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### CHRONICLE. ATHOLIC

### VOL. XX.

### THE DOOM OF WARNHAM. CHAPTER II -(Continued.)

'I have him !' he swore ; ' he is no such fool as I thought. He has jumped into this stream here and run along it, and, by Heaven, if he has put the dogs of the scent, I shall hunt him through eternity ?'

A borrid laugh was heard as the echo of the words came back-' through eternity !' Each of the men looked at the other in startled surprise.

"Which of you laughed ?' roared Ralph. 'None of us,' was the answer.

' Dismount,' said he, ' and leave your horses with one. Let the rest come after me.'

'I will not said one. 'I don't mind killing a man by knocking him on the head in fair fight. or taking bim unawares if he is an enemy. But hunting an idiot is not to my taste. I shall hunt worse company in the chase."

'Nor we !' shouled all the men in a breath.

'Curses on ye ! white livered dogs that ye are !' said wicked Raph. 'I shall follow the game myself.'

'The men went homeward; but the chase went on. From the woods after the night fell there rose voices in halloo, faint and distant, but clear, and there were more voices in the cheer than Baron de Warnham's. Tones broke on the stillness of the night that startled the sentries at their posts in old Warnham Castle, and made men who never quailed before shiver and prav. Awlul shrieks of laughter, too, rose on the air. and the yelp of ravening bounds mingled in the chorus. At last, in the dead midnight, it all ceased. There was a human shriek of concenwas a dog's yelp, and a chorus of dead laughter once more rose. Nothing was ever more still the horried hunt was ended.

fore, now entered, all dripping with rain that resume its place, and she cowered behind the flowed down like a waterfall from his clothing. 'I'll stop here,' he said, 'the night wid my borses ! I lost my way in the darkness, and would lose my courage and never get it back, only I kep' blowin' my horn.'

No doubt he was accommodated with all he required at the Warnham Arms : but it is necessary we should leave him and its guests, to tollow the thread of our 'ower true tale.'

### CHAPTER III.

It was a gray autumn morning some dozen years before the opening of our story that a woman walked with slow and tottering steps towards a bouse situate near a river in a country district not far from Dublin. The river was the Rye Water, and the district is to the west of Leixlip, beautiful and fertile to-day as it was then. Monthly roses that had not yet ceased him no more, Baron de Warnham, for fear of to bloom grew all across the front of the cottage. and where they they did not cover the white washed wall, the woodbine thrust its tendrils. green and dewy, to the morning air. The wan derer passed across a little rustic bridge that spanned the stream which flowed clear and swiftly beneath its frail arch; and baving crossed to its further side she turned into a neatlygravelled path, bordered by young but tall firtrees, and leading towards a door-way in a wall that was continued from the cottage to the riverside. As the woman passed on, the skirting of trees upon each side of the path grew thicker to the wall which she approached. She stopped and gazed round her from time to time, and seemed more cautious in her progress as she came nearer the house. Stepping aside from the pathway towards an old elm that litted its head trated agony heard by a.l in the castle-there toweringly amid the younger growths of the grove, she leaned against its broad trunk and sank down on the eminence formed by its roots. than the dead night after that, and all knew that | Here she sat for some time with her head buried in her bands, and her frame shook and shivered,

"Ralph de Warpham did not come home that | whilst the deep sobs broke up from her breast. night, nor did he come home with the morning At length she grew more calm, and raised her dawn. A party was detailed to go into the head from the position which she assumed on

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

elm. So calm was the morning that the slightest sound from the pathway reached her ears .--She heard the slow and unsteady footfalls as they paced along the walk, and the murmurs that curse me-do not curse your child !' from the lips of the walker were plain to ber fa-

culties. 'Glory be to God !' he said ; 'glory be to God ! A heavenly morning for the time o' year. The strame is a little light-a little light to grind the corn ; but rain comes for the miller as well as for the seed. Just so ; one helps the other. God gives, and He grinds ; that's well said, surely.'

his wit, and walked down to the river side.— Looking into the bed of the stream, he again resumed bis soliloguy :

light : but it'll be cured o' that. There's but ope thing, God help us! that has no cure-a sick heart. Hut tut ! what am I saying ? Sure, it has a cure, too ! an' it is Gods own handglory to His name-that gives it. Yes, yes ; His blessed gift of death-death wid faith cures o' my way.' that, too.'

A clamor from the ducks in the farmyard interrupted the old man's thoughts and soliloguy. "Ha, ba !' said be, laughing bis quiet laugh again; 'there's their promise of ram. Them blessed birds, them blessed birds! I never knew them yet to tell a lie, when they gev out their nineteen years' cure and tendherness, and had no voices for the wet.'

He hobbled over to the door we have noticed before, and opening it, shouted out as loud as his voice could ring, to some one beyond it, ' Phil, | benceforth an' bereafther-" Phil ! Phildy, my bouchal !?

' Yes,' was answered from within.

of oats; we're going to have rain. And, gazed at her as, bounding to her leet, she lifted Phildy-'

'Yes,' was duly answered by the invisible. " Is the kilo fire ht?"

' Yes, sir.'

an' hereafther ;- something that was doomed me errand Phildy had to go and is come too soon." to be az eternal grief, an' that I would a'most curse it-'

' Curse my child !- oh no !- but cursing you, you changelin', is not cursing my child. Why look at the sun there, without a cloud upon itthe sun in heaven-the sun in glory, with the

blessin' o' God on its rising up an' the going down; never had God's brightness, nor His blessing, nor His band so marked upon it as my you know all about id." Anne. An' you-foul an' soiled an' staful-you,

whose breath was as blasting with rule and dis-Here the old man indulged in a low laugh at bonor as the lightnin' is of destruction an' death, - you want to put yourself before her father as my pure and beautiful girl-"

"O father ?' said the woman, and she rose to 'I knew, I knew it,' he said ; ' the strame is | her feet, ' sinful I may be, ungrateful I may be, unkind and thankless-yet not all ungrateful, not all unkind, not all thankless ; but I am not-am not-God and the world be my witness-Iam not dishonored ! I am a wedded wife.'

'Out o' my way,' shouted the old man, 'out

The weeping suppliant bent down again and clasped her father's knees.

'Out o' my way,' he shouted. 'It never was my child that stole from her father's house in the night, that left him alone in his old days, that flew with a stbranger, and broke the bond of mercy upon gray hairs nor grate sorrows. Oh, If my curse can darken your days in life, or deepen your doom beyond the grave, may it now

What he would have said was interrupted by a cry so wild, so awful, from the woman, that "Musha Phildy, give them blessed birds a feed the words were unuttered on his lips, and he her hands in supplication. Her face was contorted, her form augular and rigid, as with the excess of a general convulsion; she moved ber lips, but no words came from them ; she bent "God bless your work, Phildy ! It's all forward, and a gush of blood rushing from her

mouth covered the old man all over, as she

' Musha, thrue for ye, Phildy,' replied the party addressed. 'There wasn't the like of 'O father !' shrieked the suppliant, ' do not | purty Nancy Verdon in the three counties.'

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'That's not her name,' said Phildy quietly, taking down the coffin from the cart ; ' that's not ber name, though she was happy when it was. an' fair as the mornin' when the sthrame has no sbadda' on it.'

'An' what was her name, Phildy agrab?' questioned the speaker; 'shure you're so wise,

'There's for us now,' said the man,-' there's for us now. Foolish Phildy is what they cal me, bud I'm not so foolish as to tell you that. You have knowledge enough, an' not to want any from me. Come out of my way,' he said roughly, as he carried the coffin through the doorway into the cottage.

The rooms in the little house were more numerous and more neat than could be considered from its rustic appearance outside. A long hall extended its length right and left from the entrance, crossed at the ends only by apartments. That at the upper end on the left was the room that Aone Verdon used to have as her chamber when the cottage was her home. The bouse was crowded with people come to the 'wake,' and as Phildy came in there was a full in the conversation that was carried on up to his appearance. He went along amongst those who, for want of accommodation in the rooms branching off the hall, stood in the passage, and after some trouble succeeded in gaining the little chamber which the dead girl had often entered hearty with life, and hope, and happiness, but in which now her remains were lying dressed for the grave. The death bed was not without its little decorations of simple taste. Its snowy drapery, tied with the dark embleins of the tomb, accorded well with the fair face of the newly-departed. In the few hours that had elapsed since her life broke loose in the purple tide of her heart's blood, every rigidity that pain had brought upon her face and form had softened down in the relaxation of muscle and tissue that adds so much to the appearance of the recently dead. The lines that pinched her features with the traces of pain, as her father saw them during her last interview with him, had been smoothed into the winning softness that youth had shed upon her countenance in happier times, and upon her lips that strange seeming of a smile that ever robs its gloom from the deathlook. There were but a few people in the room where she lay, and of those her father was one. The old man sat at the head of the bed beside his dead daughter. His stick he held in his hands, and leaned on it heavily. He seemed to be absorbed in thought, for he said not a word to those around them ; and not even the entrance of Phil bearing the coffin roused him from his meditation. Phil carried it forward and laid it on the bed beside the dead girl. The movement startled the old man.

woods to search for him, and they saw a fearful giving way to this burst of grief. Throwing sight at last. Lying across the baron they saw his favorite bloodbound strangled; and near lay the idiot boy with a gaping wound in his throat, that the dog tore out. In the boy's hands were tuits of hair tightly clinched, which by its texture and hue was seen to be the dogs hair, which be had plucked from him with dying grasp.

'The baron was breathing, but insensible .--They bore him home, and he awoke to the skill of the leech, to fall back again and rave of an awful sight he saw and an awful doom to be his in elernity, when he was to be hunted by his owa dogs as a punishment for his cruelty and his murder. They recovered him : but he was an altered man; fearful of shadows he lived; and though he waxed in wealth and secured his lands and lordships, fearful of shadows he died; for they say he talked of sights around his deathbed that horrified even the holy men who sought to bring him comfort and faith, and sought to do so in vain. He died with curses on his lips and bounds on the scent of the hunted boy. There were strange sights at Warnham until he was buried; there were strange sounds heard at night too; for the ghost-hunt went on. But when he was laid in his clay they were heard no more, except at low intervals. Whenever there is sorrow or death over the heir of Warnham, followed is let loose, and-"

The story had been going on towards its completion whilst the storm had been rising; and the terrible thunder-peal that Jemmy the huntsman heard in the lonely avenue, now bursting over Warnham Arms, gave it a startling conclusion. The listeners ventured a few remarks about the tearful nature of the night; but they seemed to have got enough of the supernatural, through the air.

A short while passed on in this manner, when a carriage was heard drawing up at the Arms. "Bless me,' said the host, 'another visitor !"

back the hood that covered her face, she revealed a countenance which might be called wonderfully lovely but for the deadly pallor that overspread it, and the grief that marked her features with many a line of mouroful meaning .---Masses of the yellowest hair that ever festooned with its graces the brows of the blonde beauties

that are born to Ireland from the mixture of the Northern with her native Eastern blood, rolled in golden falls adown upon her cheeks and neck until they were hidden in the folds of the hood gathered upon her shoulders. Her eyes were large and clear, but there was a glassy gleaming in them that told equally of sorrow and sickness. Her figure was so enveloped in the cloak which she wore that its outline could not be discerned. As she lifted her head, she put forth her band to lower a branch which ipmeded her view of the graceful residence upon whose grounds she stood. It was her left hand, and it bore the signet-ring of matrimony, whilst to guard it there was wild halloos, as on the evening he set his blood- another circlet in whose round was set a diamond of great value. Whilst she gazed a puff of smoke rose from the chimneys of the cottage. and the slow clatter of a mill-wheel, lifting its note in unison. with the water sweeping beneath

its spokes, gave the first signs of life about the quiet place.

again through its woods that hunt its founder iro; 'my home ! oh, why, oh, why did I ever kneeling at hisknees. leave it ?

> man came forth in the morning light. He stood ing woman. on the door-sill, and the sun, which had for the past hour struggled with the clouds, now began to chase away the mists with his strong beams of glory. The red dawa light fell upon the timeworn features of the old man. He lifted his hat reverently, and as the winds dallied with his

over, he walked down the path leading along and loving ways; something that was brought to under the windows of the cottage to the door- break my beart and bruise my fondness till they way we have mentioned. As he passed onward, bled out-bled out all their kindness, an' left me old.

right,' said the old miller, and he shut the door, turning down to the pathway from which the clutched him in her embrace. There was a wanderer had stepped aside amongst the trees, humming, in a cracked voice, as he went, a doggrel song known in his day as the 'Miller of i Arva.'

### 'Oh, I am the Miller of Arvs, they say; I grind all the corn that comes in my way; And my son John is a long-legged man; There's none like me but Nancy and Sam!

His quavering voice faltered yet more as the miller had got over each line of his rude minstrelsy; and it was easy to see it touched a chord as tremulous and woeful as ever strung the harp of life. He stopped in his walk as he stopped in that was. Mind-mind you-Phildy, she's my his song.

'O Nancy, Nancy !' he sobbed rather than said: 'O Napey, Napey ! my child, my first born and my last, where is the yallow head that I blessed in the mornin' getting up. an' that lay pestling on my arm in the night, when the early stars bade the little birds to bed, as you used to say. O my darlin', O my darlin' little mother less girl, you living memory of my life-my life, the jewel of my heart whin the world was young an' me, like the bright day, full of hope and pleasure and light! O Nancy ! Nancy !'

A wild bysterical cry burst forth from the cowering woman as she listened to this appeal of feeling from the old man, and springing to her ' My home,' she said, swaying herself to and feet she bounded forward, falling rather than

"Your child !' said the wanderer.

'My child !' said the old man; 'my child ! O no, woman ! Not my child ! Something that the evil powers an' evil hearts put into my house for my child; something that was brought for my little saint-the little saint that God gave and listened to the thunder as it crashed loudly gray bairs, he muttered out his blessing to the me from the bosom of my dying wife to bless my Giver of another day. His thankful ejaculation lone bouse and lone life with her innocent prattle

The postillion who had been at the door be- the wanderer let the branch she had pulled aside miserable, if I was to live with no hope in God / Yis,' answered the man; 'an' on such an fire that showed all was not well within. He

gurgling sound, and both fell to the earth together.

Their fall was not unseen. The wild cry had sent its horror to more ears than those of the old miller. From the doorway there rushed down the path a fine tall young man.

"Masther ! masther !' he said, " what's this ?' The old man slowly rose to his feet and looked on the form that so soon ceased to breathe, as he answered: 'Phildy! Phildy! that's my daughter-my daughter Anne Verdon daughter still, though she has the right-thank God !- to another name, -- another name; an' there is a grate sorrow undher that name to be buried with that heart. Stop the mill to-day, Phildy !' said the old man with a terrible calmness in his talk; ' for my dead child is no disgrace to her dying father; an' may the Lord have mercy on her soul !'

#### CHAPTER IV.

The hours of the day had gone over since the occurrence of the event we detailed in our fore going chapter, and night had fallen dark and stormy on the world. Light gleamed from the windows of the miller's cottage in unusual pro fusion, as there came rumbling up the avenue that led towards the house the creaking wheels "What's this! what's this !' said the old of a cart. It was driven by the man whom the Even as she spoke the door opened and an old miller, raising his stick as if to strike the kneel- miller called 'Phildy' in the conversation of the morning; out whose name was Philip Lee .--With slow pace he drove his horse and cart, and turned from time to time in order to watch if its burden were safe. That burden was a coffin-a coffia for Anne Verdon, who had died in her father's embrace in the sudden excitement we have recorded, and with his pardon given her, though her ears were deaf to its muttered mercy. of an Irish peasant, muscular, tall, lithe, and Stolidly be pursued his way until he reached the handsome. He was evidently a man of powerdoor of the miller's cottage.

