

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1868.

No. 43.

A PRACTICAL JOKE; OR, THE CURATE'S VALENTINE.

CHAPTER I. 'A clerical prig?' said the eldest Miss Grantly.

The three Misses Grantly put their heads together, in order probably to converse more in private. They need not have been frightened.

'The wax candles were getting short, the tables had a dissipated look, with the litter of prints, and drawings, and photographs, about which so many wise things had been said in the course of the evening.'

'One of Broadwood's new patent would content me,' said Miss Grantly—'and they are not dear. But then papa sticks to anything old, whether it's good or bad.'

Of course this was rank heresy on the young lady's part; but then the old piano annoyed her; and, besides, the colonel didn't hear.

It was not the piano, however, which now occupied the attention of the Misses Grantly. Among the few guests had been the curate of the parish, the Rev. Wilfrid Seltum, called by his intimates, Will; and he had been this evening what the young ladies chose to designate 'Crawley.'

'In a general way he was a pet with them. He had nothing but his curacy, and he boasted sometimes of his own cleverness in making both ends meet, so that he was not a dangerous man to know; and then he was of good family, and could talk well, and was altogether a very useful creature, since he never interfered with more eligible individuals.'

'In fact,' said the eldest sister, 'he left off to go and flirt with Bell Lindhurst. Any one could see that.'

'Are you sure it's Bell?' said another. 'I thought it was Frances.'

'Ob, neither will do,' said the other, 'since a man with a curacy can only flirt. But it's Bell of course. Well, he has spoiled our evening completely, and we owe him something; I wish I could think of a real good trick.'

'I know of something,' said the youngest Miss Grantly, who was also the quietest, and had a sad, plaintive way of speaking. 'But then he would never open a Valentine.'

'Not if he knew it,' said the eldest; 'but he need not. What's your plan?'

There was a good deal of whispering, a little laughing, and then a lull.

'Yes, a large blue envelope—official-looking—and I've got a seal with a Cupid on it, holding a letter on his arrow; but the poor stupid man will never see that, and one must have the sign manual of a Valentine about it. But then he knows all our handwriting. I can manage a disguise for the letter itself, but my disguises are cramped. If we had only a free, bold, natural address outside, he would never suspect.'

'There's Bell and Frances,' put in the plaintive little voice sadly, whereupon her sisters applauded.

'A pat on the shoulder for that,' said they.—'No, he has never seen Bell's writing. Franky won't do it, she is too starched; but Bell—we'll see.'

The three young ladies moved forward simultaneously.

'Isn't it bed-time? I am sure you two poor children are tired to death. Ob, papa, asleep. You rude man.'

The colonel, of course, declared he wasn't, and shouldn't have thought of such a thing, and then instituted a very wide-awake search after

candles, during which Miss Grantly whispered into Bell Lindhurst's ear softly, 'I'll come to your room a bit, dear. Franky is sleepy, so she can go to bed.'

Probably Bell would have preferred going to bed too. The cousins—the kinship was in reality of that remote degree which is calculated broadly at forty-two removes, but Miss Grantly rather made a point of it nevertheless—the cousins, though good friends enough, were not always quite comfortable together, and did not exactly suit each other. There was nothing for it, however, but to nod acquiescence, in silent wonder as to what offence against fashion had been committed now.

'Is my hair wrong?' said Bell, standing over the fire, and pulling it down. 'Or are pearls and velvet too old? What is it, Cis?'

'No, dear, nothing of that sort. We just want you to direct an envelope for us, that's all. A bit of fun; in fact a Valentine, and our writing is known.'

Bell Lindhurst put out her hand indifferently for the pen, and waited, with one hand on the official looking envelope.

'The Rev. Wilfrid Seltum,' dictated Miss Grantly. 'Write it large, please. Your's is such a nice bold hand, like a gentleman's.'

But the pen never stirred. A slight access of color came to Bell's cheeks and she kept them for a moment bent down over the letter.

'I think,' she said, 'that I would rather not do this.'

'Oh, Bell, why? You'll spoil our fun. He has never seen your writing, or if he has, he won't know it. Where is the harm in a bit of fun.'

'Bits of fun,' said Bell slowly, 'hurt sometimes, don't they?'

'Hurt? Who ever heard of a Valentine hurting any one! You can't read it, because it's sealed, but look at the Cupid on the seal.—Hurt, indeed! But certainly,' said Miss Grantly, sneering a little, 'if you are so far gone as all that, by all means don't let us disturb his peace of mind. I wouldn't try to cut you out for the world, Bell. I knew there was a flirtation, but if your heart is really and truly touched—'

Bell looked up steadily from one sister to another, back again at the envelope, and wrote the address. A volley of gratitude began to descend upon her, but she drew back.

'No,' said she, 'no kisses. I have done what you want because it is not the least consequence to me about Mr. Seltum's peace of mind. Good night.'

CHAPTER II

The curate looked through the window of his little parlor, and turned his back upon it abruptly. Of course the fourteenth of February ought to have been all that is brightest and most full of the promise of Spring; but it wasn't, and probably he did not even know that it was the fourteenth. He turned away from the window because it was snowing, and then he turned from the fire, because it sent a great puff of smoke into his face, and nearly choked him. When this passed away, he sat down to the breakfast table, and saw that there were two letters for him. The first, to tell the truth, was a bill; and, moreover, it was 'To bill delivered;' which is a very shocking sentence for a young fellow who has only his stipend, and has boasted that he can make that enough for him.

The curate's face grew long as he put this first missive down; and I believe he was thinking of certain wild fellows he had known at St. John's, and what they used to do with such reminders. He was not, and never had been, an extravagant man; but this managing on his curacy was new work to him, and he had a good many things to learn. At first he had thought it would be rather fun, but occasionally circumstances seem to come lightly in the way of the fun. Neither was he especially anxious for wealth. He did not spend his time in castle building as to what he would do with somebody else's money if he had it; nor in making sardonic compliments to the fate that had bound down a Seltum to the suburban curacy of a provincial town. He would have liked a living as well as any man, and in time hoped to have one; but as long as he had only himself to keep, he did not fret greatly in the matter. These bills, however, had grown to be teasing. He kept no debtor and creditor account with himself, and somehow his money went, and he couldn't find out how. He had to think about means to settle the little obtrusive little document in his hand, and he thought about it for a long time; and when he had done thinking he sighed, and put out his hand absently to open the second letter—a letter with a big business like envelope, and directed in a free, large handwriting.

When the curate had thoroughly taken in the contents of this letter, his first impulse was to shake a fist of scorn at the 'little bill,' his next to walk up and down the room, and say to himself that Fortune was good to him; he hadn't de-

ceived it, &c.; and, after all, the snow was reasonable, and made people enjoy the fire; and the smoke was not so very bad after the first fit was over.

Then his landlady brought in his coffee, which he proceeded to pour into the sugar basin, and discovering his mistake actually blushed, although no one was there to see, and ejaculated, either to the coffee-pot or himself, 'Baby!' for he had looked in the glass above the mantelpiece and seen therein the future rector of Greenbam-cum-Oakes; and his first business after breakfast would be to answer Sir Harry Lindhurst's generous letter.

He did just wonder what sort of place it was and where, since he had never heard the name; and he wondered where Sir Harry had heard the glowing account of his, Will Seltum's, personal character, of which the baronet spoke.—But what matter? and what matter where in civilized England his tent should be pitched, if he had where withal to furnish it? Sir Harry's modest depreciation of the living as 'only four hundred pounds per annum,' made him smile, and again shake his fist at the 'little bill.'

I have said that he was not mercenary—and he was not; but when a man, not used to pinching, has been pinched; when he has, so to speak, put on boots which he thinks will wear out his feet in his efforts to stretch them, he cannot help being glad at the prospect of exchanging them for a good roomy pair.

'And won't I work the parish,' mused the reverend Will, in his new energy. 'This bother to make two ends meet cramps one. It takes up one's time and thoughts. A clergyman ought not to be so hampered. It's a mistake, and won't be improving.'

It is impossible to say how, but a little breath of rumor did get abroad in Mr. Seltum's parish to the effect that he was going to leave it, that he had been offered something better, &c.; and even the name of Sir Harry Lindhurst, was mixed up with the airy rumor.

The curate perhaps had been worried by some of the 'aggrieved parishioners' into blurring out that he should not be there long to aggravate them. Then the landlady probably saw the letter addressed to Sir Harry Lindhurst, and put two and two together; or the retired baker next door, who was a violent theologian, and opposed to Sir Harry on political points, might have assisted her to do so. At any rate, mysterious hints of the matter did circulate, and even got into the Grantly dining-room, where the colonel, seated at his pretence of luncheon, lifted his eyebrows, and said, 'What does Sir Harry know about Seltum—eh, B.?'

Bell Lindhurst had also opened her eyes and ears in astonishment. There was no living in her uncle's gift vacant just now—that she was sure of; and if there had been of all unlikely things, the most unlikely was that he should give it to a stranger. Lifting her head, however, she caught a gleam of intense amusement on the faces of the three Misses Grantly, and also a telegraphic signal from one to the other for silence and caution.

In that moment the whole thing flashed upon Bell, but she never betrayed that it did. She finished her bit of biscuit and drank her half-glass of Buccellas before she answered the colonel, who was still looking his question.

'I don't think there's anything vacant in Uncle Harry's gift,' she said, very coolly.—'Most probably it's all a tale. We had a curate in Lindhurst who was always having livings given to him by report. He used to laugh, and say the real thing would come some time; and so it did.'

'But if Mr. Seltum really had this offer,' said the colonel, 'he would be obliged to write to your uncle, either accepting or refusing; then you would know the truth, Bell.'

'I don't think Sir Harry a likely man to speak of his private letters to any one,' replied Bell.

'Ah, I forgot,' said her uncle; 'you're not friends with him. He quarrelled with you because you wouldn't marry George. Why wouldn't you, Bell? To be sure he's a heavy dragoon (very), but then he's the future baronet. To which the young lady vouchsafed no answer. As to the colonel, Mr. Seltum's affairs were of very little importance to him, so he merely added, 'False reports—most likely,' and forgot all about it: while his daughters, knowing that the curate was to dine with them, probably anticipated a little fun.'

'Fanny,' said Bell Lindhurst, when they had gone to dress, and she sat before the glass with the brush to her hand, idly, 'I'm afraid I've done a very bad thing.'

Miss Lindhurst was less moved than the confession seemed to call for: she only went on with her arrangements, and said calmly, 'Have you, Bell? Worse than usual?'

Then Bell threw down the brush, and told all she knew and suspected.

'Now, Fan, speak,' said she: 'I know ex-

actly how you are looking, so I won't turn my head. Isn't it bad?'

'Very bad,' was the reply; 'I wonder you were not more cautious.'

'I haven't your head on my shoulders, Frank,' said Bell. 'And they said things which—but never mind. Tell me what to do, but don't be cross.'

'I'm not cross, only vexed,' said Miss Lindhurst. 'I don't want to say anything against the Grantlys, especially now we are in their house; and besides, they are good natured to us in their way. But, Bell, they are fast, forward girls, and this trick is unladylike and in bad taste; I am sorry you should be mixed up in it.'

Bell, however, was in her secret heart afraid of something worse than bad taste: she was afraid of possible credulity on Mr. Seltum's part, and certain disappointment; but somehow she could not speak of this.

'So am I sorry,' she said, 'very sorry. But you don't tell me what to do.'

Miss Lindhurst considered a little.

'Get dressed, Bell,' she then said. 'If I were you I should go down to the drawing-room.—They say Mr. Seltum is always the first arrival: I would go, for the chance. And if any other visitor is there, you could still speak to him.—Mind, if you had had no hand in this affair, it would be meddling to undecieve him; as it is, I think you ought to do it, that the fun might be stopped.'

'You wouldn't—' began Bell. 'You wouldn't, I suppose—'

'Do it for you?' interrupted Miss Lindhurst. 'No, you goose. That would be telling of my sister. Come, here is your dress, make haste. If the girls see you, it will only be something for them to be witty about. We don't mind that.'

Consequently, Mr. Seltum, having been a few minutes alone in the drawing-room, was startled from a retrospective view of what he had said to Sir Harry, by the appearance of Sir Harry's niece from the conservatory door. She was dressed in a way which her cousins pronounced 'bad style,' but which, whenever he thought about it afterwards, appeared to the curate the height of perfection. And if she was nervous, she only showed it by a little extra pink in her cheeks, which was very becoming.

'Mr. Seltum,' said the young lady, 'I want to speak to you. I have—done a very bad thing,' she was going to say, but checked herself. 'I have lent my assistance to a practical joke, a thing I detest as much as you can do. Will you tell me if you had a letter from my uncle on the fourteenth?'

'The fourteenth,' said he, 'was that Tuesday? Yes, I had.'

'Is it too much to ask you to show it me?' said Bell. 'The envelope will do.'

The curate hesitated—it was rather a queer request: moreover, it is not exactly a general thing, perhaps, for gentlemen to carry big letters in their dress coats when they go out to dinner; out the fact was, he had the letter with him, and was a little self-conscious, and ashamed. He produced it, however, at last, and said—'You can read it if you like; there are no secrets in it. It is simply offering me the living of Greenbam-cum-Oakes.'

At another time Bell could not have restrained a smile at the smartness of her cousin's nomenclature; but now she was too vexed. She gave him back the letter without reading it; and put her hands together, looking down at the carpet. 'Oh, Mr. Seltum,' she said, 'you should read Oakes with an H before it. There is no such place as I know of, and my uncle has only two livings in his gift—Lindhurst Magna and Lindhurst Parva. I directed that letter.'

'You!' was all the curate could get out.

'Yes,' replied Bell; 'but indeed I knew nothing of the contents. You never looked at the seal, or you would have known that it was a—Valentine!'

She was gone as fast as she had come. I don't know what were the curate's thoughts in the interval which he had yet to pass, but the other guests were of opinion that he was growing into a moody, taciturn sort of fellow. It fell to his lot to take Bell Lindhurst in to dinner, and, as she put her fingers on his arms, he contrived to touch them, and to say just two words, 'Thank you.'

They were all he did say to her. He was very attentive to his neighbor, on the other hand, and he exerted himself to talk, and talk well—better than usual, if possible.

'Seltum,' said the colonel once, 'what's this I hear about losing you?'

'No such luck,' replied Will, shaking his head. 'I shall plague you for years, I'm afraid; and then he added, looking across the table—'Miss Grantly, if you were writing a business letter, what style of seal should you choose?'

He said it very quietly, but looked away from her directly, for he saw that she was crestfallen, and afraid lest the colonel should take up

the subject, and investigate it; and Will did not bear malice. It was punishment enough for her that her trick had, so far as she knew, proved a failure. On the whole, the triumph was all on his side; but then, his letter to Sir Harry, and the 'little bill,' and the boots that had pinched, that he had so nearly kicked off, and must pull on again.

There were times in the evening when he forgot to talk; a moment or two when his brows would meet, and his hands press each other hard. And Bell Lindhurst, seeing all this, was so sorry for him, that she could almost have gone, as she used to go to her father years ago, and put her soft fingers over his forehead to smoothe out the wrinkles. She knew a little about poor curates, and could understand the disappointment. It would not have mattered if the offer had never been made; but to have the thing in his grasp, as it were to have reckoned on it securely—and then to close his hand upon a myth!

'I hope you will forgive me,' she said, when he wished her good-night. She could not help it.

Will Seltum replied that he had nothing to forgive; and then, on his way to the door, he turned and looked at her—an odd look—such as he might give to a picture which he was anxious to fix in his mind, and keep there. These two had liked each other before, now they would think of each other. There had been a secret which they shared, a sort of confidence between them, and a confidence rather out of the common way. It could never come to anything, of course, since a poor curate can only flirt; but I am not sure that Will Seltum's thoughts were all given to the lost living when he got back to the little parlor, which was dingy, after all, and did smoke, and would harbor more 'little bills,' he feared. I think, in the midst of his troubles, from time to time, the darkness slipped away, and showed for a moment a young girl coming towards him with clasped hands, and saying, 'Mr. Seltum, I want to speak to you.'

