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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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JESSIE'S CHOICE.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACT.

"The good Jesus has already made up for you. Look at this, father," said Mary, placing the crucifix before the dying man's eyes. "Look at this. Could he have done more for us? He shed the last drop of His blood for you. There is nothing left for Him to give you but Himself, and He is coming on His way to give you that rich blessing."

A flush of ecstatic joy crimsoned the face of the dying penitent, and he raised his hands and tearful eyes to heaven.

Mary prayed with all her might. She saw a shadow resting on the pallid features; the flush had died away. She knew that death was very, very near, and she trembled with the dread that he should pass away without his first and last Communion.

"The flowers, Mary,—the flowers! Jessie will be late."

"Hush, dear father. Do not think of Jessie now; think of none but God. He is coming soon."

"I am not worthy," sighed he; "I am all covered with sin."

"Offer to God the sinless and loving Heart of His blessed Mother," whispered Mary, "and beg of her to present you to her Son, for He is coming very soon."

A deep silence succeeded,—a silence unbroken by words; but listening Angels stood there waiting the coming of their great King. And they heard rich music ascending from the two human hearts close by, and songs of joy swelling the chorus before the Angels of God in heaven.

CHAPTER V.

Jessie had arrived in time to have the first choice of a number of small bouquets. The flowers were yet wet with the morning dew, and she laid them tenderly in her little basket, and hurried homeward. Scarcely had she left the market, when a heavy hand grasped her shoulder, and turning, she grew sick with fright; for it was the thin man from the Circus who held her, and smiled his own grim smile down upon his victim.

"Don't scream, my dear, but come along quietly; I want to show you the beautiful place that gentleman lives in that has those pretty children."

"Loose me, sir! loose me!" cried Jessie, struggling to free herself. "My grandfather is dying. Loose me, and let me go home."

A light spring cart came rattling over the street, and stopped at the place where Jessie was imprisoned in the iron grasp of her enemy. She felt herself raised from the ground, then seated she knew not where, only the painful grasp was not so tight, and a strange voice hissed behind her, "We must drive for our lives; her uncle is close after us." She heard the crack of a whip, and felt the plunging vehicle bear her away with a speed that paralyzed her. At length she opened her eyes. Houses had disappeared, and there was a church in the distance. The rising sun guided the cross on its roof till it shone like burnished gold.

"Save me! save me!" she cried; and so agonized was the scream that the thin man ground his teeth with rage, and laid his hand on her mouth.

A dark figure, half-crossed the street. She saw a hand stretched out, and the driver rein in his horse. It was a policeman.

"What are you doing to that girl?" he asked with his hand on the reins.

"We are taking her home to her mother," said the thin man. "She left her home yesterday, with a lot more to come here and see the fair. She's been wandering about all night, pretty dear. Ain't we glad we've found you at last, my chicken; and won't your poor mother be pleased? We are in a hurry, you see, my friend; for we left her poor mother in a fit."

"Oh, good man," cried poor Jessie, "don't believe this wicked creature. I have no mother and my dear grandfather is dying, and this man is stealing me from my home. Oh, save me! mercy! mercy! Oh, don't go away! Mercy! mercy!" and again the wild shriek was echoed on all sides.

It was heard by one who hurried down the aisle of the little church, bearing in his silver crosse, the Saviour of all who cry to Him for mercy. The good priest, turned pale as the shriek rung in his ears, for its tone of agony chilled the blood in his veins. A moment, and he was out in the street, hastening to the cart where the child stood with outstretched arms, and face livid with fright.

"Here's a gentleman," said the policeman; "you can't move on till I've spoken to him."

And the gentleman came forward and laid his hand on the horse, and asked Jessie why she screamed so fearfully.

"Oh, if you please, kind sir, these men have stolen me from the market; they want to make a ballet-dancer. Oh, take me from them! Oh, do, please, help me."

Both the men here swore the men was crazy with fright, because she had been lost and out all night; that they were sent by Mrs. Brown, of No. 6, Park Street, Dean Valley; to scour the town for her lost child; that they had found her in the market, where she had picked up a few flowers.

"It isn't true! it isn't true!" cried the poor child. "Oh, pray, don't leave me, sir."

"I won't leave you, my poor child, until I understand the story better. The policeman will also stay; and when we know the truth, we will both do our duty."

The two men became very furious; but they were silenced immediately.

"How came you to be out so early, my child, and alone?"

"Oh, sir, my grandfather is dying; and this morning, he wanted flowers, because—because—oh, dear, I mustn't tell you why."

"Why not tell me? and am I not your friend?"

"Oh, yes; but you wouldn't understand. You would think me crazy, because you're not a Catholic."

"I am indeed a Catholic," said the good Father, now more interested than before.

Jessie uttered a cry of joy, and exclaimed, "Then, my grandfather wants flowers, because the Blessed Jesus is coming to him this morning."

"What is your grandfather's name?" asked the priest.

"He is called Samuel Brink," and lodges at No. 9 Queen's Court."

"These men ought to be taken into custody," said Jessie's friend; "I know her grandfather, and am now on my way to her home. Come with me, my child."

The thin man released his hold, and Jessie, with an agility which surprised and amused the good priest, sprang from the cart, and clung to the folds of his ample cloak.

"Give me your hand, my child," said he; "but do not speak to me until we get to your home."

"Have you what my grandfather is waiting for?" asked Jessie, her whole form trembling with awe and reverence.

"I have," answered her protector; "and that is why we must keep silence."

Jessie timidly withdrew her hand, and removing the lid from her basket, carried it with the flowers exposed; their sweet perfume scenting the air as they hurried on.

The kind Heart of our loving Lord noted the graceful act of the poor orphan; and showered its most precious graces on her future path through life.

The cart and its occupants were "marked" by the policeman; but they owed their escape from custody to his religious principles, for he had an unwholesome dread of Popery, and his sympathy with the child died out the instant she explained her morning's errand.

The priest and his charge had turned the corner leading to the market, when they encountered Sam, his head bare, and his face streaming with perspiration. His coat was thrown open, and his naked chest heaved convulsively. The instant his eye fell on Jessie he rushed towards her, and grasping her arm, asked what had happened to her.

"Hu-h, Uncle Sam!" said Jessie, falling a little behind the priest. "I am quite safe now. This gentleman is the priest. Will you run home before us, and tell what we are coming?"

Sam's gratitude to Jessie's protector, knew no bounds. Under a rough and uncouth exterior he possessed a warmth of affection and a delicacy of feeling that justly endeared him to his family. Out of that circle, little was known of him beyond the fact that he worked hard to support a sick father, and was tenderly devoted to his wife and a little niece, who was seldom seen from under his protection. Those who employed him invariably found him punctual and honest; but he refused companionship with new acquaintances, especially if they belonged to the class of strolling players. He had been married three years. He chose his wife for the gentleness of her manners, and the busy, industrious habits he had noticed in her. And not once since their union had she vexed or disappointed him. He first met her at the death-bed of his sister-in-law—Jessie's mother—who was mortally injured by a fall from a rope lofty feet above the ground; a weak strand gave way, and the vibration of the cord precipitated her and her husband to the yawning depth below. He was killed on the spot. She survived a week, and was carefully attended, till her death, by the under-nurse of a country hospital. The nurse was Mary, and Sam never could forget her tender care and patient labors for his dying sister. Mary had been well instructed in her religion by a good mother; but hers was a "Protestant place," and though

engaged there two years, she never once had heard the Holy Mass or received the Holy Sacraments. She kept hidden in her little room a small oratory, and many and frequent were her tearful prayers that God would open some other home to her, where she could serve Him as her holy religion required. And when Sam vowed he never would prevent her going to the chapel, nor laugh, nor scoff at anything which she held sacred, she believed his words, and married him. Had Sam followed the council the good priest gave him on his wedding-day, he would have been a better and a happier man; but a stupid shyness kept him from the church, and he held the shabbiness of his clothes responsible for his neglected soul. When Mary proposed to him that she should nurse his aged parents, and take the charge of Jessie, and not break up their poor itinerant home, his heart overflowed with love for her, and he fell at her feet and almost worshipped her. It was Mary's savings that had purchased a decent van, and a license to hawk such goods as she possessed. So the circus and mountebanks were given up, and an honest means of subsistence adopted. For years they had lived in no other home. The van was furnished with all that was absolutely necessary for their daily wants. It contained a small stove to cook their food, two beds and a hammock, chests of crockery and cooking utensils, a table, and a bench fixed to the side of the van. During the day their goods were displayed outside the vehicle. The brooms, mops, baskets, &c., hung in conspicuous places from the pegs near the roof. They travelled from village to village, passing through cities, and towns on their way, and furnishing small shops with every variety of goods at trade price. But times grew harder and harder, and food was getting more and more expensive; and Sam at last insisted that they should try the circus once more, and if that failed the horse and van must be sold, and a temporary shelter sought for in the workhouse.

Mary reluctantly consented; for the old man was dying, and they were unable to buy common necessities. We have seen the result of the first day's trial. Jessie inherited her parents' talent for acrobat performance, and with a little of the professional training would be able to accomplish unprecedented feats on the tight-rope. The thin man at the Circus, with the eye of a connoisseur, had discovered her merits, and determined to secure her as the future "prima donna" of a city opera. He succeeded in extorting from Sam an unwilling consent, for which he was to pay £50 if the scheme of running off with her succeeded, and she could be induced to make an apprenticeship of five years.

CHAPTER VI.

The clock struck seven. Mary rose from her knees, and wiped away the perspiration from the dying face. The livid lips were parted, and the labored breathing was becoming fainter, and at intervals interrupted by the awful death rattle; the hands were clasped, but motionless; the power had died in every limb, and left them white and cold; but the heart throbbled on, as if it could not cease to be, but waited and kept the soul imprisoned until it could take wing with One to guide its passage through the Valley of the Shadow of Death. There was a world of love and patient longing in those glassy eyes as they turned to the half-opened door and encountered the mild but anxious countenance of the good priest. Mary lit the candles. Jessie filled the vases with the sweet flowers. Sam knelt, and prayed with all his soul. But the sick man,—ah, we must veil the rest. God grant to us in our dying hour such precious moments as those which closed the life of the fervent penitent Samuel Brink. The priest remained till the last sigh was drawn; but his heart echoed the song of exulting Angels, while his lips pronounced the "De Profundis" and "Litany for the Dead"—"Strange, there were no tears in Jessie's eyes when the cold face was covered, but a radiant smile upon her lips. Jessie's gift of faith was deeper than her natural love; and her soul had soared above the death bed and the narrow room, and was listening for the happy welcome, "Come, ye blessed," &c.

The priest spoke seriously, and in a whisper, to Mary, and with a shade of sorrow on his face; but it soon passed off, for Mary, with tearful eyes, had made a promise that her neglected duties should be resumed immediately; and Sam, still upon his knees, bitterly reproached himself for being the cause of Mary's negligence, and joined his promise to hers that not one night should pass before he had made his peace with God.

"I think," said the priest, "you had better take the child to her new home to-day; she can be of no use here, and from what you said to me yesterday I fear she is not safe until the town-fair is over. You had better remove her at once, while the Sisters are prepared to receive her."

"I will take her this afternoon, Reverend

Father," said Mary, drying her tears; "but I can never thank you enough for your charity to her and to us all."

"I shall accept your good resolutions for thanks," said the priest, smiling; "they are made at a very solemn time, and God will be angry if they are broken."

"They shall not be broken," said Sam, rising from his knees; "I ought to have had more sense than to go on living in this careless way, when death is sure to come at last. I never saw any one die afore, sir. It must must be an awful sight to see a bad man die. I hope in God, sir, I may never come to that."

"It is in your own power, my good man, to die as happily as your poor father. Thank God, such deaths as his are the poor priest's consolation. I will say Mass for him at nine o'clock this morning."

"There is time," said Mary, "for me to do the last I can for poor father. I will, then, come and hear that Mass; and if you can afford a little time after your breakfast, I should like to begin my confession."

"I will do what you wish, my poor child; but I must hurry back now. God bless you all," he said, as Mary fell on her knees; and lifting the arch, he hurried homeward.

Mary went into the next room, and found the old woman still fast asleep. I won't wake her yet, thought Mary; she is worn out with fatigue and anxiety. I will wait until she wakes, and break the news gently."

"Mary, just come here," whispered Sam from the open door.

Mary obeyed, and Sam pointed to the kneeling form of the child.

"What is she doing?" he whispered; "is she asleep with her eyes open? Do go and speak to her. I'm afeared to touch her."

The child was kneeling motionless; she had not stirred since her grandfather had received the Holy Viaticum; she saw nothing, she heard nothing, of what was passing around her. Her bright eyes seemed to gaze on vacancy, and her glowing lips to hold communion with the unseen presence of Angels.

"Jessie," said Mary, placing her hand on the child's head, "what are you looking at?"

Jessie started to her feet, and burying her face in her aunt's apron, burst into tears.

"Oh, aunt," she sobbed, "I wish you was like grandfather. I do so want our Blessed Lord to come to me like that, and take me with Him where my grandfather is gone! Oh, aunt, there's nothing good nor beautiful in this world except the Blessed Sacrament!"

Mary dried the child's tears, and comforted her as best she could.

"Did you hear what the priest said you were to do, Jessie?"

"No, aunt; do tell me."

"You are to go to school to-day; and, Jessie, now mind what I am going to say to you, for perhaps it's the last time you can ever have a word of advice from your Aunt Mary."

"Are you, too, going to Heaven?" asked Jessie, nestling closer to her aunt's embrace.

"Not yet, Jessie; I am not so good as your grandfather. But when you are in the convent you will be in better hands than mine, and in a few weeks it will be your turn to teach me; for you will soon learn what I shall never have the chance of knowing. But what I want to say is this, never breathe to any child in that place that you have been a little circus dancer. They will ask you how you lost your parents. Tell them they were killed by a fall, and say no more.—Never breathe a word of the wild life you have led. And if they laugh at your ignorance and vulgar manners, bear it, my darling Jessie, for the love of the Blessed Sacrament."

"I will, aunt; I will, indeed. I'd be glad to bear something for that!"

"I have told the priest that I had you baptized as soon as I knew, and that you had been once to the chapel with me. But there is one thing, Jessie, that I want you to understand well before you leave us. You have never seen me approach the Holy Sacraments, and you have seen me stay from Mass on Sundays without a proper reason. All this was very bad example for me to give you. I was doing very wrong, and I ought to have known better."

"Oh, aunt," said Jessie, "I am so sorry you are in such trouble; I never knew you did wrong. You have always taught me to love and fear God, and hate sin, and say my prayers.—And you promised that, some day you would send me to school and have me taught."