'Eb, eh ! what's this ?' he said ; 'what's this ?"

'The coffin that I went for,' answered Phil. turning round and walking out.

'Ay, ay, Phildy,' muttered the old man : 'an' there's more pace undher its coveria' than is to be found undher many a lace gown. Phildy is a quare boy,' said he addressing the persons in the room, 'an' a fine boy, if the head was right; but the crathur is'nt clear there, though lovin', an' kind, an' thrue. Poor Anne-God rest her ! -thrusted Phildy when she wouldn't-O ma. vrone !- wouldn't thrust her poor father. An' Phildy knew all about her when I didn't; while the only consolation he'd ever gi' me was that she was safe an' well.'

The old man again fell into silence, and sat as absorbed as before for some time. Phildy came into the room at length, and sat down beside him on a chair. He was a magnificent specimen ful strength, but his countenance, open and re-"Here's Phildy,' said a loiterer at the thresh- gular in every feature, was marred by the restlessness of his dark eye, which gleamed with a had been an orphan reared by the care of Peter Verdon the miller; and he exhibited from his youngest days symptoms of a weak brain, that made the charitable and wealthy old miller protect him the more earnestly because few would be found to take any interest in the poor boy on that account. Philip Lee repaid this generosity | shadowed with huge oaks, the growth of centuwith unexampled devotion. His life became ries, until, after some ten minutes, be arrived at one thought for his master's service, and one of fering in all its acts of the most disinterested a single story; but was built with such taste fidelity to the father and the daughter. To the and garniture it was easy to see that no cost had old man his attention and obedience hore the been spared in its conception and completion. character of duty; but towards her they were called forth to absolute devotion in their intensity of expression. As the little orphan-girl grew up-for her mother had died in giving her farers were not directed to the examination of birth-Phildy Lee was her companion. Some seven or eight years older than his beauteous charge, he strove to please her childish whims and caprices to the utmost. He was cunning to find the wild bird's nests and string the eggs in beads to garnish the white neck of Nancy Verdon. He knew where the prettiest flowers were to be gathered, and where the wild strawberries and sorrel were sweetest; and he spared no as for poor Nancy, I can carry her, as I often labor for the little queen who could make him do carried her afore.' her bebests with unfailing supremacy. So the days went on while she was growing into girlbood; and Anne Verdon felt, with a thousand simple testimonies before her, that Philip Lee was the slave of her slightest wish. A beauty the horse round to the rear of the house. After and an heiress, - for old Verdon, in his quiet way, a brief delay he reappeared, and striking a light, had amassed money,-the son of many a man with higher pretensions than her father had sought to win Anne Verdon in vain. Although anxious for his daughter's well being, Peter Verdon was selfish enough not to be sorry for this, and laughed at every complaint of his daughter's scorn to a suitor. And it was thus that, with a confidence in her prudence, raised rather by his own interpretation of the causes of the rejection of her frequent suitors than that there was any foundation on which to build it. Peter Verdon, awaking from his rest in a spring morning, received a letter by the band of Phildy Lee which told him that she had left his house in a mystery that must be unrevealed for her lover's sake and her own, and that Phildy knew all.

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The old miller stormed and threatened Lee but he might as well have threatened the wall. His taunts fell upon a beedless ear. From time to time-and it was the only consolation the miller got-Phildy dropped hints that ' purty Nancy was gone with a great lord to be his wife; but where she was gone to, or who her lover was, the old miller found it impossible to make out.

At stated periods Phildy used to absent him self for days at a time ; and on these occasions the miller conjectured that the young man was with his daughter at her new found home. So nearly a year had flown past until the event of ber meeting with her father and her death : and beyond this faint clue dropped from time to time, and as it were perchance, there was no revelation of the mystery of her flight and absence.

Whilst Philip Lee sat beside the father of Anne Verdon he looked now and then with fur ve glance at the coffin, and again at the old an. It was easy to see, by his manner, that s thoughts were preoccupied with some idea that connected both of those incidents of the scene together. 'Masther!' he said at last : · masther

"Well, Phi dy ; well ?"

'I'm thinkin' that 'purty Nancy' oughtn't to be here, nor berred out o' this house." "An' why not, Phildy ?' said the old man, be-

cart when it reached this termination, and pro- i remarks, 'a Protestant community, and in the Oity lock and put back the bolt, opening the gate by closed the entrance after his admission. Then he drove the horse along by a carriage-drive the front of a handsome house. It was built in Even through the gloom of the falling night the grounds around showed the evidence of taste and toil: but it was plain that the eyes of the way-

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'Come down, masther,' said one of them .-It was Philip Lee.

Wait, Phildy, until I give you a band to carry poor Nancy; an' first see if the door is open.'

"Oh, the door is open, masther,' said the man ; when the mistress wint, the servants fied; an'

The old miller, for it was he, came down from the cart. Philip Lee raised the coffin and carried it into the hall, and then went out ; and, as if he were well acquainted with the place, took tbrough which they passed was luxuriously fitted up. Mirrors of the costliest description made the walls shine with their lustre, as the glare of the taper fell upon them. Valuable paintings were interspersed here and there amongst these costly decorations; rich furniture and the softest of carpets completed the appointments of an spartment which might serve a prince. The wanderers passed through ; Phil leading the way. He opened a door at the further end of the room, and they entered a bedchamber where taste had done all to second the promptings of wealth.

. Hould the candle, masther,' said Philip Lee; this was her bedroom, and she will take her last sleep here.'

He went away, and soon returned with the coffin, which he carried with as much ease as if it had only held the corpse of an infant. He laid it down gently, as though he feared to disturb a sleeper.

'Come, now, masther,' said he, catching the old miller by the arm; 'come, now, an' ait something; I know the room where I used to stop whin I came to see my colleen Nancy .-I'll make a fire for you, an' cheer you till we see her laid down in the berrin' ground. You must be strong until that, at all events."

The old man suffered himself to be led away unresistingly to the room indicated ; and having lit a fire, Phil soon provided some food, which be had brought with him, and foraged some wine from the cellar. The old man partook of a portion of both, and sitting down by the fire, fell asleep from fatigue and exhaustion. Phil assured bimself that he slept, and stole down to the bedroom where the coffia of Anne Verdon lav.

Here he set about settling the bed in some guise suitable for the reception of a corpse; and lighting a lamp at the bedside, removed the dead girl into what was once her couch of repose; but never of so deep a repose as that in which she lay in it then. It was wonderful how neat and appropriate his unskilled hands worked at this strange labor. A few flowers set here and sented an address to the Pore, which has been replace, a decorous arrangement of the furniture, did all the honor to the silent clay that sorrowing love could do it ; and at length, with a smile | some time with great warmth of feeling, on the fidelupon his lips, the poor half-witted creature sat down near the bed where Anne Verdon 127, as though she were an infant whose sleep he guarded from being broken.

cart when it reached this termination, and pro-ducing a key, after some fumbling fixed it in the ance or unfairness in Oatholic prisoners not being allowed to worship at all on Sundays. He admits, a push. He led the borse within, and carefully indeed, that if there be any day in the week out of the seven when Christians ought to kneel in prayer, It is on that day; but perhaps he does not reckon Oatholics as Christians, for he considers Tuesday quite as good a day for them. In fact, he was sorry they had any Oatholics in their prison at all.' And we dare say the prisoners share in this sentiment. He was aware that by law the priest ought to have access to the creed register of each prison. but in this matter he objected to obey the law. Being pressed, he 'thought' the priest might perhaps be allowed to look at it, under surveillance.' From his replies it was easy to gather that he balieved the priest would quickly produce a pan filled with indelible ink, and by a few strokes change the creed of every Protestant on the pricon register. The request to see it ' was refused, and will be re-The governor had access to it, the gaol fased.' committee, and the Protestant chaplain. 'Why, then, is the Oatbolic priest refused access ? ' Because he is looked upon with ---- (a pause) I had rather not answer that question.' When the wirness had a little cooled down, the chairman returned to the point, and then the discreditable fact was elicited that the real reason why 'we do not choose to have our books investigated' was lest the priest might compare the register containing the names of all the Catholic prisoners with the list given to bim, which contained, so far as we could gather, only the names of such Catholic prisoners as have expressed a desire to see him. In fact, the register is one thing and the list is another. One would say, that perverse ignorance and bigotry could not well go further than this. The witness altogether refused to consider hypothe-tical cases. 'Supposing a Catholic governor should do so to Protestant prisoners?' 'But we have no Gatholic governors.' 'But in a Catholic country?' 'But we are not in a Catholic country.' The bare listening to such dreadful suppositions appears at last to have overpowered mind and memory together, for after stating that he had no doubt the priest might attend the prizon on Sanday if it were wished for by the prisoners, he added, that he had called an it, and would do so sgain.' Indeed, it seems as though he would sweep the unfortunate Oatholics out of England altogether 'We are a Protestant country.' he observes, 'and, such being the case, we object to the intrusion of the Roman Catholics. Protestant prisoners refusing to attend service, are punished; but an interesting Catholic prisoner who confided to witness that he did not wish to be troubled with the ministrations of his priest evidently met with a good deal of aldermanic sympathy.

Many of the questions put to this witness were, as he remarked with much truth, 'very inconvenient for him to answer.' He had been to Ireland ; in fact the corporation had estates in that country. Being told that there Protestant clergymen are nominated by Catholic guardians to gools and poor-houses where there were only three or even one Protestant inmate, all he could say was that he was not surprised at anything that happened in Ireland ; and such was his opinion of Irishmen and Liberal Irish Catholics that he would be 'very sorry to copy them at all in that or sny other way.'

The above will afford a fair idea of the spirit in which some of the authorities conduct the religious discipline of the London prisons. And though we may feel a little natural shame that foreigners should be able to read such things about us, we believe publicity and exposure the best methods for affecting a wholesome and desirable reform.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE BIGHOPBIC OF RAPHOE. - The elevation of the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, late Bishop of the Diocese of Raphoe, to the Primacy, baving rendered necessary the election of a Prelate to succeed him in the charge of the vacated see, a conference of the clergy of the diocese was held for that purpose. The following was the result : - Dignissimus - Rev. Charles O'Donnell, P.P., Ardara. Dignior-Rev. James M'Devitt, Professor All Hellows' College. Dignus-Rev. John M'Mensmin, P.P., Stranorlar, and Rev. Dean Feely, V.R., equal.

The clergy of the diocess of Limerick, have prethese, a mournful emblem fixed up at a certain ceived by him with much satisfaction, praying earn- The carriage by this time was literally knocked to be a decayed a rearrangement of the furniture estly for a definition by the Council on the subject of pieces. Isaving the passengers exposed to be Papal Infallibility. It was presented by the Bishop. The Pope, holding the address in his hand, spoke for ity of Ireland to the Holy See, and the unswerving faith and devotion of the Irish clergy and people. The Oblate Fathers from Inchicore are giving a most successful mission in St. John's Oathedral, Limerick.

The return of Mr. Greville for Longford, by a majority of 285 over Mr. King Harman, is. as usual, to be followed by a petition on the ground of intimidation. Mr. Browne has been returned unopposed for Mayo. The Nationalist Press continues to encourse the new Tory National party, and remarks that in an Irish Parliament Protestantism will never be fermidable.

ENNISKILLEN - This afternoon Henry Mervyn D'Arcy Irvine drove into the town with his son, carrying a revolver in one hand A number of revolvers and guns were deposited beside him. About 4 o'clock he alighted at the White Hart Hotel, and shortly afterwards Inspector Kirtland and a body of police entered the hotel and arrested him. This was done on a warrant signed by Captain Butler, resident magistrate, charging Mr. Irvine with assaulting a constable on the previous evening, and firing a shot at his house in the Main street. A large crowd followed Mr. Irvine through the streets, to whom he shouted, 'Ireland will be free after this,'whom he should, 'Ireland will be tree after this. - Ireland that the Bill, in despite of its imperfections, He added that he had sworn informations against is a meaning of given the meaning of given the meaning and the second states and the s Capt. Butler, and called upon a surgeon to declare that he was ill. He was, however, conveyed to the county jail, a large crowd remaining outside of the building for some time. - Freeman.

The Royal Commission, of which the Earl of Devon is chairman, appointed to inquire into the treatment of political prisoners in England, met for the first time on Tuesday. It was an almost formal meeting, but still all the members put in an appearance, and the President interchanged the usual courtesies with Mr. de Vere, Dr. Lyons, the Hon Mr. Broderick, and Dr Greenhow. Acting it is to be presumed, on instructions from head-quarters' the committee are to confine their investigations to present cases of political incarceration, ignoring altogether any examination of those complaints which were repeatedly made against the authorities by men who are no longer incarcerated. Political prisoners confined in Irish gaols the committee is not to deal with. The chairman suggested such a course of procedure, which was at once met by the approval of his brother Commissioners, and it is probable that when they meet again, Mr. Butt may experience no difficulty in establishing a 'locus standi' in the interests of those for whose liberation he has so long and constantly labored-Irish Times.

An investigation under the Opercion Bill was held at Timoleague, Cork, respecting a letter received by a Mr. Shanahan, a farmer residing in the district, threatening that he would be shot. Shanahan has had oisputes with neighbours named Foley about the right to a bog, and alleges that they used menacing larguage. The police searched Foleys' house under a magistrate's warrant, and soized a copybock containing writing which bore a close resemblance to that in the threatening letter, and summoned the whole family-mother, daughter and two sons-with other persons to give evidence in the matter, no person being charged. Shanahan, was examined as to the disputes, the menaces of the Foleys, and the receipt of the letter He made no charge against the Foleys. Mrs Foley and her two sons were not examined. One of the sons admitted that part of the writing in the book was his, but he could not say who wrote that part resembling the threatening latter. The second so professed to be unable to identify suy of the writing. The inquiry has been adjourned. The solicitor for the Foleys sought during the investigation to restrict the examinstion to strictly legal proofs, but the magistrates allowed the witest latitude to the police, nine being charged.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - Considerable uneasiness was occasioned at Killarney on Saturday evening by the announcement that an accident, involving the loss of life and serious injury to several, had taken place on the Tralee and Killarney line. The mail train shortly after leaving Tralee at the usual hour, and when about three miles outside the station, the accident which did unfortunately occur took place in this way. On proceeding through a narrow cutting, at both sides of which the banks are principally composed of rock, the axle in the waggon in front of the composite carriage, comprising as usual first and second compariments, got broken, upset the carriage from off the rails, whilst the train was still in motion for about a quarter of a mile --The carriage in which were six or seven passengers, the most of whom were from the neighborhood of this lown, got into collision with the banks, rendering the carriage completely shattered, and inflicting the injuries on the passengers by its zig-zag motion. pieces, leaving the passengers exposed to being dashed, at intervals, against the walls, and thus the injuries which the passengers in the train sustained. Their names are as follows-Mr. Lynch, a commercial traveller, who represents an extensive firm, and who, it is supposed, had been returning to Killarney, via. Limerick; and a person, named Tarbet received such severe injuries as to leave no hopes whatever of living beyond an hour after. Mr Shepherd, another commercial gentleman, had his arm broken and otherwise seriously injured; Mr and Mrs Morgan McSweeney, Ohany Lodge, in the neighborhood of this town, were also seriously ir jured. Mr. P. Lawlor, an independent and respectable farmer, living at Droumadeesha. near Killsrney, and Mr Eugene O'Sallivan, another respectable farmer, a tenant to Lord Headley, at Agherdoe, sustained some injuries. A fierce agitation is now rending the Irish Church in this archdiocese. It has arisen in consequence of the circulation of a 'Manual of Short Prayers' which is regarded as having a Puseyite tendency .--A remonstrance was addressed to the Archbishop, asking him to probit its use, but his Grace replied that he saw nothing in it contrary to the teaching of the Church. A clerical protest sigainst the doctrines alleged to be taught in it was drawn up in hot haste and signed by 83 clergymen. A counter protest was prepared by clergymen who disapproved the first, although condemning Ritualistic teaching .-This document has received as many signatures, and will be presented to his Grace to-day. Meanwhile, the laity are in a terrible ferment, and have not only a protest of their own, which they have signed to the number of some hundreds, but at every vestry meeting in the diocese they are passing resosolutions denouncing the book and declaring their abborrence of Ritualism, their unutterable attachment to the principles of the Reformation, and a friendly feeling towards their Dissenting brethren. In other dioceses the subject has been taken up, and there is a very general expression of strong Protestant feeling, and a demand that if the language of the Rubric be such as to fevor doctrines of the class represented in the 'Manual,' the Prayer-book shall be revised by the General Synod of the Ohnroh, and passages capable of such an interpretation expunged. The excitement on the subject has checked the flow of subscriptions to the Sustentation Fund, many people of different sections-the High Church party as well as the Evangelical-declining to contribute until they see what the character of the future Church is to be. In some of the Dublin churches there have been stormy scenes. Last evening one occurred at St. Peter's Vestry, and Archdescon Lee was ultimately obliged to leave the chair and declare the meeting adjourned, owing to the disorderly interruption of the proceedings After he withdrew another chairman was elected by the meeting, and strong resolutions passed. - Times Cor. The man calling bimself 'Bory of the Hills,' who with a blackened face, accosted a gentleman named Hall, near Kileagh, in this county, and threatened his life because his uncle was the cause of O'Brien having been hung at Manchester, was convicted by the magistratus sitting at Castlemagnar and ser-tenced to two months' imprisonment. It transpired in evidence that the prisoner had been drinking on the day of the attack, and his blackened face wes attributed to the fact of his being a sweep. Mr. Hall did not press for any punishment.