At any rate, he took out the unhappy Valentine, made a face at the seal, put the letter—the cramp disguise of which he could detect well enough now—into the fire, and the envelope—never mind where.

CHAPTER III.

It was February again, and the blinds were down over the rectory windows of Lindhurst Magna. There was a little regret in the village, not much. A good man gone to his rest, but he had been feeble for years, and past his work, so perhaps it was as well. Doubtless some one more vigorous would step into his place. We don't think much of the worn-out worker when he dies; it is more natural to turn to the young blood that shall rise into the veins of his office, where his own had long flowed sluggishly.

Up at the Hall, in the suggest of snug morning rooms, there was a young girl in a riding-habit, half-kneeling, half-crocheting, beside an old man, who sat in a big chair, grumbling, with a gouty foot. And the young girl looked very well in her habit, with the color of exercise on her cheek, and its light in her eye; and the baronet, as he looked at her, thought so, and felt his mouth twitch.

'You Gipsy!' he said; 'you think you can do anything with a childish old man.' 'No, uncle,' she said; 'and you know you are anything but childish. I have been very unhappy because you were angry with me—I have, indeed; but now that George is married—'

'Ugh!' (It is impossible probably to represent this sound on paper.)

'And married so well—'

'Fiddlestick!' he exclaimed.

'You ought not to be angry with me any more,' she continued; 'so I come to you.'

'I see you are. Now you want something?'

'Yes, I do want something,' said the young girl; 'I want it very much; but I should have come to you all the same if I had not. You know very well that I should.'

The old man looked at her a moment, and his face grew soft.

'My dear,' said he, 'you will never know why I made a pet of you; you simply know that I did do so. You wouldn't be nearer to me, and marry my son; so I was angry—naturally angry. George has got a fine wife, with an 'honorable' tacked to her name, so all that is settled. I don't deny that I'm glad to see your sunny face again—there. And now you want me to give Lindhurst Magna to a fellow who once had the impudence to write and thank me for—'

'I have explained that, uncle,' she said; 'and so did he, you say.'

'Yes, he did,' replied the baronet, laughing.

'He did, indeed. I shall not forget the morning I had the second letter. But this foot of mine was troublesome just then, and I'm afraid—I'm very much afraid, Gipsy, that I called him

names. So you helped to box the curate, eh? Well, I wouldn't have believed it. Bell Lindhurst passed this over. If she could get what she wanted, Sir Harry might say as much as he liked about her. 'You know, uncle,' said she, 'it's just because I had a hand in the box, as you call it, that I want to atone. Think of his disappointment! 'Think of mine, Bell!' said her uncle. 'Who would have thought the poor old rector would drop off so suddenly? I ought to have sold the living you know.' 'But he is gone now,' said Bell, insinuatingly. 'And you will have to give it to some one before you can sell it.'

wish you all that's proper, eh? Be good to her. All this springs from writing the address on a—hoax! Valentines are not such bad things, after all, are they, Mr. Seltum? THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON THE IRISH STATE CHURCH. In the course of the Bishop's address his lordship said he would take the opportunity of referring to something now laid before the British Parliament—the Irish Church—and he did so for the reason that the London Standard had quoted some words of his which he used in a sermon he preached in the town of Liverpool, in which he had said if it pleased Parliament to disestablish and disendow the Irish Church, in case any portion of that endowment was offered to the Catholic Church in Ireland, it was for the Pope and the Irish bishops to say whether or not such endowment should be received. But a newspaper writer, in order to create a feeling against what he calls ultramontanism—that was to say, against any man who was a true, downright earnest Catholic—was pleased to represent that he (Dr. Goss) denied the power of the legislature to deal with the revenues of the Irish Church, and that it was for the Pope and Irish bishops to say what was to become of the revenues in case they were taken away from the present Irish Church. What he said was that, in case the Irish Church was disendowed, and Parliament offered any portion of the revenues to the present Catholic Church in Ireland, it was not for him to give his opinion, but for the Pope and the bishops who were governors of the Church to decide whether such endowments should be accepted. The right of Parliament to deal with the endowments of the Irish Church had been denied, and in this country Protestants were in alarm for the safety of their present Establishment. Now the two Churches were widely different, as in England the Establishment was mainly the Church of the upper mercantile and middle classes. There were others who disputed with them, and who urged that they should have political rights and they had got them, but he believed that in England the bulk of the population belonged to the Established Church, and therefore it was in a different position to the Establishment in Ireland. There they had a Church with a clergy, but the Churches were without congregations; there were endowments for clergymen to preach, and no one for them to preach and to teach unto. Now, they must distinguish also that there were two sources of revenue for the Established Church in Ireland. At the time of the Reformation the King and Parliament of their own act transferred the endowments of the Catholic Church to the gentry, and handed over the churches to the new religion. The Church, therefore, was created and endowed entirely by the State. The Times newspaper had said that that endowment belonged to the State. No such thing. The property of the Catholic Church at the time of the Reformation was as much at that time their own property as is the property of the Wesleyan denomination at this time, and if the English Government attempted to interfere with the property of the Wesleyans it would be guilty of an act of spoliation of their property. There is no more reason that Wesleyans, or Nonconformists, or Roman Catholics should be deprived of the gifts of individuals, and the State had no more right over those gifts, and it would be as unjust to take possession of them as to despoil the lawyers or doctors. The fact was that the Church was weak, and when the State was in want it found it a very easy thing to supply its wants by despoiling the Church. The Catholic Church derived its revenue in the same way as the Wesleyan Methodists did at the present day. They were the gifts of individuals given to them as a body. This money they preserved, they established trusts, and handed it down to those who succeeded them, and they had as much right to the money as any gentleman had to his estate, or a mercantile man to his possessions. It was, then, an act of injustice, of downright robbery, to take these revenues away from the Catholic Church, but having taken them away, they became the State's own property; and, therefore, when the Church in Ireland was endowed it was endowed by the State, and what the State gave the State could take away, observing certain rights which those who were the present incumbents might have in these possessions. It was therefore competent for the British Parliament to disendow the Irish Church, and make what use it liked of the revenues. It could not be the Church of the people for the people would not have it. It had failed to fulfil the original intentions of the Church when it was first created, and, therefore, the sooner it was swept away the better. Let them bear in mind, however, that there was a large revenue which the Church in Ireland had acquired since the Reformation. Those were the gifts of individuals—particular persons, who from motives of piety had built churches and endowed them. The State now had no right to interfere with such endowments, for the Church had as much right to that as the Catholics had to what they held, or the Wesleyan Methodists had to their property. If there was a disendowment, the State had no right to that property which had arisen from the gifts of individuals—it was the Church's own property, and it would be an act of spoliation to take it away. He thought he had justified himself with regard to what he had said in another place, and that he had shown that the Protestant Church in Ireland might be justly disendowed so far as regarded those revenues which they received from the State. But, at the same time, his mind was unchanged that the first spoliation was an act of injustice to the Catholic Church. The property was never the property of the nation. It was given by individuals for one purpose, and as long as this purpose was fulfilled the State had no more right to take it away than it would have to take away the endowments of the Wigan Grammar School, or the benefactions to the parish church, and transfer them to Westminster or London. Let every man have his own; what he had honestly come by let him possess. It was the duty of the law to preserve him in that right. He hardly dare address them on a subject which was creating much disturbance in that neighbourhood. It was not for him to give an opinion upon that difficulty, which separated those employed colliers and the colliers themselves. He could give them no opinion upon the justice of the claims, but upon one thing he held that was his duty to speak. And he spoke, not from any principles of the Catholic Church, but upon what all of them, and those who differed from them in religious opinion would at all events recognize as the principle of the sublime gospel of God, there was one maxim which God had taught them—they must do unto others as they wished to be done by. The rule given to them was that, with what measure they measured unto others it should be measured unto them again. It might be that those who had lowered their wages had done it suddenly, without giving them notice, but he would not enter into the justice of the case because he did not understand it, and it had nothing to do with his position as a bishop of the Catholic Church. But as he was slow to allow anyone to interfere with the government of affairs in the Catholic Church, so he did not at any time want to interfere with the government of others. As he knew nothing of the merits of the question but this he did say—that, if they did not wish to work, they had no right to interfere with others to prevent them from working. That was not measuring out to others as they wished to have measured to them, or doing to others as they wished to be done by. Would it not be much better for them to go to work, and to send a deputation to argue the matter with those that employed them, and not to keep their wives and families out of bread? They might carry on the strike for weeks or months and what would be the result? It would impoverish the town of the wages that would have been earned, and

which would never be made; and not only themselves and their wives and children, but at the same time every shopkeeper, every dealer in food and clothing, and the inhabitants of the town generally, would feel for years the effects of the strike. Would it not be better for them to go to work, and meanwhile negotiate with their employers; but, whilst things were in an unsettled state at least to give their wives and children bread. Listen to their cry; let them not starve. They were strong and able men, capable of earning all that was necessary for subsistence and yet were parading the streets idle on account of some question that remained to be settled between them and their employers. Let it be settled. Let umpires be appointed; but meanwhile let them not bring starvation upon themselves and injury upon the town. They would think it hard if those who employed them compelled them to work against their will.—They would say, 'No, I am a free-born Englishman; and can do as I like. If I choose to work, I can work; if I choose to starve, I can starve.' But if their employers were to say they should go to work, and were by violence to compel them to do so, they would say it was intolerable interference, to which no Englishman had a right to be made subject.—These who did not wish to work ought not to be compelled by violence; but, at the same time, they had no right to use violence in preventing those who wished to work from doing so. Every man had perfect freedom, and he ought to have it. In speaking as he was, he was passing no opinion on the question dividing them from their employers, but was speaking from the principles of the Gospel which required them to do unto others as they would be done by. If they would not like compulsion, in the same manner they should not exercise compulsion over those who were willing to work. It was an open question, and they had no more right to prevent others working than a man dealing in certain articles would have a right to stop the opening of a similar establishment next door. The world was free to them all, and every man was free to make his bread as he chose. He was a working man himself, earning his bread by his labor, in the discharge of his duty. He was not set aside to lead an idyllic life, and was raised from the working people.—Therefore he considered he had a right to speak, and because it was by his own labor he earned his daily bread, he trusted working men would receive his advice, which he gave to them in good part. It was honestly meant, and he was speaking to honest men, sterling men, Englishmen, who prized their liberty beyond all other considerations. He would advise them to go to their homes, to listen not to the impassioned spirits who would try to sow dissension among them, but to take the gospel of Christ, to learn to do unto others as they would wish others to do unto them remembering that as they measured to others so God Almighty would measure unto them. If they judged their actions by the everlasting Gospel of God he was satisfied in their cooler moments what their verdict would be

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

REPLY OF THE POPE TO THE ROSCOMMON ADDRESS.—The most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, has received from the Holy Father the following letter in reply to the address to his Holiness adopted at the public meeting in Roscommon: 'Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction.—We have received with much pleasure your most welcome letter and address, in which are made known to us the sentiments expressed by the faithful children of your diocese at the public meeting which they lately held. We could not, venerable brother, but be deeply moved, indeed, at the filial piety, love, and respect towards us and this See of Peter, the mother and mistress of all churches, therein expressed, and at the horror and indignation with which these, our devoted children, have openly and publicly denounced the war now everywhere raged, but especially in unhappy Italy, by the enemies of God and man, against our holy religion ourselves, and the Apostolic See; and at the manner in which they deplore, condemn, and reprobate so many unseemable crimes and sacrileges committed by wicked men, enemies of truth and justice, who, walking in ungodliness, hesitate not to trample under foot every right, human and divine, and who strive to utterly destroy, if that were possible, the Catholic Church and civil society. We have also been gratified to find with what joy the faithful of your diocese were filled on account of the victory of last year, vouchsafed by the Lord of Hosts to our most faithful and brave soldiers, over the hordes of abandoned men, who with insane and reckless impiety, desired to assail and destroy even this our beloved city. 'To us, plunged in daily sorrow, such noble sentiments coming from our faithful flock—sentiments so worthy of the children of the Catholic Church—have indeed afforded the greatest consolation. 'Wherefore venerable brother, we desire you to intimate and testify in our name to the faithful children of your diocese how pleasing to us has been the public expression of their sentiments, and to assure them of our singular love towards them. Yourself we exhort to have courage, to rely on the Divine assistance and to continue with ever increasing vigilance to fulfil your ministry in those times so full of iniquity, fearlessly holding the cause of God and his Church, and zealously watching over the salvation of your flock. Finally, be assured of our singular good will in your regard; and as a pledge thereof receive the Apostolic Benediction, which with all the affection of our heart we lovingly impart to yourself, venerable brother, and to all the faithful, clergy and laity, committed to your charge. 'Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of our Pontificate the 22nd.

'PICS IX.' THE CARDINAL AT THE CASTLE.—Mr. Dillon, private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, writes to the Pall Mall Gazette to say that 'his Eminence' went as Roman Catholic Archbishop only, and received precedence accordingly as the position of Roman Catholic Archbishops was determined when her Majesty held a Court in Dublin in 1849. That assurance may do for the English public, and has tended to quiet remark; but we all know here that Dr. Cullen went in full crimson below as Cardinal, and was placed next to Royalty, and most assiduously courted—in obedience (the Record says) to express instructions from Mr. Disraeli. The Cardinal's journals interpreted the recognition as given to the Cardinal, and have hardly closed boasting of it ever since. Whatever juggle took place in the form of the invitation, and however anyone may have lent himself to it, the idea intended to be produced by the Ultramontanes in Ireland, and successfully treated, was that the Roman Cardinal had been solicited to grace the visit of the Prince, and condescended to do so. A part of the same policy was the visit to the Catholic University and all the parade there. How much did Mr. Disraeli gain by it? Not a single Roman Catholic vote on Thursday night, when his Ministry was endangered.—Dublin Warder, M-y 2. DUBLIN, May 5.—The personal encounter between the great chiefs of the opposing parties in Parliament is watched with keen interest on this side of the Irish Channel. The Ministerial statement has called forth various comments in the Press. In the Conservative journals the expression of approval is mingled with dissatisfaction at the absence of any positive declaration as to the intentions of the Government respecting the Church. It is regarded as a struggle for place between two able champions who are more solicitous about gratifying their legitimate ambition than pursuing any definite policy. The Opposition papers are equally dissatisfied, but upon other grounds. The Evening Post is indignant at the thought of

