, Esq., who represented this town in Parliament for several years. The late Mr. Patrick Walter Redmond made several purchases last week through Mr. Woodruff of lots of his deceased brother's estate, which was sold in the Land Commission Court, before the Hon. Judge Blanghan. His death is greatly regretted in Wexford.

At the Monaghan assizes notwithstanding that the Crown lawyers had arranged that all the political trials arising out of Orange riots, should stand over till a new and impartial panel of jurors could be had by next assize the Orange prisoners (David Baird, John Clarke and John Baird, sen.) insisted that they should be put on trial or discharged. They were then arraigned and the form of a trial gone through verdict Not Guilty! The other Orange prisoners followed suit, till all walked forth free to renew their black deeds on the first opportunity. This terminated the business of the assizes.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST—1869

Friday, 6—Transfiguration of our Lord. Saturday, 7—St. Cajetan. C. Sunday, 8—Twelfth after Pentecost. Monday, 9—Vigil. St. Peter of the Shackles. Tuesday, 10—St. Laurence, M. Wednesday, 11—Of the Octave. Thursday, 12—St. Clara, V.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Nothing of any great importance has transpired in British political circles during the last week. Mr. Gladstone has again returned to London after a short illness brought on, it is supposed, by over-exertion and excitement during the recent debate on Irish Church matters. He is still very weak, but will recover his usual health and activity, no doubt, in a few days.

Political matters in France have still an unsettled appearance. Nothing definite has been agreed to by the contending parties. The manager and two of the editors of the newspaper Raphael have been sentenced to pay a large fine, and to one month's imprisonment, for having published false news.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed in Madrid at Napoleon's lenity towards the Carlist conspirators on the frontier. The Carlists under Lavarios, in the mountains near Toledo, are being hotly pursued by the Government troops. Those who were taken prisoners at Pampaluna have been tried by Court Martial. The Judge Advocate urged the enforcement of the death penalty, but it has not yet been decided what form of punishment they will be made to suffer. It is reported that the Government is allowing the Carlists to muster in the North, but is taking measures to prevent their moving Southward. The volunteers of Liberty are offering their services to the Government to assist in the suppression of the Carlist insurgents.

It is rumoured that the Cuban Generals, Gordon and Eguide, with ten thousand men, attacked General Latorre near Santiago, routed his forces, and took himself prisoner. The report that Latorre had since been shot, turns out to be untrue. The reports from the interior are favorable for the revolutionists, and a Spanish officer is said to have stated that 100,000 more Spanish troops will be required to conquer the island. The cholera is raging at Neuvitas. No less than 200 of the troops are daily dying of that fearful disease.

PROTESTANT SISTERHOODS, AND CATHOLIC CONVENTS.—The writer professes in this book to give the personal experiences of five years existence in a Protestant Sisterhood, and of ten years in a Catholic Convent. The real names are of course not given, but the veil that conceals them is very flimsy.

We cannot say that the perusal of this book, of the first part especially, has impressed us favorably. There is a little too much bitterness, a trifle too much rancor against the lady designated as Miss Jones, the "Lady Mother" of one of the Protestant Sisterhoods. We may be permitted to enjoy a joke at the solemn farce enacted in the Anglican sect by well meaning ladies and gentlemen, who, though Protestants, will persist in playing at Catholicity. But the laugh should be good natured, and free from malice. We fear that the writer of the book before us has unintentionally, unconsciously, perhaps, retained a little personal spite against Miss Jones—the peccant "Lady Mother" of the Protestant Sisterhood.

For the rest, she says of Protestant Sisterhoods in general, no more than what hundreds of both Catholics and Protestants have said before her. They are at best but caricatures of the Catholic convent, bearing to them the same resemblance that a monkey bears to a man. It must be so, seeing that in the former, there is, and can be no rule, no order, and that everything is left to individual caprice. The inmates of the Protestant Sisterhood are, we firmly believe, almost always excellent persons; pure, sincere, and actuated by the best of motives—that of sanctifying themselves, and of serving the poor. For the individuals, therefore, we have the greatest respect, and our laughter is all for the system, and its glaring inconsistencies. We

do not believe that, as a rule, the Protestant Sisters are luxurious and self indulgent; but we do believe that they are very ignorant as to how their self imposed duties should be performed, and are, therefore, doomed to a constant succession of failures, ridiculous and deplorable.

The work, however, has many attractions, and it best in its appreciation of the Religious Life as it exists within the Catholic Church; wherein alone perfect liberty can be reconciled, with the most perfect obedience to legitimate authority. In this respect, therefore, we can heartily recommend it to the notice of the Catholic readers; whilst its perusal will, perhaps, show Protestants why, in spite of so much zeal, and self-sacrifice, on the part of well meaning individuals, Protestant Sisterhoods have all so lamentably failed.

The opposition of the Lords to the Irish Church Bill reminds one very forcibly of the troubles that attended the passing of the Reform Bill in 1831-2. True, we have not had those violent outbursts of popular indignation which render memorable that stormy period; but it is not easy to say what might have occurred, had not the stern necessities of the times, and the evident dislike of the British people to be overruled by a class, who, they imagine, think of nothing but their own aggrandizement, taught the Lords to reflect, and consider that where there is nothing to be gained and much to be hazarded in a struggle "Prudence is the better part of valour."

After the resignation of the "Iron Duke" and the defeat of the new Ministry, formed under Lord Grey, in their attempt to pass the "Ten Pound Franchise Bill" at the time above referred to, a new Parliament was elected, and the Bill was carried in the Commons by a majority of 136. In the House of Lords, it was thrown out, on the second reading, by a majority of 41. Then followed those dreadful scenes of riot and outrage at Derby, Nottingham, and Bristol, which caused all thinking men to tremble for the safety of the British Throne. The attack on the Duke of Wellington and Cumberland, who were rescued with difficulty from an infuriated mob; the stoning of the Marquis of Londonderry, who was knocked from his horse, amid savage cries of "Murder him! Cut his throat!" the burning of Public Buildings, and the killing and wounding of hundreds, in the suppression of the riots, all failed to make the Peers submit to the demands of the people.

When the Bill came up again in the House of Lords, the second reading was carried by a majority of 9, but, unfortunately for the public peace, was thrown out in committee by an amendment which was carried against the Government, by a majority of 35.

This made the people still more exasperated, and the middle classes who had not taken a very active part in the preceding riots, began to utter curses "loud and deep" against the aristocratic authors of so much confusion. The King, having refused his consent to the creation of new Peers, was followed by an angry and excited populace, to the very gates of his Royal abode. The Ministry resigned and the whole country was in a state of feverish excitement and uncertainty. People rushed to the Banks to take out their deposits, and millions of pounds changed hands in the course of a few days. However, after all the tumult and bloodshed, the King was prevailed upon to give Lords Grey and Brougham a written authority to create as many new Peers as might be deemed sufficient to carry the Reform Bill through the "Upper House." But fortunately they never had occasion to resort to this manoeuvre; for the Lords, seeing that they were about to be coerced into doing what they might have done freely, succumbed with a docility that no one expected.

There is not the smallest doubt that the Government of the present day would have resorted to the same means of checkmating the conservative tendencies of the Lords, which the Government of former days had to resort to, in order to make them endorse a measure that the justice and good sense of the British people loudly demanded.

However, the intention has had the effect of doing away with the necessity of resorting to such an alternative; and, happily for all parties concerned, the first instalment in the great debt of national retribution has, with the consent of all wise, liberal minded men, been paid at last to unfortunate down trodden Ireland.—Com.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Dear Sir,—There is an article in the Daily Witness of the 21st July, on the Chinese question, and from the tone of confidence in which the editor speaks of the character and ability of Chinamen, one would judge that he either has lived for a long time amongst them, or has made those 'celestial' a particular object of his studies for many years. The comparison he draws between the Chinaman and the Irishman is, of course, against the latter, for he says they have "all the muscular qualities" of this unfortunate biped, "and apparently without his recklessness, want of docility, and general lack of mechanical training."

Irishmen, we are sure, should feel grateful to this erudite scribe for this little piece of information on their national character.

It is so much the more to be prized as something not to be found, as far as we know, in any work which has been written on the manners, customs, &c., of the inhabitants of the Chinese Empire. However, we do not mean to say for a moment that such things have not been recorded, for it would not be doing justice to the earnest (?) conscientious (?) editor of the Daily Witness to suppose that he could not quote an authority—the "Open Bible" perhaps—in support of his thesis.