THE LAND BILL .- The following special telegram London, Tuesday Night .- The Government have resolved to oppose all approach to the policy of reconciliation between landlord and tenant, and will make a vigorous whip to crush, by their will, what the Times of this day calls 'the united opinion of all classes in Ireland,"

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Now that the Land Bill is rapidly approaching its last stage in committee, some of those who declared themselves at first dissatisfied with its provisions are beginning to acknowledge that the measure is far more liberal than might have been inferred from their jealous criticism. The 'Derry Standard' one of the keenest advocates of Ulster tenant-right, makes the following candid avowal in an article on the proceedings in committee :- 'While the concealcealment of qualifying truth would be dishonest towards the tenant people, and no sdvantage to Her Majesty's Government in the end, it is a debt of jus. tice which we owe to the Government to acknowledge is a messure of gigantic progress, such as we could bardly have expected, ten years ago, ever to see realized in economic statesmanship.-Times Cor.

PRIMARY EDUCATION .- The Royal Commission terminated its eittings on Friday last. The public await the appearance of the report with more curiosity as to the cause of the delay than confidence as to its value Long enough ago the Catholic Prelates stated explicitly what alone would satisfy the religious conscience of the people of this country - and the shortcomings of the national system had been frighently exposed, and were perfectly well understood. The whole question resolved itself into how far the Imperial Government would permit itself to go towards satisfying Catholic requirements, and it is unlikely the Commissioners' Report will enlighten us on that subject. There has been an amount of mystery maintained in connection with the proceedings of the Commission that very probably will call for further enquiry. The Express and Freeman's Journal have, from different stand points, called public attention to the subject.

THE WASTE LANDS OF INSLAND .- Emigration from Ireland has began this season more vigorously than for some years; and people who would be useful at home if the means of comfort were placed within their reach, are going to enrich foreign countries, carrying with them a spirit of batred to our institutions. They are principally of the rural classes, and are in quest of land. But they might have their desires gratified in their native country if suitable measures were adopted. Mr. Poulet Scrope reminds us that there are in Ireland, at the lowest calculation, some three millions of reclaimable acreanow lying waste, and almost wholly upproductive, which might be made available for one hundred thousand families, giving to each a farm of thirty acree. Waste land, an impoverished people and thousands emigrating, are anomalies not to be met with elsewhere; and do not speak much for the sagacity of our Government Mc Firzgibbon has given it as his opicion that there is ample precedent for the compu'sory purchase of these wastes; and Mr. Scrope recommends that compulsion to be applied in the interests of the kingdom. Mr. Gladstone has tried to deal with the question; but it is stated that his proposals will be a failure. It would be objection-able for the Government to uniertake the duties of a landlord ; but we cannot see any serious obstacle to an arrangement that would facilitate reclamation, guaranteeing to the peasant a tenure which would compensate him for his capital and labour, without destroying the bona fide rights of property At present these wastes are of no value to any one; but they might be rendered very valuable to the State, the owners, and the peasants who would reclaim and occupy them A change which might tend to keep Irishmen at home and stimulate their industry would increase the national wealth, and induce peace and prosperity in the community. It has been calculated that Ireland has resources enough to sustain a population of twelve millions in comfort; she has not half that number, and, as a rule, they are steeped in poverty. How could it be otherwise? The resources of our island are undeveloped ; millions of acres are lying waste; and no power is applied to develop the one or reclaim the other. - Belfast Weekly News.

What will satisfy the Leart of Ireland, and what the Irish people have a perfect right to, is the restoration of their native legislature. Without that they never will be content; until it is conceded they will be a menace and a danger to England. The

coming more interested.

"Why not ! ha, ha, why not. Well, then because she has a house of her own, a purty house an' a nice house ; an' like a purty crathur as she is, there's the house she ought to be in an' die in too, if it could be helped."

'How will we go to it, Phildy ?' said the old man eagerly.

'I'll show you, masther,' replied be; 'I'll show you; an' we'll bring her in the cart.'

Bring her in the cart, Phildy Lee !' retorted the old miller ; ' ob, no, the naibors 'll carry her in a dacent an' becomin' way."

'Why then, masther, I won't go; and the neighbors wouldn't get to her house in two days, bud you an' I'll go in wan. Her own house is the house your daughter ought to go to the grave from, in the name of God! as she wint of which one individual after another is raised up into it, to my knowledge, in the same name.?

The miller seemed struck by the suggestion, and paused for a moment.

'Phildy Lee, you spake right,' said the old miller; God makes the foolish confound the wise; an' we'll go to Nancy's home, - the only home she ever had except her father's."

Rising from his chair, the old miller put on his hat, which he had laid aside, and going to the threshold of the little chamber, he lifted his bis evidence was of a kind, both as regards matter voice : 'Friends an' naibors,' said he, ' let some one come to close my child in the coffin where's she's to he upth God's judgment day. Meself an' Phildy is goin' wid her to her own house,her own house, boys an' girls, men an' women ! -the house where she was a wedded wife,-an' a sorrowful wife too, I fear,-but still a wife fond and foolish, God help her ! Her old father gaols. Being asked, he said he ' thought ' the roan' the boy that nursed her on his knee, and held muneration of the Protestant chaplein was 2002. her up when she was wake, an' loved her with the strength of a man an' the wakeness of a woman, will go an' bury her out of that house. chaplains; being pressed, he admitted 'we do not Phildy knows it; an' be says if yees all come choose to afford it.' He 'thought' there was no the road id be two days to go. So pay what service for the Roman Gatbolic prisoners on Sundays, respect yees like to my dear daughter by comin' alone afther that."

' It was the evening of the next day, as through the dusk a cart drawn by a jaded horse, and in which were seated two men, was driven into a application in the Court of Aldermen, and had narrow road some six miles from Waroham .----They had come a long and toilsome journey, for they were laded and travel-worn. Neither of them spoke as the vehicle moved on; and between them, covered up with straw, was a burden of bulk. The horse plached through the mire, with which the road was thick, and went connected with this body he supposed, and with he on for night an hour in the path, until his further progress was stopped by a high gate beneath a British dominions, he said he did not care how many. ous and fruitless endeavors after ra Irish Republic-

To be Continued.)

PRISONS AND PRISON MINISTERS. We extract the following able article from the Pail Mall Gazelle :---

Unless the Jesuits are really at the bottom of most things-which after reading Lothair some persons may suppose - one would be tempted to believe that there is a special providence operating in behalf of the Pope and the Roman Catholic religion, in virtue apparently in order to bring all other denominations into contempt. Mr. Whalley is constantly performing this office in the House of Commons, reducing even Mr. Newdegate to angry despair; and lately we have seen a London alderman engaged in a similar manner and with corresponding success. Mr. Alderman Carter is one of the authorities who are supposed to watch over and promote the welfare and discipline of the inmates in the London prisons. He was in that capacity summoned as a witness before the Select Committee on the 2nd of this month ; and and manner, to make it a subject of regret that a person so unhappily inspired should be intrusted

with discretionary power at all. Holloway Prison contains, on an average, about 300 Protestant and 50 Roman Catholic prisoners. Mr. Alderman Carter explained that he was chronometer maker to the Royal Navy, and an alderman of the City of London, and as such was a member of the gaol committee having authority over the city per annum; and was quite astonished when told that it was 3501., with a house, coal, and gas. He 'thought' that they could not afford to have two but gradually remembered that 'a person of the some o' the way, but let us make our journey had made an application to be allowed to perform such service. He really could not remember when that occurred- he had forgotten all about it. At this point he had to be assisted a good deal, and at last was made to recollect that he had taken an active part in the discussion which arose out of that characterized the request of this ' person' as assurance - nay, impertinence. He was ' disposed to treat the latter at that time in that way,' and ' he was not now sorry for it.' This unfortunate state of temper he explained to be caused and justified by his having since then received 'the most indecent and insolent letters signed by this and by that and the other party

The Nationalists speak of starting a Repeal candidate for Dublin as soon as the writ is issued.

In the House of Commons, on Friday week, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to Colonel French, stated that on an early day the Solicitor General for Ireland will bring in a bill to disfracchise both Sligo and Cashel.

One of the best features of the Irish Land Bill is the clause attributed to Mr. Bright to enable tenants to purchase their holdings, Government advancing two-thirds of the purchase-money, the repayment to be at 5 per cent. for interest and prin ciple, extended over thirty-five years. These clauses passed the Committee last week.

Mr. Hickson, sub-inspector of Constabulary, was fired at by three men whilst returning home to Castlepollard, Westmeath. The bullets passed in all directions round Mr. Hickson and a friend who accompanied him, but fortunately without inflicting personal injury. No molive can be assigned, as the gentleman is not uppopular, and is not a landlord. The district where the cutrage took place has been specially proclaimed' for some time.'

The Irish Government have decided on issuing a special commission for the trial of grave offences, especially those of an agrarian character, that have been recently committed in the county of Mesta.

The diligently sustained delusion that the Irish are an idle race, or at all events do not work at home, receives a curious commentary in the narrative of a circumstance related the other day by our Kinsale correspondent. A fishing boat was wrecked in the Cove. She had a crew of four. Of these only one, the master, was under sixty years of age .-Those who had to work the vessel were-Patrick Ivers, sixty ; Michael M'Oarthy, seventy ; and Patrick Morrison, seventy-eight! There is perhaps no occu-pation involving severer work or greater hardship than the life of a fisherman, and yet here are poor creatures, who might fairly claim the privileges of old age and immunity from toil, preferring the crust they so hardly earned to the pauper's ration. This is not like the mark or sign of an idle race .- Cork Examiner.

How shall we induce the Minister of England to concede repeal? By agitating for it. By declaring that our hearts are fixed on it, and that nothing else will content us. By monster meetings and Parlis mentary petitions. In short, by every available means within the wide limits of the constitution .---This is the course which we venture to recommend. Thousands of our countrymen will say it is a bad one, and advise the people to shun agitation like the plague. Ba', we ask, would it not be better for them to inaugurate a new Repeal movement, under the leadership of men like Isaac Butt, John Martin, did not know who.' Bing reminded that there were Dean O'Brien, Father Lisvelle, and Bir John Gray, some 8,000,000 Roman Catholic subjects in the rather than continue to waste their energies in tedi-

have never yet acquiesced in that abominable fraud, the Act of Union ; from the date of its accomplishment to the present time they have never ceased to protest against it, and never until it is undone can that flagrant wrong, that base and cruel outrage on the Irish nation, be forgiven. The Union was 'a void election;' it was carried by the application on a gigantic scale of all these ' corrupt practices which are held sufficient to invalidate the election of members to the British Parliment, and which expose those who are guilty of them to heavy penalties. The Act of Union will become respectable only when bribery, corruption, seduction, forgery, swindling, highway robbery, and such offences cease to be regarded with aversion and horror. By such arts, against the declared wishes of the Irish people, the Act was forced on and passed into 'law,' but an eminent constitutional lawyer declared at the time it never could be binding on conscience, and that resistance to it by legitimate means would be a duty ; and the fact is not only notorious but confessed on all hands that it has been maintrined from that time to this only by the presence of an army of occupation in Ireland. To insure a tranquil and friendly future for the two countries that Act must be undone. When it is scored out of the English Statute Book, Irishmen will erase its bitter memories from their hearts, but not till then. The wrong will be remambered, the insult will rankle until such reparation is made. And that wrong and insult will keep alive the memory of all the others; the chain of icjuries, stretching far back into the past, will be brought by those links into connexion with the souls of living mea, and the resentment felt, by former generations of Irishmen. It is vain to think that with an improvement in the material condition of the Irish nation the feelings of the people on this subject would be modified. The Irish question is not, and never was, a contention for food and raiment and money merely; it is a question which touches the moral life, the self respect, the character, and public repute of a race who have never shown themselves unambitious ot a fair fame, or capable of accepting contentedly a position of humiliation or disgrace. Educated and wealthy men are usually not less sensitive than ignorant and hungry men on questions relating to their rights and affecting their honour, and as it is with individuals in this matter so also is it with nations. Prosperous Ireland, if indeed Ireland could ever become really prosperous under English rule. would not be less resolute in claiming her political rights and not less resenting in theming her pointing miserable, ragged, and famine-stricken Ireland was in bygone days. The true and effective stroke for the conciliation of Ireland is one that we believe Mr. Gladstone could successfully make at the present moment if he had only the requisite conrage. The Repeal of the Act of Union is what is needed to blot out the old record of strife between the two nations, and to link them together in bonds of friendship. We believe that if Mr. Glads one chose to propose that great measure of peace, and to labour for its realisation with such earsestness and energy as he displayed in the case of the Church and Land Bills, he could pass it almost as easily as he passed them

through Parliament. -- Dublin Nation. MR JUSTICE MCBRIS ON THE BENCH. - In the case of Stephen Meagher, convicted before Judge Morris at the last Olonmel Assizes for sending a threatening letter to Mrs. Pennelather and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, the Court for Crown cases

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-JUNE 17, 1870.

the conviction on the ground that there had been no case to go to the jury in sustainment of the indictment. The objef evidence against Meagher turned on the identity of the postage stamps which by the evidence of a Post-office official it was sought to be proved had formed one of a sheet of stamps found on searching the residence of the accused. The accused received an excellent character from the clergyman of his parish and the local magistrates. In the course of Serjt. Armstrong's argument, when the learned counsel was urging against the prisoner the evidence in relation to the postage stamps, the Lord Chief Justice observed that he did not see how any person of ordinary mind could uppreciate the force of the point made. Mr. Justize Morris said he happened to be a person of ordinary mind, and he could see very plainly the cogency of the argument, which was in fact almost conclusive. The Lord Chief Justice repeated that he could not see it. Mr. Justice Morris said if people did not understand arguments he could not help it. Arguments, however, would be better understood if there was less interruptions of counsel. The Lord Ohief Justice said he considered that a most unwarrantable observation. Mr. Justice Morris said he did not mean to be put down by remarks of that kind, he had his duty to discharge and he would do it. The Ohief Justice said he, too, had his duty to discharge and he was not to be lectured because he discussed the points of a case with connsel. The court, which comprised the Lord Chief Justice, Chief Justice Monshan, the Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Keogh, Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mr. Baron Hughes, Mr. Baron Fitzgerald, Mr. Justice Morris, and Mr. Justice George, were, with the Empire. They cannot redress any Irish grievance. exception of Justice Morris, unanimous in pronounc.ug against the conviction.