the House of Commons being intimidated by the threat of immediate dissolution, and cannot understand why it should submit to such a threat 'with full power in its hands to terminate, by a vote of want of confidence, the political existence of the Government. The Post thinks that it would be wiser as well as more dignified for the House of Commons to bring the matter to the earliest issue. The Cork Recorder, usually moderate in its tone, has lost patience, and says that 'Mr. Disraeli, in his readiness to accept every humiliation, is showing himself to be a kind of political Utrah Heap.' The Northern Whig observes that:— 'Mr. Disraeli still adopts the tone of a master. He must, however, consent to be the servant, and the obedient servant, of those whom he is still inclined to defy. With such a politician as Mr. Disraeli at the head of the Government, and adopting the style he does under circumstances so momentous, a very serious duty may devolve on Mr. Gladstone and the majority of the House of Commons. We have no doubt, however, that every step the leader of the Opposition may take will be deliberately calculated, and be such as to follow up the recent victories, and assert triumphantly the constitutional authority of the House of Commons. Unless the Prime Minister be induced by Thursday to meet his opponents in a conciliatory and statesmanlike spirit, there will be a dead lock between the Government and the majority of the House of Commons.' The pleasant which is felt in the Conservative camp at the absence of a distinct assurance from the Prime Minister of the course which he means to follow is expressed in more than one journal. There is a strong repugnance on the part of Irish Protestants to the policy of 'levelling up.' The Daily Express makes the following observations:— 'A contest between such masters of oratory as the Premier and his rival can never be without interest, especially when the object of their ambition is the highest that a British statesman places before himself—to serve his country in office. Irishmen, above all other subjects of the Crown, dearly love to see a quarrel settled by a fair fight, and have transferred to the seats of intellectual gladiators the admiration which in former times was bestowed on the accomplished duellist. But there is some danger that Parliament and the nation may forget that there are greater questions to be decided than who will be Premier. . . . The great practical questions are—What will be put before the constituencies at the next election, and on what schemes, in reference to ecclesiastical endowments, will the new Parliament be asked to pronounce? Compared with these the matters debated so vigorously in the House of Commons during the present week are of little consequence. . . . A dissolution at the present moment would be useless. Whatever enthusiasm the defence of the Church might inspire would be suppressed by the doubts—it may be that they are groundless—as to what the Government mean to do. Enough has been said in Parliament to show that they are not without some policy beyond that of redistributing the revenues of the Church within its bounds, and if that policy be such as the Protestant electors ought to support, it cannot be made known a moment too soon. We trust that the Government are not likely to misinterpret public opinion on this question so lamely as they did on that of education. Protestants of all denominations, with a few insignificant exceptions, are united in defence of the Church. They believe that they ought to be successful, but they would prefer that the Church should lose the last farthing of her property rather than retain it at a sacrifice of principle. The bare suggestion of an endowment for the Catholic Church would raise such a storm of opposition as has not been seen in these Islands since the Reformation.—Irish Churchmen believe that their Church is entitled to retain her status and principle on every principle of justice, and that Mr. Gladstone's resolutions would violate the most solemn compact, and be as injurious as foreign conquest. But if the alternative be that she is to be despoiled of only half her revenues, and that under the name of 'surplus,' the spoil is to be given to Cardinal Cullen, they would unhesitatingly accept Mr. Gladstone's scheme with all its uncertainty and injustice.' The Mail notices the proceedings of the two leaders in the following terms:— 'The two gentlemen played a game of brag in which the holder of the cards won the trick by boldness; he bragg'd a dissolution; and his adversary did not venture to 'see him,' or to overdo a vote of want of confidence. So last night Mr. Disraeli pocketed the pool. On Thursday it would appear the debate on the Irish Church is to be resumed, and it may be that it will be a very short one. Mr. Disraeli threw out a hint that he may follow the example of Donna Luiza, when that high-toned lady, protesting she would never consent, consented.' He said last night 'he did not accept the two latter Resolutions of the right honourable gentleman any more than the first but he did not desire to waste time in idle discussions and divisors.' It seems now very possible, as, indeed, we thought likely from the first, that this flank movement of Mr. Gladstone may end in his own discomfiture. Neither he nor Mr. Bright had any artillery more efficient than veneration and fusion of the old Irish patriots. Men striving at their utmost, by all arts, to force themselves into office, abuse others for having 'no principle except that of sticking to office.' It is the pot and the kettle over again, and so it seems in the eyes of the country and even of independent men in the House of Commons.' The homely illustration expresses an opinion which is gaining a strength among Conservatives who entertain misgivings as to the character of the programme which the Government have in their own view, but have not yet displayed.—Times.

ultimately valuable in the redistribution of English seats; and Lord Nass will probably not be ungrateful for a little assistance in amending the Bill he has introduced. Mr. Pim has put on the Notices an alternative scheme of redistribution, and if we were bound to choose between Mr. Pim's and the plan of the Government, we should greatly prefer the former. There is no reason, however, why the Irish Reform Act should not combine the best of both schemes. The Government proposes to extinguish altogether Brandon, Oshel, Downpatrick, Dunganon, Kinsale and Portlinton as places returning a member to Parliament, thus gaining six seats to redistribute. Mr. Pim would get six seats also, one from Galway and five others not by extinguishing five boroughs, but by tacking them on to as many other boroughs, almost equally small and in the same neighbourhood. He would also in each case add on other contiguous towns. Thus he would make one borough of Athlone and Portlinton, annexing to it Mullingar, Tullamore, and Ballinaloe. He would couple Brandon with Kinsale, Dunganon with Mallo, Enniskillen with Dunganon, and would join New Ross to Wexford, these grouped boroughs being supplemented in every instance by other towns. The principle of grouping excited much prejudice in 1866, but its adoption is unquestionable and if adopted as Mr. Pim proposes, Mr. Disraeli would be able to preserve his principle of last year, that no centre of representation should be extinguished. The great argument however, in favour of Mr. Pim's plan is this: There are about a dozen or more small boroughs in Ireland, and if you touch one you ought to touch all, but to extinguish the whole would greatly diminish the variety of Irish representation. The Government accordingly proposes to take half of them, almost at hazard extinguish them, and leave the rest untouched. Mr. Pim would deal with all—abstract from them, by grouping, five or six members; and strengthen the grouped boroughs so as to make them respectable centres of representation. The superior merit of his plan cannot be gainsaid, and we hope it will be in a great measure adopted. Mr. Pim submits also to the House an independent mode of allotting the vacant seats. The Government proposes to give two additional members to Cork county, which is to be divided, to cut off from Down, Tipperary, and Tyrone sections, each of which shall receive one member, and to give the sixth seat to Dublin, which is to have three members elected on the plan of Lord Cairns's Amendment. Mr. Pim's plan so far coincides with this that he would give two members to the county of Cork and the third member to Dublin; but, instead of giving the three members to new sections of counties, he would give Belfast a third member, elected on the minority principle and would create two new groups of boroughs, the Kingsdown group and the Castlebar and Tuam group, each returning a member. The claims of Belfast to a third member especially as it is understood that it must be largely increased by an extension of its boundaries, can scarcely be disputed; and it may be better to create new groups than to cut off portions of existing counties; but it is pretty certain that to give three members to each of the counties in question would secure a much better representation than either alternative.—Times.

We certainly did not expect in the year 1868 to find the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London agreeing with the Bishop of Oxford in the proposition that a State is bound to propagate that which it recognizes as religious truth out of public funds, even in a part of the Empire where the vast majority of the people are of a different creed. Yet no proposition narrower than this is broad enough to support the reasoning of these prelates. Of all the arguments employed to defend the Irish Church the allegation that it is a Missionary Church is surely the most suicidal, for so long as a Church is a Missionary Church it cannot be the Church of the nation. But, although he seems to adopt this unsound view, the Bishop of London is evidently not prepared to draw the same practical inferences from it as his two brethren. The present revenues of the Irish Church are by no means too large for the conversion of Ireland, and if this be their legitimate appropriation, there can be no excuse for reducing them at all.—Times.

'Don't scold, uncle,' said Bell. 'It can't be helped now.' 'Can't it?' said he. 'And so this is the way you want to be George's second, is it?' Then he turned to the curate. 'I suppose I must

AN IRISH PALACE.—Whether the Prince and Princess of Wales liked Ireland so well as to desire to reside there occasionally the public has no means of judging; but the Irish people have been encouraged by their visit to hope that the Queen will allow a Royal palace to be built in some part of their beautiful country.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. O'SULLIVAN OF KILMALLOCK.—A letter has been received in town to day which states that through the kindly intervention of the Mayor of Limerick the restriction placed by the Government on Mr O'Sullivan which prevented him from returning to his family home and which rendered him a 'prisoner at large' in this city has been withdrawn.

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS CRAFT.—One of those vessels which have recently given our naval ships considerable trouble along our coasts is reported to have been seen hovering about some where in the vicinity of this harbor. The Helicon despatch steamer, which arrived here on Saturday under special orders for Plymouth was again despatched on Monday in search of the suspicious craft.

DISCHARGE OF A FENIAN PRISONER.—CASTLEBAR, May 9.—Mr. Patrick Moran, boot and shoemaker, Newport, who was arrested about three months ago under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, who was transferred from here to Mountjoy Prison about three weeks ago, returned this morning per morning train.

RELEASE OF ALLEGED FENIANS.—It is stated that the young men who were arrested in Killybegs on last Christmas Eve under the Habeas Corpus Act have been discharged from prison.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROTESTANT RIOTS AT ASHTON.—We yesterday gave a brief account of riots which had occurred during Sunday at Ashton-under-Lyne. The Manchester Examiner and Times of yesterday says.—On Sunday Ashton-under-Lyne was the scene of an alarming riot, which was renewed yesterday morning, and had been productive of the most serious consequences.

Even from the account above given, which is evidently written with an animus against the Irish, some idea may be formed of the brutal ferocity of the English Orange mob. The account given in the Ashton under-Lyne News, places the conduct of these ruffians in a far stronger light, and shows that but for the courage displayed by the Irish in defending their lives and those of their wives and children, the English multitude would have committed a massacre to which that of Cawpore would seem mere child's play.

violence were perpetrated, and within a comparatively short period upwards of 20 houses were entirely stripped of their contents, which were subsequently destroyed by fire. The alley presents a most pitiable appearance, and when we visited it on Monday there was not a single pane of glass to be seen, the framework of the windows had been entirely demolished, doors were unhinged and in some instances they had been so hacked with axes and other weapons that scarce a vestige of them remained.

THE RIOT HAS CONTINUED TO NIGHT, and the civil authorities have found it necessary to seek the aid of military force. The soldiers have been called out. They are here in readiness for any service, but have not yet done anything.

A WOMAN TRAMPLED TO DEATH.—The Manchester Examiner, in an evening edition, says: During the riot at Ashton last night Mrs. Bradbury, aged 67, of Park street was trampled to death.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—Even from the account above given, which is evidently written with an animus against the Irish, some idea may be formed of the brutal ferocity of the English Orange mob.

AN IRISHMAN BRUTALLY MURDERED.—About nine o'clock whilst the fume of the bonfire was still sending forth its bad news of the destruction of property in High street, an Irishman was attacked and kicked in the forehead. He was afterwards struck on the face with a bludgeon, and soon after picked up quite dead and cold.

APPEAL TO THE PROTESTANT CLERGY.

The following placard was posted on the walls yesterday, and attracted considerable notice: 'To the Protestant Clergy.—Reverend Sirs—How long shall these scandalous outrages continue, and you remain in sluggish inactivity?'

A CHRISTIAN.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—On Monday evening an outdoor demonstration has held on Clerkenwell green, under the auspices of the Finsbury branch of the Reform League, for the purpose of affording members of that body an opportunity of expressing their opinions on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Irish Church.

pledges itself to assist them in their noble effort to obtain justice for Ireland, and in order to test the opinions of the people of the district, agree to meet to-morrow evening and march in procession to the great Reform League meeting in St James's hall.

Nothing but a Protestant hatred of Ultramontane doctrines and practices has reconciled the English nation to such a palpable injustice as the maintenance of the Irish Church. It is this spirit alone which can be invoked by the Government with the least chance of success.

It can only be a matter for the most conjectural calculation what is likely to be the bias of the new Parliament in the matter of endowments. If we are to believe half the fears and forebodings of the heretofore obstructive class of statesmen, the addition to the constituencies will be largely derived from the classes averse from religious establishments.

The London Times thus dissolves the objection that the State which supports one Church establishment in England, cannot enjoy another, and different establishment in Ireland:—Even a century ago two distinct religious establishments were maintained in this one realm by one Legislature.

The Church of England has not much liberty of action nor variety of resources. She is necessarily a creature of habit and custom, and can only do as she has been wont to do, with just an accommodation to circumstances, and now and then a slight exaggeration of manner.

We fully recognize that this open and outspoken profession gives Mr. Gladstone, as a candidate for the chief direction of the policy of this country, a strong claim to the adhesion and support of those Catholics who desire the disestablishment and disendowment of the Papacy, or the overthrow of the Pope's Temporal Power.

Mr. Gladstone has not much liberty of action nor variety of resources. She is necessarily a creature of habit and custom, and can only do as she has been wont to do, with just an accommodation to circumstances, and now and then a slight exaggeration of manner.

aneous concurrence and alliance with that party all over the world which is endeavoring, for the sake of social justice, to break down the system of religious ascendancy, to go far beyond the case of Ireland. Catholic ascendancy in Austria is the ascendancy of the church of the immense majority of the population, it is an ascendancy not imposed by force or foreign conquest, and yet Mr. Gladstone boasts of his spontaneous concurrence and alliance with the party which is trying to break down the system of religious ascendancy in Austria.

Mr. Gladstone, his avowed ally and avowed lie in spontaneous concurrence and alliance with that party all over the world, which in any country is endeavoring, for the sake of social justice, to break down the system of religious ascendancy.—Tablet.

THE BURNING OF MAGDALA.—The last act of the British General in the heart of Abyssinia will scarcely be censured by competent critics. In burning Magdala so that nothing but blackened rock remains, Sir R. Napier was actuated by politic motives, and was in no way influenced by any desire for vengeance on a harmless population.

Even a century ago two distinct religious establishments were maintained in this one realm by one Legislature. Nor is it to the purpose, or at all true, to allege that the two British Establishments then existing had no great differences, and were very good sisters.

NATURALIZATION AND EXPATRIATION.—LONDON, May 26.—The Commission appointed by the resolution of Parliament to investigate and report on the condition of the laws of England, bearing on the subjects of naturalization and the rights of expatriated subjects, has been formed, and is composed of the following members:—Lord Glarendon, President; Charles Abbott, Secretary, and Messrs. Karlslake Phillimore, Forster, and Hartcourt.

THE CASE OF DENIS DOWLING MCGLOARY.—The Lord Chancellor has intimated his intention to ask the Common Law Judges to be present in the house of Lords to bear the arguments in the case of Mulcahy v. the Queen, which is to be argued at the bar of the House on an early day after Trinity Term.

SPRIT MOVEMENTS.—In the year 1867 34,661 gallons of proof home made spirits were removed from England to Ireland; and 1,119,766 gallons were removed from Ireland to England; 11,060 gallons were removed from England to Scotland, and Scotland favored England with 3,600,440.

UNITED STATES.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—We clip the annexed picture of Protestant morality from the 'selected matter' of the True Witness. It is highly suggestive:—

From every section of the country reports are daily reaching us of suicides which, in their number and horrible details, far exceed anything in the national experience. Hitherto we have been, substantially speaking, a happy, even-minded people, of whom a very large proportion have been firm believers in the doctrines of Christianity, with simple pleasures, addicted to domestic life, and having little taste for violent 'sensations' of any kind.

THE DEAD BACKS ENIGMA.—The first thing that a stranger observes on arriving in Washington is not the White House or the Treasury Building, but the fact that nearly everybody whom he meets is 'dead broke.'

NEW YORK HAS 222 CHURCHES and 119 missions of Evangelical character, 34 Catholic Churches, 6 Jewish Synagogues, 7 Spiritualistic, &c., and 9 of other denominations making a total of 419 churches of all kinds, with accommodations for 200,000 persons.

A COMPARISON.—The New York Nation makes the following doleful confession: 'There could hardly be a more painful illustration of the disorder into which Italian finances have fallen than the fact that the Pope's paper money now brings a premium on the King's paper money.'

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Mr. Williams moved that the Senate proceed to vote on the second article of impeachment. Vote for guilty, 35; not guilty, 19. Senators Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Turnbull and Van Winkle voted for not guilty. Rest same as before. Vote on the third article, for guilty, 35; for not guilty, 19.

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 695, Craig Street by
J. GILLIES.
G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE, 1868.

Friday 5—Ember Day. Of the Octave.
Saturday 6—Ember Day. Of the Octave.
Sunday 7—First after Pentecost.
Monday 8—St Angela Merici, V.
Tuesday 9—St Francis Carracciolo, C.
Wednesday 10—St Margaret, V.
Thursday 11—Corpus Christi, Obl.

We are requested to say that the Bazaar of the Jesuit Fathers will open on the 15th of June, under the Church of the Gesu. Donations of objects will be gratefully received.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Protestant riots at Ashton, of which an account will be found in another place, though on a smaller scale than, are a perfect copy of those great Protestant riots which under the auspices of Lord George Gordon, disgraced London in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The devilish spirit that provoked the latter is evidently at work, active as ever in the Protestant outbreak of to-day. All the old symptoms are present. We have the same acts of brutality, of savage cruelty, unbridled lust, and fiendish malignity. The property and the persons of Catholics, of their clergy and places of worship, are attacked with the same fury in the one case, as in the other; and again in presence of the rioters, the arm of the law seems paralyzed.—The immediate instigator of the late riots seems to have been an obscene fellow of the name of Murphy; but whilst denouncing the outrages, and their abettors, it is but just to add, that they have provoked the strong censures of numbers of Protestants, who feel themselves degraded, and foully misrepresented before the world, by the wicked deeds of their co-religionists.