For our own part, we must confess having read extraordinary things in "Gulliver's Travels" about the wisdom, docility, strength, and mechanical ability of the Houyhnhnms, of colonies of horses that inhabited and governed a certain island which Gulliver visited in his rambles through far off lands. We simply mention this to show that the literary "gem," which the editor of the Witness has had the kindness and liberality to bestow on Irishmen throughout the globe, may not have been the creation of his own laborious brain. In order, however, to place the matter of Chinese superiority over the mere Irish in a more unbiased light, we take the liberty of inserting the following paragraph taken from the San Francisco Herald:—

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—There is a growing feeling of indignation in this community at the utter disregard, not only of decency, but of all our laws recently exhibited by the Chinese. It is horrible to reflect that renders it even possible for these creatures 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 offense than pilfering exposed trifles; but suddenly they have changed their conduct, and for months past the courts have been burdened with investigations of their crimes—investigations that come to naught, for these people have no regard for the sanctity of an oath, and perjure themselves by wholesale. They have introduced into our Christian city all the barbarous practices of their native land—they do not hesitate to hatch conspiracies, abduct and assassinate, and what is worse, they employ an organized gang of bravos to slay their enemies or rivals, and gauge the reward according to the punishment that may be inflicted upon them. A Chinaman can be paid to assassinate, even with the death penalty staring him in the face and can coolly stipulate for the price of his neck to be paid to his relatives in case he is hung.

Although a cowardly race, when pitted man against man in mortal fight, yet do they display the most extraordinary stolidity and indifference when execution is about to be done upon them. In their own country a line of 50 criminals condemned to be decapitated, will sink upon their knees without coercion, bend their heads forward so as to expose their necks, and stoically await the stroke of the executioner's sword. They bear the dull, heavy thud at one end of the line, and see the ghastly head roll upon the pavement without a shudder. Sometimes the executioner stops midway in the line to resharpen his sword—they listen without a tremor and as he approaches them closely and their turn comes next, they adjust their necks more conveniently for the stroke. There is nothing about this of the spirit that sometimes actuates a Caucasian criminal "to die game"—it is simply brutish stolidity. Creatures like these once roused to the commission of crime, are eminently dangerous in a community, for the death that threatens them. It is said they have carried their barbarous practices to such an extent in this city as to offer large rewards for the heads of their enemies. What can be done with such a people? They are sensual, conscienceless, devilish. Their vile passions, if not 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 brazen 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.

From the above it does not appear that the general character of the Chinaman is that which would be likely to make him a good citizen, and worthy to share in the privileges of the 'Ballot Box,' and the enjoyments of all 'modern improvements.' It is not our intention or desire to draw invidious comparisons between the habits or characteristics of any race of men; to extol their virtues, or decry their vices; to flatter their vanity, or wound their feelings; for we are aware that the descendants of Adam, let them be of the stock of either Shem, Ham, or Japheth, are not as perfect as they should be; and if there be anything that deserves praise, there is a great deal more that deserves censure.

However, though much inclined to consider that all mankind, whether taken as individuals or nations, might be much better than they are, we cannot sit down quietly and take the dictum of the editor of the Daily Witness, or probably some Christianized cobbler on his staff, as the ultima ratio of everything to be learned concerning the docility, mechanical ability, &c., of the Irish race.

The impertinent boldness of the attempt to lecture Irishmen on the fact of their inferiority, in mechanical skill and ability, to the rat-eating child murdering slaves of Pagan idolatry, is only equalled by the glaring ignorance and prejudice of the stultified quill driver who presumes so much.

Irishmen, hide your diminished heads, and never again raise them towards smiling heaven. You whose bravery in the field has never been surpassed; whose eloquence and love of learning have never been excelled; whose stalwart arms have helped to make new worlds, and whose enterprise has been associated with all the great achievements of ancient and modern times.—Avant! the oracle has spoken; and with all the awful solemnity of an inspired maniac, he has written on the leaves of the Daily Witness that you are an inferior race. Yes! inferior To Hokey Pokey Wiskey Wong, A pig-tale genius, John Ohtamar.

L. E.

HENRYVILLE, P.Q.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Dear Sir,—Connected with the life of the individual, however humble, are incidents that should not be permitted to pass by unnoticed, especially when their publicity might have a direct tendency to further the interests of humanity, not only in the social, but also in the moral order. If you agree with the writer in the above statement, you will no doubt readily acquiesce to his using your very ably conducted journal as the medium by which to make known his impressions of a visit to one of the most secluded, yet one of the most delightful spots in this great Dominion—a spot where religion flourishes with the freshness of youthful beauty, and where education, the handmaid of religion, is cherished with that just appreciation which only belongs and only can belong, to the Catholic Church, since under her guidance it becomes a bright and shining light, conducting to the Light eternal source and author of knowledge, and not, as we see outside of her the cause of demoralization and the germ of the most absurd and monstrous theories; theories subversive of all that has a tendency to ennoble man, and to raise his mind and heart above the fleeting and groveling concerns of earth, to contemplate the "Beauty ever ancient and ever new;" who alone is capable of satisfying the yearnings of the human heart, theories productive of the most baneful consequences, since their mediate, if not immediate, object is to destroy the harmony that should exist in the social and family circle, to introduce disaffection into the very heart of nations by the propagation of bad principles, which grow with the growth of the individuals imbibing them, until even the strongest governments are placed in jeopardy, and the most sacred rights shamefully violated without even raising a blush on the cheek of the perpetrator, or drawing a word of censure from those whose best interests 'twould be to protect those rights inviolable. Hence it is that we see the more than human efforts of the Pastors of the Church in America to erect houses of education for the purpose of collecting within their halls the children of Catholic parents, lest by exposing them to the influence of teachers in whose choice they have no voice, and whose principles they must condemn, the Catholic youth should slip in the poison referred to above, or suffer shipwreck of all that our forefathers held most sacred, and which to transmit to their posterity in tact brought them time and again to the scaffold, and the rack, or to pine away in some lone dungeon. And has not God blessed their efforts? Do we not see in every state of the sister Republic noble institutions arise under the fostering care of the bishops, where but a few years ago the name of Catholic was held in derision and dreaded more than the ghost of Hamlet, and wherein at present not only Catholics, but I trust by a kind disposition of Providence, Protestants in great numbers receive such an education as will in after years lead them to the bosom of that tender mother, from whom in an evil hour their fathers strayed. Here in Canada are schools, colleges and academies, almost without number, affording not only the means of a solid education and highly religious moral training to the youth of this country, but also to those of the United States, whose dispositions might lead them to pursue their studies in Canada, especially such as might be desirous of becoming proficient in the French language, a necessity almost for all pretending to a finished education, and on whose beauties and advantages it is not mine to expatiate.

Among the female institutions, those conducted by the sisters of the Presentation, hold a distinguished place. It was our good fortune to assist a few days ago at the annual commencement at the academy here conducted by these sisters. The examination commenced at nine o'clock a.m., and continued till five o'clock p.m., save an hour for dinner and recess. The exercises consisted of music on the Piano, together with a rigid examination in every department, from reading up to the highest branches of a finished education. The answering reflected much credit on teachers and taught, giving evidence that the past year at the academy of the Presentation, Henryville, had been one of labor. A variety of embroidery in gold, chenille, and various other materials, together with such an amount of other curious combinations, whose names men are generally ignorant of, were displayed on exhibition to the admiration and delight of the vast assembly.

It was surprising to hear young ladies of Canada, after a residence of a few years in this institution, speak English with as fine an accent and as correct a pronunciation as if it were their native tongue, while certain fortunates from the United States spoke French with as much fluency as if they had been newly imported from Paris, although they too have been but two or three years in the Academy. Why do more of the young ladies in the United States not come to Canada to learn French from French teachers, instead of going to learn it in purely English institutions, where they seldom or never acquire anything like a correct knowledge of it, and as to pronunciation certainly never? A dialogue in French, portraying the life of Madame Rivier,

fondress of the Presentation Congregation, and a sketch of whose wonderful life I would fondly give if time permitted, terminated the exercises of the examination, after which Rev. Mr. St. Aubin placed floral wreaths on the heads of the young ladies whose academic year had just drawn to a close. His reverence complimented them on their success in the past year, after which he addressed the audience, thanking them, in the name of the Sisters, for their presence, and inviting them to continue to patronize an institution whose beneficial results are becoming more and more visible as time affords greater advantages for the development of treasures which heretofore lay dormant, as it were, but which, under the benign influence of the genial smile of religion, must yet become the nation's glory and the nation's crown. The assembly then dispersed, delighted with the pleasures of the day, and praising, each in his turn, the modest deportment, simplicity of manners, and absence of affectation in the young ladies, who are in the meantime bidding each other adieu until the seventh of September shall see them again reunited and happy under the gentle care of the daughters of the saintly Madame Rivier.