It is not too much to say that a large number of Protestants are ready in horesty and sincerity to join their countrymen in demanding such a modification of our relations with England as may give to Irishmen, the right and the privilege of managing their own affairs. We say 'in honesty and sincerity, because we have been always careful to distinguish between genuine sentiments of Protestant patriotism and the sham and hollow playing at nationality in which some men gave vent only to their disappoint-ment and their spleen. There is now smong the Irish Protestants a party growing rapidly who are ready to assert for the country the right of self-government. It is useless to speculate on the causes which have led to this feeling. If the Ohurch Bill has had something to do with it-this is only to say that it has produced the effect which Irish nationalists anticipated from its passing. All that could be said would be that it has done so more rapidly than was expected. But we believe that other measures have had more to do with it than the Ohurch Bill. The obsticate bungling and blundering of ministers and parliament on the Land Bill have exhibited the utter incompetence of Englishmen to deal with any real difficulty in Irish affairs. The Coercion Bill has done even more to bring about the state of feeling which exists. Even those who accepted it as a necessity have felt that the system of government which can only preserve order by such a measure, confesses its incapacity to administer our affairs -But it was perfectly understood that the real object of that bill was not to put down agrarian crime, but to crush free discussion It was aimed at the ' Irighman' of the Printing Press, not at the Rory of the Hills. All high-spirited Irishmen resent a system which proclaims Irishmen unfit for any government except an Algerine one. In the history of the con-coction of that measure, Irish Protestants have been able to see that their real liberties would be far safer under the care of a National Parliament than under the 'protection' (!!) of an Ecglish Government, ready to sell them or any other class of Irishmen to any influence which will serve the temporary exigencies of Ezglish policy. These things, combined with events which have shown the Protestants of Ireland that their Catholic fellow-countrymen are independent and really national in their feelings and their thoughts, are sufficient to account for the rapid growth of the Protestant national spirit. We live in an age when changes and events that used to occupy a generation are compressed into a year. - Dublin Irishman.

FENIANISM IN PRACTICE. - Without the least wishto hurt the tender feelings of our foes the Fenians, we must confess that any sign of their practical perseverance does excite in us a sensation of surprise --We are prepared for Fenian leading articles of the most elequent kind Stormy Fenian speeches in and out of the United States Congress, are almost a drug. That there should be three distinct and bitterly rival Fenian Governments in America is natural enough -Irish rebels never could agree about the disposal of the skin of the bear they were about to kill ; but that there should be genuine expectation of an actual movement upon Canada-that Fenians with arms in their hands and money in their pockets should be found powling about even in London itself-seems something beyond the usual routine of historic Irish sedition. For treasonable poetry we are prepared ; but why this connection with Birmingham, an unpostical and ugly town? The purchase of newspapers or books we can comprehend; but the buying of breech-loaders and revolvers !-surely there is something Saxon, vulgar, practical, and low in such a procedure. An Irish rebellion in Euston-road may seem to possess in some degree the character of an Irish bull; but, after all, there is a certain amount of cunning about this selection of London for the base of operations. As the facts connected with the Chelsea murders indicated the other day, this city is filled by a population of three million unobservant individuals, who are, for the most part, very busy, entirely unarmed, totally unorganised, and altoge ther unprepared for deeds of horror and bloodshed. Therefore there is something that savours of real military stratagem in these movements of arms and men to and from, and in and about, London. Why does the Irish smoke sometimes send out real fire !--How is it that we occasionally come across Fenians who organise without oratory, and who purchase muskets instead of getring heroically excited and patriotically drunk? How is it that the old type of Irish rebel - wild, sentimental, blatant, and unstable -is replaced by a new type who seeks the wildest aim in a practical business like way; as if a man set out in a st:cog weggon, with sound horses and a good driver, to take a journey to the moon. The explanation is probably to be found in the fact, that the new Ireland in America is an Ireland under new conditions. In the first place, the mere laborers and servant-girls earn such handsome wages, that they can easily spare their weekly sixpences for what is the best poetry in their lives-the love of the old land. Their days may be spent in drudgery relieved by bursts of dissipation; but they keep fresh something superior to material wants or immediate pleasures - the sweet memories of home. To people thus newly prosperous, Fenian orators of no mean power appeal with success; and hence the Fenian Treasury is perpetually fed. Only the other day, with whatever truth, the bellicose 'General' O'Neill declared to a reporter who ' interviewed' him that a gentleman had just put down a thousand dol-'the cause;' and certainly such displays and lars for preparations as the Fenians in the States make could never be conducted, unless the sinews of war were liberally supplied. But with the money there enters a new element-the Americanised Irish or native Americans who are willing to share, if not the sentiments, at least the cash. The close of the great war threw loose upon society a number of Dogald Dalgettys trained in a first-rate school, some of them Irish by birth, descent, or sympathy. Their military reputation gave the whole affair & touch of reality that it would al ways lack if the 'mere Irish' were alone concerned. Kinglake has said that the Zouaves in the French army are to the line as the

enemy. The Americans tirm the frish to the same he was and while to be a station and he was and while the same of the precisely among account: and bring practical knowledge, military of England | Dakes, Royalty itself, sought his com- station They watch the barrels put into the train, persons whose only desire is to units themselves science, perseverance, hardness, silent work, to an pany. Ladies of the highest rank to the lowest and the Fenians take their lickets, and while a con-undertaking for which the pure Hibernians supply degree eagerly crowded aroundibim to get a shake of fidential messenger accompanies the train to see that eloquence enthusiasm, and cash. The movement, however, is Americansed not materially alone, but also spiritually. Paddy in his worst seditions was still a soperstitious 'slavey' to the priests; his new ally has taught him to tura from the alter with anger, if not contempt. The Irish peasant also cherished a certain traditional loyalty to any reigning King or any local lord; but his republican friends bave cured him of any such 'servility.' We see. therefore, in Fenianism, not a purely Irish movement -but, as its bitterly anti English, anti-priestly, antikingly character shows, a movement American and republican in its arrogance, its irreverence, and recklessness. The Yankeefication of Paddy has cured him of some Irish vices; and the ground thus cleared has been planted not with American virtues, but with the rowdyism from which American cities are never free. The most vexations thing about these new movements of Fenianism is, that the Canadians and the people of peaceful English homes should suffer either in fear or in fact, because a minority of foolish Irish. men unite with a minority of paid Americans to barass and annoy them and us. Why should the Canadians be made to suffer for the sins of Elizabeth and Willim III. and the Georges ? Why should poor, quiet derizens of London suburbs be blown up bacause, some centuries ago, Englishmen of whom they never heard did something atrocious in atrocious times? On the Ganadians it is especially hard. They have no share in the Government of the British They never did 'oppress' Ireland, or 'rule' her, or keep her down. Yet their homes are to be harried, their fields are to be trampled, their lives are to be tormented, because a number of mad Irishmen, led by a few shrewd Yankees, wished to avenge on Canadian soil the battle of the Boyne or the Massacre of Mullaghmest. - London Daily Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Since last week the English Catholic body has suffered a severe loss in the lamented death of Sir John Simeon, Bart., our one English representative in the House of Commons. He died at Friburg, in Switzerland, whither he had gone for quiet and change of air. We bear that he had the blessing of receiving all the Sacraments. Sir John Simeon's last public act was to defend the Nuns in the House of Commons, on the night when Mr. Newdegate's motion for the committee was rescinded.

The correspondent of the Manchester 'Guardian' says the leading Ministerial reform measures will be shelved for the year. The Irish Land Bill, however, is safe.

London, June 6-It is reported that the police are discovering ramifications of a Fenian plot in very direction of England, and even in Wales Arms and ammunition, destined for parties in Dublin, apparently designed to be used immediately, were discovered. Several boxes and barrels of war material have been seized at Holyhead, and the persons in whose charge they were arrested. The authorities are watchful. the excitement is not abated.

London, June 8-The Pall Mall 'Gazette,' in an editorial, anticipates a continuance of the Fenian outrages. The writer thinks the Fennan leaders will be forced to show some activity, in order to sustain their sinking reputation

The following details relating to the growing crops are gleaned from the various agricultural papers: Wheat looks finely everywhere, and a crop Grass is unlarger than an average is expected. usually thir, and the bay prospects are discouraging Oats, barley and beans look poorly; the farmers count on about a half crop. Potatoes and other root crops yield well, and will be about the same as usual.

We (Echo) hear that in the impending Parliamentary inquiry, respecting monastic and conventual institutions, the Catholic communities of men have selected Mr. Ouddon, of the Temple, as their professional adviser ; while the Catholic convents, which are more numerous, have procured the legal assistance of Mr. Arnold, of Gravesend, and Mr. Harting, of Lincoln's-inn.

It has often been a source of wonder to Catholics from what source-if any-Anglicans could obtain dispensations from fasting and other religious obligans. The difficulty seems however to eolved last. Her Majesty the Queen has, as the papers inform us, granted the Dean of Winchester 'a dispensation' from his attendance at the Cathedral, and, as a matter of course, could grant other 'dispensations,' or authorise her bishops to do so. What a blessing it must be for our Ritualistic friends to be thus brought nearer in practice to the Church they attempt to imitate. The power of granting dispensations evidently exists for the English Church in the person of the Queen, as, with us, it is vested in the Pope-Weekly Register. A PLEA FOR CAPTAIN EYES .- Under this head the New York 'Tribune' prints the following despatch from Washington :- 'An officer of our pavy just arrived from Yokohama, says it was reliably ascertained there that Captain Eyre of the Bombay would have stopped his vessel after running into the Oneida, but for the imploring of Lady Temple, the wife of the British Minister, who was apprehensive of shipwreck. The opinion at Yokohama is that Captain Eyre is a weak rather than a bad man.' THE 'ECHO' ON PAPAL INFALLIBILITY .- Our even. ing contemporary, the 'Echo,' very sensibly remarks on the definition of the doctrine that ' Roman Catholicism which does not acknewledge Rome as its centre and the Pope as its head, is, one would think, an arch without a keystone, or a superstructure without a foundation. The Papacy is built upon the Papal supremacy, and it is because this supremacy logically demands Papal infailibility, that Papal infallibility must be decreed.'- Tablet. On Tuesday the Parliamentary Committee on Convents and Monastic Orders had its first public sitting, Mr. Villiers in the chair. On Monday night Mr. Newdegate had again attempted to oust Mr. O'Reilly from the committee in favor of the Lord Advocate, but again signally failed. The first part of the sitting was taken up with the examination of one of the commissioners and the secretary of the Obaritable Trust Board, to gather from them the state of the law in respect to Catholic charities. It was elicited that Oatholic charities since 1860 are placed on exactly the same footing as all other charities .-As many as 400 Catholic trusts had been enrolled. As far as they knew, no Religious trust had been enrolled. They admitted that the laws against Religious and against superstitious uses were probably the reason of the unwillingness of Catholics generally, and of members of Religious orders especially, to enroll their deeds. Mr. Bagshawe, Q C., was afterwards examined. He confirmed what had been said, adding that the illegality of religious orders of men was so certain, and the legality of orders of Nuns so doubtful, that he could never advise the enrolling of any trust deed for their benefit, as they would probably be voided at law. Being well acquainted with a great deal of property held by members of Religious orders in England, he could say that he never knew of any trust-deeds among them All their property, real and personal, was held by individuals as private property, subject to no trusts of any kind. If they incurred debts, their own property would be answerable, and if they died without will, it would go to the next of kin. - Catholic Opinion. ENGLISH FERIATISM .- That England must bear the guilt of this, our modern revolutions, what stronger -nay, what more damnable-proof can we have of barrels at a 'sham' factor's, and labelled 'perishable the enquiry is almost equal to its absurdity. Mr. the shoes. The men are satisfied with this division, the individual to its absurdity. Mr. the shoes of Garibaldi-his career in Italy goods.' The keen eyes of the gentlemen in plain Newdegate and the 'Times' have no doubt a high and the state is quite prosperous, though the society harder material, the weapon that is to pierce the and his attempt upon Rome and the Popedom ? How clothes follow the goods from the manufactory to the esteem for private and public morality; but why do is rather vulgar and unintellectual.

his red hand or to receive his approving smile. His neither the men nor the goods leave the carriages at very garb became the favourite dress of the Protestant any of the intermediate stations, a telegram is desmen and women of England. Did they not supply him with money and arms to make warfare on the Pope ? Who so warmly fraternised with Mazzini and Garibaldi? Who so highly approved of the acts of the infidels of Italy and Spain-the promoters and fomenters of revolutions and assassinations-than the Protestant Press and the Protestant people of Great Britain ? And now this same Garibaldi, nothing changed in mind or design, addresses the French army, calling upon them to dishonour their standards, to break their allegiance to their Sovereign and their country, and turn traitors. It was he and Mezzini who directed the invention of the infernal bombs, who laid the train that was to blow up the Emperor of the French, and who conspired to revo lutionise France just as she was about to reap the fruits of peace and freedom. - Oor. Weekly Register

The following extract, from the ' Times' of Wednesday, spares us the task of showing how redbanded Murder runs riot in England :- ' This is certainly a time of horrors Murders, massacres, and other vile crimes have of late darkened our pages day after day. It is less than five months since Tropmann was executed. Only a few days ago his crime was recalled to our recollection by a singularly deliberate double murder at Chelses, and now we have to report another crime, which in atrocity seems at least to equal Tropmann's, and in bruta lack of motive to surpass it A whole family has again been exterminated. Those who first entered Emanuel Marshall's house came first upon his body, lying butchered in his workshop, then upon his three little daughters and his mother, and then upon the bodies of his wife and of her sister, who was to have been married yesterday. They all lay in different rooms of the ground floor of the house, and were clearly slaughtered one after another, as they were successively alarmed. We do not recollect so brutal a piece of savagery. Even Tropmann and the murderer of Mr. Huelin had the decency to try and hide the victims of their crime. The murderer in this instance butchered them like so many animals, and left them in all their ghastliness to excite the horror and execration of all who should witness them or hear of the crime. It is the spectacle we should expect if a wild beast had burst in at one door and dashed out at the other, destroying in its ferocity every living being that came in its way.' And the Telegraph' has declared that a tiger jungle is a safer place for women to walk in than England-and the Massacre of the Children proceeds continuously.