"Yes, I did," said Mary; "but I might have done more for you. And now that father is gone, and you are leaving us, I feel such a weight of sin upon me because I neglected helping your poor souls when I had the opportunity. But Sam and I will turn over a new leaf to-day; won't we, Sam?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Sam. "We must all die some day, and there's no time like the present for trying to prepare for that great day."

"Sam," said Mary, "while I am at Mass, will you go to an undertaker's about poor father? I think we can bury him without the parish help, with what you got last night. Poor, poor, father," sobbed Mary, uncovering the pale, cold face; "I did so hope to keep you with us a few years longer; but I would not stand between your soul and the good God. And all I could say for you was, God's holy will be done! You did your duty, father dear, as far as you had light to know it. And perhaps it was all through my neglect and bad example that you lived so long outside the one true Church? God rest your soul in peace to-day, and grant us all a happy death."

"Amen," said Sam, kissing the marble brow, and lifting Jessie to gaze upon the silent face.

"Aunt Mary, will you please to put those flowers in grandfather's hand?"

"I will, my darling," said Mary; "but I must first get some good neighbor to help me to arrange him properly on his poor bed. Will you stay here with uncle, and say your Rosary for his dear soul? If mother wakes before I return, Sam, do you break the news very gently, her poor head is so weak. I don't know how she will take it; I am afraid it will be the death of her."

"Mother will hear it better than you think," said Sam; "it's what she's been expecting a long time now, and she's grown so childish lately that she will hardly understand her loss. Don't stay away long, Mary. Remember, you said you would go to the nine o'clock Mass."

"I shall only stay away until I can get a woman to come back with me. Take care of Jessie, and don't let her out of your sight."

CHAPTER VII.

Jessie Brink and her aunt stood in the hall of the large Orphanage at Lilydell. It was evening, and the sounds of laughter and merriment, accompanied by the lively tread of many little feet, informed the strangers that it was the children's play time. The gas burned brightly in the hall, and Jessie stood entranced before a large white image of the Virgin Mother and her Divine Child. In her simplicity she fancied that the Sacred Infant smiled a loving welcome, and that His raised fingers were blessing her in an especial manner. There were flowers at His feet; and Jessie's mind instantly reverted to her morning's errand, and the danger she had so lately escaped.

"O Blessed Jesus!" she said, clasping her hands, "if it hadn't been for you in the Blessed Sacrament, instead of being here in this holy place, I should be miserable in that bad man's house."

There was a jingling sound in the corridor, accompanied by the hushed tread of a quick footstep. Mary had never seen a nun, and she started when she beheld the pale face, shrouded with linen white as snow, and half concealed by a drooping veil of black crape.

"Are you the person sent by Father Hubert?" asked the nun in a low voice, and with a pleasant smile upon her countenance.

"Yes, ma'am," said Mary, curtsying to the ground; "and I have brought my niece, if it wouldn't be inconvenient for you to take her in to-night."

The nun held out her hand to Jessie, who timidly approached, and placed her own within that of the Sister.

"You are not afraid of me, my child? I shall be very kind to you, and love you very much, if you are good."

Jessie raised her eyes to the nun's face, and smiled through her tears.

"Father Hubert told me the child's history," said the nun to Mary; "he is most interested in her, and wishes her to be brought up for respectable service, rather than for any trade or business."

Mary's voice was choked with emotion, and she strove in vain to thank the nun for her kindness to her niece.

"I know what you would say, my good woman," said the nun, as she observed Mary's quivering lip and tearful eyes. "I am sure you are full of gratitude to God for the many blessings He has given you lately. The conversion and death of your father-in-law will be a subject of deep thankfulness for the remainder of your life; and we must all pray that you and your husband may have the grace of perseverance in the good path you have chosen. This dear child will pray fervently for you in her new and happy home. Will you not, my dear?"

"Yes, ma'am, I will," was all that Jessie could say; and she flung herself into the arms of her aunt.

The parting was a scene which brought tears to the nun's eyes, and she turned to the image of our Lady, and commended them both to her maternal love and pity.

"Aunt," said Jessie, struggling to keep down the tide of grief, "I didn't think it would be so hard to bid you good by. I'm afraid I won't

The Limerick correspondent of the Cork Examiner, writing on the 12th of May, says: "About noon today a fearful sudden death took place on the North strand, immediately adjoining the Welesley Bridge, to which considerable popular interest appeared in consequence of the connection of the deceased, by relationship, with the crime mover in the drama of the 'Collegeians,' upon which powerful tale of crime Gerald Griffin, the 'Goleen Boy,' is founded. The poor man whose existence so suddenly terminated was named Fraeels (better known as 'Frank') Scalan and had been employed as a ship-waiter in the service of the Messrs Harvey. He had just passed at the time stated, and paid toll to the collector, being then apparently in his usual health, but he had not proceeded more than twenty yards in the direction of the Militia Barrack when he was seen to reel and fall on the road. Some carmen who were passing the spot ran to his assistance, but on lifting him up he was found to be a corpse. The body was moved in upon the foot-path, and a doctor and a clergyman were at once sent for, but the vital spark had fled. The deceased was only surviving brother of John Scalan, of Ballymore, who was executed in Limerick for the murder of 'Billy O'Conner.' He was unmarried and bore the character of being a sober, industrious man. The occurrence created a painful sensation in the neighborhood. The deceased belonged to one of the most respectable of the old families of this county. He was the son of a landed proprietor, and his aunt was married to the late Hon. George Massy."

TRAGEDY, May 20.—A large number of persons came into the village of Ballybegue on Tuesday, to see off emigrants. They drank heavily during the day and quarrelled amongst themselves in the evening. Three out of five policemen in the village interfered, and failed to quell the riot, and the two arrested. The prisoners were rescued and the policemen slightly wounded. Irritated by this, the policemen made a determined effort to recapture their prisoners. The crowd became violent, and the policemen were pelted with stones, and driven to their barracks, one being prostrated by a serious wound on the head. Having seized their rifles, two sub-constables and constable Hall issued in pursuit of the retreating crowd. Stone-throwing again commenced and the police fired, shooting through the right lung a man named O'Hara, an Irish-American stated to be the ringleader. The crowd dispersed at once, and two persons were arrested. Sub-constable Crowley has been dangerously injured, O'Hara mortally, and two policemen slightly hurt.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The Cork Examiner of the 19th ult. says:—Timothy O'Hara is stated to be mortally wounded, and two other men, one named Dunne and the other named O'Hara, also, and a younger brother to Timothy, received wounds. Dunne was shot in the left thigh, very near the groin, with a rifle ball, which passed through, without, however, touching the bone, and lies in the county infirmary since one o'clock today. The second O'Hara was wounded, very fortunately but slightly with a sword, and is in the custody of the police at Ballybegue, his wound not necessitating medical treatment so promptly as Dunne's. A Catholic clergyman prepared Timothy O'Hara for death at an early hour this morning. An investigation was held at Ballybegue, this evening, by Captain Hall, R.M. Six persons, alleged to have been engaged in the disturbances, including the wounded men O'Hara and Dunne, were committed for trial at the assizes on the evidence of the policemen for riot and assault. The deposition of O'Hara and Dunne were taken at the County Infirmary.—They allege that the police used their side-arms in the first encounter, and that the stone-throwing followed; and also that the policemen pursued the crowd a mile before the melee occurred in which they fired. O'Hara's death is hourly expected.—Several persons have been injured by sword cuts Dunne received a bad thrust in the groin.

The prosecution of back directors is the order of the day. Were I to mention the number of civil actions against directors of other joint stock companies for misrepresentation at present in progress, I should make the lips of your junior bar water at the thought of the pickings in prospect for their brethren at this side of the Channel. An Irish M.P., and an Irish ex-M.P., who 'rugged' the market, must suffer severely.—Irish Times.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland arrived in Belfast on May 17th.

William John Stuart was recently arrested in Dundalk, as he was on the point of jumping off the parapet of the bridge, near the police barrack, into the river. He was then held as a March hare, and had escaped but a few days before from the Belfast Lunatic Asylum. He is a blacksmith by trade.

The Protestant Archbishop of Armagh has been carrying out a small scheme of disestablishment and disendowment on his own account—and not altogether, we are bound to say, in that generous and gracious spirit which we know, on Mr. Diarmid's authority, ought to be conspicuously displayed when such enterprises are taken in hand. His grace lately gave notice to his gate-keeper to quit; and the defendant, 'a respectable old woman' was summoned last week to show cause why the house of which she persisted in retaining possession, should not be surrendered to the Archbishop. The poor woman stated that her husband, who died last December, had been with the late and present Primas for forty six years, as gate-keeper; and she added that during all that time she had opened the gate of the archiepiscopal residence from four or half-past four in the morning till ten at night. She evidently considered that there were certain 'vested interests' to be taken into account, and under this impression she declared that it was unfair that the most reverend gentleman should be fighting for his living in London, and that she should not be allowed to fight for hers. Unfortunately for the lodge incumbent, the court was as ungracious and ungenerous as the archbishop and granted an order that the house should be given up in eight days. No compensation clauses were added to the bill.—Birmingham Post.

THE NEW MAYOR OF CORK.—Mr. O'Sullivan's necessary Alderman Hegarty, was sworn on Saturday, May 22, and entered on his duties as Mayor.—This gentleman is a moderate Liberal in politics, and Mr. O'Sullivan is said to have earned for himself the hearty detestation of many of his former supporters by voting for him instead of the 'nationalist' candidate, Mr. Nagle.

The following additional particulars concerning the election of the new Mayor are furnished by a correspondent:—The election was then proceeded with, and resulted as you have already learned, in favor of Alderman Hegarty, a moderate Liberal, who defeated the Nationalist candidate, Mr. Nagle by a large majority. Mr. Nagle, who was the popular favorite, was loudly cheered by the crowd. He explained that his principles were Democratic Liberal, and declared himself in favor of domestic legislation. The ex-Mayor voted for Mr. Hegarty, and was immediately turned upon and denounced as a traitor. One of the local journals gives the following description of the closing scene:—The crowd Mr. Dominic O'Mahony, occupying a prominent position—here rushed at the ex-Mayor very excitedly, and asked him, did he vote for Mr. Hegarty?

The ex-Mayor, who appeared totally unprepared for such an exhibition of popular feeling, was unable to answer the question for some moments.

Mr. Nagle here interposed for the protection of the ex-Mayor, and endeavored to appease the people.

Mr. Dominic O'Mahony: You degraded yourself; you brought your office into degradation [Cheers and uproar.]

The ex-Mayor: I voted according to my—[Great hissing.]

One of the crowd who assumed a most menacing attitude towards the ex-Mayor, shaking his fist in

his face: You were put into a position by the people, and you betrayed them [Great cheering.] You sold the country. [Applause.]

The ex-Mayor: I did not. I— [Cries of shut up your mouths—traitor.]

Mr. O'Mahony: You degraded the position, sir. [Cheers.]

The ex-Mayor: I voted as my principles dictated. [Cries of 'To tell with you,' and fearful commotion.]

At this juncture Mr. Nagle, Mr. O'Sullivan, and other gentlemen, interposed on behalf of the ex-Mayor, and endeavored to get that gentleman to leave the court house.

The ex-Mayor: Let me tell them. Cries of 'We want hear you, you informer!'

A Voice: Ah, Dad, why did you vote for leather-belly?

Another Voice: We'll stick Hegarty in the tabole. [Much laughter.]

The ex-Mayor: I am an alderman of a ward. [Uproar.]

A Voice: You ought to be a ward in Chancery, you idiot. [Laughter and applause.]

Another Voice: You will go out the next time, Dad. [Cheers.]

The scene became so turbulent that the whole Council withdrew to an adjoining room but the crowd followed Mr. O'Sullivan in an excited manner, and it required all the influence which his friends possessed to shield him from the violence of his former admirers. There was a large body of police in the hall of the court, but their services were not required, as the indignation of the mob, although very fierce, did not extend beyond mere words and abuse.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIFE PENANCES BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—In the House of Lords to-day the bill for the creation of life penances passed in Committee, with an amendment limiting the number of years to be created under its provisions to two annually.

REPORTED CRUELTY TOWARDS FENIAN PRISONERS.—London June 4.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Bruce explained a report which had been current, of cruelty towards Fenian prisoners. He said the report arose from the necessity to repress violent and outrageous conduct. Rossa, since August, was reported as the best conducted Fenian prisoner.

FUSCH'S MEMORIAL.—Mr. Fusch seems more like the Mr. Fusch of elder days when he begins to substitute good nature and good humor for the sneer and sarcasm which so ill become him, in treating of Brother Jonathan. He now announces: 'Mr. Fusch himself has paid Mr. Sumner's bill. The handwriting of the latter being indistinct, Mr. Fusch is not quite sure whether he asks for two hundred and fifty millions or billions, and therefore has sent over the latter sum. If there is a balance, Mr. Sumner can keep it for himself or lay it out in building a lunatic asylum into which, if the quarrel should really arise, the people of the United States will do well to insert every public man they have, from Governor Sumner down to drunken Chancellors.'

The Conservatives of Leamington some time since sent a memorial to the Bishop of Worcester, requesting him to authorise the clergy in his diocese 'to pray to Almighty God during the morning and evening services, on behalf of the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland, at present in deep affliction.' The Bishop replied: 'Although I value and respect the feeling which has prompted the memorial, I have no power to authorise the introduction of any additional prayer into the order prescribed by the act of uniformity.'

LONDON, JUNE 3.—Despatches have been received to-day from Mold, a small town in the northern part of Wales, giving the details of a formidable riot which occurred last evening, whereby several lives were lost and many persons injured. An attempt was made to rescue two prisoners in the hands of the Sheriff. The Sheriff and his guard resisted manfully, but the mob being too strong, it was found necessary to call out the military force, which fired upon the rioters, killing four of them instantly, and wounding many more. At the date of the last despatch the town was quiet and the prisoners still in custody.

We have at last a complete list of the sufferers from the Fenian attempt to blow up the Clerkenwell prison. The neighborhood thereabouts is thickly settled with a labouring population, and the close proximity of the tenement houses to the scene of the explosion accounts for the extent of the havoc made. The summary shows that 37 people were killed of whom 20 were infants; 120 wounded—15 permanently—and two women went mad with grief and suffering. Thus far, but one of the authors of this slaughter has been hung.