Henryville is about forty miles south of Montreal, and about eight miles from the Vermont Central R. R. Nature has lent her charms to this favored spot. On which side soever the eye look, there is a loveliness fit subject for the poet's fancy and the painter's skill. Now it is a pleasant grove, beneath whose cooling shade at noonday the lowing herds that graze around the verdant lowlands lay them down to rest, while chipmunk and squirrel are sporting around as if rallying their visitors for their want of energy, or finding fault with them for their intrusion on their beloved domain. Now it is a mountain, on whose lofty sides, covered with the fir tree and the oak, around whose massive form grows the ivy and the vine, which, when lighted up by the last rays of the setting sun, recall reminiscences of early childhood in a land beyond the sea. Now it is a river flowing gently to the sea, fit emblem of our mortality, which every day and hour approaches nearer the ocean of eternity. But charming above all while the god of day is sinking in the western horizon, hark! 'tis the sound of the Angelus from the lofty spire of the tower of St. George, bringing to the mind of the priest, the religious and simple christian, one of the greatest events in the annals of the world, the Incarnation of the Son of God who became man for our sake, as sings our mother church in her wonderful symbol of faith "qui propter nos homines et propter nostram salutem, descendit de caelis, et homo factus est. Here I will stop with remarking that happy is the nation whose God is the Lord, happy the nation whose religion is Catholic, and thrice happy will you be, fair Canada, if, faithful to your mission, you preserve with fidelity the faith brought to your shores by self-sacrificing and devoted men, who have gone to receive the reward which will be yours, if, like them, you shall have kept the faith, and have persevered to the end.

VIATOR.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT FITZROY.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MY DEAR SIR,—I hasten to convey a few words to your valuable and much esteemed journal on the Catholic Church at Fitzroy.

I had the pleasure of being there on last Sunday for the first time, and must say, with feeling of joy, that I was well satisfied during my stay. I assisted at Mass with a most respectable congregation; the Church was literally crowded to its utmost capacity. The Church is almost new, and is a very handsome one, which, no doubt, confers great credit on the parishioners, who have laboured with unceasing toil until they have provided for themselves a comfortable Church, where they can have offered up the Divine Sacrifice of the Mass. Although the Catholics are few, still they pull well together, headed on by their very worthy Pastor, the Rev. D. J. Lavin, in whom they seem to confide their greatest confidence. He labours with energetic zeal for the spiritual want and moral training of those over whom he is placed. He is ever to be found at his duties when called upon, no matter in what case it may be; at the bed of the dying and sick, he is to be found consoling them, whispering into their ears words of consolation the most pleasing, and administering to them the last rites of the Catholic Church, which she has so wisely provided for those leaving this world to enter upon one of endless eternity. A few years ago the Catholic Church here was destroyed by fire, occasioned by some parties envious of its position, which deprived the Catholics of a house of worship; but not disheartened, they arose again, firmly united, as on every occasion, and set to work and erected another temple to the living God. Although our Churches, Monasteries, and Cathedrals, are desecrated and consigned to the burning flames, together with their Popes, bishops, and priests, still they arise again more triumphant than ever amidst the smouldering ruins and persecuting enemies of our most holy faith. For the future let us admonish the enemies of Christ, and those despising His Holy Church, to the more

careful, and to consider well the hatred God bears towards those despising Him; that He will, sooner or later, visit them with His just vengeance, for the outrages and assaults offered and done towards Him. Let us ever offer up our prayers before the throne of God to bring back all poor miserable wanderers to the true fold; to secure for them peace and tranquility amidst trials and difficulties, that they may tread in the right path to truth and virtue; and that He may spread, far and wide, the true teachings of the Catholic Church, accompanied with benedictions, that she may surmount the many obstacles thrown in her way, to arise more glorious and triumphant, to quell her persecuting enemies, that she may receive them under her banner to conduct them one day to that heavenly country to enjoy the blessing of God for all eternity.

VERITAS.

HEARTH AND HOME.—We have much pleasure in calling attention to this very excellent family periodical, as a paper which, though always interesting, is never indecent or sensational. It does not deal with religion directly or politics, and is a paper which parents may safely allow to lie upon their tables without risk to the morals of their children. The illustrations with which it abounds are well executed, and it every way deserves to become popular in Canada.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW—July, 1869. New Series.—The contents of this thoroughly Catholic Quarterly are as follows:—1. The Early Irish Church; 2. Authority of the Scholastic Philosophy; 3. The Ring and the Book; 4. Mill on Liberty; 5. The Suppression of Italian Monasteries; 6. Misunderstandings on Catholic Higher Education; 7. The Life of F. Faber; 8. Philosophical Axioms; 9. The Revolution in Spain; 10. A Glance at Catholic Home Politics; 11. Roman Documents; 12. Notices of Books; 13. Correspondence.

CORD AND CREASE—By the Author of *The Dodge Club*. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is a sensational novel, very sensational, full of startling incidents, and in spite of its incidents, dull and dreary.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—We have received from Messrs. Dawson, No. 3 of this well illustrated periodical. The reading matter is for the most part well selected.

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS IN FRANCE, GERMANY, AND SWITZERLAND.—Buffum.—J. Harper Bros., New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

An entertaining and sprightly record of the experiences of a United States man, on the Continent of Europe. The author was a well known journalist in America, and writes well.

FAMOUS LONDON MERCHANTS.—This is a very amusing little volume for which we have to return thanks to Messrs. Dawson, giving a brief sketch of the great commercial men of renown from Whittington, down to the present day. Though modestly entitled a *Book for Boys* grows up people may find therein much pleasant reading.

CANTARIUM ROMANUM: PAR PRIMA ORDINARIUM MISSÆ.—Benzger Bros., Cincinnati and New York.

This little work will, we think, be found very useful for making the music of the Church familiar to the laity; and as the beauties of the music which the Church approves are better known, we may expect that the mundane and often meretricious strains which are heard in the house of God will be banished, and succeeded by the graver and purer melodies which better become the sanctuary.

We have received a Catalogue of Standard Catholic Books, and Miscellaneous Religious Articles published and for sale by Patrick Donohue, 19 & 21 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. The above Catalogue consists of 39 pages, and has on its list the names of some very valuable Historical, Poetical, and Biographical works.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The August number of this excellent monthly has reached us. It is a very interesting one as will be seen from the annexed table of contents:—

1. Our Established Church. 2. Mark IV. 3. Daybreak, chap. 12, 13, 14. 4. Beethoven. 5. Sauntering, No. 2. 6. Spiritualism and Materialism. 7. Angela, chap. 1. 8. Antiquities of New York. 9. The Charms of Nativty. 10. A Mother's Prayer. 11. Two Months in Spain during the late Revolution. 12. All for the Faith. 13. The struggle between Letter and Spirit in the Jewish Church. 14. A Sketch of Leo X. and his age. 15. Little Flowers of Spain. 16. The Pearl and the Poison. 17. Foreign Literary Notes. 18. New Publications.

\$4 00 a year. Single copies, 35 cts. D & J Sadler & Co., Montreal.

The *Chronicle* says the crops on the Hastings Road never presented a more promising appearance. Fall grain, of which there was considerable sown, looks well, and all kinds of spring grain has a most thrifty look, and promises an abundant harvest. Hay will be a large crop.

The following Addresses were presented to the Rev. William Harty, by the parishioners of Kemptville and Merrickville, on the occasion of his leaving for Europe:—

TO THE REVEREND WILLIAM HARTY.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—In assembling together to-day to bid you God speed on the journey you are about to make to the old world, your parishioners gladly avail themselves of the occasion, to give expression to the kindly love and respect they bear towards you, and to assure you how deeply grateful they feel for the untiring care and fidelity with which you have discharged the holy duties of Pastor to the flock committed to your charge. Now, that you are to be separated from them for even a few short months, they are forcibly reminded of the interest you have ever manifested in their spiritual as well as temporal welfare, teaching them at all times those lessons of Christian piety so essential to their happiness here and hereafter, and embodying in your own life and conduct the illustration of the truths you have taught us; and, while impressing on us the necessity of a strict compliance with the precepts of our holy religion, you have constantly inspired us with those noble sentiments of Christian charity, which prompts man to love his neighbor as himself.

Be assured that during your absence, our hearts will ever cherish a fond remembrance of our dear Pastor, and our prayers will daily ascend to the Throne of Grace, that God may preserve you from all danger and restore you again to the parish where you are so warmly loved.

In conclusion, we request you to kindly accept the accompanying purse as a slight token of our appreciation of your merits.