The old bullying spirit of bigotry is not dead .--True, statesmen like Gladstone and Bright, who cordially hate the old system which they and those they represent had no hand in creating, and are doing their best to remove, would fain do justice and re-move every vestige of the old sectarian domination. but the English bigots on both sides of the House will still bully when they think they can do it safely, and so we have their Convent Committee, which even in its amended form is an insult and an injury to Oatholics. They suppose they may incult us is England with impunity, little thinking that what-ever touches Catholics in England, vibrates to Ireland, since there is not one out of ten Catholics in this country who is not half or wholly Irish by blood and connections, and two thirds of our Nuns and Religious are of frish extraction. They think they can insult us with impunity, but they will find out their mistake, and they dare not attempt to extend their inquiries to Ireland, and summon Irish Nuns and Friars before their committee at Westminster. The country would be up in arms if it were attempted. It would be worse than a Fenian rescue As it is, the more offensive forms of the committee were dropped because the bigots even saw that Ireland was roused, and another step would have raised a conflagration, or might have caused a change of Ministry as in the case of the Titles Bill. We confess we should like to see the Religious who are summoned before the Committee take their stand on their position as legally outlawed, and refuse to answer a single question which would even admit their connection with illegal societies. This is a strong ground, which would set the committee at a dead. lock. If half-a-dozen Religious were committed for

contempt, we believe it would cause such a feeling throughout the country, that the laws against Religious would be repealed in the present session. England is thoroughly afraid of public opinion, expecially of Continental and American opinion, and the committal of a few Religious by the English Parliament. would be a fine thing for public opinion to make capital of. England's position in this matter is contemptible. A latter in one of our contemporaries puts the matter graphically. England is acting like a cowardly, bullying lad, who, having been frightened by the old gander on the common, revenges himself by the safe amusement of pelting stones at the goslings in the pond within the farm-yard walls But if the old gander comes after him, he will soon leave of his little game .- Catholic Opinion. ENGLISH ENLIGHTENNENT .- On Monday, May 3rd. at the Uxbridge Sessions, a case was heard in which two carters, named John Saunders and Thos. Hammord, of Loudwater, Bucks, were charged with assoulting a toll-taker. Mr. Baker Smith, for the defence, wished to call one defendant to give evidence in behalf of the other. The bench acquiesced, Hammond was put in the witness-box, and the following strange collequy took place :- The clerkwhat I know of this class of men I think I From must hesitate before swearing him. (To witness)-Do you know the nature of an oath? Witness (rub bing his head)-I dun'no what you mean. The clerk-Can you read-have you read the Bible? Witness-No. The clerk-Oan you write? Witness-No. The clerk-Well, you know your name, how do you spell that? Witness-I dun'no. The clerk-Have you ever been to church? Witness-Yes, once or twice when I was a young 'un. The chairman - We cannot take that man's evidence. Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith-But, sir, he cannot be so bad as that. I will put the questions in a different form. (To witness) -- Now, my man, tell me, do you believe in future rewards and punishments ? Witness seemed more preplexed than ever, and did not answer. Mr. Smith-Come, have you ever heard of a God or a devil? Witness-I dun'no Mr. Smith-Do you know how old you are? Witness-I be more nor twenty. Mr. Smith-I think I must give him up. your worships. The 'witness' was then ordered to stand down. This intelligent specimen of humanity (and there are many like him in Bucks) is in the emplay of a Mr. Roberts, hay dealer, &c., of Loudwater. Alliance News. The 'Birmingham Daily Post' of Tuesday states that an apprehension of the three supposed Fenians on their arrival in London from Birmingham was the result of a close and careful system of espicaage carried on by the Birmingham police over the acts of the Fenians and Fenian sympathisers, of whom there are said to be considerable numbers in town for some time past. That the arms supplied to the Fenians were made for the most part in Birmingham, bas been known for a long time. At the time of the last Fenian outbreak considerable quantities of ammunition and arms were seized either in Birmingham, or in transit from Birmingham. Some months ago matters assumed a serious form; the signs of animation known too well to the practised eyes of the detective police began to appear, and for three months the Fenians have been innocently working their ends under almost as complete a surveillance as if their movements were carried on in the detective office. It is said to be no secret to the police where the guns are made, or that they are packed in

reserved pronounced judgment on Menday, quashing enemy. The Americans turn the Irish to the same he was afterwards received into the Protestant arms warehouse, and from the warehouse to the railway they expect to find breaches of it precisely among seize or follow them, but also the 'party' who is been conducted in the quietest manner possible, not guard. There are other matters connected with the conspiracy, however, of the operations of which the police have quite as complete a knowledge. Some two months ago a party of twenty or thirty supposed Fenians are said to have left Dublin and to have come to Birmingham, where they have taken up their is the information which reaches us-they were foland all of them. By assuming a disguise, and with local help he has been enabled to watch the operations of these new comers, who in blissful ignorance fondly imagined that being strangers the police did not know them or their social haunts. However, they are as well known as the Town Hall, and everything that transpires, whether of importance or not, is fully and accurately reported to head-quarters, there being always some Fenians who are willing to these gentry is quite certain, and that the police bave good grounds for the precautions that have been taken, and for the system that has been successfully carried out. Drilling and practising are said to have been going on in close proximity to the police cells, and it is to be presumed that the authorities have good reasons, though it may appear strange, for pursuing a policy of non-intervention.

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MODERN PHILANTHROPY. - Dickens, in his new story, has introduced a new character-Mr. Luke Honeythunder-chairman of the Haven of Philanthropy. Mrs. Crisparkle had need of her own share of philanthropy when she beheld this very large and very loud excresence on the little party. Always some thing in the nature of a Boil upon the face of society, Mr. Honeythunder expanded into an inflammatory Wen in Minor Cauon Corner. Though it was not literally true, it was facetiously charged against him by public unbelievers, that he called aloud to his fellow-creatures, ' Curse your souls and bodies, come here and be blessed !' still his philanthtropy was of that gunpowderous sort that the difference between it and animosity was hard to determine You were to abolish military force, but you were first to bring all commanding officers who had done their duty, to trial by court martial for that offense, and shoot them. You were to abolish war, but were to make converts by making war upon them, and charging them with loving war as the apple of their eye. You were to have no capital punishment, but were first to sweep off the face of the earth all legislators. jurists, and judges who were of the contrary opinion. You were to have universal concord, and were to get it by eliminating all the people who wouldn't conscientionsly or couldn't be concordant. You were to love your brother as yourself, but after an indefinite interval of maligning him (very much as if you hated him), and calling him all manner of names. Abve all things you were to do nothing in private or on your own account. You were to go to the offices of the Haven Philanthropy, and put your name down as a Member and a Professing Philanthropist. Then you were to pay up your subscription, get your card of membership and your riband and medal, were evermore to live upon a platform, and evermore to say what Mr. Honeythunder said, and what the tressurer said, and what the subtressurer said, and what the committee said, and what the sub-committee said, and what the secretary said, and what the vice secretary said. And this was usually said in the unanimously cartied resolution under hand and seal, to the effect: 'That this assembled body of Protessing Philanthropists views with indignant scorn and contempt, not unmixed with utter detestation and loathing abhorrence,'-in short, the baseness of all those who do not kelong to it, and pledges itself to make as many obnoxious statements as possible about them, without being at all particular as to the man. facts.

THE SMELLING COMMITTEE. - The Times and other advocates of Convent inspection tell us, that a twofold suspicion exists in the popular mind with respect to these institutions : their members are perhaps not free, and their morals are perhaps not pure.

more intimately with God, and who begin by forsaking father and mother, according to the Evan-gelical precept, in order to do so? When the Convents of this land were broken into and plundered patched to London in obedience to which a party of by the orders of the virtuous Henry VIII., what repolice meet the unsuspecting traitors, and not only port did even his vile commissioners give of the facts which their violence revealed? And in our meeting them at the station. All this, it is said has own day the immaculate purity of such institutions is still more notorious, and perhaps guarded by s bint having oozed out to put the Ferians on their a still more effectual supervision. What is the testimony on this subject of the Protestant people of the United States? For many years past a large proportion of the Protestant young ladies of the upper classes in that country have been educated in Convents. If their parents are asked why they commit their children to such custody, residences. About a week after their arrival-such they reply without besitation, either that they dare not trust them to Protestant teachers, or that the lowed by a Dablin detective officer who knew each guarantees offered in Catholic schools are incomparably more complete and satisfactory. We could fill every column of this journal with extracts from American Protestant writers on this subject. A single example will suffice. . 'Many well-judging persons, of 'different religious persussions,' says the author of a well-known work on the United States, have assured us that the only really 'useful' and corrective' education is that of the Catholic schools and colleges.' ('The Statesman of America,' p. betray their confederates. That more is known about [ 491. ) But Mr. Newdegate and the Times are not convinced. American testimony does not satisfy them, nor indeed any testimony whatever. They must have a Committee, and Mr. Gladstone had not courage to refuse it to them. We shall watch its proceedings and shall have more to say of it hereafter.-Tablet.

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#### UNITED STATES. 18.12

It was observed that during the 'unpleasantness' polite silence prevailed among the sects regarding Catholicism. It was equally noticed that immediately after the cessation of hostilities the old venom developed itself, only intensified by the partial repression which had its origin in hypocrisy, the better to fill the army with Catholic soldiers. The vast increase of anti-Popery lectures within the last six months is no mere accident. It is the natural result of a design, which is almost openly avowed, to inaugurate a system of persecution that will drive Catholics from the country .- New Orleans Messenger.

A Philadelphia paper has been groaning over the fact that if it were not for immigration the population of the States would not increase. In New York in 1865 one fourth of the families were childless .----In Massachussetts the birth-rate is only one in fifty of population ; while even in France, where the po-pulation is stationary, the birth-rate is one in thirtyseven. In Vermont, too, the birth-rate is not onebalf as large as in England, and in Connecticut it is still more unfavorable.

A curious Protestant sec\*, calling themselves Jehovah's Bind,' have arisen in New Jorsey. Their peculiar form of worship, a local paper states, developes itself by blowing, whistling, shouting, jumping, wrestling, falling to the floor, and rolling over and kicking. Both men and women engage in the exercises. New members are baptised at midnight in the village mill-nond. On Sunday they hold continuous service, taking recess for meals only.

Archbishop Manning's opinion of our moders civilzation is not very exalted. He declares it a state of political society founded upon divorce, secular education, infinite divisions, and contradictions in matters of religion, and the absolute renunciation of the supreme authority of the Obristian Church. To refute this prelate's assertion the Protestant press has recourse to Mexico. Before we go abroad for scindals we should look well into our affairs at home. We have more irreligion, more ignorance of heavenly things, more civilized immorality in the United States than can be found in Mexico-and all owing to those grand relics of paganiem referred to by the Archbishop of Westminster. -- Western Watch-

June 6.- A telegram from the Sault via Marquette states that on Friday night about 100 armed Fenians came up by a Chicago steamer. Information was received from the American side that an attack might be expected. The officers were at a ball at the reaidence of Mr. Simpson, but were recalled, the alarm sounded, the troops called out, and three corps sent to the head of the Portage. Sentries were placed along the roads, and all precaution against surprise The United States troops in Fort Brady tukeu were also called out. The Fenians were seen from the gunboat distributing rations and ammunition. and the tug boat is lying in wait for them. On seeing our gunboats and heating the alarm sounded they became afraid and went again on board the propeller which then went on to Duluth, Considerable excitement at the Sault on Saturday. The efforts making to get up a feeling of sympathy for the 'misguided' Fenian warriors are labors misspent. They deserve no sympathy but only the sternest rebukes of all good citizens. They went away on a hostile mission against a people with whom this country is at peace, in violation of the laws of the land, with the intent of murdering whoever in the defence of their homes and their property might oppose them. It is no lack of wickedness on their part that hundreds of peaceful and honest Canadians are not now in their graves. It is nonsense to taik about these men being 'misguided' deceived by their leaders,' etc. They knew they were violating the laws of the land when they started on their unboly mission, and they ought to be made to hear its full consequences. If our people have any surplus sympathy on hand they can find more worthy objects for its bestowal than the ' misguided ' Fenians, FASHIONS - SOMETHING WE SHOULD LAUGH AT IF SEEN IN AFRICA - We might have thought it absurd if Dr. Livingstone had written, three years ago, that he had found in Africa a tribe, the women of which dress as follows :- ' The Dayous are beautiful women, with exquisite complexion and fine forms, and they dress in the most perfect taste. They wear short dresses, reaching the ankles. Upon the forehead is perched a small hat, the front of which resta upon the nose. They take large bags of hair and wool, saturate them with butter and hang them on the back of the head, covering the neck. Upon the small of the back they tie a bunch of cotton cloth, colored and cut into strips. Their shoes are beauties, coming to a point at the toe and having the long a sharp-pointed heel placed under the middle of the foot. This makes the foot very small in appearance, but the wearer would tip over forward but for the bags on the head and back.' Each woman, when she goes out, carries a large plantain leaf to keep of the sun, which she holds by the stem between the thumb and forefinger, crooking her elbow up from her body at an angle of ninety. The effect is more beautiful than you can imagine. The gait of the woman is particularly admired. The heavy ones have difficulty in keeping their balance, but the light ones pick their way along as prettily as bens walk over hot asbes: Young girls go barefooted. For some years after they are of age to put on their shoes, they suffer with lameness and sore feet-after that their feet become permanently deformed, and they have no more pain. Walking is, however, not a favorite practice with them, and running is impossible. The Government of the Dayous is really De-Bat if the inmates of religious houses are free, is it mocratic, the ruler being chosen annually by vote of quite certain that they are pure? When we reflect vall the people; yet it is said the women do not want who they are that ask the question, the impudence of to vote. All they care for is plenty of hair and lit-

This tender regard of a scrupulous and conscientious world for the liberty and virtue of the children of S. Francis, S. Benedict, and S. Theresa, is very impressive. Of course it is also perfectly sincere. It s true that the members of religious houses seek, by their very profession, true liberty, and aspire to the practice of the highest virtue. But what if they are really unsuccessful in their search after both ? Ought not the State to test the fact in order to afford them relief? Mr. Newdegate and the Times seem to be of that opinion Many religious, they suggest or insinuate, would gladly leave their Convents if they could, to enjoy once more the delights of the world Yet in the only case in which the English public has been admitted into the secrets of Convent life, and to which we probably owe in a great degree Mr. Gladstone's Committee, the main fact elicited was that the community wanted to turn out an unplea. sant member, and could not get rid of her. But the question of liberty in these houses has been tried elsewhere on a much larger scale When Espartero, who adopted the modest title of Duke of Victory, apparently because he had conquered nothing, threw open the doors of all the Convents in Spain, and invited their inmates to recover their lost liberty, how many of them accepted his benevolent invitation?-We have been assured on the highest authority that in all Spain there was not one. And when many of the Convents were forcibly suppressed, and the victime forced to seek homes in a world which they had voluntarily abandoned, they continued without exception-as they have done also in Italy, where an impious Government has plundered and persecuted them in the same manner - carefully to observe all the rules of their Order as far as the conditions of their altered life permitted. Such facts seem to us, and will seem to all who are not blinded by evil passions, tolerably conclusive as to the liberty of the inmates of religious houses. It is evident that it is far more difficult to turn them cut than to keep them in. And this is just what might be expected when we consider through what a probation they have to pass before their 'profession' takes place. If the world knew how many aspirants to the religious life enter the cloister only to quit it again, because they are proved to have no vocation, it might be tempted to make salutary reflections upon the whole matter. --One case within our own knowledge would certainly excite its astonishment. In one of the poorest communities in this country, devoted to teaching the children of the poor, and constantly embarrassed for want of means, a postulant was admitted who possessed a fortune of fifty thousand pounds. Such a case is perhaps without precedent in our day, and must always be extremely rare. The wealthy postulant in due time became a novice, and was exemplary in the performance of her new duties. She was devout in meditation, instant in prayer, and always ready to visit the sick. But she had an insurmountable repugnance to teaching. After a trial of a few months, the Superior teld her with regret, that she might possibly have a vocation for some other Order, but could not be admitted into her community. Against her own will the novice departed, and of course took her fortune with her .--