LORDS STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE AND CLARENDON ON THE 'ALABAMA' CASE.—In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, moved for the copy of the 'Alabama' treaty. He said the Government had shown the greatest consideration in its desire to maintain peace, and trusted that negotiations were resumed, that a calmer spirit than that which succeeded Mr. Sumner's speech, would show its influence, and that Americans would feel that there were demands that England could not entertain. He hoped such negotiations would place our relations upon a satisfactory footing and all would rejoice if that end could be attained by the able man, whom all admire. Lord Clarendon greeted unavoidable delay in furnishing the papers called for. He traced the history of the negotiations, and said the House of Commons was not entitled to assume that the majority of the Senate and people of the United States supported Mr. Sumner's demand. He believed that without intervention the sympathetic feelings and good sense of America would ultimately prevail. The friendly feelings were reciprocated. He would shrink from no sacrifice to maintain peace, but the national honour must be maintained. He was not aware of Mr. Motley's instructions but he hoped what had occurred would promote and not hinder negotiations, as the terms that England was willing to concede, or must refuse were well known.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH CHURCH.—Dr. McNeill, the Dean of Ripon, has fired off a most scathing mortar against Mr. Gladstone. In a letter to the Premier which occupies two columns of the Times, he lays down that religious equality is impossible in Ireland; that the alternative is between Romanist and Protestant ascendancy; that the Romanist system is the worst that it teaches the restitution of Irish estates. 'For every step towards this consummation the Treasury of the Church is open, and if any of these steps require duplicity, falsehood, bribery, poison, pistol, or rifle, the ready produce of that Treasury is plenty indulgence.' Further, when Rome has won the game, the person of an heretical though gentle sovereign shall sink under the murderous arm of some modern Pyrrhus, some noble-minded Fenian. Let no one be deceived by Catholic moderation. 'There may be the making of a battery of the Tridentine Council; there may be a modern Sion with blind assistants of meekness, opening entrance into a Protestant citadel for the wooden horse of Pagan perfidy; there may be the serpent coil of spiritual charity, and real envy, hatred, and malice encircling and enfeebling the bold and faithful Laocoon; but 'no true and consistent subject of the Royal power can be true and loyal to the government of a Protestant State,'—consequently, in ceasing, as he alleges, to be a Protestant State, the United Kingdom is edging delogally! We should have thought, on the Dean's own showing, it was diminishing it. Mr. McNeill's logic is worthy of his rhetoric, and his history, and all three worthy of the Papal Allocutions they so exactly resemble.

London, June 5.—The temperate speech of Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords last evening on the

subject of the Alabama treaty has elicited the following comments from the London journals:—

The Times says—For our own part, considering the demands of America and the ready concessions of England, we would rather that the latter got off so well. The rejection of the treaty was unfortunately chosen by the result of the firmness of anybody engaged in behalf of Great Britain.

The Standard says—The negotiations for the Alabama treaty failed because America never intended them to succeed. If England admits that it is her duty to renew her efforts for a peaceful settlement, it is without hope. Our honest desire for such a settlement will not be appreciated but by a small section of the American people. In the mean time, until the details of Mr. Motley's mission are known we should fold our hands and make our compliments to him as a great historian.

The Star says that America can no longer doubt our willingness to do them right, or our determination to preserve our national character and credit.

The Daily Telegraph regards the speech of Lord Clarendon as neither definite nor subservient, but as dignified by a firmness which expresses the national determination. It shows that what may be solicited with success is contained in the articles of the rejected treaty, and that what it hopes to suggest, is contained in Mr. Sumner's speech. England will never put a troublesome pressure on Mr. Motley, to hasten the completion of his task, but will be always ready to cancel every trace of angry feeling likely to disturb the relations of the two powers.

The relations between the United States and Great Britain are very much affected by the Irish element in the former, and by the condition of Ireland itself in the latter country. But it is obvious that, regarding the military question to be decided in the event of war, there is little weight to be attached to either. True, a certain number of Irishmen would enter the American Army, and would probably take a forward part in any conflict between the troops of each nation, fighting with an energy against their own countrymen in the service of the Queen. Equally true is it that Ireland itself would be an objective point in the campaign, and that the Americans, by their agents would seek to excite insurrection there and might even be rash enough to send, or attempt to send, an expedition to foment or sustain a rebellion. But, after all, what would be the result of such a policy? The loyal population of Ireland, aided by the regular army, and by the militia regiments of Great Britain, which would be called out in the event of hostilities, would find no great difficulty in disposing of armed opposition on the part of the rebellious peasantry; and the Americans, who are unable to keep a line of Atlantic steamers afloat, would discover that the equipment of an expeditionary force to cross 3,000 miles of sea is one of the most onerous operations next to the successful landing of it, the most onerous of modern warfare. The idea of their covering the seas with privateers is quite absurd. How would they get them? In America? If our fleets are not able to keep a pretty close watch on the great outfitting ports we much underrate their power, but admit that some privateers may escape. If they are sailing ships they can do little damage for our cotton trade will be suspended, and the liners will be turned to other work. If they are steamers, and are intended to have a cruise far away, they may find it rather uneasy to get their coal; and certainly they will not meet with much aid or sympathy from the great European powers, except, perhaps, from their Russian allies. But is it not a game that Great Britain can play, at least as well as her enemy? Our ocean-going steamers are to theirs in the proportion of at least eight to one. Our iron clads of course are still more numerous, and, with all their brag and swagger, they know that they cannot make large rolled plates such as are needed for the best class of armoured vessels, and that their big guns are inferior in every way but weight and size. If the enemy seeks to equip privateers in foreign ports our consuls will neglect their duty very egregiously if the Government is not informed of every progress made on every suspected vessel, and the Navy will do its part very boldly if there be not a little bit of a white-on-white fight at the entrance just as our friend is about to step out to sea. No Government would ever dream of sending any force to invade the American States, but it is not so certain that attempts to ascertain whether the States of the South might not be aroused to strike a blow for their old liberties and for States rights, would be neglected or unattended with success. There is a great element of weakness in the diffusion of British settlements and establishments from a military point of view, but the remote points present no facility to the aggression of an enemy, and we must make up our minds to some losses in our encounter with a vindictive and tolerably powerful antagonist. In the old days of independence, when Great Britain was fighting the colonists against tremendous odds and enormous advantages, there is no instance of the Americans being successful in a pitched battle with British regulars of equal numbers.—With every respect for their courage and military spirit, it may be doubted if, man for man, an American Army would hold its own against a British Army now, because it would necessarily be inferior in discipline and steadiness. But there is little probability of a conflict between equally large masses of the troops of either country in the field, should such a dreadful contingency as open warfare absolutely come upon us. There are weak points on the coast of the States as there are on our own, but attacks on them would rather intensify than tend to terminate the struggle. It is pitiable that such thoughts should be forced upon us by the bitter vanity and paltry rhetoric, artifices of such a man as Mr. Sumner, who, in his desire to cast Mr. Seward from the management of foreign affairs, and, in his intense conceit, panders to the passionate resentment of his people. The national sentiments of great nations are not to be trifled with; and, whether Mr. Motley comes with or without instructions on the Alabama claims, our Government must obtain securities for the observance of decent behaviour in diplomatic relations. We are quite sick of this game of brag, and admit at once the Americans can beat us at it. If they will not forgive this country for demanding the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Sedell, why do they not say so? That is one of the offences they never can forgive; and, if at this moment a parallel case were to occur, in spite of the force of law and of public opinion, they would resist the demand to which they yielded in 1862, and would force Great Britain to adopt other means to vindicate her honor. Mr. Sumner when he was in this country, was the toast of every man of title who would take notice of him, and on his return to America during the war, he never departed from secret insinuations that Mr. Seward was a sworn foe to England, and that he (Sumner) alone, kept the peace between the two countries. Now, to gratify his inordinate self love and conceit, he excites his countrymen to regard us as enemies with whom at an early and favourable moment, they are to proceed to direct, instead of suppressed, warfare.—Army and Navy Gazette.

A SINGULAR STORY.—The Preston Guardian tells the following singular story:—The following facts, if not authenticated beyond dispute, would scarcely be credited. On October 1, 1867, a Blackburn manufacturer procured from the Manchester and County Bank, Manchester, in payment of check, £400, of which five £20 Bank of England notes formed a part. These five £20 notes were paid to a Blackburn yarn agent, and by him handed over to his spinner. On reaching home, a little beyond Colne, the spinner gave the notes to his father, who was also his partner, and the payment was duly entered in the cash-book at the mill. The old gentleman did not keep a private cash-book, but simply deposited the money where many thousands had been placed before, and for the time thought no more about it. A little more than a fortnight ago a man, with a gipsy phy-

siognomy, along with a child about ten years of age, called at the house of the spinner, soliciting charity. Compassion was excited, the man and child were fed, a pair of trousers was given to the former, and from the wardrobe of the spinner's daughter the child received ample contributions. On the same evening the man returned, saying he had found in the lining of the trousers a £20 note, which he handed to his benefactor. The man was rewarded for his honesty, and went away rejoicing. The fact of the £20 having turned up so strangely was told to the police-officer stationed there, and he in turn told the circumstances to the police-sergeant at Colne. Unfortunately, our hero of the raven locks and olive complexion now assumed another character, and the romantic incident which told so well for him was altogether changed. The fact is, he found in the pocket of the trousers not one, but five £20 notes, and report says, though this might not be true, finding he could not get them changed he offered them as flash notes at 3d. each, and yet was unable to part with them. He then thought that he could ascertain what the notes really were by taking back one, and finding out its value the worth of the other notes would then also be known. Shortly after the man had discovered that the notes were genuine he was seen in Colne, and he got very drunk. He purchased at Nelson a quarter of a pound of tobacco, and tendered a £20 note, which, after some precaution on the part of the shopman, was cashed. Being now in funds and in the height of his hilarity, he ordered a pair of trousers to be made for himself, bought shirts for the child, and in short squandered right and left the money he had so strangely obtained. It is believed by the police that one of the £20 notes was used for lighting a pipe; but, as the number is known, if it has been destroyed the value can be recovered. The man was taken into custody and last week the case came before the magistrates at Colne. The cashier of the County Bank proved the identity of the notes recovered; the facts above stated were sworn to by other witnesses, but as the man pleaded 'Guilty' the case was summarily treated. He was sentenced to seven days imprisonment in Preston House of Correction. The money recovered to the spinner amounts to a little over £64.

A meeting of the Conservative Peers was held yesterday to determine what course should be pursued in regard to the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Lord Cairns argued that opposition should be made to the bill at its second reading and that it be finally rejected. He said the leaders of the party did not wish to dictate, and were anxious that the judgment of each Peer should remain unfettered. He felt that as the country had never pronounced on the present bill and as the feeling of the House of Lords was so opposed to it, the most politic, consistent and best course to pursue under the circumstance would be to repudiate the measure. Lord Salisbury deprecated the course recommended by Lord Cairns. He said the agitation which would follow the rejection of the bill would be most disastrous to the country, and would do nothing to save the Irish Church. It would be better to accept the bill and modify it in Committee than to renew such an ill-feeling. Lord Cairns supported the recommendations of Lord Salisbury, and urged that the House of Peers, now that it was able, make terms for the Irish Church, as the might not have the opportunity hereafter. Lord Derby was in favour of the rejection of the bill, contending that personal fears should deter no one from doing right. The majority of the Lords present approved of the views of Lord Derby, and it was agreed that the second reading of the bill should be opposed. It is estimated there will be a majority of eighty against the Irish Church bill on the second reading in the House of Lords.

UNITED STATES.

IMPERIALISM OR NIAGARA.—The Northern people must turn short off into Imperialism or go over a political Niagara at no distant day.

For their sakes we would rather see them go hand-over-hand over Niagara into a political hell; but for our own sakes we prefer to see them land in Imperialism. If they go over Niagara, we, who are tied to their, cannot escape.

It becomes, then, a matter of consequence to know what that Imperialism is into which we must land or be dashed to pieces over a political Niagara.

A Yankee Emperor with a Yankee Court, is not a pleasant prospect to contemplate from a Southern standpoint. Neither is a Yankee President with a Yankee Congress of fanatics at his back.

At the same time, Grant as Emperor is far preferable to Grant as President.

Whatever instincts of manhood he may possess and in the terms granted Lee at Appomattox he certainly showed that he has some, he cannot, as President in name and the mere creature of Congress in reality, bring any one of them into exercise. In his present capacity he is the mere bulldog of the mongrel party, ready to pull down any game on which they set him; sworn to carry out whatever laws they may enact. So trammelled he cannot administer justice to the South, even if he feels inclined to do so. He will fail as Andrew Johnson did before him.

Once freed of party shackles, and responsible before the civilized world for the proper administration of his great office, a worse man than Grant would refrain from placing the stupid tyrant. Feeling the great responsibility that would lay upon him; that on him depended the reorganization of the country; the restoration of municipal rights, and of good feeling among the various sections, he would call into his cabinet the best and most intellectual men of the land. He would be under an absolute necessity of doing so.

No matter who may be the coming man, the day that sees him installed as Emperor, or President for life, for it matters not what his title be, it designates a chief magistrate relieved of party shackles—that day will witness the restoration to power and influence of the intellect and respectability of the South. There can be no Imperialism in America with the pillar known as Robert E. Lee rejected by the builders.—Mobile Tribune.

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The discussion of this important historical subject, some time since, in our columns, led to the discovery of very much that was interesting, and enabled the historians of New England to record the fact that slavery was established by statute law in Massachusetts, and did not grow up there, as in other States, without the aid of positive enactments. The revelations made in the progress of the discussion were astonishing to all who took any interest in the history of American slavery, and although at the first a few enthusiastic gentlemen attempted by bold assertion to re-establish the notion that the Puritans came to Massachusetts as pioneers of civil and religious liberty, this attempt was quickly abandoned, in the face of accumulated evidence, and there is now no one to be found so bold as to claim that any idea of liberty, civil or religious, prevailed in the settlement and growth of Plymouth or Boston.

That portion of the discussion being substantially ended, the second branch became interesting, and it was regarded as important to show that the kind of slaveholding which prevailed among the Puritans and their descendants was but a mild form of servitude, freed from the evils which elsewhere characterized the relation of owner and owned. On this point also such a mass of testimony has been collected, that the reader of New England history cannot fail to be astonished at the apparent ignorance of former writers on the subject. In the Historical Magazine for February we find a remarkably interesting paper by George H. Moore, Esq., which sheds a flood of light on the whole subject. No evidence could be more conclusive on the general character of Massachusetts slavery than such as enables us to judge of its effect on the relation of marriage. In all slaveholding countries, among the greatest evils of slavery has been regarded its interference with the family bond. Mr. Palfrey thinks 'from the reverence entertained by the Fathers of New England for the nuptial tie,

it is safe to infer that slave husbands and wives were never parted.'