Signed on behalf of the Kemptville Congregation by,
Henry McKeon, W. J. Scott, Jr.,
L. v. Lamping, John McClosky,
Henry Laughlin, John Mallon,
And others.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. W. HARTY.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Catholics of the Congregation of Merrickville, we the undersigned, with sentiments of profound respect, desire to express our feelings of attachment towards you, our beloved Pastor, and our sincere regard on learning that you are about to leave us for a few months on a visit to Europe and the Eternal City; but we are consoled by the reflection, and food hopes, that crossing the Atlantic will be advantageous to your health, and that a revisit to your native country will afford you much pleasure, and your journey to the Holy See be attended with happiness and blessings; and we humbly ask, that you will remember us in your petition to the Giver of all good when offering up the Holy Sacrifice.

We are not unmindful, Rev. Sir, of your zeal and enthusiasm in the cause of our holy religion, and your untrifling efforts for our spiritual welfare, nor can we forget that you were at all times ready to administer to our wants.

Please accept the accompanying purse as a slight token of our affection, and wishing you an agreeable journey and safe return, we subscribe ourselves your devoted and affectionate friends,
Edward J. Kelly, M.D., M. Kelly, J.P.,
William McCahey, Daal, Real,
Charles O'Hara, Edward Brennan,
Patrick Dowdall, John Brislan.

REPLY:

Gentlemen,—Your assembling together to bid me a farewell on the eve of my departure, excites in me feelings of no ordinary emotion.

You very charitably allude to my administration amongst you. Be assured I always endeavored to do all in my power—both for your spiritual and temporal interests—but I must also say that you always most kindly and generously co-operated, not only with me but with every Pastor whom God has placed over you; and this act of kindness on your part, does not surprise me, when I look back on your many kind and generous acts to me during the past twelve years.

Allow me, gentlemen, in bidding you a farewell, to thank you most kindly for your generous offering, and at the same time to request your pious prayers, in my behalf.

W. HARTY.

Mgr. Tache, Bishop of St. Boniface, North West Territory, arrived in Quebec, on Friday last en route for Rome.

During his recent 'pastoral visit' through his extensive diocese, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec confirmed nearly 9,000 children.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Mr. Paquet, Vicar General of the Diocese of Chatham, New Brunswick, died at the Hotel Dieu in this city on Tuesday evening. He came to the Hotel Dieu for treatment at the hands of its kindly nurses, and was in the 65th year of his age.

CONVERSION.—The *Current du Canada*, a well informed journal in matters pertaining to religion, states, upon good authority, that Mrs. Godley, wife of Denis Godley, Esq., late Secretary to their Excellencies Sir Edmund Head and Lord Monck, has been received as a convert to the Church of Rome.—Quebec Mercury.

The contract for the rebuilding of the church of the Sisters of Charity has been awarded to Mr. Simon Peters, of this city.—Quebec Mercury.

DEATH OF THE LATE EMIGRANT AGENT AT THIS PORT.—We dare say there are few men whose death will be heard of throughout the Province with more general regret, or whose life will be kindly remembered than the dear life of the late Mr. J. H. Diley. He began his career as keeper of the principle hotel at Kingston, and obtained for himself a wide-spread popularity in that capacity during the short period when Kingston was the capital of United Canada. He afterwards came to Montreal, and

in a wider sphere in this city at the Rasco's and Donegana Hotels, extended his reputation as the most courteous of hosts. Afterwards his knowledge of the travelling public was rendered available by the Vermont Central Railway Company, who made him their chief agent in this city where, under the title of the "chief," he was looked upon as one of the most pleasing institutions of Montreal. At last, owing, we presume, to the friendship of his old acquaintance, now Sir John A. Macdonald, he received the appointment of Immigrant Agent for this port, which he occupied till his death.—Herald.

THE LATE MR. PELTIER.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Peltier, for thirty-five years accountant of the Bank du Peuple. Mr. Peltier was held in high esteem by the Directors of the Bank and by all with whom he came in contact. His honesty, integrity and knowledge of business were of the highest order, and his legal attainments were of the greatest service to the Bank, many difficult questions arising in the course of the Bank's transactions being referred to his decision. He was generous to a fault, and has left but a moderate sum to his family in consequence of his open handedness and liberality. Owing to increasing years he has ceased active connection with the Bank for about a year, the Directors having granted him a retiring allowance. He has left behind many warm friends.—Herald.

Mr. Eudore Cauchon, son of the President of the Senate, died on board the steam-ship "Austrian" when within three days sail of Quebec. Mr. Cauchon left about a year ago for Europe for the benefit of his health. He was a young man of promise, and had assisted in the editorial department of the *Journal de Quebec*.

Mr. Gauthier, Consul General for France at Quebec, has received the rank of Commander in the Order of St. Gregory the Great from Pius IX. He was already a Knight of the Order.

The Editor of the *St. John's News* recently had an opportunity of personally inspecting the crops in some of the most populous sections of the Eastern Townships and is gratified to find that with the single exception of corn all the other crops give promise of a good deal more than an average yield. In the high lands of the Townships the wet season has not proved a disadvantage though the farmers are suffering a little inconvenience in cutting and getting in their hay—which is very abundant and of superb quality. Wheat is also very fine and very heavy; and oats, barley and buckwheat better than for some years past. Root crops are likewise doing well though a little backward as is also the grain. Corn will probably be light but continued warm days and nights would make a great difference in its present appearance. Altogether he thinks the prospect is far from being disheartening.

The *St. Catharines Times* says there was a rumour in town on Monday morning that a frightful tragedy was enacted at the Falls on Saturday evening. A man named Noble who lived on the Canada side of the river, was waylaid between the Olifion House and the old Suspension Bridge, robbed of \$80, and then thrown over the cliff—his body being horribly mangled by falling on the rocks below a distance of 200 feet. The murderers have not been arrested.

Considerable excitement prevails at the village of Washington, Township of Blethenim, in consequence of the discovery of a valuable and extensive mine of oxide of iron from which five distinct colors are manufactured, namely, yellow ochre, light and dark red, and light and dark drab umbra. Painters who have tested the article pronounce it of superior quality.

The *Stratford Herald* says the accounts we receive of the crops are so varied and contradictory that we hardly know which to credit. From some parts of the county we receive bad tidings, whilst from others the accounts are very glowing and hopeful. Of course where the land is very low the yield will not be worth the value of the seed placed in the ground and we regret that there is a good deal of low land in the county, especially in Ellice and part of Mornington. But where the land is high and rolling the prospect is really beautiful. Fruit of all kinds is very plentiful almost the youngest trees in the orchards being loaded to the lowermost branches. Garden vegetables, potatoes, and field crops, are looking splendid. The hay-making season has fairly set in and there will be an abundant crop. Altogether we have great reason to believe that a year of plenty is at hand, and that the labours of our husbandmen will be amply rewarded.

The *Hamilton Times* has the most cheering accounts of the crops from all parts of the country. Never before, in living memory have the prospects been brighter for the farmers of Ontario. The hay crop the failure of which was apprehended in the early part of the Summer has turned out remarkably well. The area under wheat and the excellence of the crop far exceed former years. Summer grains of all kinds will be abundant and the yield of roots will be unparalleled. Dry weather and fair prices are all that is now requisite to ensure the most prosperous season that this country has witnessed for many a long year.

A correspondent of the *Halifax Reporter* says: The people of Pictou are fast awakening to the value of the Canadian trade. Large quantities of flour are now brought direct from Canada. This article until the past year or two used to be purchased in Halifax at a cost considerably beyond that for which it might have been imported. The falling off of this trade—amounting as it does to 2,000 bbls of flour per month—must be very sensibly felt in Halifax by dealers. The explanation of this I may say is the quantity sold in Pictou town monthly—add to this the quantities required by New Glasgow and other portions of the country, which would certainly very much more than double it, and you will see one fruitful cause of the dullness of trade in Halifax. The picture is an unpleasant one, when viewed from a Halifax standpoint, but gives rise to very different feelings when seen with a Pictouian's eyes—as that which is injurious to Halifax is of great benefit to Pictou county and vicinity. The correspondent adds the people of Pictou are also becoming aware of the value of another branch of trade with Canada (that was), the cultivation of which would prove highly remunerative to them. I mean the exporting of fresh fish to Montreal, Toronto, and other cities of that part of the Dominion.

The *Halifax Colonist* says:—Every steamer from Boston and Portland brings back numbers of mechanics and others, who left this Province recently, entreating the delusive idea that they could better their condition in the United States. Many find to their sorrow that owing to the high price of the necessities of life, they can barely make a living in the neighboring Republic and those who can raise the means, lose no time in returning to this Province. The *Barrie Examiner* bears the most cheering accounts of the crops throughout the County. The "oldest inhabitant" never saw a finer appearance at this time of the year, but we regret to say the incessant rains detain haying operations sadly. Owing to the unusually wet season crops are much later than usual, and a late harvest is now inevitable; but should fine weather set in shortly we have every reason to look forward to an abundant crop of grain, and cereals.