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#### sity of taking a fresh vote. The unity of the tween a private family, which restrains no one's The True Witness. terate their goods : sand their sugar, and other-Catechism for the whole world is therefore mainliberty, and a nunnery, where the liberty of all is most effectually restrained ?" wise deal with the tobacco! shall it then be taized, and the final vote will be recorded at the But how restrained ! Not physically, but tolerated that an aged female shall on the AND next Public Session. morally, and m every well regulated family seventh tempt the youth of Canada to purchase CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, The fifty-first General Congregation was held some moral restraints upon the liberty of its lollypops, and gingerpop ? Something must PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY on the 14th. The Cardinal-Vicar Patrizzi members exist. But the State is impotent in be done, and that immediately. At No. 663 Crang Street, by opened the discussion on the Primacy and Infallithe moral order, and can release no one from any J. GILLIES. bility of the Roman Pontiff. restraint that is merely moral, and not physical. The Montreal Witness of the 13th inst., G. E. CLERK, Editor. On the 17th ult. the fifty second General Con-If, however, any one pretend that more than addresses himself to us to know, "when and gregation of the Vatican assembled. TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: how, it"-the Archbishop of Quebec's circulara moral, that a physical restraint is imposed upon To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the The fifty-third General Congregation met on ubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the nmates of Convents, the onus probandi rests with "was published : and how many French Canathe 18th ult. year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms dian heard of it in time to go to the front ?" him. Nay! he has but to make his deposition On'the 19th the fifty-fourth General Congreshall be Two Dollars and a half. THE TRUE WITNESS Can be had at the News on oath before a magistrate, that, in such or such (1.) For the "when" we reply - it was gation met. Only three discourses were delivwritten immediately the necessity of calling out particular Convent, such or such a person named Depots. Single copies 3d. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by ered. The Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, who in the deposition, is restrained or confined against carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if the volunteers to repel the Fenian raid was spoke for two hours without notes, is said to not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we conher will, and legal redress will be obtained at aprarent. have pronounced a magnificent refutation of the tinue sending the paper, the subscription shall be once. But the common law of England, the (2.) For the "how" we reply in like manner, objections proposed by the Archbishops of 13 The figures after each Subscriber's Address Three Dollars. work of our Catholic forefathers, and which they that it was published in the usual and indeed the Prague and Vienna, and to have produced a deep every week shows the date to which he has paid up. bequeathed to us, never presupposes guilt, but only manner possible : to wit, by reading it to Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has impression. paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription always presupposes innocence. It is not therethe people from the pulpit on the first Sunday or The fifty-fifth General Congregation met on fere because a person may be restrained in a FROM THAT DATE. other holiday that occurred after its composition. the 20th ult. The speakers were Mgr Simor, Convent that it should be treated differently This is the only way that the Bishops can ad-Primate of Hungary ; Mgr Maddalena, Arch-MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870 from a private family : since in the latter, also, dress their flocks. bishop of Corfu : Mgr MacHale, Archbishop of the liberty of one of its members may be, and (3.) As to the numbers of French Canadians ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. Tuam: and Mgr Darboy, Acchbishop of Paris. possibly has been restrained. Therefore, before whom it sent to the front, we cannot speak. Not JUNE-1870. Mgr Maddalena is said to have refuted with either can be rightfully subjected to State intermany we suppose, because the raid was so soon great force the notion that the definition would Friday, 17-Of the Octave. Saturday, 18-Of the Octave. Sunday, 19-St. Juliana Falconieri, V. ference, a corpus delicti, an oftence must be over. The whole affair occupied only about four create a new obstacle to the conversion of the proved to exist, and this is all we contend for .-Greeks. The Archbishop of Paris spoke, as was davs. Monday, 20-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 21-St Aloysins Conzaga, C. We claim no immunity for Convents. Let them expected, against the definition. Wednesday, 22- Of the Octave. be subject to the same State inspection that The statistics of Great Britain and Ireland Thursday, 22 - Vigil Octave of Corpus Obristi. The fifty-sixth General Congregation, held on any private house, not supported in any manner. display some marked contrasts with those of this the 21st ult, Mgr Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel not privileged in any manner by the State, is country. Here, in large cities at all events, the NEWS OF THE WEEK. replied, in the name of the Commission de fide. subjected, and that is all we ask. To less we summer mortality is far greater than that of the This has been rather a dull week in respect of to the objections urged on the previous day. news. The Fenian raid, the conduct of our never will patiently submit. winter months. In Great Britain on the con-

Canadian volunteers, and the action of the U States Government have been discussed in the press, and in both Houses of Parliament. The valuable services of the volunteers have been re cognised, but too much praise has been awarded to the United States authorities. The truth is that they did not interfere till all was over. and the raid repulsed, so that the whole merit be longs to our plucky little band of citizen soldiers The withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Canada is determined upon; of course any one can see that this means that the British Government intends abandoning all North America .-We must then assume the independence forced upon us. The death of Charles Dickens, on the 10th inst., from a stroke of paralysis, is an nounced. This is felt to be a national loss, and there is much excitement in consequence. The funeral will, we believe, be strictly private .--From Italy we learn that there are symptoms of another revolutionary movement. In the late great fire at Constantinople, upwards of a thousand persons are said to have perished.

The Red River expedition is en route ; the head seems to be at Thunder Bay, the tail at Collingwood. Perhaps, if unopposed by Riel, it may reach its destination before the ice takes. It is binted, however, that Riel, backed by a strong body of ladians, intends to oppose its progress, and if such be the case it will have no child's play. The judicious use of the firestick, and the burning of the country throug which the route of the expedition runs, would be a very serious obstacle to its progress indeed .-Unlucky indeed was the day when we first undectook to meddle with this wretched, almost inaccessible Red River district, as we fear that we shall yet find to our cost. Even now it would be worth while paying a round sum to our neighbors to take it off our hands, and deliver us from a worthless incumbrance, which, had we been wise, we would have refused to accept as a gift.

The Bishop of Strasbourg then resumed the dis cussion, and was followed by the Bishons of Forli and Castellamare.

Few people now believe that the definition can be made on S. Peter's Day. When the present discussion of the schema as a whole is closed, the examination of each chapter and of every sentence in each, will follow. But as the Monde observes, "Catholics need not he discouraged.

It appears that the Sovereign Pontiff is firmly esolved not to prorogue the Council until the matter which keeps the Catholic world in suspense is finally decided.

REASONS WHY CATHOLICS " ABJURE THEIR RELIGION."-We bave often insisted that these "reasons" are not the love of God. or a desire for salvation: that they are not of beaven heavenly, but of the earth earthly, and that the Bible, and that Bible reading have nothing to do with the transaction.

There are no doubt many reasons why some Catholics " abjure their religion." In the case of priests, the usual reasons are drunkenness, im. purity, and dishonesty ; indeed we may say with confidence that, whenever the "brand snatched from the burning" is a priest, one at least of these three causes has been at work.

In the case of laymen the reasons for abjuration, amongst our rural population especially, are various; sometimes a personal quarrel with the priest is the cause; sometimes that cause is to be found in the refusal of the priest to give ab. solution to some grasping village capitalist, who ruins his neighbors by usurious contracts, loaning them money or goods at a rate of twelve, twenty or even fifty per cent interest. Often too the prospect of escaping the obligation of paying tithes, or paris's rates for building or repairing the church is the exciting cause of the abjuration; but we may be sure that spiritual motives have nothing to do with the transaction. Does any one doubt this? 'Tuen we recom mend to him, the perusal of a short paragraph now before our eyes, headed " A Bold Stand" which we clip from the Montreal Witness of June 2nd, in which our contempolary reproduces from Le Pays the reasons which have induced twenty-six Catholics of St. Ephrem d'Upton. County Bagot-and which the Pays and the Witness hope will induce yet more-" to absure their religion." We copy from the Witness of the date above given :---" A fact of great gravity has just taken place in our district. Twenty six Catholics of St. Epbrem d'Upton, Connty of B got, have just abjured their religion. It is believed that all the heads of Catholic families of the place will do the same for the follow ing reason" The reason as given in the Witness is this-That a new church is about to be built, for which in Canada, as in England, a rate is levied : with this difference, that in the first named, pone but those who profess the religion to the service of which the church is to be dedicated are liable to the tax. Hereupon these noble, spiritual minded men, moved by the love of dollars and cents, and seeking how to save their cash, in the words of our contemporary "abjure their religion." These are the motives, assigned by our cini, Archbishop of Die. As a certain number | contemporary for these conversions to the Holy on the schema of the Little Catechism, the for themselves. In short, the love of money, and roused to a state of moral indignation by the Council, which treats objectors with more indul- the lusts of the flesh, are more formidable ene- plaintiff's beartless allusions to "chops, and tomato gence than they obtain in parliamentary assem- mies to Popery than all the army of the col. sauce :" but what were these in comparison with

"What parallel is there," asks the Wilness, ' be-

"American recruiting agents in Canada were prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned, and Papal recruiting egents should meet the same even handed justice.

It is thus that, on the 23rd May, the Montrea! Witness let off a little of the superfluous bile which threatens to choke him. He would have done better however had he consulted a lawyer on the subject of Papal recruiting before writing such norsense : for he would have learnt that the Yaokee crimps to whom he alludes, and who during the war betwixt the Northern and

the Southern States were justly prosecuted and punished for trying to raise men in Canada to fight the battles of the North, were so dealt with because they were violating the Neutrality Laws: both Northern and Southern States being "belligerents," for either of whom according to the British laws and the laws of nations, it was un lawful to levy troops in British Territory.

But the Pope is not a ' belligereut." He is at peace with all the Powers of Europe, and it is therefore perfectly lawful for any British sub ject to take service in the Papal Army. When the Pope shall be at war with some other party. also recognised as " belligerent" by the British Government then, indeed, if recruiting agents. either for the Pope or for the other party make their appearance in Canada, it will be time to myoke the enforcement of the laws against those who violate it. We by no means, however, complain of the language of the Watness, or of the impotent opposition that it offers to the present movement for shipping emigrants from Canada to Rome, there to take service in the Papal army against the Garibaldians, or Italian Fenians, who with out any of the excuses which Irish Fedians may tender for their conduct, conspire, and seek to stir up conspiracy against the Sovereign Pontifi, whose title is to say the least, as good as is that of our gracious Queen Victoria, whom God pre serve, to the Crown of the British Empire. The outery of the Witness can only serve as a sti mulus, if stimulus be needed, to the Catholic zeal, and Catholic loyalty of our brave Canadians. They laugh, as at a capital joke, at the tirades of the Witness: or if they deigoed to re ply to the yelping of such a cur it would be in the proud words of Montalembert. "We are the sons of the Crusaders, and we will never give way before the filthy rabble of the Revolution. or the foul spawn of democracy." TRULY AWFUL! LOLLYPOPS, AND THE WRATH OF GOD. - A pious correspondent of the Montreal Witness complains of the impiety of the nineteenth century. and of the rapid strides with which we are all going to the devil; as evidenced by the fact that some emissary of Satan, perhaps the "scarlet woman" berself in disguise, has set up a stand or tray opposite St. Luke's Church, whereon on Sundays she exposes for sale, and to the manifest corruption of the movals of the ju venile population of the Dominion of Canada lollypops, candles, and ginger pop. The writer earnestly invokes the action of the Government to stamp out this monstrous iniquity .-Protesting Faith : and of their value, spiritual The learned Sergeant Buzfuz in the ever meand intellectual, our readers will be able to judge morable case of Bardeli ver. Pickwick was the lollypops and candies which a daughter of Belial exposes for sale on the Sabbath day ! We do not publish the Augsburgh Gazette's The world must be drawing to an end when such report of the Constitution on Papal Infallibility, enormities can be perpetrated in broad day, and carries with him the esteem and best wishes of

days on which they may lie, and cheat, and adul-

trary, it is during the winter that the deaths are the more numerous. The colder the weather. the greater the mortality, and every fall of the mercury in the thermometer is invariably ac companied by a corresponding rise in the death rate. After noticing that last winter was a " hard" one, the London Times goes on to say, " perhaps everybody does not know what a hard winter really means or what it costs in human life. This season which well fed, well clothed. healthy people mildly describe as 'bracing' has cost the population of the Kiegdom at least 20 000 lives. . . It is reckoned that measles, scariet fever, diptheria, whooping cough, fever, and diarrbæa destroyed but 20 000 victime between them, whereas the cold killed 24 000," What is the lesson that these statistics furnish, and which we of Montreal should lay to heart? This-That our bygienic condition is inconceivably bad. The simple fact that the long protracted cold of a Canadian winter inimical as cold is to human life, is less deadly than the noxious vapors set free by the thaws of Spring and the Summer heats, proclaims in plain lan guage, which no sophistry can put to silence, that Montreal must be in a most filthy state indeed. Were it otherwise, were it not for the infamous drains, and accumulations of cidure which generate the deadly vapors that carry off the population during the warm weather, we should see repeated here, the same phenomenon

THE PROCESSION .- On Sunday next within the Octave of Corpus Christi, the usual Procession in honor of the B. Sacrament will take place. It will gather at the usual hour in front of the Church of Notre Dame, and passing across the Place d'Armes to Crang Street, will follow the lines of St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, and St. Denis Streets to the Bonsecours Church. and thence will return along Notre Dame Street to the place whence it started.

The Montreal Gazette of the 13th contains ample explanations of some matters connected with the Red River expedition which have greatly exercised our fellow citizens of the Methodist sect of Protestants. These complain through their minister, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, that no Methodist chaplain has been appointed to the expedition, an omission which the Gazette thus accounts for.

By order of His Excellency the Governor. two chaplains, one Protestant, the other Catholic were to accompany the expedition; and the appointments were made by a vote of the Erecutive Council, of whom one member is a Metho. dist. The choice of a Protestant chaplain made by this body fell on a minister of the Anglican denomination. The Gazette also formally dentes the assertion that a grant of land has been made to the Catholic Church in Manitobah, "No grant" it says " has been made to that Church. The grant referred to is for the children of halfbreeds, of whom we are credibly informed one half are Protestants of different denominations."

Another of our Catbolic Institutions, that of the Holy Name of Mary, Hochelaga, was boncred on Monday the 6th inst. with a visit from H. R. H. Prince Arthur, who was received by the Very Reverend Administrator of the Diocess, accompanied by a concourse of his clergy, and a large number of our most highly honored citizens. The entry of the Prince was immediately fol. lowed by a piece of music well executed by the young ladies, pupils of the Convent ; after which an address in English was read by Miss Annie Askin's of Sandwich, and presented by Miss M. L. Tracy of St. Louis. After another musical t eat, an Address in French was presented to H. R. Highness by Mesdemoiselles A. Valois and A. F. D'Eschambeault, to both of which the young Prince gracefully replied. The visitors were then conducted over the entire establishment by the Lady Superior, and the Prince departed carrying away with him the best wishes of all, for his happiness, and that of his illustrious mother who bears rule over the British Empire.

A writer in the Catholic Times calls attention to the following significant fact :- That though the convents and monastic institutions of Spain bave been broken up by a bostile government, whose interest it was, if possible, to make out a case in justification of its acts, not one single authenticated scandal has been brought to light. Does not this speak volumes for the purity of these suppressed and plundered institutions?

#### THE COUNCIL. (From the Vatican.)

A great and decisive step has been taken towards the definitive solution of the question which has so long agitated the minds of the faithful .-On the 10th of this month the cursores distributed at the dwellings of all the Fathers of the Vatican Council, under a sealed envelope, the scheme on the Primacy and Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff. The wishes of the immense majority of the Council have prevailed, and the controversy about opportuneness is closed for ever.

We learn that the schema thus distributed consists of four chapters, of which the first three relate to the Primacy, and the last to the Infal libility of the Vicar of Christ. It is said also that this schema will become the first Constitution de Ecclesia, and not, as was proposed in the original schema de Ecclesia, the eleventh and iwelfth chapters. By this arrangement the Holy Council will begin with the Head in treating of the Christian Church.

On the 15th, the fiftieth General Congregation assembled. Mass was said by Mgr Pediof votes non placet and placet juxta modum had been given in the previous Congregation upblies, returned once more to that subject. Mgr porteurs and tract pedlars in Canada. Marilley, Bishop of Lausanne, explained the views of the Commission of Discipline with respect to the various objections, and the text of the Catechism was maintained without the neces- | because we have no assurance that it is genuine. with impunity. Have not evangelical men six all his mother's subjects in this country.

as that which the statistics of Great Bri tain reveal: and instead of our death rate vary ing as it does now directly with the temperature, it would, as in England vary inversely .-The mortality of winter would be greater than that of summer; and we should no longer have to dread the thawing out of our stinks, and the consequent great mortality of our Summer months.