But Mr. Palfrey saw the Fathers of New England through the rosy atmosphere which modern Massachusetts historians have been accustomed to look to through when regarding the Puritans. What shall be said of them after reading Mr. Moore's astonishing paper? He first refers to the 'Serious addresses to the Episcopal separation in New England,' by Rev. Noah Hobart, in 1748, in which that Rev. author found fault with the use of the Episcopal form of marriage in the case of slaves, as tending to profane the ceremony, because the slave could not possibly fulfil the premises, and the ceremony must therefore be regarded as only a 'solemn farce.' Hobart instanced only the fact that the slave could not own property, and that therefore the endowment clause of the promise was foolish and profane, but he referred to other instances which might be produced under this head. It would seem plain from this that the Puritan form was more flexible than the Episcopalian and not liable to the objections of Mr. Hobart. The discovery of a genuine form used in negro marriages serves not only to show how this sacred relation was regarded by the public sentiment as well as the religion of the day, but also to give, in the address of the clergyman to the married couple, a summing up of the entire character of the slavery of Massachusetts. It was pretty much the same thing there as everywhere else, so long as it was profitable. We quote from Mr. Moore's paper:—

'How, then, was it that Parson Hobart, in 1748, could put his Episcopal brother to the blush for profaning the marriage service in the manner alleged unless the more accommodating spirit of his own sect enabled him to adapt its formulas at discretion to the cases which came before him? The inference is obvious, and sustains the tradition that in Massachusetts the marriage of slaves, while they were unquestionably more formal in some cases than merely "jumping a broomstick," had in reality little more significance in their obligations, limited as they were in extent and duration, by the necessary conditions of servitude. This tradition is now corroborated by contemporary documentary evidence, which proves beyond doubt that the kind of wedlock by which Sambo and Dinah, Pompey and Chloe, became nominally husbands and wives, under Massachusetts law, was very uncertain and precarious, and its religious celebration "a solemn farce."

One of the most accomplished historical scholars in the country, Mr. J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston, has recently discovered the form of negro marriage prepared and used by the Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, Massachusetts, whose ministry there, beginning in 1710 and ending with his death in 1771, was a prolonged and eminently distinguished service of more than half the eighteenth century. His immediate successor was the Rev. Jonathan French (1772-1809), in the family of whose son Mr. Thornton found the document, at North Hampton, New Hampshire, on the 21st of December, 1878. I am indebted to his liberal courtesy for the opportunity to make use of it at the present time.

A FORM FOR A NEGRO MARRIAGE.

'You, S., do now, in the presence of God and these witnesses, take R. to be your Wife. Promising that so far as shall be consistent with ye Relation which you now sustain as a Servant, you will perform ye part as an Husband towards her; and in particular, you Promise, that you will Love her; And that, as you shall have the Opportunity and Ability you will take a proper Care of her in Sickness and Health, in Prosperity and Adversity. And that you will be True and Faithful to her, and will Cleave to her only, so long as God, in his Providence shall continue your and her Abode in Such Place (or Places) as that you can conveniently come together:— Do you promise?'

'You, R., do now, in ye Presence of God and these Witnesses, take S. to be your Husband. Promising, that so far as your present Relation, as a Servant shall admit, you will perform the part of a Wife towards him: And in particular, you Promise, that you will Love him; And that, as you shall have the Opportunity and Ability you will take proper Care of him in Sickness and Health, in Prosperity and Adversity. And that you will be True and Faithful to him, and will Cleave to him only, so long as God, in his Providence shall continue his & your Abode in Such Place (or Places) as that you can come together. Do you thus Promise?'

'Then, agreeable to your Request, with ye Consent of your Masters and Mistresses, to Declare that you have Licence given you to be conversant and familiar together, as Husband and Wife, so long as God shall continue your Places of Abode, as aforesaid; And so long as you shall behave yourselves as it becometh Servants to do:—'

'For, you must both of you, bear in mind that you remain still, as really and truly as ever, your Master's Property, and therefore it will be justly expected, both by God and Man, that you behave and conduct yourselves as Obedient and faithful Servants towards your respective Masters and Mistresses for the Time being:—'

'And finally, I exhort and charge you to beware lest you give place to the Devil, so as to take occasion from the License now given to you, to be lifted up with Pride, and thereby fall under the Displeasure, not of Man only but of God also; for, it is written, that God resisteth the proud, but he giveth Grace to the humble. I shall now Conclude with Prayer for you, that you may become good Christians, and that you may be enabled to conduct as such; and in particular that you may have Grace to behave suitably towards each Other, as also dutifully towards your Masters and Mistresses, Not with Eye Service, as Men-pleasers, but as ye Servts of Oht doing ye Will of God from ye heart, &c'

[ENDORSED] 'NEGRO MARRIAGE.' Thus the mutual pledges of these poor creatures were formally in terms made subordinate to their relations as slaves; their personal fidelity to each other to depend on their respective places of residence for the time being; and their matrimonial privilege or licence to be conversant and familiar together as husband and wife, was to continue so long as they live in the same neighborhood and during good behavior. Both these conditions were of course determined by the owners.

But such a formula or marital obligation as this needs neither comment or explanation! It speaks for itself and finishes an illustration which epitomizes and emphasizes the whole story of slavery in Massachusetts. How long it would take such a guarantee to the slave of "the rights of marriage and of family" to bring "about a total modification of the character of the historian or the imagination of the reader."

Historical researches are of the greatest importance for present instruction and future guidance. It may be that much of the present character of Massachusetts is due to the moral effect of its slaveholding customs and laws. It may be also that while slavery has been abolished elsewhere in temper and fire and blood, the slow progress of liberty in New England has not been so effectual. We have been told that the present condition of the surviving Indians in Massachusetts is practically one of slavery. It is said that an Indian cannot work for hire in some parts of the State, but that his earnings belong to the township in which he lives, and that he can have no share in them. It is even affirmed that an Indian having made a whaling voyage and returned safely with a very considerable sum of money as his lay in the voyage was forbidden to collect it, and that it was actually claimed and seized by the town and went into the common treasury. If this be so, it is a strange commentary on President Grant's inaugural address, proposing to treat the Indian with reference to his future citizenship. If two hundred years of Massachusetts civilization leave him virtually a slave, we may well ask what is that civilization? and what is the liberty that prevails under it?—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE—1869.

Friday, 18—St. Bernardine of Siena, O.
Saturday, 19—St. Juliana Falconieri, V.
Sunday, 20—Fifth after Pentecost.
Monday, 21—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, C.
Tuesday, 22—St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi, V.
Wednesday, 23—Vigil of St. John the Baptist.
Thursday, 24—St. John the Baptist.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, June 14.—The *Times* of this morning in a leader on the prospects of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords, says:—"The week opens with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action is great; the motive is great, and the end is certain. We are convinced that the Bill will pass to its second reading.—Every day it becomes clearer that England, after an agitation of 80 years, will voluntarily undo an injustice so long perpetrated. No Orange demonstration can affect the success of the measure. This scandal on the Irish Church Establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland. Its destruction is an act of peace and unity between jealous and disunited races. The *Times* reviews the opinions of leading men of the Opposition, and concludes by such arguments as "justice may be, is often delayed, but not when a nation is awake to the sense of its denial. We feel assured that justice will not be denied. By yielding now the reputation and authority of the House of Lords will be established firmer than ever."

In the House of Peers to-night, in anticipation of a debate on the Irish Church Bill, there was a full attendance of their Lordships, all the seats on the floor being occupied at the opening of the sitting. The galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, and on the street in the vicinity of the House of Parliament a great throng of people were collected.

In the House many petitions were presented against the bill. Earl Granville then moved that the bill pass to its second reading. He declared that he had always thought that the Irish Church was an anomaly, and failed to fulfil the position for which it was intended; that it was a great injustice, and should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise and moderate way.

PARIS, June 12.—Tumults in the streets continue. The cavalry paraded all night, but met with no resistance. Many arrests continue to be made. The streets became more thronged after midnight, but strong detachments of the military were posted in convenient places to prevent any outbreak. When the Emperor and Empress drove through Montmartre yesterday, they were entirely unmolested. About 200 arrests were made last night. The populace generally assisted the troops to maintain order, and the streets were cleared by one o'clock. No outrages were committed.

PARIS, June 14.—A large number of secret documents having reference to the late disturbance have been discovered and seized by the authorities. It is asserted these papers prove that the movement was agitated by paid agents. The city is now entirely tranquil.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Information just received here by parties in the interest of Cubans, was that two expeditions numbering over 600 men with arms, &c., have safely landed in Cuba and joined the revolutionary forces. They are represented as tried soldiers, all of them having been in the armies of the late war.

A SUPREME COURT.—Noticing the action of our Colonial Government, in that it has brought forward a measure for establishing a Supreme Court in Canada, the *Witness* of the 15th inst. remarks that, "the proposal of such a measure is just another of the signs of the times, which appear to be all pointing towards the assumption at no very distant day, by the new nation, of all the duties of nationality."

We would say more. We would say that the establishment of a Supreme Court in Canada implies the absolute independence of Canada. So long as Canada remains in any sense a por-

tion of the British Empire, and so long as Canadians remain British subjects, it will be impossible to establish a Supreme Court in Canada. Every British subject has, and ever must have, so long as he remains a British subject, no matter in what part of the Empire he may be domiciled, the right of appeal to the Imperial tribunals. Rob him of this privilege of this right of appeal to the House of Lords as the one Supreme Court of the British Empire, and you thereby disfranchise him, you strip him of his rights and absolve him from his duties, as a British subject. It is impossible therefore for any dependency of the Empire to set up a "Supreme Court." At best it can only establish a Court intermediate between the existing Colonial Courts and the House of Lords.

No doubt a really Supreme Court is an organism essential to every true Confederation, without which a real Federal Union cannot indeed exist: and the more the Federal element prevails in any political organisation, so much the more must the functions of the said Supreme Court become necessary and important. So it is that the degradation of the old Supreme Court of the U. States is one of the objects of the consistent and logical revolutionary party amongst our neighbors: for they see that the existence of a Tribunal over and above, both the Central or Federal government, and the particular State governments, endowed with the right and the power to adjudicate between them, to determine their respective limits, to say to Congress "thus far shalt thou come, and no farther," is incompatible with the strong, highly centralised, and unlimited government which they aim at substituting for the old Federal Union of the Sovereign and Independent States. An omnipotent Congress, and a Supreme Court are incompatible institutions: they cannot exist side by side.

We have no Supreme Court in Canada: we can have no such Court so long as we remain a portion of the Empire, so long as Canadians enjoy equal rights with their fellow British subjects. The House of Lords is, and must be, to every British subject the ultimate Court of Appeal; and when it ceases to be so for us, Canada will no longer be part of the British Empire, and her citizens will no longer be British subjects. The *Witness* is therefore perfectly right in accepting this proposal to establish a Supreme Court in Canada, as a sign of the times; as a symptom of the direction in which unhappily we are drifting—that is to say, towards Independence, in the first instance, and Annexation in the second.

For most assuredly, independence is but the first step towards annexation. As an independent nation, and left entirely to our own resources, we could only maintain our separate national existence through the forbearance and sufferance of the U. States. Cut off from all direct access to the ocean as we are during so many months of the year, we could only avail ourselves of the great highway of nations by permission of our neighbors—for we suppose that no sane person dreams that any conceivable line of railroad to the sea, running throughout its course within the territory of the Dominion, could, in the present state of physical science, be rendered available for commercial purposes. Canada independent, its relative position towards the U. States would be that of Belgium towards France, if all Europe were French, if only France and Belgium existed on the maps of the European Continent. How long under such circumstances could Belgium maintain her distinctive national existence? Therefore we look upon it as a self evident proposition, that independence, or the severance of the ties which now so happily unite us to the British Empire, implies annexation to the U. States, as a commercial and military necessity; as the inevitable consequence of our unfortunate geographical conditions, and the peculiar political conditions of the North American Continent. Small States, no doubt, have existed, free and honored in the immediate vicinity of great States: but wherever and whenever this has happened, it has been owing to the mutual jealousies and rivalries of several adjacent Great Powers, none of whom would permit the small State to be swallowed up by another. Unfortunately there is but one Great Power in North America, and therefore no guarantee for the independence of a small State.

Our Canadian Legislature having assented to the contract by which, in consideration of the sum of some \$1,500,000 the Hudson Bay Company cedes to the Dominion its proprietary rights over the large territory known as the Red River, the Dominion may be said to stretch across the North American Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Statesmen having done all that is given to them to do in the accomplishment of this great work, and in the uniting of the several parts of this great Dominion, the services of the Engineer are now in requisition to accomplish by far the most important, and by far the most difficult portion of the task—that of making the Union a fact: that of uniting practically and geographically those whom an Act of Parliament have united in theory. In vain will our legislators have spoken, discussed, resolved, and voted

if the Engineer be not able to accomplish his portion of the great work.

That work is to furnish the future settler of the Red River Territory with cheap and constant access to the other parts of the Dominion and to the Atlantic sea board: to construct a route, available at all seasons of the year, winter as well as summer, which traversing throughout its entire length British Territory, shall at all seasons furnish to the residents of the Red River a cheaper and speedier means of access to the ocean, than can be furnished by any other route, passing in whole, or in part, through a foreign and naturally hostile country. This is the condition *sine qua non* of a real union of the British North American possessions. And this must be done at once. Every month's delay is dangerous to the permanence of the Union: a few years delay would be fatal: for it is a self evident proposition that, if the U. States can furnish the necessary route sooner than we can, the fate of the Red River district is political absorption by the country through which its easiest lines of communication with the rest of the world first pass.

The *Liverpool Northern Press* criticises Miss Rye's scheme for exporting a lot of so called "gutter children," to be consigned to her care by the parochial guardians of the poor in England. These children, upon their arrival in Canada, so at least we understand from the perusal of Miss Rye's prospectus, are to be put under Protestant guardianship, the lady being herself a Protestant. Now the *Northern Press* very pertinently asks whether any of the children whom the English parochial authorities are about to hand over to Miss Rye for exportation to Canada, "are of our faith?" that is to say Catholics. "If they are," continues our contemporary, "on what ground are they handed over by their legal guardians to the custody of a Protestant lady—to be carried away to a foreign country, without the smallest guarantee that their religious faith will be respected?"

We readily believe that Miss Rye, in what she is doing, and trying to do, is actuated by purely philanthropic motives, and that she has no notion of making her emigration speculations subservient to the purposes of proselytism. But still the question as put by the *Northern Press* suggests the possibility of a danger, against which Catholics, both in England, and in Canada, should be on their guard: and certainly, if amongst her several consignments of "gutter children," there be any who by birth are members of the Catholic Church, they should not be handed over, on their arrival in Canada, to Protestant guardianship. Our immigration agents should be vigilant, lest the scheme for bringing pauper children to this country be made a cloak for proselytism.