WELLINGTON PIER.—The repairs to this pier are almost completed. The wharf has been newly planked and will in the course of a day or two be at the use of shippers.

We understand that Mr. Provencher, Chief Editor of *La Minerva* has been appointed Immigration Agent for the Province of Quebec. He will shortly leave for Paris. His head quarters will probably be Belgium. Mr. Provencher is a man of high talent, and most able manners. His appointment will give universal satisfaction as he is most eminently fitted for the place.

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, the rosy complexion, and the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, hence nearly all are sickly, thin and pale. That great specific *Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles* so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain cure.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Clayton, P. Hogan, \$1; Benharrois, J. Quig, \$2; Roxbury, Mass. U. S. Rev. J. Giffin, \$2; Dickinsons Landing, T. F. Shields, \$1; Morrisburg, P. Walsh, \$2; St. Andrew, N. S., A. McGillivray, \$1; Vermont, U. S., N. McQuay, \$1.10; Bagot, P. Kennedy, \$2; L. Chute, J. O'Neill, \$2.
- Per P. Farrell, Kingston—Rev. M. Donoghue, \$1.00.
- Per Rev. P. Forth, Dundas Centre—Self, \$2; Rev. F. Rochette, St. Amand, \$2.
- Per P. Mangovin—Rev J. Michel, Olifion, \$2; Rev. M. McCreilly, Thorold, \$2.
- Per J. Hackett, Chambly—P. O'Reilly, \$2.
- Per F. Ford, Prescott—H. Murphy, \$1.

Birth,

At No. 5 Springfield Place, Mrs. John Tacker, of a daughter.

Married.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Neville, Mr. Alexander Wallace Alexander, of Peterhead, Scotland, to Miss Mary Anne Lawlor of Quebec.
At St. Raphael's Parish Church, on the 27th July, by the Rev. Mr. Masteron, P. P., Mr. Alexander Macdonald, to Miss Helen McRae, both of St. Raphael's.

Died.

It is this city, on the 30th ult., Maria Cusack, beloved wife of Bryan McShane, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian patience.
On the 19th ult., at St. Sophia County Terrace, at the residence of her husband, Mr. Patrick Griffin, Elizabeth Green, aged 68 years, a native of the county Kerry, Ireland, and Mother of the Rev. James Griffin, of Roxbury, Mass., U.S.
The deceased was regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom she was regarded as an affectionate wife and kind mother. May her soul rest in peace.
On Thursday morning, 29th ult., at half-past one o'clock, Joseph Henry Daley, aged 50 years. May his soul rest in peace.
On the 30th July J. Ble. Genereux Peltier, Esq. N. P., late accountant of La Banque Du Peuple, aged 68 years and 10 months.
On the 24th ult., at Quebec at 3 o'clock, a.m., Charles McDonald, Esq., aged 68 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 31, 1869.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3.75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$4.40 to \$4.45; Super., No. 2 \$4.65 to \$4.70; Superfine \$5.20 to \$5.25; Fancy \$5.10 to \$5.15; Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.40 to \$2.45 per 100 lbs.
Cattle per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.50 to 5.75.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.15 to \$1.00.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.40 to \$5.48 Seconds, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Thirds, \$4.30 to 4.35.—First Pearls, 5.60 to 6.65.
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.75 to 28.00; Prime Mess \$30.00; Prime, \$19.50 to 20.00.
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 10c to 16c—good per choice Western bringing 10c. to 10c.
Cheese, per lb.—10 to 11c.
Lard per lb.—16c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75.
Wheat, per 60 lbs.—75c to 80c.



AN ADJOURNED MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 9th August. Obair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock. Every member is requested to attend.
By Order
W. WALSH, Sec.-Sec.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U. S.

WANTED.

TWO MALE TEACHERS in the English language, holding elementary diplomas. For further particulars apply to William Hart, Secretary Treasurer, St. Columbus, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q. 4x48.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

No. 769.
In the matter of Walter Manning of the city of Montreal, Trader.
Insolvent.
The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will apply to this Court, for a discharge under said act, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, sitting the said Court, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard.
Montreal 20th July 1869.
WALTER MANNING.
By T. & C. O. DELORMIER,
His Attorneys ad litem.
t 2m50.

WANTED,

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. Miss: be competent to take charge of a Choir. Good salary given. Apply immediately to,
J. KNOWLSON, Sec.,
Lindsay, Ont.
2m51

July 20, 1869.

BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the building heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term—1st September next.

From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottawa, will be as follows:

1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French—with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments, for Day Scholars only).
2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day Scholars only.

3rd. Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street known as Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate rooms if such be the wish of their parents. The non Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective churches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will be, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually extended to them.

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. The Classes will be Opened on THURSDAY, the 24th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock.
Ottawa, July, 1869. 2m49.

SINTE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,

Directed by THE RELIGIOUS OF THE ORDER OF ST. VIATOR.

MILE-END NEAR MONTREAL.

This Institution, founded in 1848, is placed under the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and the Seminary of St. Sulpice. It is protected by the Provincial Government. Its classes are opened on the 1st of September and closed on the 1st of July.

English and French are taught with the same attention. The course of studies is of six years, and embraces Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, Oenology, etc., etc., with some notions on Agriculture and Domestic Economy. We have shops for printers and book-binders. For those who are old or occupied as farmers, we open, on the 15th of November, a special course, which lasts until the 15th of April.

This course comprises: Oenology, Manuel Alphabet, Writing the Elementary Rules, etc., etc. There is no particular dress, but the pupils must be provided with a sufficient amount of clothing, so that they may be always kept clean. The name of the pupil should be written on each article of his outfit.

Parents residing at a distance should furnish sufficient funds to purchase such articles as may be necessary during the year. Parents are invited to deposit with the Treasurer the pocket-money for their child and to provide him with postage-stamps. No deduction will be made for partial absence from the institution, unless in case of protracted illness.

Parents will, please, give all the information about the cause of deafness of their child.

TERMS:

- Boarding and Tuition... \$100.00 per annum.
 - Bedding..... 10.00 "
 - Washing..... 10.00 "
 - Payable in advance, in two terms, in gold.
 - Books, clothing, and medical attention form extra charges.
 - Extra Board (with the Directors) \$160 for the scholastic year.
- J. A. BELANGER, C.P.S.V.,
Principal.
2m51.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. } **INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.**

No. 1085.

In the matter of James McMillan, James Carson, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copartners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also individually,

Insolvents.

The undersigned hereby gives notice, that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twenty-seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of discharge.
Montreal, 20th July, 1869.
McMILLAN & CARSON,
Co-partners.

JAMES McMILLAN, } Individually,
JAMES CARSON, }
DAVID McMILLAN, }
By T. & C. O. DELORMIER,
their Attorneys ad litem.
2m50

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. } **INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.**

No. 647.

In the matter of GIDEON DEGUIRE, of Coteau du Lac, Trader;

Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited at the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the said deed.

GIDEON DEGUIRE,
By T. & C. O. DELORMIER,
His Attorneys ad litem.
Y Montreal, 20th July, 1869. 2m50

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has anticipated the formal demand for reforms which was to have been conveyed by an interpellation in the Chamber signed by 116 Deputies. An Imperial message yesterday announced to the Chamber several concessions, including greater power to regulate its own proceedings, increased facilities for the proposition of amendments, the submission of tariff changes to the Chamber, and the Budget to be voted by chapters and no longer en bloc. Greater freedom of interpellation is to be permitted, and, lastly, Ministers may also be Deputies. The Emperor claimed credit for yielding several of his prerogatives for the public good, but insisted that those prerogatives which the people had explicitly entrusted to him must be maintained intact, thereby meaning, it may be inferred, that Ministers are still responsible solely to him. The message was favourably received. By subsequent decrees the Senate is convoked for August 2, and the Corps Legislatif is prorogued until a date to be hereafter fixed. The Ministers have resigned, and hold office only until their successors are appointed.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR.