Yet we must remember that the so-called Reformation in Europe was inaugurated, and was brought to a successful issue in every country in which it triumphed, by just such men as the Ashton rioters, by just such deeds of violence, and belsh cruelty, as those which have lately occurred in England; and that if the measures which Catholic Governments, in the XVI. century, took for the repression of those outrages, and for the punishment of the Reformers, seem to us harsh, and cruelly severe, those measures of severity were provoked by the aggressions of the Reformers—who aimed not so much at religious freedom for themselves, as at the suppression of religious freedom for Catholics. The Reformers were the aggressors.—Every insult, every indignity that they could devise was by them put upon Catholics, who even when met together quietly in their own places of worship to adore God after the manner of their fathers, were pursued by their opponents, and outraged in all their most sacred feelings. A common amusement of the Reformers was to poke themselves into Catholic Churches during the celebration of Mass, and to interrupt the solemn rites by turning them into ridicule with their obscene ribaldry. At the elevation for instance, it was the custom of the Reformers to hold up or elevate a dog, by way of showing their scorn and abhorrence for the Adorable Sacrament of the Altar, and the pledge of a Saviour's love. It was these constant outrages and aggressions upon their people, that the Catholic governments of the day, attempted to suppress, with a stern hand it is true, and which provoked the extreme measures of self-defence to which subsequent ages have given the name of persecution. Yet should it be remembered that then, as to-day, Catholics were standing on the defensive, and that the Reformers were the aggressors; and that to punish the Protestant rioters at Ashton for their attacks upon the Catholic chapels of that place, is to condemn the Reformers who in England and Scotland in the XVI. century, and under the leadership of ruffians such as Cromwell, Knox, and others of a similar stamp, perpetrated precisely similar outrages upon a large scale, against all the Catholic churches in the two Kingdoms. If the latter

merit applause as martyrs, we see not how ruffians who have been arrested for precisely similar acts at Ashton, can be held worthy of punishment: or how any punishment that the law may inflict upon them can escape the name of persecution. If it was right to wreck Catholic churches and chapels in the sixteenth century, it cannot be wrong to do the same thing in the nineteenth.

Mr. Spurgeon the notorious dissenting preacher has written a letter to Mr. Bright the Liberal leader, on the subject of the disendowment of the Protestant State Church of Ireland. This letter is an admirable commentary upon the Catholic Liberal alliance of which some men dream: and should of itself suffice to convince the most obtuse intellect, that such an alliance cannot be contracted without loss of honor to Catholics, and certain injury to their best interests.

Not from any abstract love of justice or fair play do English Dissenters and Liberals support the policy of Mr. Gladstone, but simply out of hate to the Anglican Establishment: yet even that passion of hate is not so strong as is their hatred of Popery and of Papists; and if they deemed that the disendowment of the Irish Protestant Church in Ireland would be of any benefit to the Catholic Church, they would rather maintain the institution which they hate, and denounce as an injustice to themselves. Thus Mr. Spurgeon writes to Mr. Bright in the following strain:—

"The one point about which the Dissenters of England have any fear is one which I trust you will mention to-night. We fear lest any share of the Church property should be given to Papists. To a man we should deprecate this, but as the present evil is, we would sooner see it let alone than see Popery endowed with the national property."

Mr. Spurgeon lets the secret out; and if after this any Catholic can still dream of an alliance with English Liberals and Dissenters, he must have a strong stomach indeed, and a great capacity for eating dirt.

The Continental news is of little interest.—The French Emperor has made a speech at Orleans, said to be of a pacific tendency—which it may be indeed, but which is certainly unintelligible to ordinary mortals. The best proof of pacific intentions, the only one the world will accept will be the reduction of the present military establishments.

From all parts of the American Continent the most cheering reports of the coming crops continue to reach us.

Another attempt on the part of the extreme Radicals to obtain a verdict against the President, in the Senate of the United States, has been defeated by a vote of 35 to 19. This we suppose finally disposes of impeachment. Mr. Stanton has resigned his situation as secretary at war.

DECREASE OF CATHOLICITY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—On this subject, a correspondent sends us the following communication:—

"Sir,—A Protestant friend of mine, a physician, and therefore a man of education, but still very ignorant on all matters pertaining to the Catholic Church—one of those Protestants in fact who cling to the old womanish belief that the Priest cares not for saving souls unless he be paid for it; and that the layman who proposes to commit sin has only to go to his confessor, and buy with hard cash an indulgence to do so—asserts that the Catholic Church in point of numbers and influence is rapidly on the decline all over the world, and most notably so in England.

"Not having statistics at hand to disprove this bold assertion, I appeal to you to decide betwixt us." I remain, Sir, yours truly,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

Unfortunately there are no reliable statistics to show the actual numbers of Catholics in England and Scotland: and as it is therefore an easy matter to make statistics, it is easy for Protestants to prove whatever they like, as may be seen by an article on this subject that appeared a short time ago in the Montreal Witness. There is this of truth in the statement with regard to the decrease of Catholicity in the United Kingdom, that the great decrease since 1841 in the Catholic population of Ireland, by emigration and starvation—a decrease which of course has occurred chiefly amongst the poorer and therefore the Catholic section of that population—has been attended with a great numerical loss to Catholicity. In England and Scotland, on the contrary, there has been during the same period a great increase in the numbers of Catholics, by births, and by conversions.

One proof that cannot be got over, is the wonderful increase in the numbers of Bishops, priests, churches, convents, and Catholic institutions generally in England and Scotland—all supported by the voluntary contributions of the Catholic laity of England and Scotland. If the latter had not increased in numbers, in wealth, and therefore in influence—this increase in the numbers of their Bishops, of their Clergy and Religious could not have taken place. This the writer in the article in the Witness feels, and he tries to evade its force in the following silly paragraph:—

"The great increase of Roman Catholic places of worship, nunneries, priests, &c., and the immense efforts put forth by the Church of Rome, only prove the insatiable zeal of a people seeking the conversion of England. . . . They simply prove that England is regarded as a mission field (hence the determined adherence to territorial titles though in open defiance of law) and can no more be regarded

as proof of England becoming Roman Catholic, than it would be if a missionary were to tell us of the number of missionaries, mission churches, schools and so forth in India, as incontrovertible evidence that that vast Continent was becoming Christian."

But if all the missionaries in India, were supported by the voluntary contributions of native Indian Christians, and not out of funds subscribed for by Missionary Societies in England: if all the Christian churches in India were built, paid for, and supported in like manner, by the native Christians, unaided by contributions from the Missionary Societies in England: and if under these circumstances the numbers of these missionaries, and of these churches were rapidly and steadily increasing in India, we should then have an infallible proof before our eyes of the rapid increase in numbers and in influence of native Christians in India. Thus is it in England and Scotland. All that is done in these countries, is done by Scotch and English Catholics themselves, unaided by funds from abroad: whilst on the contrary, the missions in India, derive the greater part of their resources from the contributions, not of native converts, but of English subscribers to the funds of foreign missions. It is this essential difference, which the writer of the article by us quoted above overlooks, which gives to the wonderful and constant increase in the numbers of Catholic Bishops, Priests, churches and convents in England and Scotland its peculiar significance. Whether this immense and rapid increase of Catholicity in Great Britain, which is so plainly attested by the outward and visible signs of increase in all Catholic institutions, has already counterbalanced the numerical losses which Catholicity has sustained in Ireland by the exodus of so many millions of the Irish Catholic population, is a point on which from want of well attested statistics, we will not at present offer an opinion.

We maintain however that of all Christian denominations in the world—the Catholic Church is the only one whose numbers are anywhere increasing: and that in the British Empire, as in the United States, Christianity itself is fast dying out from amongst the Protestant, or non-Catholic section of the population. At the present rate of progress, within a few years, all that will remain positively Christian in England and Scotland, will be distinctively Catholic; and all that is non-Catholic will be simply non-Christian. This seems a bold assertion, yet we will support it by Protestant testimony.

Not only has Christianity lost its hold or influence over the lowest strata of society in England, over that section from whence are recruited the criminal or "dangerous classes" as they are called—the "roughs," and Arabs of modern civilisation; but the great mass of the middle classes, of the artisans and working men, of that class on whom by the new franchise political omnipotence has been conferred, and to whom the destinies of the Empire have been entrusted, have thoroughly broken with Christianity, and accept it no longer as a rule of faith or morals. This is our thesis: here are some of our proofs, though from want of space, we are restricted in the latter.

In the last number of the Westminster Review, the leading Protestant periodical of the British Empire, the subject of the growing contempt and aversion amongst the mass of the people, for the restraints imposed by the old Christian superstition on the intercourse of the sexes, is treated of in an article headed "Spiritual Wives." In this article, the writer alludes incidentally to the decay of Christianity amongst the working classes of England, as a fact so well known that no one can presume to call it in question. Thus he says:—

"[I]f once the mass of our artisans, who have already broken with Christianity, break with the principle of legal marriage, State and Church will labor in vain to recover them."

Our next witness is a Protestant minister of the Anglican sect, Archdeacon Sinclair, whose visitation Address to the clergy of his own sect, on "The Religion of the Working Classes," of England, forms the subject of an editorial article in a late number of the London Times, from which we copy:—

"Of the relations between the working classes and the Church, Archdeacon Sinclair does not give a very satisfactory account. 'A great majority of them,' he confesses, 'notwithstanding the recent multiplication of churches, and Church schools throughout the land rarely join in Christian worship, and still more rarely partake of the Holy Communion. In truth the 'undeniable fact' for which he endeavors to account appears to be the 'irreligion of the working classes.'—Times.

From these quotations it is clear that, except in so far as it is distinctively Romish, Christianity is fast dying out, nay is nearly extinct, in the British Empire. Indeed the Protestant Bishops themselves admit that, if left to itself, to struggle without help from the State, against Popery, Protestantism as a religious system is doomed in Ireland. Thus in their address to the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish State Church, these gentlemen admit that, in case Protestantism and Catholicity be placed on terms of perfect legal equality in Ireland, many of their people "would almost inevitably be absorbed in the masses of the followers of Rome by whom they are surrounded." This does not look as if the Protestant Bishops of Ireland believed that Popery in the British islands were

dying out, or decaying in numbers and influence.

Lastly we call into Court another Protestant minister, the Reverend Mr. Brigham, a Unitarian, to prove that not only in the supernatural order, but in the natural order as well, Christianity is virtually dead amongst Protestants. He says:

"All kinds of crime—murder, forgeries, frauds in high places and low, crimes of children, and women, and men, mean crimes and violent—have increased in a fearful ratio, have become so common that the public mind is not even shocked by them. The most disgusting crimes are not the least common."—See Montreal Witness, 27th ult.

In this sense, but in no other is Protestantism or non-Catholicity on the increase. The numbers of infidels, of those who reject all revelation, who spurn the restraints of the old Christian morality, are fast increasing every where: in England and in France: in Italy with its new Reformation, and in the United States. All that is positively Christian in fact, is fast tending towards Romanism; all that is decidedly Protestant, towards infidelity and anti-nomianism: that is to say the rejection of all moral law.—For in the words of the Westminster Review: "in a country where no church is recognised as infallible, no code of morality can claim to be of divine authority" p. 219.

Thus then from these facts furnished to us by Protestant writers of all sects and shades of opinion, we may infallibly conclude to this:—

That, whatever may be the actual status of Catholicity, immorality is on the increase in the British Islands: that infidelity is on the increase; that Christianity is on the decrease; and that morally and religiously the great mass of the non-Catholic people of England and Scotland are fast relapsing into the condition of their pagan ancestors, ere Rome first sent missionaries to convert them.

DO AS I SAY, NOT AS I DO.—The tragedy of Julius Cæsar, by Voltaire, is to be performed this evening, at the theatre (politely called Academic Hall), under the Jesuit's Church. This seems very characteristic of the tactics of the order:—To preach against theatrical exhibitions, and generally against all public gatherings, and yet attract the population in crowds by pandering to these condemned tastes. To devote to eternal fire a poet and philosopher whose work they produce in one of its most tempting forms, the better to draw to their establishment the elite of society, and of youth of both sexes!—Witness, 28th ult.

Even though infallible on all questions of faith and morals, the Witness is liable to error on questions of literature. Even our worthy brother nods sometimes, and shows himself to be, after all, but mortal.

He will, therefore, we trust, take it in good part if we venture to set him right when he does err. The tragedy of Julius Cæsar, performed at the Academic Hall of the Gesu, by the students of the St. Mary's College, is not from the pen of Voltaire, but from that of an English poet of some note, but of whom the Witness seems never to have heard, who lived, not in the siècle of Louis XV, but of Elizabeth, and whose name was Shakespeare. In like manner we will improve the occasion by assuring our contemporary that Jean Jacques Rousseau was not the author of the Waverley Novels; and that it is inaccurate to attribute the ballad of Chevy Chase to Beranger. We mention these little things lest our respected contemporary should again expose himself to the sneers and laughter of an irreverent generation who respect nothing—no not even the ostentatious piety of an evangelical editor of the only religious daily in the world.

In a subsequent issue our contemporary, whose acquaintance with French literature is, if not extensive, at all events peculiar, attempts to explain away his ludicrous error, and his evangelical comments. He had seen announced the "approaching performance of La Grande Tragédie Romaine de Jules Cæsar," and, he continues:—

"We of course concluded that it referred to the French tragedy of that name the author of which, as is well known, is Voltaire."—Witness, 1st inst.

This is the first time that we ever heard of a tragedy known by the name of "Jules Cæsar," from the pen of Voltaire. A tragedy entitled "Mort de Cæsar" was indeed composed by the celebrated French poet, but this is not known on the stage, or in literature, by the name affixed to the work of the English poet. Our poor friend the Witness does but flounder from one ludicrous blunder into another; and he would do well to confess the fact at once, that he is as ignorant of French literature, as he is free from the slightest taint of Christian charity, and of gentlemanly feeling, when treating of the Jesuits and the Catholic religion.

At the trial of the convict Ruel for poisoning, the defence examined some two or three of the rural clergy who had known the accused personally, as to his general character. The witnesses gave the prisoner a good character; that is to say, they testified that, in so far as they had had opportunities of judging him, and as far as their personal experience went, he was a well behaved man, and a good member of society.—Criminals of the deepest dye do often for a time, succeed in keeping their neighbors in ignorance of their real dispositions, and in getting a good character upon false pretences. This occurs amongst Protestants as well as amongst Catho-

lics; in the case of many saintly swindlers now at penal labor, but who were once the boast of the conventicle—as well as in the case of the hardened criminal and accomplished hypocrite Ruel. But with his usual good taste and regard for truth, the editor of the Witness insinuates that, because two or three priests were deceived as to the character of Ruel, and had been taken in by his sanctimonious pretensions to piety, therefore, the Church of Rome continues to encourage poisoners. We give the paragraph to show the animus by which this champion of the holy Protestant faith is actuated:—

POISONERS.—We thought the Church of Rome had given up protecting poisoners; the Proverbe case having been conducted with a strict regard to justice. We were therefore surprised to see two or three priests coming forward at the trial of Ruel, just closed, and testifying that he was a religious man and a good Christian. If so in their eyes, we think they must have queer notions respecting Christianity.

A short time ago a Protestant minister was tried for the crime of having murdered, or procured others to murder, his helpless sister.—Though acquitted legally, there was no shadow of doubt as to the fellow's guilt on the minds of any unprejudiced person; nevertheless, Protestants and Protestant ministers were called up for the defence to testify as to the general good character of the accused; and this they did without provoking any insinuations from the Catholic press that the fratricides and sister-murderers.