TRICHINA.—The question as to the cause of the sickness with which were lately attacked after eating pork, the lodgers at a boarding house in College Street, has been set at rest. On the evening of the 14th inst., Dr. Fenwick, assisted by Drs. Bessey, Sewell and Ross, made a microscopic examination of a small portion of muscle taken from the leg of one of the sufferers, and in it discovered several of those loathsome vermin known as trichinae, and which are so common in the flesh of swine, and other unclean animals.

This should be a caution to those who use that flesh for food: and if any continue so to use it, they should be most careful to see that it is thoroughly cooked. Of course total abstinence from the flesh of the unclean beast is the best safeguard: but the habit of using it for food is so general, that there is no probability of such a dietary reform taking place; and it is therefore a consolation to pig meat eaters to know that the dangers to which they are exposed may be greatly diminished by a careful and thorough cooking. At a very high temperature the filthy parasites which burrow in the flesh of swine are killed, and the flesh of these foul animals may then be eaten with comparative impunity.

A friend sends us a paragraph with reference to a "Brand Snatched From The Burning," clipped from a late English paper: and wishes to know if it refer to the same "converted priest" as that whose work was lately criticised in the columns of the *Evening Telegraph*? We cannot tell. All your "Brands" or "converted priests" whether in Europe or America, are tarred with one brush, are all birds of the same feather—so that what can be predicated of any of them, may invariably be predicated with certainty of any one, or all of them. From the fact, however, that the "priest" below referred to has in spite of his "conversion" been sentenced to three years imprisonment—whilst the other "Brand," that alluded to by the *Evening Telegraph*, is apparently still at large—we are inclined to suspect that there are two separate cases of conversion from Popery for the angels that are in Exeter Hall to rejoice over.

The "priest" referred to in the paragraph our correspondent sends us, is called Pallara, and "came to Jesus"—that we believe is the orthodox formula for yielding to incontinence—in 1867. He led a loose rambling kind of exist-

ence for some time, it seems: but having absconded with a young lady, whose parents he had first "windled out of a considerable sum of money," he has, it seems, been arrested, tried, and condemned at Florence to three years imprisonment. During his enforced retirement from the world he will have time to prepare a vigorous Protest against the Abominations of Romanism: and upon his return to the evangelical community, of which he is an appropriate ornament; he will probably be admired as a confessor to the truth, and will in all likelihood figure at the May meetings of the sect.

SALVATION BY FAITH ALONE.—A negro named Tyler was hung the other day at Richmond, Va., having been convicted on the clearest evidence of having poisoned a woman named Hubbard, whom, as a witness to a disgusting crime of which he had previously been guilty, Tyler wished to put out of the way.

On the scaffold this babe of grace who was attended by some ministers of his sect, made an address to the assembled spectators, congratulating himself that "he was going right to heaven." He added in vindication of the great Lutheran doctrine of justification by faith alone: "I have fought the battle, and have kept in the faith, and there is a crown in Heaven for me. Farewell!"

MINISTER'S WIVES.—There is to be a Synod, or meeting of Protestant Ministers, of the Anglican denomination, we believe, at Toronto shortly; and a writer, over the signature "Clericus" in the *Globe*, complains of the liberality of the Railroad and Steamboat authorities in that the latter have declined to make any reduction in their fares in favor of the Ministers wives, on the plea that these ladies "are not going to take part in the discussion." The clergy, argues the writer in the *Globe*, do not see this; they do not like even when engaged in the business of Synod, to be separated from their wives; and they urge warmly upon the authorities the propriety of giving facilities to their ladies to attend the Synod.

What a lark it would be if the Bishops of the Catholic Church about to meet in General Council at Rome, were to insist upon bringing their wives with them, and upon having facilities for that purpose afforded them, by great Companies which control the railroads and steamboats!—Certainly a celibate clergy has its advantages.

We have to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of a Pastoral Letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Sandwich, addressed to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, and publishing the Bull of Indiction whereby the Holy Father convokes a General Council of the Catholic Church. This letter, which is of some length, is a most valuable and important document, full of information profound and extensive, and is in fact a very complete vindication of the Catholic Church against the calumnies of her adversaries, the chief of which it boldly meets, and thoroughly disposes of.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER.—Numbers 4 and 6 of this very excellent little work, designed for the amusement and instruction of Catholic youth, have come to hand. The serial itself we can warmly recommend to our readers.

Letters from Rome announce the pleasant intelligence that His Holiness Pius IX., has just conferred upon our fellow citizens, Mr. Olivier Berthelet, the honor of Commandant of the most illustrious Order of Pius IX., and that Mr. E. L. de Bellefeuille has been promoted to the Knighthood of this order. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has transmitted by mail this happy news. This order is amongst all others the highest, and is conferred on but very few. The Title of Commandant is more distinguished than the rank of Colonel in the Papal army—whilst that of Knight is equal to that of a commissioned officer.

We have in America but three Knights of this distinguished body. Lieutenant Murray, of Quebec, M. Alfred Larocque, Pontifical Zouave, and Mr. de Bellefeuille. Mr. Berthelet is the only Commandant on this Continent, he as well as the other three are Canadians. The two first named Knights won their honors by shedding their blood on the field of battle in defence of the rights of the Holy See.

But the zeal of M. de Bellefeuille and M. Berthelet was not less commendable although of a different description. Mr. Berthelet was the indefatigable president of the committee of the Papal Zouaves, and never did a man fulfil his duties with more devotion. His charities, his efforts in the cause of religion, know no bounds and we are proud to see him in his present exalted position. Mr. de Bellefeuille is also not without claims to the distinction that has been conferred upon him, as a member of the Catholic press, his pen has always been at the service of the good cause, and as a literary man his efforts have been untiring in promoting the interests of religion, and above all the Holy Father. We heartily congratulate both gentlemen on their

present elevation, and we trust that they may live long to enjoy their distinguished honors.

On Thursday last, 10th inst., the students of the Little and Grand Seminary of Quebec visited Montreal. They were accompanied by their respective Superiors and Professors, together with several members of the clergy, both from Quebec and surrounding parts. Among others, we noticed Rev. E. Melhot, Rector of Laval University, and Superior of the Seminary; Rev. Dr. Tachereau, Director of the Grand Seminary; Revs. Messrs. C. H. Laverdiere, T. Hamel, C. E. Legare, L. Beaudet, P. V. Legare, P. J. Doherty, L. J. Brin, J. Girard, L. Gauthier, L. Langis, A. Goddout, A. Bergeron, L. H. Paquet, E. Chervigny de la Cherrotiere, M. Dassylva, L. Gagon, J. Catellier, L. Provencher, N. Goddout, L. Parent, J. Laberge, J. Hoffman, A. Blais, A. Gosselin, and others.

On their arrival at Montreal, they directed their course to the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, where Mass was celebrated for them, at the conclusion of which the Rev. Mr. Colin, the eloquent preacher of Notre Dame of St. Sulpice, addressed to the students a few words of welcome and edification. Thence they repaired to the Normal School, Jacques Cartier, where breakfast was served up.

The Principal of that Institution afterwards conducted the young visitors through the different parts of the city, calling at the principal public buildings and churches. They visited successively St. Peter's, St. James's, the Gesu, the Hotel Dieu, the English Cathedral, St. Patrick's, the Reservoir, &c.

Towards 1 o'clock p.m. the young Quebecers made their way up to the Montreal College, where they were anxiously expected by the students and Professors of that Institution. After some moments of introduction and parity, while the *alumni* of the two Colleges eagerly embraced, the family consisting of upwards of 600 persons in all, sat down to partake of the excellent hospitality prepared for the occasion, by the Montreal College, in the beautiful gardens of the Grand Seminary. It is almost unnecessary to say that all did full and ample justice to the many good things prepared for them.

At the conclusion of this interesting part of the programme, one of the students of the Montreal College delivered an address, in which he spoke of the joy and pleasure felt by them in meeting on the occasion so many of their confederates from Quebec. The memory of that day would be for them a long and pleasant one.—There had heretofore existed between the two Colleges a strict union of prayer and friendship: and for the future, it would not be less intimate and lasting than in the past.

The Rev. E. Melhot replied, and in so doing said he could hardly find words sufficient to express the sentiments which he felt relative to the unexpected reception accorded them, and the kind words uttered in the address just given.—He felt convinced all therein would soon be realized. In the meantime he would only tender them his sincere thanks, but entertained the hope that at no distant day, they from Quebec might have the honor of entertaining their friends from Montreal, on a similar occasion, at their own city of Quebec. The reverend gentleman likewise paid a just tribute to the many fine religious and educational establishments of the city, and the prosperity and success therein evinced.

The Rev. Mr. Bayle, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, replied in a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. It was, he said, a pleasure as well as an honor for them to receive so many distinguished visitors. He trusted it would not be the last time. As to the kind invitation extended to the Montreal College, he felt thankful therefor, and hoped it would be embraced at some future period. It would serve, as the one to-day did, to increase and strengthen the friendly union which so happily existed heretofore between the two Colleges of Quebec and Montreal.

In the evening, when the time of departure came, the students and Seminarians of the Montreal College and Seminary accompanied their young visitors from Quebec to the Parish Church of Notre Dame, where a solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament terminated the rejoicements of the day.

The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the whole day. It was quite edifying to witness young students from all parts of Canada, the Lower Provinces, and the U. States meet to exchange such marks of friendship and good-will.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. J. QURVILLION.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned on behalf of the laity of the diocese of Massacouche, having heard that it was your intention to leave this parish, and return to Canada, desire to express our ardent wish and earnest hope your journey there may be a pleasant, happy, and prosperous one, and that in its progress the blessing of good health may be abundantly granted to your reverence by a kind Providence.

While we cannot but regret your absence from among us, we feel consoled by the reflection that your retirement into a life free from the

care of a large flock which hitherto devolved upon you will be such as to grant your reverence a quieter life, a happier old age, and freer exercise of the private duties of your sacred calling.

You reverence had always at heart the advantages of a good, religious, and secular education, and knowing that we, in general, were poor, did much to forward that good cause.

While we know that by the will of Providence, we are all to separate in this world, we earnestly beseech the aid of your prayers, while we ourselves shall not omit to offer up our petitions to the throne of Him who said: "Seek and you shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you,"

In the meantime bidding you an affectionate farewell we humbly ask your blessing. Signed on behalf of the Parishioners, D. J. GILLIS, ONESIME GAUDET.

ACADEMY OF VILLA ANNA.

On last Wednesday, the 9th inst., under the Presidency of Monseigneur De Birtha, a dramatic and musical entertainment was given at the Academy of Villa Anna, in Lachine, which reflected as much honor upon the Institution itself as it afforded pleasure to a most numerous, select, and appreciative audience.

The hall was tastefully decorated with green and sprinkled with very appropriate mottoes, all converging around the bust of the August Pius IX., speaking virtue to the young hearts of the inmates, and manifesting the spirit that actuates this, amongst the myriad other Catholic schools that stud our land, and nurse with refinement the charms of woman, who has such a powerful influence over man, and consequently over society, as was subsequently vividly depicted by Bishop Pissonnault.

The young ladies of the Academy were all dressed in white, and as is usual under such circumstances, seemed the very embodiment of joy; and full of the occasion themselves, they could not but electrify every body else, who lent them an audience. Learning, music, wit, and beauty, tempered with ineffable modesty that fascinates and is peculiar to such institutions, were shewn to admiring spectators as the treasures of the Academy of "Villa Anna" of Lachine.

A musical quartette by Misses McQuade, Asselin, Lavigne, and Holland, was beautifully executed. The duet by Misses McQuade and Rudley drew attention and elicited much applause. The song "O Sweet Mother of Sorrow" was touchingly sung by Miss Rahen, after which an affectionate address was delivered in French by Miss Dunn, whose talent in this respect is only surpassed by the modesty of her demeanor. This young lady bids fair for the future realization of the Bishop's remarks.

The incomparable drama of "Fabiola," by Cardinal Wiseman, was so perfectly interpreted as to have elicited thunder of applause from the audience, and particular approbation from his Lordship Bishop Pissonnault, who in the course of some closing remarks took occasion to say that he never witnessed a representation to surpass it. In fact the acting was splendid, and although it would almost be invidious to particularise any, where all excelled, yet we were forcibly struck with Miss McQuade's rendering of the "slave girl." So amiable, so modest, so humble, so anxious for the conversion of her harsh imperious mistress, willing to suffer even death at her hands could she but succeed in inculcating her into the "true faith." Miss McQuade's interpretation of the author of "Fabiola" was indeed "perfect." In a word, few went away without feeling emotions as delightful in their effects as they were supernatural in their causes.

Next morning beheld the fruits of religion, for of the young ladies who the evening before caught the eye of admiration, eighteen retired into the holy tranquility of the cloister. We only recollect the names of the following—Margaret 4th daughter in religion of Mr. Edward Handly of Montreal, Anna, 2d daughter in religion of

Mr Peter McQuade, Victoria, Vancouver Island, Mary O'Driscoll, native of Cork, Ireland, and sister of the Rev. James O'Driscoll, Oswego, Miss Riapelle Ephyony.

It must be gratefully remembered that through the politeness of Mr. Brydges of the G. T. R., Mr. O'Flaherty, the popular and obliging station agent at Lachine, was enabled to keep the train in attendance expressly for the occasion.

AMICUS.

We notice by our Toronto exchanges that during the late law examinations in that city William Chisholm, Esq., of Cornwall, obtained his degree of Barrister at Law. He will continue the practice of his profession at the Town of Cornwall; and we can confidently recommend our friends—especially residents of this City and Province who may have collections or investments to make in any part of Ontario—to entrust him with their business.

Rev. Father O'Brien requests that the annual collectors in aid of the Orphan Asylum will have the goodness to make their return in the course of the present month—June.

L'ECHO DU CABINET DE LECTURE PAROISSIAL.—May, 1859.—The subjects treated in the current number are of deep interest. We have first a chapter of early Canadian History: next an essay on the existence of a devil, and on his works—then a discourse by the eloquent M. Cohn on The Workman, followed by a Pastoral Letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Paris. The other articles treat of the Esquimaux, and the Nova Scotian Gold Mines, and two or three shorter articles conclude the number.

THE MORTALITY OF MONTREAL.