In Monday's sitting of the Legislative Body M. Rouher, Minister of State, read the following message from the Emperor:— "By the declaration of the 28th ultimo I announced that I should submit at the ordinary session of the Chamber the resolutions and plans which seemed most fitting to realize the wishes of the country. However, as the Legislative Body appears desirous to learn immediately what reforms have been decided upon, I think it right to anticipate its aspirations. "It is my firm intention to give to the powers of the Legislative Body that extension which is compatible with the fundamental bases of the Constitution. "I now lay before you by this Message the decisions which have been taken at the Council. "The Senate will be convoked as soon as possible to examine the following questions, viz:— "1st. The powers to be accorded to the Legislative Body, including the right of laying down the regulations relating to its proceedings, and the right of electing its bureau. "2nd. The simplification of the mode of presenting and considering amendments. "3rd. To make it obligatory upon the Government to submit to the Legislative Body all modifications of the tariffs in international treaties. "4th. The voting of the Budget by chapter, in order to render the control of the Legislative Body more complete. "5th. The suppression of the incompatibility hitherto existing between the position of deputy and the assumption of certain public functions, particularly those of Ministers. "6th. The extension of the right of interpellation."

The Government will also deliberate upon questions relating to the position of the Senate, and the more efficient solidarity which will be established between the Chambers and the Government, the faculty of exercising simultaneously the functions of Minister and Deputy, the presence of all the Ministers in the Chamber, the discussion of affairs of State in Council, the establishment of a real understanding with the majority elected by the country, and the creation of all those guarantees which we seek in our common solicitude. "I have already shown several times how much I am disposed to relinquish, in the public interest, certain of my prerogatives. "The modifications which I have decided to propose constitute the natural development of those which have successively been made in the institutions of the empire. They must at the same time leave intact the prerogatives which the people have most explicitly confided to me, and which are the essential condition of power, and of the preservation of order and society. "The Message was favourably received, and M. Rouher concluded by moving of it amid cries of 'Long live the Emperor. "After the Council of State held at St. Cloud, and the Message of the Emperor had been read to the members of the Legislative Body, the Ministers placed their resignations in the hands of His Majesty, by whom they were accepted. "A rumor has been current to the effect that Prince Napoleon will be appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and another, which is generally considered to be well founded, that the Corps Legislatif, instead of remaining closed until October, will be convoked almost immediately. "Paris, July 10.—In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, the Deputies who have been returned for more than one district announced for which district they intend to sit. M. Gambetta has chosen Marseilles, M. Jules Simon, Bordeaux, and M. Bancal, Lyons. The verification of the elections was proceeded with. The returns of MM. Gicconi, de Germiny, and de Nouilles, were declared valid. "Paris, July 13.—Two Imperial decrees of yesterday's date have been published to-day, the first convoking the Senate on the 24 of August next for an extra Session, and the second proroguing the Session of the Legislative Body. The time for the reassembling of the Legislative Body will be fixed subsequently. After the Council of State held at St. Cloud yesterday and the Message of the Emperor had been read to the members of the Legislative Body the Ministers placed their resignations in the hands of His Majesty, by whom they were accepted. The Ministers will, however, continue to fulfil the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be appointed. "Last evening the members of the Tiers party held a meeting at the Grand Hotel. Nearly all who had signed the interpellation were present. A resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that under the present circumstances there was no necessity to press their interpellation. "The Journal des Debats, commenting on the reforms promised in the Emperor's message of yesterday, thinks it impossible to undervalue their meaning, and says that it would be unjust not to be grateful for them. "Paris, July 15.—The list of the new Ministry will probably be published this evening or to-morrow morning. It is announced that Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne will accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The question of the period for which the Legislative Body shall remain prorogued is left for a decision by the new Ministry, but the rumor of an intended dissolution of the chamber is entirely false. "The France of this evening, alluding to the Ministerial crisis, says that Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Marshal Niel, M. Forcade de La Roquette, and M. Magne will retain their respective portfolios, and that MM. Busson-Billaud and Nogent-Saint-Laurent, members of the majority, will enter the Cabinet. "The same paper also states that other portfolios will

be offered to three members of the Left Centre, and that M. Rouher will accept the Presidency of the Senate.

Paris, July 21.—The deputies of the Left in the Corps Legislatif intended to issue a manifesto calling on France to sit in judgment over recent events.

The Tiers party have resolved to persist in keeping before the Chamber the ideas and principles of their proposed interpellation.

Paris, July 22.—The Ministerial Council have prepared and presented to the Emperor the basis of a *senatus consultum*, giving effect to the political reforms proposed in the Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif.

Since the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif the Deputies of the Left have held a meeting to consider what action they should take under the circumstances.

M. Thiers presented and explained a protest against the attitude of the Government towards the Chamber, and then proceeded to develop a programme of political reform. But his propositions were considered too monarchical by the Democrats, and were rejected.

M. Jules Favre advocated silence for the present, and others favored a dissolution of the Chamber. The meeting adjourned without arriving at any conclusion.

Paris, July 23.—At the meeting of the Irreconcilables, held in this city yesterday, M. Thiers, who attempted to lead, submitted the draft of an address issued in their names as electors of France. The meeting rejected the address, much to the mortification of M. Thiers.

A feeling of displeasure was also expressed on account of the Assembly not being reconvened until October next. The Senate will be in session during the greater part of August, to carry out the changes contemplated in the Constitution, of which fifty-two are suggested.

De Ubassoloup Lubat, on his installation as President of the Council, declared for liberty of speech, because independence was associated perfectly with devotion to the Emperor.

Ismaïl Pasha unexpectedly sailed to-day from Marseilles for Alexandria. It is rumored that a rupture with the Sultan is the cause of his departure.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 9.—Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, has ordered that the Bonds of the Deferred Debt shall be considered the same as the Internal Consolidated Stock, and that in future there shall be but one quotation for both. Senor Herrera's resignation has been accepted.

Madrid, July 12.—Negotiations are still being carried on this evening for a settlement of the Ministerial question, and it is expected that the termination of the crisis will be announced to-morrow. In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes, Senor Figuerola, the Minister of Finance, declared that the sales of ecclesiastical property at Barcelona would realize a sum of 1,500,000,000 reals.

Madrid, July 20.—General Lersundi, formerly Captain General of Cuba, has received overtures from the partisans of Queen Isabella, but refuses to espouse their cause.

The threatening attitude of the Carlist party causes much uneasiness.

Madrid, July 21.—There is much excitement throughout Spain.

There have been many arrests here and at Valladolid, Barcelona and Cordova of the parties believed to be fomenting insurrection.

The French Government has ordered all the Spanish conspirators away from the frontier.

A sharp fight occurred yesterday at Ciudad Real, about 100 miles from here, between the civic authorities and a band of insurgents presumed to be in the interests of Don Carlos. The leaders all escaped.

A deep plot has been discovered here having for its object the assassination of Serrano, Prim and Rivero.

Madrid, July 22.—The entry of Don Carlos in the Province of Navarre is confirmed. Great precautions are being taken by the Government.

Madrid, July 23.—The generals and the other officers of the army who were recently arrested for fomenting insurrection have been exiled to the Canary Islands.

Another conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated by the authorities. Its object was the assassination of Zoulla, the newly appointed Minister of Justice.

Madrid, July 24.—The Government has issued a decree reviving and putting in force the martial law of April, 1821.

Madrid, July 27.—A party of Carlismen were defeated by the volunteers at Lerasson yesterday. Offers of aid to the Government come from all quarters. Espartero offers his services.

The new Spanish Ministry has now been completely formed, and comprises members of each fraction of the majority. General Prim introduced the new Minister of Finance, Senor Ardanaz, to the Cortes, with the announcement that the policy of that Minister would be to maintain Spanish credit by respecting obligations and meeting all just claims. The new Ministry is regarded favorably in Madrid.

ITALY.

Florence, July 12.—It is said that the Committee appointed to inquire into the charge of venality against a member of the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted a negative conclusion. Its report will declare that the accusations are not proven.

St. Peter's, Rome.—Every year, on the occasion of the feast of St. Peter and Paul, the fabric of St. Peter makes an offering to the tomb of the apostles. The offering this year consists of two candlesticks in the 'renaissance' style, cones of some very elegant ones in the Chapel of Blessed Gregory Barbadigo, in the Church of St. Mark at Rome.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, July 14.—The Austrian Red-book, published to-day, contains a deep-tob of Count Beust, to Baron Werner, dated July 8, in which he refutes the assertion that Austria had exercised a pressure on Belgium at the desire of France, and says:— "The French Government never communicated to us its negotiations with Belgium. The Belgian Minister at Berlin, Baron Nothomb, having expressed a wish to ascertain the views of Austria on the Belgian railway question, I less hesitated to communicate my purely personal views to a Belgian statesman, as I considered that the interests of our policy of peace would thus be furthered."

Baron Beust adds that he communicated his despatch on the 1st of May, which was sent to Baron Nothomb, to the British Government, because it then appeared to him in order and germane to the object of a peaceful settlement not to conceal from that Government that, according to his conviction, the British Cabinet showed itself less favourable to Belgium making the needed concessions than was in accordance with the common interest.