Our readers may have seen a notice, from time to time, of the terrible sufferings of the Arabs in the French Colony of Algeria. Two years of drouth, and an invasion of locusts, have destroyed every green thing in the land; and although from their greater prudence, and their wealth, the Christians of the colony have suffered but slightly, on the improvident Arabs, who, by their religion, are fatalists, the scourge of famine and pestilence has descended with a severity unexampled in modern times. Within six months upwards of 100,000 have literally died of hunger. The condition of the survivors is perhaps more horrible. They wander about the highways, picking up the filth and excrementitious matter there to be found, hoping fondly thence to extract some faint nourishment: they dispute with the dogs and jacks, the carrion on which these unclean animals feed: they dig up and eat the flesh of animals that have died of disease: and most horrible of all, mothers have killed and greedily devoured their own children, the fruit of their wombs. Never, since the siege of Jerusalem, have so many horrors been concentrated within so limited a space, and within so short a period of time.

Appalled by the calamity, and his resources exhausted, the Archbishop of Algiers appeals to the charity of the entire world, in behalf of these poor Arabs who are dear to him as his own children, though alas! they know not Christ.—He has commissioned his clergy to visit the different countries where our holy religion obtains, to take up alms for the relief of the starving multitude: and in consequence, two priests, the Reverend MM. Lemauff and Rion, have arrived in Canada on this mission of mercy, which is commended to the favorable notice of the charitable by Monseigneur de Montreal.

The great mortality amongst the Arabs of Algeria has left many thousands of orphans, who are thus thrown on the care of the Sisters of Charity, whose hearts are brave and willing indeed, but whose pecuniary means are not adequate to the emergency. In order that they may be enabled to receive, feed and shelter these outcasts, and bring them, it is to be hoped, within the fold of the One Shepherd, they appeal to the compassionate, and the charitable of all denominations, to all who call themselves Christians, and who believe that God has made of one flesh all His creatures. In the name of suffering humanity they appeal to men to aid them in this season of terrible calamity.

The Quebec Mercury of the 27th ult., has an interesting account of the consecration of the new chapel of the asylum of the Good Shepherd. The asylum was commenced in 1850 by a few ladies, whose exertions ably seconded by the Grand Vicar of the Diocese, have borne fruit in a noble and spacious building which contains 86 penitents, and to which is attached a free school with a daily attendance of 450 poor children.—The institution is supported by the voluntary contributions of the people, aided by a small grant from government. The consecration took place on Thursday the 28th ult., in the presence of Monseigneur the Archbishop of the Diocese. High Mass was celebrated by the Very Reverend M. Cazeau, V.G., and Chaplain of the Institution; and Lady Belleau, wife of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by her presence at the ceremony showed the interest which she takes in the good work. We are sure that the large and generous heart of the Rev. M. Cazeau must beat with joy as it contemplates this happy result of so many years' patient labor for the cause of Christ and morality.

The Rev. Mr. McCullagh is on a visit to the scenes of his former pastoral labors, and to renew his acquaintance with those amongst whom, and for whom, he long worked so faithfully, and so effectively.

A correspondent of the Montreal Herald, a victim apparently to the once popular delusion that there is, or should be a close and immediate connection betwixt the price of bread and the price of flour, complains that the recent great fall in the cost of the latter, amounting to about 12 1/2 per cent since the beginning of the month, has as yet in no wise tended to bring down the price of the loaf. The Herald pretends to account for this by the fact that "bakers keep at least a week's supply of flour on hand," purchased at the old high rates, "which would of course prevent them from immediately reducing the price of bread." But this explanation does not cover all the facts of the case, since we notice that the most trifling increase, or prospect even of an increase, in the price of flour, causes an immediate large increase in the price of bread—though the bakers have then, as now, on hand a large stock of flour bought at the previous low rates. We do not deny, as many do, that there is a connection betwixt the cost of bread and the cost of flour; but that connection is so very remote, and so very mysterious that we do not wonder at the inability of the Montreal Herald's correspondent to account for the phenomenon of a great fall in the price of the latter, unattended by any diminution in the price of the baker's loaf. When flour rises in price, the connection is at once apparent; but when it falls it is not so easy to trace it.

To SPECTATOR.—Our correspondent is respectfully informed that, if he can make good his allegations respecting the keeper of a tavern in his neighborhood, he should at once lay the case before the magistrates who have the right and the power to abate the nuisance complained of. If on the contrary, he cannot substantiate his charges—he cannot expect that we should publish them. "Address yourself to the Magistrates" is our advice to Spectator.

The subjoined was received too late for our last week's issue:—

Rome, 18th April, 1868.

To Mr. Olivier Berthelot, President of the Committee of Canadian Pontifical Zouaves in Montreal.

My dear Sir,—I think I should let your committee know of a demonstration that the Canadian Zouaves gave, on the occasion of Mr Murray's promotion to the rank of officer. Our young Zouaves thought that the first sword borne by a Canadian in the Pontifical Army should be a "Canadian Sword." On the 17th of April, our young conscripts, assembled, in as large a number as the military duties would allow, in St. Bridget's House, where Mr. Guilmet, priest of Three Rivers, and Mr. Lussier, were awaiting them. We regretted the absence of Messrs. Desilets and Prendergast, who were on duty on the Pontifical Frontier. On one side of the sword, presented to Mr. Murray, were engraved these words: "To the first Canadian Officer of the Pontifical Zouaves, by his countrymen, P. Z." and on the other side the device "Love God and go thy way." Corporal Taillefer read the following address, which bore the signature of all the Canadian Zouaves:—

Mr. H. G. Murray, Sub Lieutenant of the Pontifical Zouaves, Knight of the Order of Pius IX.

Sir,—The news of your promotion to the rank of officer in the Pontifical Army has been hailed here by all your countrymen, Pontifical Zouaves, with joy and pride; it will be received with joy and happiness in our country, for the honor that you receive to-day reflects upon ourselves and our country. In sending her children to defend the sacred cause of the Church, Canada aspired to no other ambition than to see them serve as simple soldiers in the ranks of this army of Christian heroes: it seemed to our Catholic country and to us, that it was already a great deal. But since our august Pontiff, whose piety equals his greatness, after having decorated with the Cross of his Order the two first Canadians who have shed their blood in his cause, has wished to recompense your merit, in elevating you to the rank of an officer in his army, allow us to share your joy by expressing to you, Sir, our most sincere and most cordial congratulations. Moreover please to accept this sword offered to you from your countrymen, as a feeble homage to your merit, and as a proof of their sympathy; it bears the device "Love God and go thy way." This maxim has been the summary of your military career under the Banner of the immortal Pius IX. May we all, in following your footsteps, be ever faithful to this maxim which we have brought from our country.

Mr. Murray received with emotion this mark of esteem, and made the following reply, replete with sentiments of honor which have always distinguished him:—

My countrymen,—I thank all my countrymen, those who are on the borders of the St. Lawrence, as well as those who are here with me on the banks of the River, for the honor which they have conferred upon me. This is a new debt of gratitude I contract towards my country to which I already owe so much. How sweet the remembrance of this far-off land, and how its name enchants us. Oh! although already separated from it since many years, its recollection is always vivid in my soul. Child of the Church and Daughter of France, she has reared us too well and loved us too tenderly, that we should ever cease to cherish her. Here we show her our love and fulfill her desires in defending the Church which has made Canada what it is. I am happy to receive from the hands of my countrymen the sword which Our Holy Father has confided to me. This sword suspended from my side will be a

powerful inducement that will incessantly urge me on to follow the noble device that you have brought from Canada, "Love God and go thy way." May this path be against the enemies of the Church; may this sword soon hail the Pontifical Banner raised once more at Bologna, at Loretto, and at Ferrara; with the protection of Our Lady may it usefully serve our beloved Sovereign and August Pontiff Pius IX!

The expression of these sentiments of civility was loudly applauded by our young Zouaves, who seemed to enjoy the fate of their older brother and to be thoroughly determined to make their way against the enemies of the Church; in fact one of the desires that our brave conscripts have frequently expressed is to have an engagement in which they might gain a badge of honor or a medal. The greater part of the Zouaves are on the point of leaving Rome for Monte Rotondo, a place ever glorious and celebrated in the annals of the struggles of Holy Church; most probably they will leave on Monday next. It is not likely that they will be much longer together, for it is expected that after some days of garrison at Monte Rotondo, they will be divided into different companies. I am officially informed that the officers are just now thinking of this. Much gratitude is due to the Directors, who are kind enough to send our young Canadians to the country, away from the heat; it is certain that they will be far better there, as far as their health is concerned. We shall still retain our ward where all the trunks are kept, and which will be the rendezvous for all the Canadians who come to Rome. The journals of the country which are kindly sent to us will be kept here also. As Monte Rotondo is not more than 20 miles from Rome, I can easily go there every week. For, besides the duties of my ministry, being the banker I must frequently bring the pecuniary consolations.

Please to assure all the members of your committee of the sentiments of esteem and respect of your humble servant,

EDM. MOREAU, Priest.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—June, 1868. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal. Terms of subscription \$4 per annum; single copies 38 cents. The contents of the current number are as usual interesting. We give a list:— 1. Edmund Campion. 2. The Catholic Sunday School Union. 3. Sonnet. 4. Nellie Netterville, continued. 5. Mexico, by Baron Humboldt. 6. One Fold. 7. Science and Faith. 8. Cowper, Keble, Wordsworth, or Quietist Poetry. 9. The Early Irish Church. 10. My Algel. 11. An Italian Girl of our Day. 12. The Episcopalian Confessional. 13. Sketches drawn from the Life of St. Paula. 14. Bound with Paul. 15. The Children's Graves in the Catacombs. 16. Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. 17. The Flight of Spiders. 18. John Tauler. 19. New Publications.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—April, 1868.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James St., Montreal. We have articles on the following subjects:— 1. The Positive Philosophy of M. Auguste Comte. 2. Western China. 3. The Monks of the West. 4. Technical and Scientific Education. 5. Bunsen's Memoirs. 6. The Irish Abroad. 7. Malleston's French in India. 8. The D'Israeli Ministry.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.—It is pretty clear that this Company is determined to establish a concern that has long been necessary for the benefit of the public generally, and from that very economical plan in conducting their trade, at the same time importing direct. We feel assured our friends will soon realize the advantages of buying direct from them. Their Teas are giving the greatest satisfaction both in Montreal, and in the country, and the very satisfactory testimonials accompanying their advertisement is a sufficient proof of their Teas being genuine. Their profits are small, but the large quantity they are sending out, we presume will make up the deficiency. We would advise our readers to give them a trial. See their advertisement in another column.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The first annual Concert of the Catholic Young Men's Society was held on Wednesday the 27th ult., in the Mechanics' Hall. We most heartily congratulate the Committee of management on the complete success which crowned their efforts last night. The hall was filled to the close with an audience, whose applause was as high a compliment as any public performer could desire.

The President, Mr. McLambie, opened the proceedings by making a few appropriate remarks, which gave the desired tone to what followed. L'Orchestre des Commis, under the able leadership of Mr. Jules Hone, followed with L'O'rbens' which was exceedingly well received, as were their two subsequent performances 'The Cuckoo,' and 'The Railroad,' the latter of which was one of the most curious musical effects the wit of man ever devised. Miss O'Reilly's two songs 'Kathleen Macvarnen,' and 'The Stranger' richly deserved the cordial reception accorded to them, and her rendering of the ever popular 'Kate Kearney' in response to an encore was equally good. Mr. Hamall gave 'Nora of Enchirion' and 'Limerick it is beautiful! it is sufficient to say, in his usual effective style, and Mr. Hurst found way for his marvellous comic talent in the two popular songs 'Happy as a King,' and 'Ugri Donkey Cart.' It is to be regretted that Madame Boucher is not better known to the general public, for her rendering of 'The Hounded Spring' and 'Though the last glimpse of Erin,' gave indications of rare vocal talent and thorough culture. Between the two parts of the entertainment the Rev. M. O'Farrell delivered an address which was evidently in thorough harmony with the views and feelings of the vast audience. He commenced by remarking on the utility of institutions such as that under whose auspices the Concert was given. They were needed to counteract the numerous temptations to vicious courses which beset the path of young men, and to destroy the evil influence of immoral and frivolous literature. He next adverted to the agitation at present raging in the mother country for the speedy redress of the wrongs of Ireland. He trusted that the steps now being taken with respect to the Irish Church would lead to the harmonizing of interests at present in conflict, and to the effectual binding together of all classes and creeds. He spoke next of the state of popular education, and expressed a hope that the injustice which had long op-

pressed Ireland in this respect would be speedily removed. Irishmen in Canada, he said, were contented and loyal because of the social equality and freedom they enjoyed, and the same contentment and loyalty would bless their native land if the same fair treatment was accorded them. Two centuries since Sir John Davis, whose feelings towards Ireland were most malignant, declared that never did he meet with a people more fond of justice than the Irish, even though the course of justice went against them. We are disappointed, he continued, on Ireland's account, and so we shall continue to be until the accumulated grievances of ages are redressed. But despite those wrongs our hearts beat with strong affection towards the old country. He then spoke of the honorable positions which Irishmen had attained in literature, arts and commercial pursuits, and the zeal with which they had taken up arms in England's defence. Was it not to be regretted, then, that while they had as much in common with Englishmen they should still be separated by so wide a gap? He then made some remarks on the land question, and contented that the natives of Erin were alone, and in the widest sense entitled to the proprietorship of the soil. He concluded his eloquent address amidst loud and long continued applause.

Mr. A. J. Boucher presided at the piano during the whole of the evening, and the committee are greatly indebted to him for the large share he contributed to the success of the entertainment.

FOUR-LING HOSPITAL OR THE SICKERS GRINE.—(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)—Sir,—At the request of the Sanitary Association, the ladies of the Hospital General have kindly furnished us with the following statistics for the past year 1867:—The total number of children received was 652, against 624 in 1866, and 729 in 1865. Of these, 239 were born in other places; 42 coming from the neighborhood, 98 from Quebec, 20 from Ottawa, 21 from St. Hyacinthe, 15 from Upper Canada, and 29 from the United States. This number is against 176 in 1866, and 286 in 1865. The number received from the city is lamentably uniform, indicating not occasional but systematic licentiousness. It amounts to 413 last year, against 418 in 1866, and 443 in 1865.

The proportion of deaths is, as usual, frightfully great. They amount to 619; of whom 36 were under a week; 368 under a month, being much more than half the total of all ages; 583 under one year; 617 (only 24 additional for four years of life) under five years; leaving only two deaths among all the foundlings in the establishment between the ages of 5 and 12. The balance of life resulting from the labors of the good sisters amounts to only 33 infants on the year's operations, or nineteen infants dead to one living. The destruction of life caused by war is therefore nothing compared with what is constantly going on amongst us; proving most literally that 'the wages of sin is death.'

As we stated last year, we have abundant reason to believe that the ladies do their very best to preserve the lives of these unfortunate beings, who have struggled into the world against the will of their unnatural parents. It would appear that the mothers, although nominally showing their willingness that their offspring should live by sending them to the care of the kind ladies, are practically taking the course which must lead to their early death. For we find no fewer than 424 infants were received last year only half-clothed; 8 were absolutely naked; 18 had not even been washed, and 13 were bleeding for want of the necessary attentions at birth; 46 were tainted with the special disease of infancy; 8 had been wounded by instruments; 7 were more or less frozen, and a large number covered with vermin. One was sent from the United States in a carpet bag; another at the bottom of a basket, another of a water-bucket; two came squeezed and bruised; another strongly nailed up in a box; another with a plaster stuck to the flesh. The sufferings of 8 infants, as well as their chance of life, had been lessened by doses of opium. It is no wonder therefore that 3 were dead when received, 23 dying, and 157 in actual disease. Most of the remainder perished (with the country nurses be it remembered, not in the city) through the wretched constitution inflicted on them by their parents.