The Dublin Irishman of the 28th ult. was in high glee over the raid of Yankee fillibusters on Canada, of which the tidiogs had just reached him. He did not auticipate that the President's Proclamation would have any effect ; neither did he believe that it was sutended to have any, when he called to mind that " the Hon. Schuyler Collax, who is high in the confidence of the Radical,' or the President's party, at the elec tions a year or two ago bade them" (the Fenians) "go forth with his blessing." It will be seen that the opinion of the Dublin Irishman on the value of the President's interference to prevent raids on Canada, from the United States, by United States citizens, is much the same that enunciated by General Lindsay, who in strict truth attributed the repulse of the rascals who insulted our soil, to the pluck and good conduct of our Volunteers and citizea soldiers. We give President Grant credit for good intentions; but under God, it was the well handled rifles of our men, and not his proclamation, that protected our soil, and warded off outrage from the mothers and daughters of Canada. The Dublin Irrshman will permit us to point out that it is quite in harmony with the eternal fitness of things, that the Hon ? Schuyler Colfax, who is a great man in that party which trampled out the liberties of the Southern States, and inflicted on them a viler, and more to be execrated despotism than that which England inflicts on Ireland, should bid the Fenians "go forth with his blessing." For our own part, we would rather have the curses of such a one on our heads, than his blessings.

Prince Arthur took his final departure from Montreal on Monday morning. He carries

ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- The annual picnic of St Patrick's Society takes place on Dominion Day at Boucherville. A large programme of sports has been prepared, among them being boat races, which will doubtless bring out a good many scullers.

The St Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society intend to hold their first Annual Pic-Nic on Thursday 21st July at Isle Bouchard .-Foll particulars in a future advertisement.

TRINITY ORDINATIONS .- The usual Trigity Ordination took place at the Grand Seminary of St. Supice of this City, on Saturday last, 11th inst., His Lordship Bisbop Pinsonneault being the officiating Prelate on the occasion.

The ceremony, as usual, was graud beyond description. There is nothing more solema and imposing, as well as instructive and edifring than the Pontifical of the Church in the ordination of her ministers.

At the conclusion of the interesting ceremony -which was witnessed by many of the relations and friends of the ordained, His Lordship Bisbop Pinsonneault delivered an eloquent and pathetic address appropriate to the occasion - remudiog those that participated therein of the obligations by them on that day contracted, and of the necessity of grace and science for the proper discharge thereof.

Not having been favored with a list of the names, we are obliged to postpone its publication to next week. We may mention however that amongst those raised to the Huly Order of the Priesthood was the Rev. Mr. Broderick of Charlottetown, P. Edward Island.

ORDINATIONS AT QUEBEC. - On Sunday, 5th iast., the following Orders were conferred by Mgr. the Archbishop of Quebec in his Cathedral :---

Deacons - MM. Louis Sanfacon, Phileas Lessard, and Placide Edouard Beaudet, all of the Diocess of Quebec.

Subdeacons-MM. Prosper Vincent, Joseph

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-JUNE 17. 1870.

Canac det Marquis, Leon-Maxime Morrisettes, of the Diocess of Quebec, and M. Charles Guay of the Diocess of St. Germain de Rimouski.

### OBDINATIONS AT ST. JOSEPH'S. To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,-One of the most imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church is without doubt, that of conferring orders on the young candidates who present themselves to be enrolled in the ranks of the ministers of our Holy Religion. To this Sacrament society owes everything, for without religion there is no society, without priests no religion, and without holy orders no priests.

Most of your readers, if not all, have at some time assisted at this important ceremony, and consequently I need not attempt description, for owing to that beautiful unity of the Catholic Church, the manner of administering this Sacrament, like that of all others, does not vary.

On Sunday, May 29th, the following orders were conferred in St. Joseph's Church, by His Lordship Bishop Pinsonneault assisted by Monsignor Vinette, and Rev. Father Laperse.

Tonsure-J. B. Vaillancourt, Ottawa Diocese.

Minor Orders-D. Foley, and P. Meehan, Ottawa Diocese.

Subdeaconship-C. Z. Durocher, A. Daze. J. Duhaime, and Ps Lecomte, O. M. I.

Deaconship-C. Phaneuf, O. M. I., and W. Sheehy, Ottawa Diocese.

Priesthood-R. Barrett, A. Gladu, O M. I. F. Towner, and J. Guay, Ottawa Diocese.

COWARDLY ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

I have just read in Le Protecteur Canadien. of Pittsfield, Mass., an account of a recent cowardly attempt to assassinate the Catholic Pastor of that city. The intended victim was the Rev. Anthony Derbuel, a native of France, and for many years a resident of Ottawa, where his noble virtues, and ardent zeal in the fulfilment of his sacred mission, gained for him many warm friends.

The facts of the case are these. Several balls, which must have been fired through a neighboring window, were diacovered by the sexton of the Church, lodged in and around the confessional, near which a light was burning, which no doubt led the would-be murderer to suppose that the Rev. gentleman was quietly en gaged in administering the sacrament of Penance. Fortunately Father Derbuel was absent at a neighboring town, and thus miraculously escaped.

It is evident that Know-Nothingism is not yet extinct, for no one but a fanatic of that de soicable sect, could for a moment have harbored such an intention, much less bave attempted to put it into execution.

It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be uch a base attempt, and that the Catholics of every ruman.

appointed Peter to be their head; they acknowledged him to be such, and transmitted to their successors the government of the Church thus united. The Church so formed must necessarily yet exist, for Christ declared to his disciples that He would remain with them unto the consummation of the world.

After thus explaining how the true Church could be easily recognized, the reverend gentleman invited his hearers to allow him in quest of it. It cannot be found amongst the professors of atheism, deism, etc., etc., for they never were united, nor do they now exist as a body. The same held true for the Greek Church, whose members are not united under one head. Two yet remain the Reformed Religion, and the Roman Catholic. The first, whose authors quarrelled at its very infancy, is daily becoming more and more disunited-no unity of Faith, of Worship, nor of Government, no true Church. As to the Roman Catholic, in every age, in every clime, we see the members of this Cturch professing the same Faith, worshipping after the same manner, and acknowledging the one supreme Head on earth -unity of Faith, unity of Worship, and unity of Government, the only visible true Church. The learned gentleman concluded with a pathetic appeal to all Catholics presnut, to firmly adhere to the teachings of their Church, and to ovey her in all her commands, since the greatest blessing they could enjoy, was that of being her

SHAMROCK. Ottaws, May 24th, 1870.

children.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM .- We have to acknowledge the receipt of the 9th number of this very interesting and cleverly conducted Catholic periodical.

### THE LATE IRISH MOVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the American Standard.)

Mr. Editor,-With your kind permission I wish to say a few words touching the late movements against Canada. As it has been unsuccessful, there are many who will be disposed to condemn, who would do otherwise under happier circumstances. Their good or bad opinion depends wholly upon the result. But, aside from this, there are grave considerations of right and justice covolved in this unhappy business which must have weight with men who are not wholly lost to religion and common sense.

And first of all-looking at the matter in whatever light you may-the attack upon Cana da was morally wrong-and whatever is morally wring, cannot be politically or patriotically right No system of national ethics can allow a good object to be attained by evil means. That man is a real traitor to Ireland who makes the simple and ignorant familiar with the base sophistry by which unjust aggression is approved of or even palliated. Unfortunately, we live in an age of revolution. There has been, in our times, a wide development of those thoughtless zealots who consider that the true bappiness of a people consists in chafing over the ills which man perpetrated upon his fellows long centuries ago. It taken to discover the cause and perpetrator of bas often been said that Cervantes overthrew the exaggerated Knight errantry of the middle ages the Puritan State will not allow their Pastors to If so, that barmless spirit has been replaced by be thus exposed to the murderous intents of a species of self-constituted champiorship of national wrongs which is loud and senseless in words and exquisitely Fa staffian in action. Of the two, I pre er the former. What strikes one in this matter, is the marvel lous wealth of champions, leaders and loud mouthed exponents, which characterizes the movement. Every ignorant, superficial demagogue, fancies that impudence and brass will be accepted by the Irish people for sterling principle and true patrioti-m. The misery of it is, that the class that those "leaders' address, have not sufficient acumen to detect the difference be tween imposition and pretence on the one side, in the Cathedral on the above named subject by and devoted fidelity to principle and Ireland on Father O'Brien of Brockville. The renown the other. Take, for instance, this last Canada affair. I shall not bere refer to any moral consideration, but simply confine myself to the actual condition of the two parties. Ganada has a poputation of between four and five millions. She has a registered militia force of six hundled excess. The Rev. lecturer began by stating thousand fighting men. Her volunteers foot up probably fifty thousand more. The regular army is strong and may easily he augmented. There are two strongly fortified cities, Quebec and Kingston-the former certainly the most powerful fortress in America. The majestic S. Lawrence admis the passage of the largest ressels to Montreal, the heart of the Dominion. The United States Government itse'f would not dream of sending a small force to effect the canture of Canada in case of war. But then the United States Government is not actualed by that high strong patriotism which huddles toge ther a grotesque mob near the frontier and calls it an army. Every true, bonest Trishman is full of sorrow and indignation at the disgrace that has been put upon them-most undeservedly and basely put upon them. Moreover, it is a great mistake to imagine that there is a large bostile class in the midst of the Canadian people. That there are some dis affected I have not the least doubt. But what country is there upon the face of the earth without its mauvais sujets? Nevertheless, they How, it when our Lord dismissed his disciples are not feared, for the simple reason that their numbers and influence are too insignificant to excite anxiety. There are, on the other hand. thousands of Irish Catholics in Canada, whose industry, perseverance and sobrie'y have been rewarded with well-merited competency and wealth. Among this latter class the misguided | Hence, they failed. This prejudice - owing to men who hold not an acre of American soil, need the vast influence of republican America over five cents in specie and a bogus twenty-five cent curnever expect to find recruits. For better to imitate the virtues of their brother Irishmen in gradually waning for some years past. That Canada, than to seek an invasion which has shrewd observer, Disraeli, saw this, and strove The band-bill referred to was issued by the firm they did as God commanded them to do. He | neither right nor justice on its side.

To sttack Canada, under circumstances a liberal reform question a Tory government a law should be passed making it a felony to issue alleged, betrays inexplicable stupidity and madness. Let us now consider a more serious phase other things, he over-reached himself and lost of the affair-its relation to the United States. the confidence of the people. The American people wish immigrants to bring to this great republic everything except vice, dishonesty and feuds. Americans do not care ten thousand. What they want to know is, whether the immigrant from Ireland, or Germany, or England or France is ready and willing to submit to, the laws and assume that porgovernment allows and confers. If so, the juture of that stranger is in his own hands. He has protection for life, liberty and the pursuit of because of any radical defect in the legislation which demands his submission. Life and liberty be possesses, happiness he can obtain by virtue. But this happiness he will never find, if, by drunkenness and carelessness he perpetuates the poverty of his native land in the back slums and

alleys of the great American cities. Now, if the immigrant fails to respond manfully to his newer and better existence, the Americans discard him. What they want is a practical as well as theoretical union of sentiment in this country, and that unity of feeling should be wholly based upon American ideas .--Not that the exile is asked to forget the dear land whose faithful history and beautiful traditions are enlivened with the most tender associations of his being. But in such recollections he should ever bear in mind that to truly love liberty in America is the surest way to the national regeneration of Ireland. Do your part conscientiously in building up to a greater position this imperial republic, and rest assured that the day will come when the nations of the world will be compelled to say, " America locuta est; causa finita est." In that day Ireland will be the first to receive the grateful recognition of a country which has afforded to modern times a sublime exception to the saying that "republics are upgrateful."

What end does it serve to bring to America bitter hostility to everything English? Or, if there must be hatred, why should it vent itself upon the Canadians, and not upon the real foe? I remember well how in '48 and '49, the people of the Dominion-irrespective of party or creed -took to their charitable arms and sheltered and succored the poor dying victims of a dreadful pestilence. The best classes went manfully to their graves in doing battle against the terrible destroyer of the unfortunate Irish immigrant. They turned their mansions, in many cases, into hospitals, that the great sympathy of their hearts might find adequate expression. And, better than all, the little orphans who were left helpless in a strange land among a strange people, were adopted and provided for with a noble generosity difficult to parallel. I know of more than one case where the scanty means of the foster parents were insufficient to afford a superior education except to one of the family, and that was the foster child. Many a man and woman, now prosperous and happy here and in Canada, can attest the truth of my words. Among the French Canadians this has been particularly the case. What could surpass the delicate consideration which those honest habitans displayed in preserving the name of the child that it might nover forget its Irish parentage ? Thus you will find O'Briens, Hogans, Halligans, Lanergans, &c., foster children of the Dubois, Cazeaus, &c.

"But," answers some one, "we do not war

In spite of the Coercion Bill, Gladstone is a friend of Ireland. That oppressive measure would never have been resorted to, had the soone tota whether Con won a bundred battles or | called leaders of the Irish people possessed sufficient judgment to restrain the ill-advised agitation that existed among their followers. Their imprudent clamor awoke to spasmodic life the old English spirit and thus tied the great Statestion of civil privilege and obligation which the man's hands. Those only are to blame who made such legislation necessary.

A Parliament in Stephen's Green would be a benefit to-day. But Irishmen should never of happiness. If he fails, it is his own fault; not | forget that an Irish Parliament passed the obnoxious act of Union. It was a brilliant assembly-some of Ireland's most devoted patriots graced its deliberations, the magic eloquence of Grattan, Flood and Plunket shed undying lustre on its proceedings-but we must not lose sight of the great fact that that Parliament never represented Catholic Ireland. It is all very well to talk of "British gold;" money was offered, but, it was taken. The great crime was concrete; it was a giving and a receiving.

The greatest Statesmen, the most profound thinkers of the age, are perplexed by the Irish question; every village demagogue, every barroom orator, can solve it. This is Ireland's greatest misfortune. Her generous, impulsive sons have a strong faith in every worthless brawler against England. They forget that national are very like physical ills; they require time and patience to overcome them.

I have great faith in the future of Ireland. The day is fast approaching when experience will teach Irishmen to discriminate between real and false patriotism. They have a great his tory, before which the records of the world's proudest nations pale. Before Charlemagne dictated to an empire as large as Europe, Ireland was Rome's right hand in the civilization of the fierce tribes that shattered the effete sceptre of Augustus. Her scholars laid deep and strong the foundations of that splendid system of education which covered Europe with those seats of learning which gave teachers to the world. While the waves of disorder ran high in the lands, Ireland was peacefully burning the midnight lamp over ancient sciolls or working out social problems whose influence would reach to the most remote posterity. It was sublime, that precocious intelligence of the Irish

But they must show to this age that they are worthy of such a history. Any effort for Ireland that is unjust,-any coquetting with the spirit of Godless revolution-any hold enunciation of anti-Catholic principles, -any policy tending to weaken the ancient relation of Priest and people,-in short, any impulsive, fanatical pursuit of evil measures, will render Irisnmen unworthy alike of the glory of the past and the possible liberty of the present. J. M. J. G.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. - On Wednesday last, June 1st inst., the Catholic Young Men's Society gave a musical and literary entertainment, in their rooms, St. Bridget's Hall, which was creditable to those who took part in the performances of the evening as it was bonorable to the Society at large. About 8.15 o'clock the President came forward and after brief and appropriate remarks, the programme was began. Mr. P. J. Curran presided at the pano. His solo was very effective ; it was ex-

measure. Insincere in this as well as in many such paper, and compel people, when they want to advertise to adopt a legitimate plan,-Hamilton Times

> Another ' night of fires' has occurred in Montreal, and tried the power and endurance of the excellent fire organization of the city. The Cauada Glass Works were destroyed, causing a loss of some \$30,000. Then the capacious stone stores of the Montreal Warehousing Company caught fire, and an immense quantity of grain was consumed. The loss bere was about two bundred thousand dollars-covered to a considerable amount by insurance. There was another small fire also on the same night. The warehousing buildings were set on fire, it is believed, from au over-beated shait ; but there were circomstances connected with the fire at the Glass Works which give rise to the suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary.