Vienna, July 24.—In the Reichsrath the Committee on the Budget have reported against abolishing the embassies at Rome and minor European capitals. The Austrian Reichsrath has commenced its sittings, but nothing of importance has yet been done. The Diplomatic Red-book just published sets forth the views held by the Austrian Government upon points connected with the peace and welfare of Europe. The more cordial relations now existing between Italy and Austria are explained and justified, while, with respect to German questions still open, Austria has observed perfect non-interference. There

have been some disturbances at Brunn, the cause of which is not stated, and several persons were killed and wounded by the military.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The Bishops and the Government.—It is, I confess, a difficult task to write to you to-day, for my heart is full of sorrow. As long as Mr. Lubinski lived, I would not despair of some arrangement; but now I can neither hope nor expect anything. The death, or rather the assassination, of this prelate is in my eyes the beginning of a new era: conciliation is a good thing, but it must not be carried too far, and there is good 'so in the 'Irreconcilables'. In Russia the Opposition gets on the wrong track because it is unable either to say 'No,' or to resign a post, or to be willingly transported to Siberia. Sometimes the language of Kathol is taken for true opposition, but generally it is more like that of an Arcadian. All these men have at heart one article of faith, and that is to agree with the Emperor. The only true men, properly to be called 'men' in Russia, are the bishops who have been transported; their religious convictions are stronger than the Emperor's will, but they have no followers, and there are no more prelates worthy of transportation. The successor here of the Archbishop of Mohilef, Mgr. Stanislawski, is a Wolsey without Wolsey's talent. For some time after he had received notice of his excommunication, a vestige of conscience made him refrain from saying Mass. But this was talked of, and when the Government sent him orders to commit sacrilege, he hastened to obey, and now says Mass and performs episcopal functions publicly. The only hope of a better future for us lies in the recollection of those Bishops who have suffered transportation and death for the faith. The Church of Russia, the Greek Church, does not even suspect the possibility of its ever having such prelates, and therefore it is the object of legitimate contempt. Nor will the opposition in Russia ever attain any good result until it learns to take for its patterns and guides our Catholic Bishops, instead of following the (falsely so called) orthodox prelates.— Tablet.

St. Petersburg, July 14.—Intelligence has been received from Constantinople, announcing that at the intercession of the Russian representative in that city the Porte has sent telegraphic instructions to the Governor of Bejaaid to allow the Persian Nomads to proceed by the Kashtschelsky pass to their own territory.

Great efforts are being made by the Russian Government to complete the railway communication between the capital and the several provinces of the Empire.

GERMANY.

The German Bishops hold a Provincial Council in September at Fulda in order to prepare for the Oecumenical Council, and to ensure common and uniform action. The Austrian Ambassador in Rome, Count Trantmannsdorff, has received a despatch desiring him to acquaint the Pope that the Imperial Government much regretted the arrest and proceedings in the case of the Bishop of Linz, but that his opposition left them no choice!

The splendid Southern portal of Cologne Cathedral is now completed. It is ornamented with 107 statues, 38 of which are life size, and 8 reliefs representing the passion of our Saviour. These have all been composed and executed by Professor Mohr, who of all German sculptors has perhaps shown the greatest capacity for entering into the spirit of the middle ages.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, July 14.—The States Council has ratified by a large majority the Treaty of Commerce with the Zollverein, the Convention for the protection of literary property with the North German Confederation, and the treaty with Wurtemberg respecting the law of naturalization.

A mountain of salt in the southern part of Nevada is reported to be five miles long and six hundred feet high and of unknown depth. It is chemically pure and crystalline. Like rock it requires blasting from the mine, whence it is taken in large blocks and is transparent as glass. It is believed that there is but one other place on the globe where salt exists in such a state of purity in workable quantities, and that is Gracow, Poland.

A HORRIBLE CASE OF INSANITY.—A horrible case of religious aberration has recently occurred in South Carolina. A Mr. Lond, his wife and four children named Sarah, Polly, Eli, and Winrod, became insane by an attendance at a "protracted meeting," and began to see visions. Sally claimed to be the true God, the mother often saw Polly on the cross, and sometimes herself fell on her head the thorny crown and in her side the spear as her Saviour had done before her. They held meetings in the fields and were seen one day with their sleeves rolled up above their elbows, knocking dried chestnut burs from one to the other until their naked arms were covered with blood. One night while Sally and her mother were discussing a passage in Scripture a dispute arose occasioned by both of them claiming to be God. The mother thought Sally was a devil and ordered her sons and husband to tie her; they did so, and thrust her hands tied together—out of the door. She attempted to get in; James seized a bit of board and tried to push her away while her mother unable to hold the door against her ordered Eli to shoot the devil; he fired hitting her in the hand, and then, as they desired it afterwards, the devil scrambled off the doorstep. Soon she was back again putting her bloody hands in at a hole in the door, when Eli was again ordered to shoot. Nimrod loaded the rifle with two bullets and gave it to Eli who said, "Father must I shoot?" "If nothing else will do, said he, 'you must shoot;' and said Eli, "This time I plumped him right between the eyes."—The body lay outside the door until daylight, when the mother ordered the rest to carry the devil to the log heap and burn it. This they did, nothing being left but a bit of the spine and skull, a rib or two, some portions of the abdomen and the outline of the swelling shoulders and hips in the ashes. The family were taken to gaol, and while they were all occupying the cage, a room grated with iron on the top and sides, the sons killed the mother by choking her. A trial resulted in their acquittal on the ground of insanity.—Boston Courier.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLAND.—To annihilate Catholicity in Poland, the Russian government are not contented with deporting her bishops. The *Katolic*, of Mayence, gives the following details of persecutions to which the Muscovites have recourse:— "A very great number of priests," says that journal, "are either exiled or incarcerated. The Muscovite government have taken hold of all parochial properties and reduced the clergy's salary to a mere derisory figure. The whole clergy is placed under police inspection, and the Governor of Volynia has expressly ordered the authorities not to allow any sermon to be delivered in churches before its manuscript has been approved of by them; and when such approbation is not entirely denied, two or three months elapse before it is granted. Church singing is equally submitted to the control of the police. Every certificate of either baptism, marriage or burial must be drawn up in the Russian tongue!"

These are not the only facts revealed by the *Katolic*. Gen. Potopov, Governor General of Lithuania, had provisionally tolerated among Catholics the use of prayer books in the Polish language; a recent ukase has withdrawn this authorisation. To this imperial decree was annexed a catalogue of prohibited saints. The Catholic clergy are ordered neither to honor nor even to name them in the service of the Church. The relics of the blessed Joseph Kunzevics were laid in the parochial church of Biala in Padolia, and the recent canonisation of this holy

prelate had naturally increased the veneration of his remains. The Administration took suspicion at the eagerness of the faithful who visited his tomb, and ordered a detachment of soldiers to carry away the relics of the saint. This command was executed to the letter, and blessed Joseph's coffin was sent to St. Petersburg.

Gen. Potopov ordered the suppression of the most ancient congregations, as also the closing of a great number of churches and chapels. A single one of his orders deprived the Catholics of thirty-one churches and chapels. Every Catholic baptism is an offence, for which a fine of ten roubles (£1 10s.) is inflicted if the child is a male and five if it is a female. But if parents should consent to have their children baptized by a Pope, they receive four pounds for every child thus baptized. Such is Muscovite apostleship! No wonder it effects many defections. A far greater wonder it is that the great bulk of Poles are still resisting apostasy.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHINA.

Our readers will not have forgotten the accounts we gave a short time ago of the fierce persecutions raised against the Christians in China. We have now to report that the persecution has ceased, and that its salutary effects are already beginning to be felt. The soil watered three years ago with the blood of that heroic missionary, M. Mabileau, and quite recently with that of M. Rigaud and of the forty or fifty Christians massacred with him, will not fail to yield a rich harvest of conversions to our holy religion. In the district of Yeu-yang especially, where M. Rigaud obtained his crown of martyrdom, vast numbers are said to be ready to embrace the faith. A reinforcement of apostolic laborers is all that Mgr. Desfriches requires. Writing under date of February 13th to the Directors of the Seminary of Foreign Missions at Paris, the Bishop says: "We cherish the firm hope that MM. Mabileau and Rigaud will avenge their death as the saints know how—they will obtain of God the grace of conversion for those unfortunate people who have treated them so barbarous; they will aid us with their prayers to establish ourselves permanently in this country, where, if God but secures to us freedom and tranquility, the preaching of the gospel will certainly produce abundance of fruits unto salvation. So far from discouraging us, the recent occurrences serve only to strengthen our hopes by the thought that if Yeu-yang were really a barren field, from which we could reap nothing, the devil would not make such unremitting efforts to shut us out from it." The Bishop concludes his letter with asking for ten missionaries. We have no doubt they are already with him.—Bombay Catholic Examiner.