"Facts are stubborn things, and Statistics as a rule do not lie. When we think of the large mortality of Montreal we sometimes wish that they did, and that it was not true that we yearly sacrificed so many hundreds on the altar of stupidity and lukewarmness. Our death rate, according to an able report recently printed by the Sanitary Association is 25 per thousand, while according to the same report, in the six parishes adjoining Montreal it is only 14.7 per thousand. As the returns in the latter cases are probably somewhat incomplete it will be safe to allow a margin, and put the mortality at 2 per thousand, which contrasted with that of the city, causes the latter to stand out in its awful proportions. Looking still more closely at this report, we find that only 27 per cent of the interments of last year were of adults, and in this calculation children from 12 years of age are included. This brings us face to face with the startling fact that 73 per cent, or nearly three-fourths of our mortality were young children. This is a sad, sad story; and it seems to us that those who after reading it can remain calmly, and not exert every energy in favor of sanitary reform, must be destitute of every human feeling."

The last clause is a direct challenge to our humanity. The first question suggested to our mind is—what way, as journalists, can we advance the cause of sanitary reform? Our ready answer is—the urging upon every educated and thoughtful man, who would awake to the importance of sanitary questions, to do his best to teach and preach in season and out of season, and to instruct, as far as he can, that public opinion which is as yet but public ignorance. Let him throw, for instance, what weight he has into the Sanitary Association. It is the most hopeful and practical move yet made towards the decrease of our infant mortality. This Society, whose life spring is Dr. Philip Carpenter, will teach our civic rulers that the vice so rampant in the Recorder's Court is rather the effect than the cause of physical misery, and that the surest mode of attacking it is to improve the physical condition of the lower classes; to abolish foul air, foul lodging, foul back yards, and overcrowded dwellings, in which mortality is difficult, and common decency is impossible. Pure air, which can only be obtained by effective draining and scavenging, pure air the poor have a right to. In demanding them they demand no more than God gives freely to wild beasts of the forest. Till society has given them pure air, it does them an injustice in demanding of them that they should become useful members of society. If they, the equal poor, who live in Griffin's row, and the Eastern suburbs are expected to be men, let them at least be put on a level with the brutes. When the benevolent in our city (and they may be numbered by thousands) shall once have learned this plain and awful truth, a vast upward step will have been gained. Because this Sanitary Association will reach the principles of physical and moral health. We wish it "God speed" and also all those christian souls who are endeavoring to preserve human life from wholesale destruction by unnecessary poison. We should like to see the Clergy take up the cause of Sanitary Reform. What if they should hail with joy, a cause in which all whatsoever their theological differences, might join in one sacred crusade against dirt, degradation, disease, and death? What if our members of both Parliaments (M. P. and M. P. P.) would pledge themselves to carry out Sanitary Reform in the districts of the city for which they are elected, and let the health and the lives of the local poor be that local interest they are bound by their election to defend? They go to Parliament to make laws for the preservation of life and property. Let them, through the Sanitary Association of Montreal, make the people acquainted with those physical laws stronger and wider than any which they can make, upon which all human life depends, by infringing which the whole property of a district is depreciated.—Daily News.

NEW CONVENT.—The splendid New Conventual Educational Establishment, now in course of erection on Hillsborough Square, for the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, is being rapidly proceeded with. It is being built of brick with free-stone facings. It will, when completed, be a splendid structure and an ornament to the city. We are glad to find such substantial evidence of the prosperity of the Order. The favor in which the Ladies of the Charlotvetown Convent are held, as accomplished teachers of youth, can be fairly estimated from the fact that the present building has, for some time past, been too small to accommodate the number of pupils seeking admission to its classes. The new building will be five storeys high; and one hundred and thirty feet in length, by sixty four feet in depth, porticoes included. The Architect and Superintendent is Mr. John Corbett, of New Brunswick. The substructure

is to be of free stone, and the facings of the same material.—Charlottetown (P. E. Island) Herald.

LES COMMIS MARCHANDS.—The Chaplain of this deservng society, the Reverend Canon Fabre, proceeded on his way to Rome on the 12th inst., and was escorted to the Quebec steamer by the officers and a deputation of its members. The society recently presented him with an address, and at its close the Reverend Chaplain promised that he would speak of its labors, and ask the Pope to recognize them by conferring a decoration on the President. At the meeting on the night of the 11th, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Napoleon Picard, re-elected; 1st Vice do F X Dubuc; 2nd Vice do F X Moisan; Recording Secretary, L G G Bellevau; Assistant Recording Secretary, Frs Hamelin, re-elected; Corresponding Secretary, D L V Olivier, re-elected; Secretary Treasurer, R M O Turgeon; Collecting Treasurer, J J C Marchand, re-elected; Assistant do, Z Vicar, Librarian, H Charest; Marshals, L Thibault and F Gravel. Managing Committee—O Lemieux, O Lecours, J B Dupuis, N Para, H Filiatrault, A St Oage, N Guerin, A J B Duchesneau. Committee of Enquiry—P A Seers, P V Lesperance, N Ratelle, P Benoit, and A Robert. The French Mercantile Library Association has our best wishes for its success, and with its large and increasing membership has a prosperous future before it.

We have in pamphlet the Review by Alderman Rodden, of the Reports of Messrs. Shanly, Keefler, and Francis, on the Montreal Water Works. It is accompanied by a map and illustrations, which are valuable; and the subject is of so much importance that it ought to engage the attention of the citizens.

Pic-Nic.—The St. Patrick's Society's annual pic-nic will take place on Dominion day, at St. Joseph's Island, opposite Boucherville.

St. JOHN THE BAPTIST SOCIETY.—The Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Attorney General of the Province, was elected President of this flourishing association, at its recent general meeting. The office bearers comprise all the wealth and respectability of French Canadian Montreal. The association is now divided into three sections—"the City," "St. Lawrence," and "St. Antoine,"—each with its vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurers, chaplains, and committees, and will make a gala display on the approaching anniversary of its patron, on the 24th inst.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, the gardens and farms on the outskirts of the city are looking very promising, and at present it seems probable that the market gardeners will reap a more than commonly large profit this year.

The body of Captain Dunn, who was drowned last fall while going down the river on an American barge bound to Whitehall, was found two or three days ago in the St. Lawrence, near the Sorel Islands, and taken to Sorel. An inquest was held, and the body was then sent to the unfortunate Captain's residence in Whitehall.

Another floating body—that of Eihrem Dugas, drowned last October, was found in the St. Lawrence near the St. Therese Islands a few days ago. It was brought to his late residence No. 191 St. Dominique street in this city and subsequently buried in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

A man was found drowned a few days ago in Lake St. Louis, Parish of Chateaugay. He wore a cotton shirt numbered 2572, and grey stockings. Had short black hair and a blonde moustache, and the initials J. B. tattooed on both arms.

DIED FROM STARVATION.—A woman named Ann McMahon, residing on the Papineau road, died of starvation Monday morning. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "Died from the want of the necessaries of life."

STEAMER MAGNET.—We visited yesterday the Engine Works of Messrs. Barley & Co., to see the new engine in process of erection by that firm for the steamer Magnet of the Canadian Inland Navigation Company's line. The engine is erected on strong wrought iron, kelson and engine frame, which gives it an appearance of lightness, while at the same time its strength and durability is far greater than that of the ordinary wooden frame, and will it is said wear out half a dozen of the wooden frames. A saving of a large expense is thereby effected, as the wooden frames require to be taken down and replaced frequently, whereas no trouble of this sort need be anticipated with those made of iron. The cylinder is 43 inches in diameter, and length of stroke 10 feet. The front of the engine is highly finished and resembles that in use on the steamer Quebec, and also on the Hudson river steamers running between Albany and New York. It has a neat skeleton walking beam, much lighter and much stronger than the solid ones in use on many other steamers. Two new blue return tubular boilers have also been built, which have been tested with 86 pounds pressure to the square inch. The firm expect to have their work completed on the steamer by this evening.—Gazette of 11th.

Quebec, June 10.—Col. Gage lectured at Inverness on Thursday afternoon, at the Court house, on the position of the British people in Lower Canada, going over much the same ground as he did at Quebec. The address was bitterly anti-French and strongly annexationist. Some parts were received with counter cries of "God save the Queen," "Long live the British Connection," and so frequent were the interruptions that the Colonel became demoralized, and closed his lecture somewhat abruptly.

The St. Catharines Times says an enormous breadth of land is covered by a most promising growth of wheat. Not a single complaint about this staple cereal has reached us from any quarter. Next in importance to wheat comes the hay crop; and this in the Niagara peninsula at least, may now be considered safe. Spring-sown grains are progressing finely; and a large extent of ground has been planted with potatoes. All kinds of fruit trees, vines and plants present a singularly fine and prolific appearance. For the first time in five or six years, the peach trees are loaded with young fruit—the blossoms having for-

tunately escaped serious injury from the spring frosts. The numerous apple orchards in this neighbourhood have literally filled the air with the fragrance of their myriad blossoms; and it may be safely estimated that the yield of apples will be ten-fold greater than last year. Grapes and strawberries will be abundant, and large quantities of the latter will be ready for the city markets in about three weeks. Cherries and plums will be rather under than over an average crop.

SANITARY.—The special attention of Sanobolif Flynn as well as the Health Committee, is directed to the unhealthy and filthy condition of St. Ann's market; and it is positively disapproved to say that our citizens have to eat meats that have been brought under its sickening odours. One would imagine that lime, whitewash, and clean floors were not conducive to health, or acceptable to the senses of our people. If any of the butchers kept their slaughter houses in the same condition that their stalls in the market are kept, they would very soon be brought before the Recorder. It is for individual stall holders to see to it, ere they find their customers seeking other, and more cleanly places, to purchase their meats. In the case of this market, the only way to prevent such a state of things is to bring the matter before the Grand Jury for remedy.—Gazette.

WHITBY, JUNE 11.—The late Mr. Asa Post's house, three miles west of Whitby, at present occupied by Mr. Ira B. Carpenter and Mr. Wm. Taylor, was entered by the kitchen window by thieves, on Wednesday night, after the families were all asleep. Mr. Taylor had brought a large sum of money from Toronto that day, but left by train for England the same evening. It is thought some parties followed him from Toronto intending to rob him. They rifled the pockets of all the clothes they could see, but only succeeded in taking six or seven dollars, although there was two hundred dollars in a coat pocket hanging in the bed-room, and also in Mr. Carpenter's vest there was forty dollars. They turned two of the pockets of the vest inside out, but, fortunately, missed the third pocket. Some of the clothes were ripped up, others were taken away. Although fourteen persons were sleeping in the house not one of them awoke at the time.

The Kingston News learns that the complaints of the Lake fishermen are really justified by the existence of the wrongs of which they complain; that the Canadian boats fishing in our waters are a very small proportion compared with that of Americans; that their trespass is of daily occurrence and the amount of netting set by Canadians compared with that of Americans, is as one rod of the former to one hundred of the latter; and that notwithstanding, they are not officially interrupted. The head quarters of these American fishermen is Cape Vincent, at which place whitefish and salmon trout, are taken unlawfully in our waters, are so plentiful that they can be purchased at a much cheaper rate than with us, and sometimes become a complete drug in the market.—Our fishermen insist that their complaints to the inspecting officer have not been attended to, but that they have been put off by evasions or with promises of attention at some future day which, however, have never yet been redeemed.

The Belleville Intelligencer says the country from Belleville to Montreal along the Grand Trunk line presents a most attractive picture. The woods are beautiful in their spring foliage; the fruit trees are covered with blossoms the fall grain is tall and rank, and already headed out; the spring crop has come up finely and completely covers the ground, the meadows are luxuriant in growth, and everything gives promise of an abundant harvest. Let us be thankful and take courage.

OTTAWA, June 4.—The following is the substance of the Prince Edward Island resolutions:—To authorize the Government to enter into negotiations including provision for the acquisition of the disputed proprietary rights of the original grantees of Crown Lands, for effecting a commutation of tenures in favour of tenants of grantees on liberal terms; to author the Governor in Council to make the requisite fiscal arrangements for these purposes and to raise a loan or otherwise with the sinking fund, such loan to be charged on the consolidated revenue of Canada.

Nova Scotia is liable only for the excess of debt, above \$2,186,756, and shall be entitled to interest up to that amount; to receive for ten years an allowance of \$32,693, yearly in addition to all other payments under the Act; Nova Scotia to be charged 5 per cent on the new Province Building from its completion till it shall be placed at the disposal of the Dominion.

The Ottawa Times is gratified to learn the prospects of a large yield of fall sown wheat this season are excellent, and the accounts which we have from the neighbouring counties of Carleton, Russell, &c., agree in this respect, although from different causes this important cereal is not very extensively sown in these parts. Wherever planted, however, we learn that it never looked better, having escaped all injury from frost of last winter and spring. Fall sown rye also looks well. The great depth of snow, and the length of time it covered the ground the past season had thus its advantages, as it was the saving of both crops. Spring wheat also looks promising, although not so far advanced in the first week of June as we have observed in years past.

An elderly married woman named Provost hung herself while insane at Joliette on the 3d inst. She had been deserted by her husband, who appears to have been a loose and disorderly character, and of late had acted at times in a very strange manner. It was during one of these fits of insanity that she committed suicide in her garret.

A huge mass of copper ore, weighing 22,200 pounds, passed over the Great Western Railway, on Thursday last, from Lake Superior to Boston. This is the largest and purest lump of copper ore ever sent from the North West.

GOLD.—The Montreal Gold Mining Company, now operating at Unishka in Nova Scotia, under the Presidency of Mr. T. M. Bryson, of this city, has received another bar of gold of the weight of fifty ounces as the product of their mines for May.

Patrick Buckley, who was suspected of complicity in the McGee murder, has been sent to Rockwood Lunatic Asylum.

The Rifles in garrison at Ottawa are to camp out during the summer at Chelms. Two companies are already under canvas.

The 53rd Regt., stationed at Quebec will camp out at Point Levis.

The Wolfe and Montcalm monuments at Quebec threaten to come down on the heads of passers-by. Diphtheria is said to be prevalent in Quebec. They are summoning wholesale in Quebec for arrears of taxes.

A large number of mill-hands have been thrown out of employment by the late fire at Drummondville. There are nine salt wells at Paisley, Co. Bruce; \$100,000 is the capital thus invested.

A French Canadian named Harsque, is reported to have been murdered at Templeton by a man named Seafie.