Whether more or less than the 33 lives out of 652 would have been saved without the existence of the hospital, we cannot say; but we must express our high sense of the Christian charity of the ladies, who forsake the comforts of refined society to perform almost the most loathsome of womanly work, and to bear the burden of the frightful corruption which is thus shown to be working its bitter fruits in our very midst; and who doubtless by their Christian exertions, greatly lessen that fearful scourge of infanticide, which has to be so much deplored in other cities. Yours, &c.,

A. B. LAROCQUE, M.D., PHILIP P. CARPENTER, Ph.D., Hon. Sec's Sanitary Association.

THEATRICALS AT ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.—A very large audience assembled last evening 28th ult., in the Theatre of St. Mary's English Academy, Bleury Street, to witness Shakespeare's tragedy of 'Julius Caesar.' The piece was put on the stage in a highly creditable manner, some of the characters in particular being carried out with remarkable ability. Caesar, Mark Anthony, and Brutus, of course occupied a leading position in the representation, and acquitted themselves with much success, the assassination scene and Antony's oration eliciting loud applause. The very fine orchestra gave some excellent music during the evening. We appended the Dramatis Personae:— Julius Caesar, John Hencher; Octavius Caesar, Joseph Groudin; Mark Antony, William McKay; Popilius, Gustave Orlmer; Marcus Brutus, Charles Bradley; Cassius, Bernard Maguire; Casca, John McDonald; Trebonius, Edward Decan; Decius Brutus, Leopold Galbreath; Metellus, Fred L. Rogers; Cinna, Michael Murphy; Titinius, E. St. Denis L. Moine; Lucius, John Farling; Pindarus, Charles Broughs; Servius, William Flinn; Senators, Attendants, Guards, &c.

EDMUND T. FERRY.—This gentleman, long a resident of Brockville and for some years Deputy Post Master, and who has been employed in the Fishery business on Lake Superior for the past three years, died at Fort William on the 20th of December last. It appears that Mr. Ferry had been for some time on the island of St. Ignace, and that he remained there till near the time of his death. He kept a diary of each day's proceedings and reflections. When winter had set in, and all around was covered with snow, he was attacked with diarrhoea, which compelled him to seek some other locality in order to procure medical aid and other comforts necessary. It appears from the last notes inserted in his diary, that his first intention was to go to Fond du Lac, but he must have altered his mind, as he went to Fort William, and died there very soon after landing. There are many rumours afloat as to Mr. Ferry's position in the island of St. Ignace, but the above information we received from his brother, Mr. Wm. Perry of Ottawa. His remains arrived at Brockville by the mail steamer on Sunday morning last, and were then conveyed to the Mt. Pleasant cemetery, where they were interred. Mr. Ferry has left a wife and several children to mourn his loss, their grief being all the more keen from the fact that the husband and father died so far from home and from the fostering care of wife and family.

THE OIL TAX.—A correspondent of the London Protolype, writing from Oil Springs, says of the duty on refined oil:—The new duty on oil is going to destroy this place entirely. One refinery, and the largest, had distilled forty barrels when the custom house officer came from Berlin; this cost \$90, and the refinery stopped all work; the others were not concerned. The result is that oil men are moving from here as fast as possible. I do not know what the members for Western Canada mean which they permit a

tax to put down a business that at present proves so unremunerative. Why not tax Nova Scotia coal? We hear similar statements from other quarters. There is every reason to fear that this excise tax upon petroleum will almost destroy the business of oil refining in this Province. As the writer in the 'Protolype' intimates, petroleum is no more legitimately a subject of excise tax than the coal produced in Nova Scotia. Mr. Rose will find himself a good deal astray as to the amount of revenue to be derived from the oil tax. He will do a great deal of mischief, and receive very little revenue. The excise department would be much better employed in enforcing the excise duties already existing, and which have been evaded for years, than in driving the oil refiners to close their establishment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT TORONTO.—A WARNING TO CHILDREN.—A melancholy accident occurred on Monday, by which a little girl nine years of age, daughter of Mr. Innis, of the Crown Lands Department, was killed by a bullet from a toy cannon. Three boys, Murray, Willoughby and Dixon, had been firing off a small toy cannon, and about 6 o'clock it was again loaded, the boys intending to fire at a door, but the muzzle was unfortunately turned upon the street and when the match was applied it went off, the missile, a piece of iron nearly in the shape of a bullet, and weighing twenty-four grains, striking the deceased in the spinal column of the neck, and causing instant paralysis of the extremities. The girl fell instantly and fainted. Dixon, who owned the cannon, but did not fire it, ran into Mr. Innis' house and informed Mrs. Innis that her daughter had fainted on the sidewalk. When she was struck she was about seventy feet away from the boys that fired the cannon. She was immediately carried in, laid on the floor and rubbed with camphor. After a short time she revived sufficiently to be able to speak, and to tell her mother that she was frightened at the report of the little cannon, and had fainted. Subsequently when told of what had happened to her, she said the boys would not shoot her, as she loved them, and they loved her, and she was therefore certain they would not hurt her. Dr. Howson was sent for and he discovered the nature of the accident, and did everything he could to relieve her, but as she complained very much when moved he deferred a minute examination till she became more composed. She presently fell asleep; however, and became rapidly delirious, from which the doctor inferred that she was sinking fast, and she finally expired. The Jury acquitted the parties charged with anything of a criminal nature.

Toronto, May 26.—One of the suspected Fenians imprisoned here, named Osgrove, was released yesterday, to some extent on the recommendation of the Hon. John H. Cameron, who considers him a loyal man. The books, papers and documents of the Hibernal Society, containing important evidence as to the character of the society, are reported to have been burned by the Secretary's (Nolan's) wife or other since his arrest. Files of the Irish Canadian and other important evidence are said to have been secured by Mr. O'Reilly, who left for Ottawa tonight.

OTTAWA, 26th.—On parade in a civil service regiment yesterday, Graham, the Messenger, who gave evidence against Buckley, received a threatening letter with a drawing of a coffin and pistol, and remarks to the effect that he was not forgotten, and that they never did things by halves.

Last night, at a dinner in a hotel in Centre Town, Turner, who gave evidence against Whalen, was present, when a party asked him to come outside. Turner hesitated, when the person said he wished to warn him against certain persons in the room. Turner then went out, and when the door was shut the man said: 'You are the d—d witness who informed against Whalen,' and aimed a blow at Turner, which he parried, and was about to draw a pocket pistol, when two confederates rushed from behind, securing Turner's arm, throwing him on the ground, commenced kicking him about the head and face. Parties came out and rescued Turner. Patrick Looney and Robert Hillard were arrested as two of the parties. They were brought before the police magistrate this morning and remanded. They gave bail.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the country in this and adjoining townships we hear but one expression of opinion with respect to the growing crops. The fall wheat looks extremely healthy, and promises a bountiful yield while the hay crop, from present appearances, will far surpass in quantity and quality the growth of any previous year for some time past. The prospects, as far as we can learn, are, that more than an average crop of everything may be looked for, unless something extraordinary intervenes to blast present bright hopes.—Ingersoll News.

PEASE, May 28.—The crops in this section of the country are in a very flourishing state; and looking remarkably well. The seed is all, or nearly all, in the ground, and the farmers are sanguine of an abundant return. I heard an old farmer say that there had not been such a prospect in central Canada for the last six years. The weather is warm and genial, all that could be desired for farming.

We hear on every hand the most cheering accounts of the state of the crops in this section of country. Farmers are delighted with the prospect before them, and it is universally conceded that everything is more promising than at the same time last year.—Dumfries Reformer.

Letters from the West report that the grain crop is looking finely, and that the weather is all that the farmers could ask. Fully one-third more wheat has been sown this year than last, and the prospect for good crops was never better.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—There is at last a prospect of the winter coming to an end. The weather since Monday last has been genial, and we have had but little frost at night. There is, however, little vegetation, and cattle are suffering from hunger in many parts of the Island. Food for Man and Beast is at famous prices—and the future is very gloomy to many of our people. A return of the cattle which have perished, and of those which will yet die from want of food, would disclose a sad account; in many instances the stock has been lost after they have eaten most of the potatoes and seed grain of their owners.

Birth.

In this city, on the 29th ult., the wife of Frederick E. Bertram, of a daughter.

Died.

Suddenly, in this city, on the 1st inst., Bridget Dogberry, of the County of Longford, Ireland, wife of John Oulter, aged 38 years.

New York papers please copy.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 1, 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$5. to \$5.50; Middlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.50 to \$5.75 Super. No. 2 \$6.30 to \$6.40; Superior nominal \$0.00; Fancy \$6.90 to \$7.00; Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3.25 to \$0.00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.30 to \$6.25. Wheat per bush of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.50 to \$0.00. Oats per 60 lbs.—90c. to 91c. Oats per bush of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 45c to 49c. Besley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.10 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.55 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.60 to 0.90.—First Pearls, \$0.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$22.75 to \$23.00;—Prime Mess \$16.00; Prime, \$15.00 to \$20.00.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 795. In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN, of the City of Montreal, Merchant. Insolvent AND JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twenty-fifth day of April next at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge. ISIDORE PAQUIN. By his Attorney ad litem T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. 2m Montreal, 19th February 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5. In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE, of the Parish of St. Olet, District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent. THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and on TUESDAY THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, he will apply to said Court for a confirmation thereof. ANTOINE DEGUIRE, By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. 2m-33 Montreal, 20th March, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, of the City and District of Montreal, an Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Hugh McGill, by the undersigned his Attorneys, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at half-past ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Attorneys for said Hugh McGill. Montreal, 31st March, 1868. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH HILAIRE ROY, fils, of the Parish of L'Acadie, the district of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec, Insolvent. The Creditors of the above named insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me at the office of Messrs. T. & C. C. DeLorimier, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James St., within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. 3m-41 Montreal, 9th May, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 and 1865. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of PIERRE GAGNON, of the city of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the Seventeenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under the said Act. PIERRE GAGNON. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. 2m-41 Montreal May 12, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 & '65. No. 1067. In the matter of WILLIAM BENNETT, of the City of Montreal, Trader, individually, and as co-Partner heretofore with GEORGE FLOKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNETT & CO. Insolvent. The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, Tuesday the Twenty-sixth day of May next. WILLIAM BENNETT By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. 2m-33 Montreal, 20th March, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. } No. 1145. NOTICE is hereby given that Marcelline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband. J. O. LAOSTE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2m

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELLEN MCGILL, a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada forty years ago, married a man by the name of Jeffers, and when last heard from, many years since, was residing with her husband in the city of Montreal. If she or her children communicate with her brother at Orangeville, Ont., she or they will hear of something to her advantage. Any information respecting her thankfully received. NEIL MCGILL. Orangeville, Ont., May, 1868.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON O. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. Z. J. Moran Bishop of Kingston.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has been to Orleans, and made a speech in that city characterized by all the pomposity and vagueness of Napoleonic manifestations. He was received in the first instance by the Mayor, who presented him with the keys of the place as an assurance of the confidence of the inhabitants in the discretion and good intentions of their sovereign. The Mayor put rather an economical complexion on his 'sentiments.' He said, 'Our walls, which were in the middle ages the palladium of the kingdom of France, have since disappeared, and their remains have served for the construction of our vicinal roads, for which you have, Sir, so happy and fruitful a predilection. Orleans, formerly a place of war, but now an industrial and commercial city, loves peace and appreciates its benefits.'

Having delivered this, the Mayor assured the Emperor that Orleans would be always at the side of the empire in the event of a struggle with any foreign foe. The people of Orleans, he declared, would show themselves worthy of their past history; 'for our ancestors, in leaving to us the inheritance of their glory, have also transmitted to us their love of independence and of their country's grandeur.'

In reply to this address his Majesty made a remarkably short speech, the pith of which was that he had come to Orleans to see what strides the inhabitants had made in commercial progress. According to his idea commercial progress ought to keep pace with the general tranquility of Europe.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the Emperor's words were received 'with the most enthusiastic acclamations.'

The Emperor next passed to the Cathedral, where he was received by the Bishop. His lordship, surrounded by his clergy, made a most touching and eloquent address. Turning to the Emperor, he said, 'May you see the young Prince, your love and hope, grow up in that strong piety which, as Bossuet said to the son of Louis XIV., "le tout de l'homme et du Prince!" May his first communion remain the deep and indelible recollection of his life! This was asked for him of God by the venerated Head of the Church, when from the Apostolic throne, still so valiantly supported by our arms, Pius IX. gave to him his benediction at the moment in which he received for the first time the visit of God!'

The reply of the Emperor was excessively complimentary to Orleans. His allusion to Joan d'Arc was in his happiest style. 'In this city (he said) occurred one of the most marvellous feats of history, and the river which flows beneath your walls was formerly one of the ramparts of our independence, as it protected in more recent times the heroic remnant of the Grand Army.'

The Emperor's two short replies at Orleans are remarked on by several of the Paris journals, and are on the whole regarded as indicative of peace. Some of the Opposition organs consider the language employed as devoid of any particular meaning; and merely as appropriate answers to addresses called forth by the special occasion. Such, however, is not the opinion of the public generally, among whom His Majesty's phrase declaring himself persuaded that in the midst of the general tranquility of Europe the works of labor and industry may be developed with confidence is looked on as altogether pacific.—Times Cor.

The *Monteur du Soir* says:— 'The words uttered by the Emperor at Orleans have produced a most favorable impression. The Emperor wished to give a new pledge of his policy of conciliation, which is also that of France.'

MISGIVINGS IN FRANCE.—Some of the truest friends of the Empire (the Paris correspondent of the Times remarks) look on the present state of affairs, internal and external, with feelings of great anxiety and misgivings as to the future. It is to be hoped their apprehensions are exaggerated, but it is undeniable that they exist, and that there is some foundation for them. At home they tell you that there is nothing but confusion; that the advisers of the Crown are at open or secret war with each other; that the Minister of Finance, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of War are banded together against the ever-increasing preponderance of the Minister of State; and that the Minister of State, relying on the Minister of Commerce and of Justice, and upheld by the Emperor, is doing his utmost to bring back M. de Lavalette to the Cabinet. Having failed in his repeated attempts to put him at the head of Foreign Affairs in place of de Moustier, their action is now directed against M. Pinard of the Interior, with a view to the general elections, which contrary to the wishes of the Emperor, M. Rouher wants to hold in October next, and to conduct in a reactionary sense; aware that, if he succeeds, he will be absolute master of the situation. He will indeed send out pompous declarations of liberal principles, but at the same time will give the prefects confidential instructions to oppose vigorously all those deputies who, in the Legislative Body, have been guilty of manifesting liberal ideas or of showing independence. To make more sure of the triumph of this reaction, Mr. de St. Paul, by whom M. Pinard is completely effected; M. Pinard being, in point of fact, less influential as Minister than he was when a simple Councillor of State. The favour with which M. Emile Olivier was some time ago regarded at the Tuileries, where he used to have access, and where his views of reform were found acceptable, is now transferred to M. Granier de Cassagnac and those who think with him. Meanwhile the Emperor, in whose eyes, no less than in those of M. Rouher, the tiers parti are an object of aversion since it were owing to the concessions of the letter of the 19th of January last, sanctions the articles in the *Epogue*, written for the purpose of deceiving the nation as to the real tendencies of the Government. And the accredited organs of M. Rouher;

of the soldiers. In Paris and other garrison towns these efforts were not particularly successful; but it fared hard with any camp followers of expeditionary corps in Algeria, or at Ohelous, or other parts of France where temporary camps were formed, who chanced to be detected in supplying absinthe to the troops. In the French navy its consumption is rigidly prohibited, not merely to the common seamen, but to the officers as well.—*Pari Mall Gazette*.