PONTIUS PILATE'S PALACE.—Amongst the accumulated ruins of the Holy City, there are two, more obscure and neglected than the rest, which have lasted to our times, as a symbol of the ancient prophecies. One of these ruins is the huge wall of the interior of the temple of Solomon. The other is the indestructible arch of the terrace of Pontius Pilate, the only remains of the tribunal, at which the Divine Messiah received His sentence of death. On the 3d of April of this year, the arch of the Ecce Homo, freed from the surrounding ruins, was solemnly honored. Hardly ten years ago, Notre Dame de Sion had, on strange conditions gained possession of the holy ruins. Circumstances permitted the construction of a monastery and a sanctuary on a large portion of the site of Pilate's palace. The work was visibly blessed, and continued unintercepted in spite of difficulties and opposition impossible to relate; but the hand of God was there. His hand began and ended the building. He laid the first and last stone. It was on Friday, April 3d, the Feast of the Compassion of our Blessed Lady, that the Holy City celebrated the blessing of the expiatory building. The holy Bishop, Monsignor Bocco, joined the splendid procession, accompanied by the vicar-general, the canons of the Holy Sepulchre, and the missionary priests of the Holy Land. He went at once to the monastery of the Ecce Homo, and there vested himself in his Pontifical vestments, and reappeared with his acolytes on the Way of Sorrow, and began the ceremony of benediction. For centuries nothing like it had been seen in the streets of Jerusalem, and it is remarkable that during this long procession in the public streets, and in the most frequented parts of the Mussulman quarter the peace of this beautiful day was not disturbed by any discordant voice or by the slightest disorder. Would it be the same in many Catholic and civilized countries? The sanctuary is finished. It is blessed and has become the home of the Immortal and Eternal King. A crown of gratitude has been offered to Him instead of thorns. It must have been a consolation to His Mother. May this consolation meet its height when his faithful re-unites under one shepherd all the souls purchased by the blood of Jesus Christ. Let us, however, add that the sacred building, as yet possesses only what is strictly necessary. But such as it is, it tells of the generosity of benefactors who, by their rich offerings, contributed to its erection. Their names, inscribed on parchment have been enclosed in one of the stories of the expiatory altar. May they be written in the Book of Life.—Letter of Father Rath-bonne.

EXECUTION OF DON CARLOS III.—Carlos Luis Maria Fernando Count de Montemolin, is the eldest son and heir of Don Carlos, the pretender, by his wife Maria Francisca de Assis, daughter of King John VI. of Portugal, and was born on January 31, 1818. After the disastrous defeat of Don Carlos II., in 1839, by his royal troops under Generals Espartero and Narvaez he retired successively to France and Austria, and eventually abdicated in favor of his eldest son, in the year 1845. In the year 1846 the Count de Montemolin left Bourges and took up his abode in England. In the month of April, 1849, he made an attempt to introduce himself into Spain under disguise, but was arrested and confined in the citadel of Perpignan for a few days. In the year 1850 he married Maria Carolina Ferdinanda, sister to the late King Ferdinand II., of Naples. Still considering that he possessed good right to the throne of Spain, the recent revolution against Queen Isabella annihilated his endeavors to reorganize his party, which were carried on from Paris, in which city he has been living for some time. On the 18th instant he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the French police, who were placed to watch his movements, and, although hotly pursued, made good his entry into Spain. Successive telegrams have proved the fact that his party is of considerable magnitude, and dispersed throughout the country. Should he once succeed in concentrating his adherents in a manner to effectively resist the Government forces, it may be the commencement of one of the bloodiest epochs experienced by that unfortunate peninsula for many years.

LITTLE THINGS.—Springs are little things, but are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bride bit is a little thing, but see its use and powers; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of a great building together; a word, a look, a smile, a frown, are all little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this, and mind the little things. Pay that little debt; if it is a promise, redeem it; if it is a shilling, hand it over. You know not what important events may hang upon it. Keep your word sacred, keep it to children; they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effects will probably be lasting as life. Mind the little things.

AVOID INFERIOR FRESHNESS.—Most of the so-called floral essences and extracts are chemical combinations, without any floral element in their composition. Hence when their original odor evaporates, which is

very soon, there is an unpleasant and even nauseous flavor left behind. The atmosphere decomposes them, and as the separate ingredients are anything but fragrant, the result is sickening. What a contrast to these coarse counterfeits of Nature's perfume is presented in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared solely from the choicest materials. Contact with the air only adds to the sweetness of this matchless toilet luxury. Its fragrance is more lasting than that of any other perfume, and as it fades in strength it increases in delicacy and deliciousness. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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

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

The blood telegraphs its condition through the external flesh. Scrofulous eruptions, salt-rheum ulcers, boils, felons, white swellings, tumors, cancers, &c., are the telegraphic symbols by which the current of life indicates the fact that it is impregnated with corruption and pleads for purification. Answer the plea with a course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla the concentrated essence of the best vegetable depurative known to science. Soon the superficial indications will be changed and sound flesh and a healthy, unblotched skin will supplant suppuration and inflammation. The salutary chemical revolution produced in impoisoned blood by this harmless detergent is one of the most wonderful phenomena in the operation of medicine.

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

LIFE'S VALUE DOUBLED.—With a disordered stomach physical and mental enjoyment are alike impossible. Every other organ sympathizes with the great feeder of the system and the mind becomes gloomy, irritable, and enfeebled. No change for the better is possible until the interrupted functions of digestion have been restored and regulated, and Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, acting directly upon the stomach, the bowels, and the liver, arrest their morbid action and reinforce into them the vigor of which disease has deprived them. Purgation and invigoration go on simultaneously, the appetite improves, the spirits brighten, and life, which is literally a burden to the dyspeptic, becomes once more enjoyable. The sugar-coating prevents the possibility of contact between the palate and the substance of the pills, and makes them agreeable to take.

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 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, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, SPICES, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "DEVIN'S VERMIFUGES OR PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the taste and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, In the CIRCUIT COURT for the District of Montreal } the District of Montreal. The Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Sixty-nine. No. 3257.

Present:

THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE TORREWE. LOUIS CARRIER and ANTOINE CARRIER, both of Levis, in the District of Quebec, Traders, Copartners, carrying on business at Levis aforesaid, under the name of L. & A. CARRIER, Plaintiffs.

JULES MARTIN, of the City and District of Montreal, Shoemaker, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. T. & C. O. DeLorimier of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Nool Roy, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in its French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *La Minerve* and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called *True Witness* be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY, G. O. O. 2w-50

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station), SHERBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewellery, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c.

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

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Area S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

F. M. CASSIDY (LATE WITH F. W. HENSHAW ESQ) COMMISSION AGENT 19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. Montreal.

F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macduff Esq. (Messrs Gilmore & Co) Messrs. Rimner Gunn & Co, Hon. Thos. Ryan; Messrs. Havilland Routh & Co, M. P. Ryan Esq. M. P.

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

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

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OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S. OFFICE—29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL: October, 1868. 12m10

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

RICHELIEU COMPANY. Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:—

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous.

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

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S. ESTABLISHED 1859.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch.

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THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea.

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do 75c. Very Fine 85c; Superior and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superior do, \$1

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given me great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine.

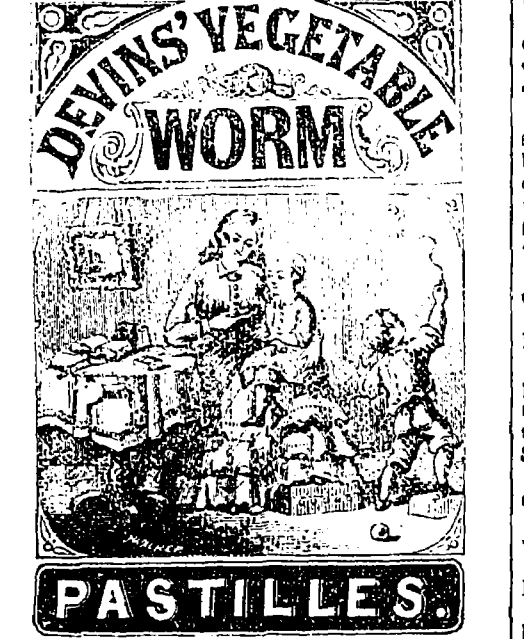
Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order Yours, &c., S SKINNER.

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successors to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury,) MONTREAL.

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VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER. 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE. THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT.

SEWING MACHINES THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1868.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States.

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