The gold obtained from mines in Nova Scotia since 1862 is estimated at \$2,700,000.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Hawkesbury Mills, P Rogers, \$1; Kiskaekia, Ill. U.S., Rev P J Bedard, \$5; Exawille, Rev Mr Byrne, \$2; Hochelaga, Mrs Bailey, \$3; Sherrington, Henry Blake, \$2; Galt P Lavin, \$2; Sorel, J M O'Carthy, \$5; Trenton, F J Maguire, \$4; River Beaudette, T M Emery, \$2; Rockingham, Jas Murray, \$2; Brechin, A A Bethune, \$1; Fort William, E Corleu, \$2; Arichat, N.S., Rev John Cameron, D. D. \$6. Per J Ryan, North Nation Mills—T Burke, \$2. Per W Harty, Lacolle—Palk Abert, \$2.

Died. In this city, on the 14th inst., Mr. Charles Augustin Clarke, son of the late Mr. C. A. Clarke, of London, England, aged 32 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 14, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3.45 to \$3.75; Fine, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Super, No. 2 \$3.90 to \$4.00; Superfine \$4.30 to \$4.35; Fancy \$4.40 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.10 to \$2.15 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.75 to 6.00. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.00 to \$1.01. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.37 to \$5.40 Seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Thirds, \$4.25 to 4.30.—First Pearls, 6.50 to 5.55. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 25.00 to 26.50; Prime Mess \$32.00; Prime, \$19.50 to 20.00. Burra, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 17c to 19c,—good per choice Western bringing 00c. to 23c. Beans, per lb.—14 to 15c. Lard, per lb.—17c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75. Pease, per 60 lbs.—70c to 81c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

June 14, 1869. Flour, country, per quinta 13 0 to 13 6 Oatmeal, do 16 0 to 17 0 Indian Meal, do 9 0 to 9 6 Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0 GRAIN Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0 Barley, do (new) 5 0 to 6 0 Peas, do 5 0 to 5 6 Oats, do 3 0 to 2 6 Buckwheat, do 3 0 to 4 0 Indian Corn, do 4 3 to 5 0 Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0 Flax Seed, do 8 0 to 8 6 Timothy, do 13 6 to 14 0 WOVLS AND GAME Turkeys (old), per couple 8 0 to 10 6 Do (young), do 0 0 to 0 0 Geese, do 5 0 to 7 3 Ducks, do 3 0 to 3 6 Do (wild), do 3 0 to 4 0 Poultry, do 3 0 to 3 0 Chickens, do 0 0 to 0 0 Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 0 Partridges, do 0 0 to 0 0 Hares, do 0 0 to 0 0 Rabbits (live), do 0 0 to 0 0 Woodcock, do 0 0 to 0 0 Snipe, do 0 0 to 0 0 Plover, do 0 0 to 0 0 MEATS Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, do 0 5 to 0 6 Veal, per lb 0 7 to 0 9 Beef, per 100 lbs \$8.00 to 9.00 Pork, fresh do \$8.50 to 9.50 MISCELLANEOUS Potatoes per bag 3 0 to 3 6 Turnips do 0 0 to 0 0 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Syrup per gallon 5 0 to 6 0 Maple Sugar, per lb 0 5 to 0 7 Honey 0 7 to 0 8 DAIRY PRODUCTS Butter, fresh, per l 1 3 to 2 0 Do, salt do (inferior) 1 2 to 1 3 Cheese, do 0 0 to 0 0 Apples, per barrel \$4.00 to \$5.00 Hay, per 100 bundles \$14.50 to \$17.00 Straw 7.00 to \$10.00

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CLERGY COMMUNITIES.

The Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the 1st of May, 1870, take the liberty to inform the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that they have still on hand, a large assortment of ARTICLES for the CHURCHES and the CLERGY, on which a great reduction has been made. They invite the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and Reverend Sisters in general, to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line. Montreal, 2nd April, 1869. 2m34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of AUGUSTE GIRARD Trader, of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby 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, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 9th June, 1869. 2w45.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ELOI PERRAULT Trader of Montreal, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday the 5th day of July next, the Undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, June 9th 1869, 2w46

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME ANNE MERGILL, wife of LOUIS RICHARD, Trader of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted against the said Louis Richard, her husband, an action for separation as to property, returnable on the Fifth day of July next, before the said Court. Montreal, 31st May, 1869. L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff. 1m45.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of EDOUARD GRENIER, Trader of Montreal, An Insolvent. A first dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the fifth day of July next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, June 9th 1869. 2w45.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French Elections are over, and the results, as far as Paris and Lyons are concerned, are known with sufficient exactness. They prove beyond all controversy that the capital of the Empire has gone over to the Opposition, and not simply to Parliamentary opposition, but to dynastic opposition. The temper of Lyons is even more decided. The system of personal government has thus failed in conciliating the inhabitants of these cities, and it may even be inferred that it has had some effect in provoking them to increased hostility. The most remarkable of the elections—the one which attracted more attention in the Department of the Seine than any other—was that for the third Circumscription, where M. Emile Ollivier was attacked by M. Bancel. Many reasons conspired to make this a typical contest. M. Ollivier stood as the representative—it may be said the creator—of the 'tiers parti.' He accepted the Empire—that is to say, he accepted Napoleon III.; but he desired to substitute Ministerial responsibility for the system of personal government, Parliamentary control of the national policy for Imperial action on the 'motu proprio' of the Emperor. His opponent was the representative of pure Republicanism, to whom the name of the Emperor was an offence, the existence of the Empire an occasion of implacable animosity. The issue between the two was thus clearly apparent, and, as if to disembarrass it of all complications, the Government candidate who at one time preferred his claims retired some days since from the contest. The full return of the votes shows that M. Bancel defeated M. Ollivier by nearly 10,000 votes in a constituency where little more than 35,000 electors voted. The Republican has received 22,647 suffrages; the creator of the 'tiers parti' but 12,849.

Whatever may be the weight to be attached to the fact, it is plain that Paris and Lyons have declared against the Empire.—Times.

Further details have been received respecting the disturbance at Amiens, Lille, and Toulouse. At Amiens troops were obliged to be called out to disperse the rioters, and two soldiers were wounded. Yesterday evening again crowds of people collected and attempted to erect barricades, which were destroyed by the troops.—Several arrests were made, but at 2 o'clock this morning order was re-established. At Lille the riotous proceedings were prolonged up till the evening of yesterday; 3,000 persons paraded the streets singing the 'Marseillaise,' and shouting 'Vive la Republique! Des Rotours a la Lanterne!' M. des Rotours having beaten M. Thiers at the recent election. The troops, however, succeeded in dispersing the crowd without having recourse to arms. Several cavalry soldiers and a major of dragoons were wounded; 18 persons have been arrested. At Toulouse yesterday evening some disorders again occurred, and no less than 100 persons were taken to prison. Order was restored at midnight. At Albi some attempts were made to create a disturbance, but the soldiers dispersed the mob without firing. At Calais a demonstration was made against M. Pinaud, the Deputy returned in the Government interest. The authorities interfered and dispersed the crowd, an agent of the police being wounded in the 'melee.' This morning, the official announcement of the result of the elections was published. Order was nowhere disturbed.

M. D'Alton Shee, who did not obtain the required majority at the first election, and M. Jules Favre, who was not decisively defeated, have both announced their determination to insist upon a second ballot, the latter against M. Henri Rochefort and the former against M. Thiers. The Government journals of this evening declare that on the occasion of the recent disturbances in the provinces the authorities avoided any collision with the people, the military not having made even a single bayonet stroke. The same journals further express the conviction that public order, which has been energetically maintained, will now remain undisturbed, adding that the Government will not profit by these disorders to commence a reactionary policy, but will continue to uphold a liberal 'regime.' The result of the elections, it is said, has been to extinguish the old parties in the Chamber, leaving only the 'Liberal' Empire opposed to some revolutionary representatives. M. Raspail maintains his canvass against M. Garnier-Pages for the second balloting.

PARIS, June 9.—The following is published as the official returns of the recent elections by ballot: Government candidates, 30; Opposition, 20; unknown, 17. The general result throughout the country is now therefore pretty accurately known. The next Corps Legislatif will be composed as follows: Government 213; Independent, 42; Radical, 35. Very serious riots at Nantes and Bordeaux, occurred yesterday, but were soon suppressed without bloodshed.

PARIS June 9.—The Emperor has issued a decree, convening the Corps Legislatif on the 24th inst.

Some arrests have been made in Paris, within the last two days, in consequence of the discovery by the police of a new political conspiracy; the details of the affair are yet unknown.

BARR, MAY 27. The iron clad corvette Belliqueuse returned yesterday from a voyage round the world. This is the first vessel of this description who has performed so long a voyage. The Belliqueuse has sustained no damage.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.—The open shops on Sunday have long been a subject of scandal to Catholics visiting Paris, and furnished Protestants with an argument for denying the Catholic observance of the day. An association of clergy and laity has been long at work in Paris to discourage Sunday shopping. Another association of persons employed in shops has been crowned with marked success. Almost all the large shops were closed on Sunday last, and a notice affixed that they would remain so for the future on Sundays and festivals. This happy result has been obtained by a steady persevering negotiation with the employers. It is to be hoped that the agitation will not be dropped until the practice becomes universal, and an abuse is put an end to which had its origin in the abolition of Sunday observance under the first Republic. That it has no connection with Catholic

principles or practice any one may convince himself who passes through the streets of Rome on a Sunday.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 26.—In yesterday's sitting the Constituent Cortes resumed the discussion of the remaining clauses of the Constitution. Senor Castelar criticized adversely the colonial clause, and said, alluding to Cuba:—"If Spain had followed the example given by England in her dealings with Canada, and granted the liberties which the colonies claim for themselves, it would have successfully prevented the outbreak of an insurrection." Marshal Serrano replied that General Dulce had granted the liberties required, but that party passions had blinded the inhabitants to the intentions of Government. The insurrection, as regards its physical strength, was almost suppressed, and 600 filibusters had lately been defeated; nevertheless, the moral disorder was likely to disappear more slowly. As soon as the normal state of things should be reestablished the Government would, in conjunction with the Cuban deputies, suppress slavery by a well-considered measure, and proceed with inexorable severity against all persons engaged in the slave trade. It is confidently expected that the discussion on the Constitution will close to-morrow.

POLITICAL SITUATION.—May 24.—At last, after long and stormy debates, the Constituent, or, as they may be more appropriately called, the Dissolvent Cortes of Spain, voted on Thursday night, by 214 against 71, that our future form of Government shall be monarchical. At the last moment, however, and just as our revolutionary Solomons were about to sanction by their votes a democratic monarchy for the nation, the poet, Senor Ayala, one of the leading conspirators of Oadiz, and Colonial Minister during the last seven months, raised a regular tempest in the House, which might have deluged Madrid with blood, but for the timely intervention of Topete and Serrano to calm the surging billows. It was the first time that Ayala had spoken in the Cortes, and, to the amazement of every member, he fired a terrible broadside at the Republicans, whom he accused, along with the masses of the country, of having been spurious towards the triumph of liberty and the revolution, till after the army and navy had singly achieved the honours of the victory. The exasperation which this contemptuous attack was raising in the Opposition, and the well-grounded fear of their abrupt and unanimous departure from the Assembly, to be probably followed by the rising of the militia in vindication of their assailed reputation as heroes of the Revolution, drew Topete and Serrano from their seats. The latter in particular, after successfully employing all his tact in soothing down the asperity of Ayala's intemperate language launched forth in unqualified praises of the Republicans, whose party, he said, he much regretted he could not join, and he almost went on his knees as he earnestly begged of them to withhold from retorting on his brother-Minister. His praises and appeal had their desired effect, the setting terminated peaceably, and Ayala has since retired from the Ministry. The doctrinaires gained, as I have said, a numerical victory, but considering, on the one hand, the adulterous language in which the Government had addressed the extreme radicals, and the eulogistic terms in which the principal Ministerial members alluded during the debate to the republican theories, and, on the other, the perseverance with which this party has battled for the logical consequence of the democratic principles proclaimed by the Revolution, there can be no doubt says the *Pensamiento* that the moral triumph had been on the side of the Republicans. In spite of the many sympathies which they have lost in the country in consequence of their late display of impetuosity, this able paper declares that the mere logical force of events, through the hidden designs of God, will inevitably bring about the temporary establishment of a Republican Government. "If so, we may prepare for untold horrors and desolation, trusting that after such a Divine chastisement, and taught by painful experience, the nation will unanimously acclaim the advent of such a prince as Don Carlos, and raise once more the throne which was the pride of its ancestors and the symbol of the traditional glories and greatness of Spain."—*Tablet*.

All the news which we receive from Spain, says the *Correspondence de Rome*, indicates the important condition of her affairs; but, whatever may happen the Spanish people are Catholic. If they had forgotten this, the revolution reminds them of it; and history shows us with remarkable constancy, that it is precisely when the wicked break out into blasphemy and violence, into attacks upon God, the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, upon the Church and the ministers, that the Catholic feeling becomes deeper and shows itself in acts of reparation. If we were allowed to rejoice in evil on account of the good which results from it, we might feel grateful to the villains who have filled Spain and the world with fear, by their blasphemies. In fact it is these madmen who are the exponents of the great Catholic movement witnessed by the world.

We cherish then the hope, or rather the certainty of a happy renovation of the religious spirit in Spain. The monarchies which have preceded are as yet replaced only by a hideous, but transient form which will, perhaps, fall to pieces and be recomposed, several times ere they disappear, and then we shall see in Spain, as we shall see in Italy and elsewhere, how poor an absurd is the modern doctrine of 'Faits accomplis.' 'Faits accomplis,' which signify, in revolutionary language, the overthrow of right, can only be looked upon as testimony to the instability of human things, sooner or later to be replaced by the things of God. For this reason it is that the monarchs which rest upon the divine principle, which ask their consecration of the Church and devote themselves to her service, are those who alone have reasons for duration, when they reign, chances for return, when driven away by violence.

Orbator, May 23.—Six hundred Volunteers have embarked at Oadiz for Havana.

An imposing demonstration in favor of the Duke of Montpensier was expected at Seville.

The crops in the province of Castellile are promising, and an abundant harvest is expected. Heavy rains continue throughout Spain.

ITALY.

Florence, May 25.—The Austrian Consul at Leghorn was assassinated there last night while walking with the Austrian General Creneville. General Creneville was also wounded. The two unknown individuals who assailed the Consul and General Creneville have not been arrested. It is believed that the Consul was struck by mistake, the real object of the assassins being to murder General Creneville from motives of personal vengeance connected with the latter's command of the city during the state of siege in 1849. General Creneville was wounded in the face.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Massari said he considered the Chamber bound to express indignation at the murderous outrage at Leghorn. Signor Malacchiotti, the deputy for Leghorn, fully concurred in this feeling, but pointed out that during the Austrian occupation in 1849 General Creneville had excited a deep and terrible hatred. The Minister of the Interior stated that the authorities had warned General Creneville that his visit to Leghorn might be dangerous to him, and on that account had endeavored to secure his safety. The assassins attacked him when just about leaving by sea. Fourteen persons had been arrested on suspicion.