Owing to the stupid destruction of small birds that has been carried on so generally all over France for several years past, locusts, cockchafers, and every species of roo, and huddling vermin have increased to a degree which threatens to reduce the belle France to a desert. So imminent is the danger to crops of all descriptions, both here and in Algeria, that the authorities are compelled to take active measures for ensuring the destruction of these pests. In Algeria, the army is being employed in killing the locusts—two and a half francs being paid for every hundred destroyed; in France, the communes—most widely invaded by cockchafers—are organizing squads of men and boys working under regular leaders, to destroy the cockchafers, whose larva under the name of the 'white worm,' is the most ruinous of all the locust enemies of vegetation. The cockchafers are paid for at the rate of ten sous per bushel, and are employed as manure, being superior, it is said, for that purpose, even to guano. The statistics of the war against snails are sufficiently curious. In the famous Burgundian vineyards of the Clos Vougeot, and other equally renowned wine-producing enclosures, where the annual clearing of these grape loving creatures has just been effected, the quantities removed are reported as follows.—Clos Vougeot, over 240 gallons; Romanee Conti, and Chambertin, each over 26 gallons; Perriere and Plant Chaud, each over 13 gallons. It is calculated that these vermin would have eaten buds that would produce from 15 to 20 big heads of wine, to say nothing of the injury they would have done to next year's growth. The cost of clearing them off the five vineyards in question amounted to something under £5; a mere nothing as compared with the enormous prices fetched by the wines of these favourite vineyards. Moreover, snails being esteemed a great dainty in this country, they have been sold for several thousands of francs to the caterers of Dijon, Lyons and Paris.

SPAIN.—The Spanish journals report the following remarkable account of an adventure in a town of La Mancha.—A criminal was being taken to the place of execution when he escaped and took refuge in an hospital. As admission could only be enforced in presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the mayor could arrive. When that functionary came an entrance was obtained, and an individual wearing a dressing gown and a nightcap was seen walking in the yard; an officer thought he recognized him as the fugitive; and at once arrested him. The man on being questioned, did not reply, but gesticulated with great animation; he was nevertheless hurried away and the sentence of death carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterwards that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital, and the brother of the real culprit.

ITALY.—The Roman correspondent of the *Univers* contrasts the honors and compliments lavished by the Italians upon the Prince Royal of Prussia with the almost offensive coldness and distance observed towards Prince Napoleon. The latter preserves the sympathies of the King, but Victor Emmanuel, we are once more told, is thinking of resigning in favour of Prince Humbert, and the latter is supposed to be bent upon holding aloof from the French alliance, and on drawing closer to Prussia and Austria.

ROME.—The *Unita Cattolica* says that while all over Europe men are working with insane enthusiasm for the overthrow of religion, morality, and society, at Rome the preparatory studies for the General Council are being steadily and silently prosecuted. Lammone said that the Congress of Paris was the beginning of the European chaos, the General Council will be the beginning of a new order of things, and of the Catholic Restoration. Nothing transpires at Rome concerning these studies. Those who are called to take part in them are sworn to secrecy. It is known, however, that the Holy Father is more than ever resolved on publishing the Bull of Convocation at the earliest suitable occasion, and that there are some who maintain that that occasion will be the Feast of Peter next ensuing. That there are difficulties in abundance in the way of his great design is certain; the boldest enterprises are never accomplished without overcoming many difficulties, because the glory of God, the honour of the Church, and the salvation of the world, are involved in the issue.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Rome respecting the late royal nuptials.—It is, we desire to believe, a symptom of approaching reconciliation that the Pope has sent his present, and has permitted the Roman ladies to offer theirs. His Holiness has already forwarded to the Princesses by a Cabinet messenger a magnificent album, the first page of which is written by his own hand, and what he has written no one has been permitted to see. Together with the album the Pope sent also a very beautiful bracelet. The noble ladies of Rome, represented by nine of their number, have presented to the future Queen of Italy a diadem of brilliants of the value of 27,000*l.*, while the ladies of the bourgeoisie class have sent their offering in the form of a pair of earrings, the value of which is 15,000*l.* The deputation of noble ladies consists of the Princess Ruspoli, the Duchess of Aquano, the Duchess of Fiano, the Princess Pallavicini, the Duchess Gaetani, the Marchesa Savaghi, the Duchess Lante, the Baroness Gavotti, and the Countess Farfarselli. They are of the first families of Rome, and the graceful present they have made, and have been permitted to make, is an indication, let us hope of the birth of more kindly feelings.

MAY 6.—Yesterday the Pope blessed and presented to the troops two rich standards—one from the United States, and the other from Barcelona. His Holiness delivered a speech on the occasion, in which he very warmly maintained the justice of the defence of his rights to the integrity of his temporal domain. The correspondent of the *Univers* mentions a report, which he hopes is unfounded, that some of them went so far as to present themselves at the rails and to receive Holy Communion from the parish priest, to whom their religion was unknown. An Anglican Bishop celebrated for his oratorical powers is also at Rome, and as his tendencies towards Catholicism are known, his countrymen declined to allow him the use of his chapel outside the gates. The Bishop, however, had a room in the 'Three Kings,' facing the chapel, and was expected to preach in it on the 26th ult., before a numerous audience. He has abandoned the usual costume of the Anglican Prelate, and wears the dress of the Roman clergy all but the hat. Mention is also made of an Englishman of considerable rank and fortune who had attended the sermons of Father Hyacinth, and was so moved by them, that he abjured his errors, and was received on April 22, in the Redemptorist Fathers' Church by his own brother, a convert of old standing, a priest and a Dominican.—*Cor of Tablet*.

A correspondent of the *Evening Illustration*, who was admitted some days back to an audience of the Pope, gives in a letter from Rome to that journal some interesting details about the Holy Father. He says:— 'The Pope is pretty tall and stout, with a long nose. The furniture of his private room is a square table, with two chairs, and an armchair for himself. The room is small with a low ceiling, no curtains, and the walls covered with paper of the cheapest sort. Those of the grand official saloons are covered with silk. His bedroom has yellow curtains, no car-

pet, and a brick floor, with a little bedstead of iron without curtains. He is very neat in his person; his hands, which are half covered with white mittens, are particularly attended to. He rises at six o'clock, shaves himself, and says his mass in a little private chapel; and then hears another. At 8 o'clock takes a small cup of chocolate, and at half-past 8 receives his Ministers. Cardinal Antonelli comes every day to the Vatican, and when prevented from doing so the Under-Secretary of State, Monsignor Marini, takes his place. The other days of the week the functionaries in their turn transact business with him. At half past 10 the Ministers withdraw. The audience then begins and is not over till 1. At 2 o'clock the Pope dines in his private apartment. His repast is the most modest kind, and it always ends with a sweetmeat of which all Italians are fond. From half-past 2 to 3 he takes his siesta, at 3 he reads his Breviary, and at half past 5 goes out for a drive in a carriage with four horses accompanied only by two young priests. If the weather permits he alights and walks in the most retired parts of the city; nevertheless, he is followed by a party of two thousand persons, who walk after him in silence. When it rains His Holiness proceeds to the galleries of the Vatican when the visitors have retired. He is a great lover of antiquities, as proved by the researches and restorations he is continually making. On his return home at 6 o'clock, the audience recommences and lasts till 10 at night, when he retires to sup. He goes to bed at 11, and the next day goes through the same routine. Though advanced in years, he sings very well, and what is quite unknown even to many Romans, plays well on the violinello. When I was received with my companion the chamberlain plucked me by the sleeve to make me kneel. The Pope, perceiving the movement, spread us the genuflection, and made us approach the table at which he was sitting. 'So, then,' His Holiness said, 'you are two journalists, friends going together to Naples?' He spoke about Naples, and asked us how we liked Rome, adding that people found themselves very free during their stay. He took two photographic likenesses of himself, one for each of us, and with a sly smile said, 'I am going to write something for the journals'; and, in a firm hand traced these words:—

'Diligite veritatem, filium Dei'

after which he held out his hand to us. His affability is extreme. He speaks French with as much accent as Russian and the impression he produced on me was that of a pleasant and tranquil old man who appears to be but little occupied with external matters.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, May 4.—Here, as elsewhere in Italy, the marriage fet are the subject of universal thought and conversation. On Saturday last a trial was commenced before the Ordinary Court of Assize which will have some interest for your readers in England. The brigand chief Mazzi, who captured our countryman, Mr. Moens, and a Swiss gentleman, Mr. Wenner, extorting from the two 330,000*l.*, was placed at the bar on Saturday last together with 19 accomplices, all of whom are to be tried on 18 counts. For the defence some of the best advocates in Naples have been secured, and the victims of their outrages have the mortification of knowing that they themselves have supplied these fellows with the means of defence. Our journal's columns to be filled with the history of brigandage, with its enormities in some directions, and its surprise, temporary only in the present state of the country, in others. The band of G-rolafio has for some time kept an entire district on this side of the frontier in a continual state of disquietude, taking refuge in the Pontifical States when pursued by the Italian troops. Lately Garofalo carried off three men and wrote to their friends demanding a ransom. After some days one of the captives, named Maricco, formed a resolution to kill the chief. He effected, therefore, to be asleep, and as soon as the brigands were snoring he rose gently, seized a musket which was near him, and fired, wounding Garofalo only in the hand. At the sound of the shot all were on their legs in a moment. Maricco was seized, and after having been subjected to the most brutal tortures, was literally hacked to pieces. His two companions were afterwards liberated on the payment of their full ransom. One of the band has lately given himself up in Bari. As far as the troops can effect it, much has been done during the last month by General Pallavicini to restore security to Terra di Lavoro.—*Times Cor.*

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 FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, 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, Moffat & Co. and Messrs. Thifin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT.—More than words can say for it, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER says for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet-water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, its soothing odor acts like a charm.

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, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; and this depends on the future of our national greatness, and in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightens to the eye, blooms to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastillo on each one of which is stamped the word 'Devins,' all others are useless.

of the soldiers. In Paris and other garrison towns these efforts were not particularly successful; but it fared hard with any camp followers of expeditionary corps in Algeria, or at Ohelous, or other parts of France where temporary camps were formed, who chanced to be detected in supplying absinthe to the troops. In the French navy its consumption is rigidly prohibited, not merely to the common seamen, but to the officers as well.—*Pari Mall Gazette*.

Owing to the stupid destruction of small birds that has been carried on so generally all over France for several years past, locusts, cockchafers, and every species of roo, and huddling vermin have increased to a degree which threatens to reduce the belle France to a desert. So imminent is the danger to crops of all descriptions, both here and in Algeria, that the authorities are compelled to take active measures for ensuring the destruction of these pests. In Algeria, the army is being employed in killing the locusts—two and a half francs being paid for every hundred destroyed; in France, the communes—most widely invaded by cockchafers—are organizing squads of men and boys working under regular leaders, to destroy the cockchafers, whose larva under the name of the 'white worm,' is the most ruinous of all the locust enemies of vegetation. The cockchafers are paid for at the rate of ten sous per bushel, and are employed as manure, being superior, it is said, for that purpose, even to guano. The statistics of the war against snails are sufficiently curious. In the famous Burgundian vineyards of the Clos Vougeot, and other equally renowned wine-producing enclosures, where the annual clearing of these grape loving creatures has just been effected, the quantities removed are reported as follows.—Clos Vougeot, over 240 gallons; Romanee Conti, and Chambertin, each over 26 gallons; Perriere and Plant Chaud, each over 13 gallons. It is calculated that these vermin would have eaten buds that would produce from 15 to 20 big heads of wine, to say nothing of the injury they would have done to next year's growth. The cost of clearing them off the five vineyards in question amounted to something under £5; a mere nothing as compared with the enormous prices fetched by the wines of these favourite vineyards. Moreover, snails being esteemed a great dainty in this country, they have been sold for several thousands of francs to the caterers of Dijon, Lyons and Paris.

SPAIN.—The Spanish journals report the following remarkable account of an adventure in a town of La Mancha.—A criminal was being taken to the place of execution when he escaped and took refuge in an hospital. As admission could only be enforced in presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the mayor could arrive. When that functionary came an entrance was obtained, and an individual wearing a dressing gown and a nightcap was seen walking in the yard; an officer thought he recognized him as the fugitive; and at once arrested him. The man on being questioned, did not reply, but gesticulated with great animation; he was nevertheless hurried away and the sentence of death carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterwards that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital, and the brother of the real culprit.

ITALY.—The Roman correspondent of the *Univers* contrasts the honors and compliments lavished by the Italians upon the Prince Royal of Prussia with the almost offensive coldness and distance observed towards Prince Napoleon. The latter preserves the sympathies of the King, but Victor Emmanuel, we are once more told, is thinking of resigning in favour of Prince Humbert, and the latter is supposed to be bent upon holding aloof from the French alliance, and on drawing closer to Prussia and Austria.

ROME.—The *Unita Cattolica* says that while all over Europe men are working with insane enthusiasm for the overthrow of religion, morality, and society, at Rome the preparatory studies for the General Council are being steadily and silently prosecuted. Lammone said that the Congress of Paris was the beginning of the European chaos, the General Council will be the beginning of a new order of things, and of the Catholic Restoration. Nothing transpires at Rome concerning these studies. Those who are called to take part in them are sworn to secrecy. It is known, however, that the Holy Father is more than ever resolved on publishing the Bull of Convocation at the earliest suitable occasion, and that there are some who maintain that that occasion will be the Feast of Peter next ensuing. That there are difficulties in abundance in the way of his great design is certain; the boldest enterprises are never accomplished without overcoming many difficulties, because the glory of God, the honour of the Church, and the salvation of the world, are involved in the issue.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Rome respecting the late royal nuptials.—It is, we desire to believe, a symptom of approaching reconciliation that the Pope has sent his present, and has permitted the Roman ladies to offer theirs. His Holiness has already forwarded to the Princesses by a Cabinet messenger a magnificent album, the first page of which is written by his own hand, and what he has written no one has been permitted to see. Together with the album the Pope sent also a very beautiful bracelet. The noble ladies of Rome, represented by nine of their number, have presented to the future Queen of Italy a diadem of brilliants of the value of 27,000*l.*, while the ladies of the bourgeoisie class have sent their offering in the form of a pair of earrings, the value of which is 15,000*l.* The deputation of noble ladies consists of the Princess Ruspoli, the Duchess of Aquano, the Duchess of Fiano, the Princess Pallavicini, the Duchess Gaetani, the Marchesa Savaghi, the Duchess Lante, the Baroness Gavotti, and the Countess Farfarselli. They are of the first families of Rome, and the graceful present they have made, and have been permitted to make, is an indication, let us hope of the birth of more kindly feelings.

MAY 6.—Yesterday the Pope blessed and presented to the troops two rich standards—one from the United States, and the other from Barcelona. His Holiness delivered a speech on the occasion, in which he very warmly maintained the justice of the defence of his rights to the integrity of his temporal domain. The correspondent of the *Univers* mentions a report, which he hopes is unfounded, that some of them went so far as to present themselves at the rails and to receive Holy Communion from the parish priest, to whom their religion was unknown. An Anglican Bishop celebrated for his oratorical powers is also at Rome, and as his tendencies towards Catholicism are known, his countrymen declined to allow him the use of his chapel outside the gates. The Bishop, however, had a room in the 'Three Kings,' facing the chapel, and was expected to preach in it on the 26th ult., before a numerous audience. He has abandoned the usual costume of the Anglican Prelate, and wears the dress of the Roman clergy all but the hat. Mention is also made of an Englishman of considerable rank and fortune who had attended the sermons of Father Hyacinth, and was so moved by them, that he abjured his errors, and was received on April 22, in the Redemptorist Fathers' Church by his own brother, a convert of old standing, a priest and a Dominican.—*Cor of Tablet*.