May 26.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies General Menabrea announced that Signor de Filippo, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, had tendered his resignation, and that the portfolio had been accepted by Senator Pironi, whom he introduced to the House.

THE ITALIAN COALITION.—An alliance between lead-

ers who cannot count upon their followers serves only to diminish the credit of the former, and to make confusion worse confounded. Such is the position of M. Menabrea and the chiefs of the Permanent. It is hard to say which of their tails is most disgusted at finding itself in the same boat with the other. If it be true, as is alleged, that M. Ferraris was not altogether a stranger to the recent conspiracy, a fresh element is added to the piquant incongruity of the transaction. Already one of the heterogeneous ingredients of the Cabinet has detached itself, and General Menabrea has had to announce to the House that Signor De Filippo is replaced by the Senator Pironi at the Ministry of Justice and Public Worship. The *Univers* remarks that the laudatory phrases of M. de la Valette do no go so far to speak of the love which the Italians feel for France. The *Florentine* journals, in fact, are full of the most outrageous personal attacks upon the Emperor and Empress. As to Victor Emmanuel, his private life forms the subject of popular novels. It is melancholy to see an ancient dynasty so abused, and the very institution of Monarchy deprived, as it is in Italy, of all shadow of credit or prestige.

Rome, May 27.—Yesterday, after Mass, the Pope delivered a powerful discourse condemning the errors which menace the Church and society. To-day being the Feast of Corpus Christi there was a splendid procession through the streets. His Holiness carried the Sacrament, and gave the benediction in St. Peter's, a large concourse of people being present.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE POPE.—Amongst the congratulations offered to Pius IX by different Sovereigns on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his first Mass we remarked those of Queen Victoria. It was no doubt, on her part an act of simple courtesy; but if we mistake not, it is an act without any precedent, and it renews officially the relations between the Holy See and the Crown of England, which have for three centuries been interrupted. In so doing thus Queen Victoria has not only acted as a courteous Princess, but no less as a politic Sovereign, who recognising the important position which Catholicity has obtained in her States, judges that it is right to form an amicable relation with the Head of this religion.

The approach of the Oecumenical Council renders the Catholic question in England of more and more importance. We need not say how joyfully English Catholics received the news of the convocation of the Council; by Protestants it has been heard of in different ways. Amongst those who interest themselves about religious matters, a few remain indifferent, others declare hostility to the intentions of the Pope, whilst numbers received the intelligence with as much satisfaction as Catholics did. These last are the Puseyites, or Ritualists, who call themselves Anglo-Catholics. The Ritualists have, however, been pained at finding themselves confounded with other non-Catholic Christians in the Apostolic Letter addressed to Protestants. They like to regard themselves as a real branch of the Church of Jesus Christ, they are persuaded that the Episcopal succession is preserved in the Anglican Church, so that their ministers really believe that they have received the Sacrament of Orders. It is certain that their belief approximates to our own, and that they show great courage and constancy in defending it against the attacks to which they are subjected. They maintain the necessity of Episcopacy, the real Presence in the Eucharist, the practice of Confession, and most Catholic rites. Yet, as Mr. Manning says, they are not yet in the Church; they only hold the externals. They have not yet the advantage of possessing the Eucharist, for which they testify so great a love; for the consecration of orders having been interrupted, they have not the power of consecrating.

But we may hope much from these men who seem to be wholly in good faith, and whose intellect strives after the complete possession of truth. "I see around the Church," says Mr. Manning, "good and honest men who are called to the reception of a faith not taught by their Church; they believe in the Real Presence, they raise Altars, they erect Tabernacles; all things unauthorized by their Church; they receive and guard as a treasure what they believe to be the Body of Jesus Christ. I love these men for the love they bear to the shadow of their Lord. The Church will do all and will sacrifice all except Truth, to open her doors and admit them to her communion."

We may judge of the good dispositions of the Ritualists by what was lately said by one of them, at a meeting of the 'English Church Union.' 'I am convinced,' said the Rev. E. W. Urganah, 'that the separation of Church and State must soon take place, and that it is the duty of Anglicans to seek means for returning to the communion of the Roman Church.'

The 'Weekly Register' assures us that there is reason to believe that a number of Anglican Clergymen have resolved to repair to the Council for the solution of their doubts, and that the Pope has named a sub-commission to study the questions which may be proposed. One of them will probably be the question of Orders, and as further study can only confirm the present judgment, nothing will remain for Ritualists of good faith, but a simple return to the true Church. Happen what may, it is certain that Ritualists are at present in excellent dispositions, and we are happy to write our hopes on the subject with those of the 'Osservatore Cattolico' of Milan, which sees in the step taken by Queen Victoria and the project of the Anglicans to send a deputation to the Council, a happy augury of the approaching return of the English nation.—*L'Univers*.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Consul at Leghorn was assassinated on Tuesday, it is believed, by mistake, the fatal blow being intended for his companion, General Creneville, formerly commander of the city in 1849, who also was wounded. Signor de Filippo, the Italian Minister of Justice, has resigned, and is succeeded by Signor Pironi.

The total public debt of the Austrian Empire is officially stated to be 2,692,067,316 florins, the interest payable upon which is 106,303,170 florins. A revolt has broken out among the Kibirzee tribes, in which the Cossacks of the Don are disposed to participate, and bodies of Russian troops have been dispatched to suppress the rebellion.

Father Ryan is a decidedly unconstructed rebel. He has lately been lecturing in Atlanta, Georgia, before an enthusiastic audience. The speech was especially reported for *The Methodist Advocate*.—They tell us to forget the past, to let bygones be bygones. But we cannot, we must not, we will not. There are too many ruins to remind us, and too many graves over our land, in the valley, in the shade of the wood, and around us, to let it be forgotten. The future will yet bring the hopes of the past. There are those who will again be proud to wear the gray, and go forth to battle for the cause of the South. Shall they drag us away to the grave of the 'Lost Cause? No! we will yet meet to worship there. That cause is not dead, it only sleeps. Its Easter Sunday morning will come. It will live again. It does live deep down in the heart of the true and brave. Some little boys love to be called little Southern rebels. The boys are fathers to the men that are to be. Some men have been reconstructed. Yes, of the smiter. We leave them. We would scarcely give them absolution. But there are others who cannot, who will not forget the past. Yes, there are mothers—thank heaven for such—mothers who are keeping alive and aglow, and affirms, the cause 'lost,' but to be regained. Yes, and know this, sometimes the whisper of a mother in the ear of a child to-day, to come the boom of a cannon a century hence! The cause shall yet succeed, and whoever the man is will take up the flag again, and let the stars and bars wave over this land, he will find that there are more true, brave,

patriotic men who are ready to rally around this standard, and do battle for the right. I think I have given you all a dollar's worth of disloyalty, and I must close.

BATHING IN FRAGRANCE.—In oriental countries the rarest perfumes are used in the Hammams or bathing establishments, but neither the Ottomans nor the Persians possess a floral extract as refreshing and invigorating as Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. The famous Atar of Roses is more powerful and more voluptuous, but lacks the vivifying freshness of this pure and delightful preparation. It is as different from the heavy, half-stupefying perfumes derived from essential oils, &c., as a genial stimulant is from a powerful opiate, and of course is infinitely more wholesome. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

WHAT IS HEARTBURN?—A pungent and acid gas evolved in the stomach gives rise to this unpleasant sensation. The alkalies administered to relieve it are of no permanent use. They do not touch the cause, which is imperfect digestion. Take the stomach with Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, and the food will then be so completely dissolved, and so faithfully applied to nutritive purposes, that no irritating element will be generated in the process of digestion, and heartburn will therefore be impossible. It is merely one of the consequences of indigestion; and as that fearful source of pain and inconvenience inevitably yields to the tonic, aperient, and antispasmodic action of the pills, there is no reason why any human being should continue to endure any of its penalties.

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

Give me sound reasons for taking a medicine or I will not try it; says the rational invalid. This is fair and right! Assertion is not proof. In recommending Bristol's Sarsaparilla, therefore, as a specific for scrofula and all the types of ulcerous and eruptive diseases it is proper to remind the public that for over one-third of a century it has been uniformly successful in cases of this kind. It cures a part of the medical record of every civilized region of the Western Hemisphere. No physician will attempt to gain-say this fact. Let the sick inquire for themselves touching its reputation as a standard antidote for all disorders referable to a depraved condition of the blood and the secretions.

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

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

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

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

SITUATION WANTED.

A TEACHER who has had several years experience in teaching, and holds an Elementary School Diploma; will be open for an engagement on the first of July next. It may not be amiss to add, that the applicant teaches Book Keeping by double entry in all its variations. Address, John Gleeson, St. Soppia, County of Terrebonne, C.B., stating salary. June 1, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER CRAIG, Trader, of Montreal, individually, and as member of the late firm of "N. PATTEAUX & CO.," and as a duly member of the firm of "CRAIG, CHABOT & CO.," An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby 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, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 4th, 1869. 2w44

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THEODORE DESJARDINS, Trader, of Montreal, An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are hereby 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, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 4th, 1869. 2w44

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ONESIME THIBAUDEAU, Trader, of Montreal, An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby 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, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 7, 1869. 2w44.

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 A DAY.

TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$4. LLOYD'S PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale. Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land—they occupy the space of one map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. Country Rights and large Discounts given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. Also ready a \$25,000 steel and plate illustrated subscription book, 'De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River.' J. T. LLOYD, 23 Cortlandt Street, N.Y. May 14, 1869. Im40.

J. G. PARKS.

PHOTOGRAPHER, NEW ROOMS, 84 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. FIRST PRIZE 1868.

Albums, Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic and Card Views, Frames, &c., at low prices. NO CHARGE FOR SITTING OVER.

Photographs taken six days in the week, rain or shine; but remember to bring the Babies early in the day.

Don't forget the place, 84 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Louis Lavoie, Jr., Trader, of St. Martin, County of Laval, An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent, are hereby notified that 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, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Lactance E. Lamarche, Trader, of Montreal, An Insolvent.

A second and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the fifteenth day of June next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of J. Edouard D. C. Ducloux, Trader, of Montreal, An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the 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, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

No. 19, St. Sacrament Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Dame H. O. Heroux, wife of Timoleon Poirier of St. Isidore, An Insolvent.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby 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, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Michael J. Doherty, of Montreal, An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the 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, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it, if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Edward Quirkelly, of the city and District of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent.

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

A. B. STEWART, Assignee.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POOK, HAMS, LARD, SPICES, DRIED FRUIT, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co partner in the late firm of McOulloch, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McOulloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk), an Insolvent.

And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock, fore noon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.

WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK. By his attorneys ad litem, PERKINS & RAMSAY. Montreal 14th April 1869. 2m37.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman, Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the Clock, A.M. or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

STEPHEN J. LYMAN. A. & W. ROBERTSON. Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37

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

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL. PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

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

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL. COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 508.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Hours of Attendance—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$8.00 extra per quarter.

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

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

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

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

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Remittances to Consignees promptly made day after Sale. Commission 7 1/2 per cent. Nov. 12. 4*14

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863. 13m

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

F. M. CASSIDY (LATE WITH F. W. HENSHAW ESQ) COMMISSION AGENT 10 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

Consignments of Ales, Grain, Flour, Butter &c &c will receive careful personal attendance. Returns made promptly. Charges moderate. Ref. prices. F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macduff Esq. (Messrs. Gilmore & Co) Messrs. Rimour Gunn & Co, Hon. Thos. Ryan; Messrs. Haviland Roth & Co, M. P. Ryan Esq. M. P.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. YARDS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

SARFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

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

RICHELIEU COMPANY.



DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd Mar, the new and magnificent Iron Steamer, QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M. The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin (Su per and State Room Berth included).....\$3.00 Steerage.....1.00 Passage Tickets will be sold at the office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured on taking tickets at this Office only. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

L. B. LAMERE General Manager. Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Planations, 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, to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Province, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to J. HENRY EVANS, Troy, N. Y. June 5, 1869. 13 43

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been free from heart burn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully FRANCOIS T. GREENE. 54 St John Street, Montreal.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVRANTOR, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. BARRISTERS—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S. ESTABLISHED 1869.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city. All the new remedies kept in Stock. HENRY R. GRAY. Dispensing and Family Chemist. 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. Country Physicians supplied cheap for CASE. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on favorable terms.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Hart's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin. PARODIE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodie's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle. PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMOEOPATHY.—The subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist. Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

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

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances as often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavor. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address, carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea.—We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

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

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c., 55c. C5.; Young Hyson, 50c., 60c., 65c., 70.; Fine do 75. Very Fine 85c.; Superfine and Very Choice \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do.; \$1

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c.; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:— A YEAR'S TRIAL Montreal, 1868

The Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN.—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, P. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been free from heart burn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully FRANCOIS T. GREENE. 54 St John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box which we understand, was sent out through a mistake. Manager Canadian Express Company House of Senate, Ottawa.

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

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cattie sold. Note the address.— 'THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street Montreal July 24th 1868.

BURNS & MARKUM, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury,) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

F. GREENE, No. 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c.

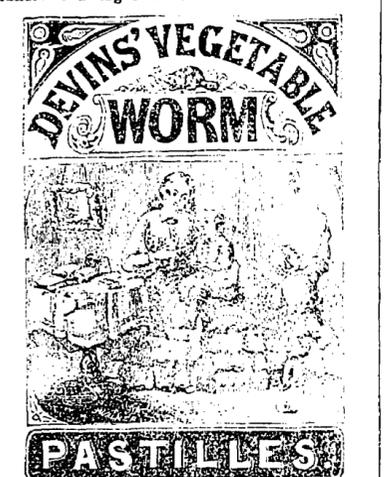
Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS

VARENNES SELTZER. 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868. Price, Vrennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned; Vrennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned;) 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co, Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!

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



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 PLEASING TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unhesitatingly, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from DRVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P. Q.



SEWING MACHINES

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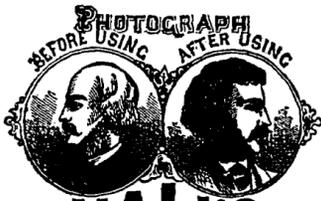
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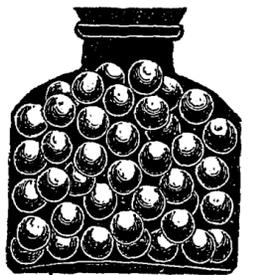
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