A correspondent of the *Evening Illustration*, who was admitted some days back to an audience of the Pope, gives in a letter from Rome to that journal some interesting details about the Holy Father. He says:— 'The Pope is pretty tall and stout, with a long nose. The furniture of his private room is a square table, with two chairs, and an armchair for himself. The room is small with a low ceiling, no curtains, and the walls covered with paper of the cheapest sort. Those of the grand official saloons are covered with silk. His bedroom has yellow curtains, no car-

pet, and a brick floor, with a little bedstead of iron without curtains. He is very neat in his person; his hands, which are half covered with white mittens, are particularly attended to. He rises at six o'clock, shaves himself, and says his mass in a little private chapel; and then hears another. At 8 o'clock takes a small cup of chocolate, and at half-past 8 receives his Ministers. Cardinal Antonelli comes every day to the Vatican, and when prevented from doing so the Under-Secretary of State, Monsignor Marini, takes his place. The other days of the week the functionaries in their turn transact business with him. At half past 10 the Ministers withdraw. The audience then begins and is not over till 1. At 2 o'clock the Pope dines in his private apartment. His repast is the most modest kind, and it always ends with a sweetmeat of which all Italians are fond. From half-past 2 to 3 he takes his siesta, at 3 he reads his Breviary, and at half past 5 goes out for a drive in a carriage with four horses accompanied only by two young priests. If the weather permits he alights and walks in the most retired parts of the city; nevertheless, he is followed by a party of two thousand persons, who walk after him in silence. When it rains His Holiness proceeds to the galleries of the Vatican when the visitors have retired. He is a great lover of antiquities, as proved by the researches and restorations he is continually making. On his return home at 6 o'clock, the audience recommences and lasts till 10 at night, when he retires to sup. He goes to bed at 11, and the next day goes through the same routine. Though advanced in years, he sings very well, and what is quite unknown even to many Romans, plays well on the violinello. When I was received with my companion the chamberlain plucked me by the sleeve to make me kneel. The Pope, perceiving the movement, spread us the genuflection, and made us approach the table at which he was sitting. 'So, then,' His Holiness said, 'you are two journalists, friends going together to Naples?' He spoke about Naples, and asked us how we liked Rome, adding that people found themselves very free during their stay. He took two photographic likenesses of himself, one for each of us, and with a sly smile said, 'I am going to write something for the journals'; and, in a firm hand traced these words:—

'Diligite veritatem, filium Dei'

after which he held out his hand to us. His affability is extreme. He speaks French with as much accent as Russian and the impression he produced on me was that of a pleasant and tranquil old man who appears to be but little occupied with external matters.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, May 4.—Here, as elsewhere in Italy, the marriage fet are the subject of universal thought and conversation. On Saturday last a trial was commenced before the Ordinary Court of Assize which will have some interest for your readers in England. The brigand chief Mazzi, who captured our countryman, Mr. Moens, and a Swiss gentleman, Mr. Wenner, extorting from the two 330,000*l.*, was placed at the bar on Saturday last together with 19 accomplices, all of whom are to be tried on 18 counts. For the defence some of the best advocates in Naples have been secured, and the victims of their outrages have the mortification of knowing that they themselves have supplied these fellows with the means of defence. Our journal's columns to be filled with the history of brigandage, with its enormities in some directions, and its surprise, temporary only in the present state of the country, in others. The band of G-rolafio has for some time kept an entire district on this side of the frontier in a continual state of disquietude, taking refuge in the Pontifical States when pursued by the Italian troops. Lately Garofalo carried off three men and wrote to their friends demanding a ransom. After some days one of the captives, named Maricco, formed a resolution to kill the chief. He effected, therefore, to be asleep, and as soon as the brigands were snoring he rose gently, seized a musket which was near him, and fired, wounding Garofalo only in the hand. At the sound of the shot all were on their legs in a moment. Maricco was seized, and after having been subjected to the most brutal tortures, was literally hacked to pieces. His two companions were afterwards liberated on the payment of their full ransom. One of the band has lately given himself up in Bari. As far as the troops can effect it, much has been done during the last month by General Pallavicini to restore security to Terra di Lavoro.—*Times Cor.*

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 FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, 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, Moffat & Co. and Messrs. Thifin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

AN INVISIBLE ADVERTISEMENT.—More than words can say for it, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER says for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It breathes its own recommendation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your handkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicious toilet-water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, its soothing odor acts like a charm.

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, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; and this depends on the future of our national greatness, and in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightens to the eye, blooms to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastillo on each one of which is stamped the word 'Devins,' all others are useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

of the soldiers. In Paris and other garrison towns these efforts were not particularly successful; but it fared hard with any camp followers of expeditionary corps in Algeria, or at Ohelous, or other parts of France where temporary camps were formed, who chanced to be detected in supplying absinthe to the troops. In the French navy its consumption is rigidly prohibited, not merely to the common seamen, but to the officers as well.—*Pari Mall Gazette*.

Owing to the stupid destruction of small birds that has been carried on so generally all over France for several years past, locusts, cockchafers, and every species of roo, and huddling vermin have increased to a degree which threatens to reduce the belle France to a desert. So imminent is the danger to crops of all descriptions, both here and in Algeria, that the authorities are compelled to take active measures for ensuring the destruction of these pests. In Algeria, the army is being employed in killing the locusts—two and a half francs being paid for every hundred destroyed; in France, the communes—most widely invaded by cockchafers—are organizing squads of men and boys working under regular leaders, to destroy the cockchafers, whose larva under the name of the 'white worm,' is the most ruinous of all the locust enemies of vegetation. The cockchafers are paid for at the rate of ten sous per bushel, and are employed as manure, being superior, it is said, for that purpose, even to guano. The statistics of the war against snails are sufficiently curious. In the famous Burgundian vineyards of the Clos Vougeot, and other equally renowned wine-producing enclosures, where the annual clearing of these grape loving creatures has just been effected, the quantities removed are reported as follows.—Clos Vougeot, over 240 gallons; Romanee Conti, and Chambertin, each over 26 gallons; Perriere and Plant Chaud, each over 13 gallons. It is calculated that these vermin would have eaten buds that would produce from 15 to 20 big heads of wine, to say nothing of the injury they would have done to next year's growth. The cost of clearing them off the five vineyards in question amounted to something under £5; a mere nothing as compared with the enormous prices fetched by the wines of these favourite vineyards. Moreover, snails being esteemed a great dainty in this country, they have been sold for several thousands of francs to the caterers of Dijon, Lyons and Paris.

SPAIN.—The Spanish journals report the following remarkable account of an adventure in a town of La Mancha.—A criminal was being taken to the place of execution when he escaped and took refuge in an hospital. As admission could only be enforced in presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the mayor could arrive. When that functionary came an entrance was obtained, and an individual wearing a dressing gown and a nightcap was seen walking in the yard; an officer thought he recognized him as the fugitive; and at once arrested him. The man on being questioned, did not reply, but gesticulated with great animation; he was nevertheless hurried away and the sentence of death carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterwards that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital, and the brother of the real culprit.

ITALY.—The Roman correspondent of the *Univers* contrasts the honors and compliments lavished by the Italians upon the Prince Royal of Prussia with the almost offensive coldness and distance observed towards Prince Napoleon. The latter preserves the sympathies of the King, but Victor Emmanuel, we are once more told, is thinking of resigning in favour of Prince Humbert, and the latter is supposed to be bent upon holding aloof from the French alliance, and on drawing closer to Prussia and Austria.

ROME.—The *Unita Cattolica* says that while all over Europe men are working with insane enthusiasm for the overthrow of religion, morality, and society, at Rome the preparatory studies for the General Council are being steadily and silently prosecuted. Lammone said that the Congress of Paris was the beginning of the European chaos, the General Council will be the beginning of a new order of things, and of the Catholic Restoration. Nothing transpires at Rome concerning these studies. Those who are called to take part in them are sworn to secrecy. It is known, however, that the Holy Father is more than ever resolved on publishing the Bull of Convocation at the earliest suitable occasion, and that there are some who maintain that that occasion will be the Feast of Peter next ensuing. That there are difficulties in abundance in the way of his great design is certain; the boldest enterprises are never accomplished without overcoming many difficulties, because the glory of God, the honour of the Church, and the salvation of the world, are involved in the issue.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Rome respecting the late royal nuptials.—It is, we desire to believe, a symptom of approaching reconciliation that the Pope has sent his present, and has permitted the Roman ladies to offer theirs. His Holiness has already forwarded to the Princesses by a Cabinet messenger a magnificent album, the first page of which is written by his own hand, and what he has written no one has been permitted to see. Together with the album the Pope sent also a very beautiful bracelet. The noble ladies of Rome, represented by nine of their number, have presented to the future Queen of Italy a diadem of brilliants of the value of 27,000*l.*, while the ladies of the bourgeoisie class have sent their offering in the form of a pair of earrings, the value of which is 15,000*l.* The deputation of noble ladies consists of the Princess Ruspoli, the Duchess of Aquano, the Duchess of Fiano, the Princess Pallavicini, the Duchess Gaetani, the Marchesa Savaghi, the Duchess Lante, the Baroness Gavotti, and the Countess Farfarselli. They are of the first families of Rome, and the graceful present they have made, and have been permitted to make, is an indication, let us hope of the birth of more kindly feelings.

MAY 6.—Yesterday the Pope blessed and presented to the troops two rich standards—one from the United States, and the other from Barcelona. His Holiness delivered a speech on the occasion, in which he very warmly maintained the justice of the defence of his rights to the integrity of his temporal domain. The correspondent of the *Univers* mentions a report, which he hopes is unfounded, that some of them went so far as to present themselves at the rails and to receive Holy Communion from the parish priest, to whom their religion was unknown. An Anglican Bishop celebrated for his oratorical powers is also at Rome, and as his tendencies towards Catholicism are known, his countrymen declined to allow him the use of his chapel outside the gates. The Bishop, however, had a room in the 'Three Kings,' facing the chapel, and was expected to preach in it on the 26th ult., before a numerous audience. He has abandoned the usual costume of the Anglican Prelate, and wears the dress of the Roman clergy all but the hat. Mention is also made of an Englishman of considerable rank and fortune who had attended the sermons of Father Hyacinth, and was so moved by them, that he abjured his errors, and was received on April 22, in the Redemptorist Fathers' Church by his own brother, a convert of old standing, a priest and a Dominican.—*Cor of Tablet*.

A correspondent of the *Evening Illustration*, who was admitted some days back to an audience of the Pope, gives in a letter from Rome to that journal some interesting details about the Holy Father. He says:— 'The Pope is pretty tall and stout, with a long nose. The furniture of his private room is a square table, with two chairs, and an armchair for himself. The room is small with a low ceiling, no curtains, and the walls covered with paper of the cheapest sort. Those of the grand official saloons are covered with silk. His bedroom has yellow curtains, no car-

pet, and a brick floor, with a little bedstead of iron without curtains. He is very neat in his person; his hands, which are half covered with white mittens, are particularly attended to. He rises at six o'clock, shaves himself, and says his mass in a little private chapel; and then hears another. At 8 o'clock takes a small cup of chocolate, and at half-past 8 receives his Ministers. Cardinal Antonelli comes every day to the Vatican, and when prevented from doing so the Under-Secretary of State, Monsignor Marini, takes his place. The other days of the week the functionaries in their turn transact business with him

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6 00 up, warranted from the best makers in Canada...

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

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

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

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866.

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. The New and Magnificent Bessemer Steel Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place), as follows:—

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY. ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUFORT NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROCKVILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE OFFICE, 73 Great St. James Street, ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

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

ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS! Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6 50 Pea Jackets at \$8

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY MADE or TO MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5

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

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

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one-half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Teas. The Montreal Tea Company, in directing the attention of Farmers, Hotel-keepers, Country Stores, and the numerous consumers of their Teas, has pleasure in informing them that they have recently imported a large quantity of fine, fresh and fragrant new season Teas, which have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them, and which will be sold at the smallest possible profit, saving to the consumers 15c to 20c per lb.

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

GREEN TEA—Tewakuy, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Very Fine, 85c; Superior and very Choice, \$1 00; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superior do., \$1 00.

WILLIS RUSSELL, Widdow, 1st April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company:—Gentlemen, The three boxes of young Hyson Tea at 60c per lb., that I and my friends purchased from you, is very good indeed.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, 54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal. PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimneys, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin.) hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AYER'S Ague Cure, For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Eruptive, or Erysipelas, and all other eruptions, and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets, MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MOTHER'S SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. THE SIGHT OF WHICH CAUSES SUCH HORROR AND DISLIKE TO CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM WORMS. DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES.

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE SAFEST, SIMPLEST, AND MOST EFFECTUAL PREPARATION FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WORMS IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE. THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING. AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Cheapest.

J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Cheapest.

J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Cheapest.

J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Cheapest.

J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Cheapest.

J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Cheapest.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Craibers Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte, Dr. Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Lavolette & Giraldi, Desjardins & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best rimming and workmanship warranted.

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

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANSHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE. ESTABLISHED 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN QUART BOTTLES.



THE BEST PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD! Are you afflicted with Boils? Purify the Blood. Have you Ringworm or Tetter? Purify the Blood.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS THE ONLY SURE AND SAFE PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD. IT NEVER FAILS! CONTAINS NO MINERAL.

THE NEW MONTH OF MARY, or Reflections for each day of the month; By the Very Rev. P. R. Kenrick. 50 cts.

TALES FROM THE DIARY of a SISTER of MERCY. \$1.15.

LIFE AND LETTERS of MADAME SWETCHINE. \$1.50.

LIFE OF ST. COLOMBA, Apostle of Caledonia; By the Count De Montalembert, \$1.00.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA. By John Francis Maguire, M.P. \$2.00.

THE BATTLE FIELDS OF IRELAND from 1688 to 1691, including Limerick and Athlone, Aubrim and the Boyne. \$1.15.

ROME AND THE POPES. By Dr. Karl Brandes. \$1.00.

SELECTIONS FROM BRITISH CATHOLIC PORTS (Designed not only for general use, but also as a Text Book or Reader, and a Prize Book for the higher classes in Catholic Educational Institutions.) \$1.12.

THE SEE OF ST. PETER. The Rock of the Church, The Source of Jurisdiction, and The Centre of Unity. By Thomas William Allies, M.A. 75 cents.

AN EPISTLE OF JESUS CHRIST to the Faithful Soul. 75 cents.

PETER CLAYER, a Sketch of his Life and Labors, in behalf of the African Slave. 75 cents.

LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, S. Catharine of Siena. \$1.50.

CHRISTINE, A TROUBADOUR'S SONG, and other Poems. By George H. Miles. \$1.50.

COMPENDIUM OF ST. THOMAS'S THEOLOGY 2 vols. \$2.50.

CATHOLIC TRACTS, in packets of a hundred, assorted. 45 cents.

THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL LIVES OF THE SAINTS, in packets of twelve, assorted. 20 cents.

THE COMEDY OF CONVOCATION in the English Church, in Twelve Scenes. Edited by Archbishop Chasuble, D. D. 25 cents.

Books sent by Mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

Liberal discount to the Reverend Clergy, Booksellers, Religious Institutions, and Libraries.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, C.W.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA. A Large Supply of Ladies' Gents', Boys', Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK.

A. M. D. G. 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.

HEARSE'S! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE'S, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves, Crapes, &c.

M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves has had the honor to give with Hearse's, having sold them all.

M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.

XAVIER CUSSON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. April 4, 1867.



HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results.

The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1836.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planes, &c.

Improved Mangles, and every kind in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for circular. Address: R. A. B. MERRILL, West Troy, N. Y.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH.

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

JOHN WILSON & CO., BOOK & JOB PRINTERS, 42 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN WILSON. FELIX CALAHAN

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

Table with columns for GOING WEST, GOING SOUTH AND EAST, and GOING NORTH. Lists train destinations like Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 8.55 a.m. and 9.00 p.m.

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

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

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



FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH. This most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness.

It is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire.

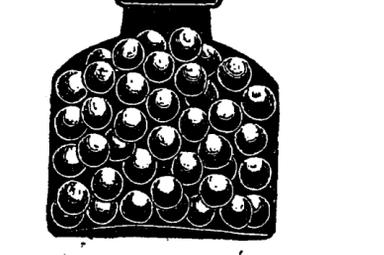
ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES and PIMPLES. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, (except for Pimples).

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors, LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

Desires & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulan, R. S. Latham.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS



Purely Vegetable. The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic.

They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever.

Among these medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public.

In diseases which have their origin in the blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.