> FENIANISM IN CANADA. - Accident has made known something of this organization, such as it is existing in Canada. A man named Rhall, of Asphodel, near Rice Lake, having been killed by lightning, a subscription paper, on which the amounts entered reached \$400, was found upon him. An official of the township was the first person on the list, and gave \$40 The subscription purported to be in aid of Fenianism .- Mont. Herald.

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ulvertou, D Mooney, \$2; Smithville, T M'Keongh, ; Rawdon, J D Daly, Jr., 2; Eganville, D Bulger, ; Brudenell J Cull, 2; Grosse Isle, Rev Z Gingras, 2; Coteau Landiog, J Bermiugham, I, 17; Galt, P Lavin, 2; Goderich, P Nolan, 2,

Per Rev P Dowd, Montreal-Rev P M'Cullagh, Forkhill, Oo Louth Ireland, 5.

Per Ray D O'Connell, South Douro-J Allen, 2. Per Messrs Duncan Stuart & Co, Hamilton-J Bain 2.

Per Ray D J Gillis, Montreal - D S M'Lellan, Lot 18, Icdian River, P.E.I. 2.

Per J McGuire, Cobourg-F McKeauy, Grafton, 2. Per J O'Reilly, Hasti gs-P Driscoll, 2.

#### Birth.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of George E. Clerk, Esq, of a son.

In this city, on the 9th inst, the wife of Mr. John Hoolahan, 196 Palace street, of a daughter,

#### Died.

At Ottaws, on Monday morning the 6th inst., at the age of 29 years, after an illness of six years, borne with a truly Christian resignation, Dame Marie Marguerite Mathilie Duprat, spouse of Peter Konras, Esq., Merchant, Ottawa. She leaves to mourn her loss an inconsolable spouse and a large number of relations and friends, who will never forget her namerous excellencies. The decessed was sister of the Rev Messire U daric Duprat, who died some years ago, and of the Rev Messire Calizte Duprat, Cure at South Dover, Upper Canada.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 14, 1870:

Fleur-Pollards, \$2 90 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 60 \$3,70; Fine, \$3,90 to \$400; Super., No. 2 \$420 to 430; Superfine \$430 \$440; Fancy \$490 to \$5.00; Extra, \$5 40 to \$0.00; Superior Extra \$0.00 to 0.00; Bag Flour, \$2 20 to \$2,30 per 100 lbs. Gatmeal per bri of 200 lbs.-\$4 25 to 4,69.

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,10 to \$1.20.

Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5 45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$0,00 to \$5,05; Thirds, \$0,00 to 4 20 .-First Pearle, 7,10 to 7 15. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, 27 50 to 26 00 :---

Thin Mess \$25.00 ; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00. BUTTER, per lb.-More inquiry, with Intest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c -good per choice

Western bringing 17c. to 18c.

CHRESE, per 15.-14 to 15c.

LARD, per lb.-14c. Barley per 48 lbs.-Prices nominal,-worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50.

PRASE, per 66 lbs.-\$0,84.

SHAMROCK.

Ottawa, June 2nd, 1870.

#### "UNITY OF THE CHURCH."

A LECTURE IN AID OF ST. PATRICE'S ORPHANAGE.

#### To the Editor of the True Wilness.

DEAR SIR,-On Sunday evening last, 1 had the pleasure of assisting at a lecture, delivered this reverend gentleman has gained as an orator, and the charitable purpose of the lecture, caused a large audience to assemble in the sacred edifice, whose spacious nave was almost crowded to that one of the most undeniable marks of the true Church, is unity, by which he understood -unity of Faith, unity of Worship, and unity of Government.

1st .- Without unity of Faith, the Church could not be true, since it could not come from Christ, who would not have one portion of his flock hold one belief, and the other, an entirely different one-

2nd .- Where unity of Faith existed, so also did unity of Worship, since we worship according to our Faith.

3rd .- Unity of Government - Everybody has one head, and those with more than one are called monsters. Every species of government, however complicated has also one supreme head ; bere in Canada, we have Lieutenant-Governors in the several provinces, a Governor General presiding over these ; and her Majesty over all. telling them to go and preach to all nations, the apostle Peter went one direction, and declared Baptism necessary to salvation; Paul, another direction, and preached the very contrary, the Church would never have been formed, since there could be no unity-Peter presiding over one party, Paul, over another, and the remaining apostles, over an equal number of others. But

against such; our design is simply to strike England through her most important colony, and thus create a diversion in favor of Ireland. We shall respect the persons and property of non combatants." This is very magnanimous, but then it is sheer sophistry. In the first place, a man is naturally impelled to defend his family and property against all who menace the one or the other. In the second, it would be impossible for any man to remain neutral in case of invasion. He would have to declare himself for or against the invader. Besides, are those who attack Canada so very sure that the lawless classes would discriminate between friend and foe, if allowed to overrun the Dominion? If of God and man, is it reasonable to suppose that they would suddenly submit to moral considerations when the wealth of Canada would be within their grasp? I do not allude here to those Irishmen, who, though misguided, are honest ; I mean the lawless hordes who would take advantage of the occasion to rob and murder, and who would certainly follow in the wake of the invading army. No special pleading, no amount of false enthusiasm, can justify a movement which would necessarily involve a calamity, condemned alike by religion, reason, and international law.

We cannot have everything we wish for in this world. Liberty is a precious inheritance to be zealously guarded by those who possess it, and to be legitimately sought after by those who are deprived of it. But crime never yet led to true liberty. Those who have attempted such an impossible achievement have raised up the monster, anarchy, and called it liberty. There is a special providence in the fact that such liberty, false and wicked, dies of its own corruption.

The true course to be pursued by really patriotic Irishmen is very plain. The liberal government of England is disposed to make concessions. Let Irishmen support it. The very fact of accustoming the English mind to such concession is a great triumph. Mr. Gladstone, however just-minded, could effect nothing if public opinion ran its stress of breakers against him. As good men as the eminent premier, have been willing to do justice to Ireland. But popular prejudice and the bigotry engendered by long domination, were too strong for them. the mass of the English population-has been to conciliate the new order of ideas by making of Gibbs, Lobb & Co., of Oshawa, We think that I

ecuted in a masterly manner, displaying such a delicacy of touch and superior knowledge of his instrument as is rarely attained by an amateur performer. Then came Mr. P. Newman's comic song, which was received with great applause. A debate was next entered into by Messrs, Fox and O'Brien on "Washington and O'Connell" and was very interesting, the subject baying been treated in a most efficient manner. " Betsey Baker" (by request) was next sang by Mr W J. Breunan followed by the applause of the entre assembly. The violin solo by B. Shea came next on the programme ; it was one of those fine productions of De Beriot, was elegantly executthey live here in constant violation of the laws soung gentleman. A lecture on the "Traits ed and reflects great credit on that talented and Sketches of the Irish Character" was then delivered by Mr. P. J. Buckley, which he treat--d in an able, interesting and amusing manner. Recitation of "Mary Queen of Scotts," by a young member, Wm. M Nally, was well rerder ed, and was followed by Mr. Timothy O'Brien who sang "The Bashful Young Man" with good effect and was encored ; he again came forward and sang " Driven from Home" in a mapper that would do credit to many professionals. Next came a dialogue " Titus and Cæsar" by Messrs. Fox and Dolan, and was well rendered. " Beau tiful Bells" was then very tastefully sung by Mr. James Crompton, and Mr. James Shea fairy surpas-ed himself in "You've been a friend to me." then followed the grand chorus by the Glee Club, "Chaot de Bivouac" from Kucken, which was sung in good style, and so ended an evening's amusement of no ordinary kind. It has seldom heen my happiness to witness such festivals, and I wish the Society every success. Such meet ings as this will tend to inspire the members of that most estimable Society with a generous emulation to advance inwards of knowledge whilst at the same time they do not forget their guiding principle and motto, "For the Greater Glory of God."-Com.

MOCK CURBENCY -Since the advent of the Dominion currency, we find that many tradesmen ar adopting a most contemptible mode of advertising, in the shape of imitation of twenty-five cent cur. rency notes. Hony ignorant people are imposed upon by such pravice, as they take it for granted, when they see the figures " 25" at the corners of the green-tinted hand-bill, that they have the genuice note. An instance of this kind came under our notice on Esturday, when a lad presented twenty reacy bill in payment of an account which amounted to filly cents, and was quite astonished when told of the deception that had been practised upon him.

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28 ST. JOHN STREET, Corner of Notre Dame, (Over J. M'Intyre's Clothing Store,) MONTREAL. CF Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 17, 1870

### FORBIGN INTELLIGENCE.

6

### FRANCE.

PARIS, June 6 .- The Chamber of Accusation of the High Court yesterday returned indiciments against a number of persons, who were finally remanded for trial. Forty-seven persons | hibitants ; it is sufficient if you increase the body of were indicted for conspiracy against the safety of the state and life of the Emperor ; 22 for an attempt against the safety of the state; three for the pillage of private property in numbers and with open force ; one for an attempt at pillage; one for an attempt at murder; one for assassination ; two for inciting an attempt against the life of the Emperor, and one for complicity in the same crime.

PARIS, June 7,-Owing to the long continued dry weather fires in the woods have occurred frequently throughout Europe lately, attended in many cases with loss of life and property. Yesterday a fierce fire occured in the beautiful determination to give him anything he wishes, and forest of Fontainebleau, sweeping over hundreds to intrust him with a signature in blank for any of forest of Fontainebleau, sweeping over hundreds bis doings. We feel that we have now standing bis doings. We feel that we have now standing of acres and causing much damage. The people among us, a kind of fonde de pouvoirs of the whole of the city turned out and succeeded at last in checking the flames.

PARIS, June 10 .- A severe drought prevails in the agricultural districts of France.

The police have discovered 18 more wheelshaped bombs, which were thrown into a canal by the conspirators.

Five fresh arrests were made of parties implicated in the conspiracy.

Strange rumors are circulating among the diplomatic circles of Europe. One of them is, that the King of Prussia aims at being crowned Emperor of North Germany; and another, that Louis Napoleon, fretting under the unstable tenure of his office, and anxious to create a diversion, meditates a move on Belgium or on the Rhine, for the purpose of checking Prussian ambition.

It is reported that the French Prince Imperial is soon to be affienced. Out of a dozen candidates for the rather pleasant position of Empress of the French, the Archduchess Gisela of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Joseph is the one most likely to be selected. She is about the same age as the young Frenchman, and is said to be pretty.

Reports from Central and Southern France represent the appearance of wheat not flourishing, while fear of an average crop is expected in the Northern and Eastern sections.

The Marseillaise rejoices in its martyrdom. During the five months of its existence, it informs us that it has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and 18,000 francs fine .--This does not include the prosecutions at present | taking part in political conflicts. If this state of going on against that paper.

THE ALLEGED COSSPIRACY IN PABIS .- It will be remembered that in the report of the Procureur General respecting the alleged plot to assassinate the Emperor, mention was made of certain confessions said to have been made and signed by one Verdier, but afterwards retracted and denied by him when he had passed over into Belgium. The reality of this confession, however, was issisted upon in the Procureur General's report as being affirmed by the police officials in whose presence it was signed. The Rappel now publishes the following letter from Werdier himself :- ' I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to announce that I have surrendered myself as a prisoner. M----, whom I saw this morning, caused me to be accompanied by two persons to the commissary of police in order to be able to witness my surrender.' In a previous letter Verdier had vehemently denied the statement attributed to him by M. Grandperret, and declared his

plebiscitary victory; but there is another thing, which we feel more acutely still, and which weight upon the Mind of the colightened part of the nation. It is the overwhelming power which the numerical result of the Plebiscile has put into the hands of the Emperor and the proportionatellowering of any legal authority compared with his own.

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To change a whole country into a Lilliput it is not necossary to reduce the size and height of all its inone of them to such wonderful proportions that the others cannot reach his ankles, and become like grains of sand before him. The Picbiscite, with the seven millions and a balf of Ayes, and with the evident and deliberate resolution of our pessantey to vote anything at their Emperor's direct bidding, has created, in spite of all efforts in a contrary direction, s kind of moral Lilliput here. We are in the haud of our Imperial giant, not only in point of law-since he has by the law and the letter of the Constitution the privilege of calling, when he likes, for a Plebiscile on any subject he chooses - but morally, because it cannot be denied by any candid observer that the French people, without understanding, or even caring to understand, what the Emperor was precisely asking, has willidgly and knowingly expressed its free people, a legal and living representative of the national sovereignty, before whom any other thing known by the stately name of Parliament, Senate, or Ministers is powerless, empty, rather ridiculous, and nearly In the same plight as if it were not in existence .- Times Cor.

#### SPAIN.

Madrid, June 9 - The question of a future monarch for Spain occupied the Session and the Constituent Cortes yesterday: A motion was made that a king be elected by a direct vote of the people. The motion was rejected after debate. There is much excitement among all classes of people.

The brigands who recently kidnapped a party of Englishmen near Gibr ltar, and released them only on payment of a heavy ransom, have since been caplared by the troops, and a portion of the ransom money recovered.

#### ITALY.

PREPAORT-The internal condition of Italy remains unsatisfactory. The rising at Catanzaro has been effectually suppressed, but there have been disorders in other places. The students at the universities of Florence and Naples have shown an insubordinate spirit. At Naples bombs were thrown, and the disorder was so great that the University has been closed-Times.

THE STATE OF ITALY .- " The intelligence which receive from different parts of Italy,' says the Memorial Diplomatique, ' continues to represent the situation of the Peninsula as exceedingly unsatisfactory. Owing to the active vigilance of that Government and the firm attitude of the army the attempts at insurrection stimulated by the Republican party have been repressed. But, on the other hand, there exists among the youthful population at the various seats of learning an amount of excitement which is really slarming. At the Universities of Napler, Bologna. Piss, and even of Turin, the students have put forth demands for a reduction in the course of instruction, which will efford them time and opportunity for things should be prolonged, in a few years the Ita-

lian Government will experience a complete dearth of qualified functionaries, and the machinery of the State, which at the present time is deranged in more than one respect, will be brought to a standstili .-No one evinces greater anxiety for the future than King Victor Emmanuel. Thus it may be noticed how much less frequently does His Majesty indulge in the pleasures of the chase than heretofore, and how frequent are the Ministerial Councils which are summoned to consult upon the methods for preventing the imminent dissolution of Italian unity. The Italian newspapers have lately spuken of a journey which Prince Umberto and his wife were about to make to Switzerland and Germany, and a Prussian journal, the Kreuz Zeilung announced that in the course of their travels the Royal pair would visit Berlin One of ou: Florence correspondents informs willingness to return to Paris to prove its falsity, and dissuaded from it by the King Victor Emmanuel, who pointed ont to him that in a crisis like that through which Italy is passing it is indispensable that the heir to the crown and the Princes of the blood Royal should not be absent from the country. The late disorders are understood to have resulted from the preparations made for a general rising through Itsly, on the day of the Plebiscite in France. On the discovery of the plot against the French Erperor, it was resolved by the London Committee to postpone the day of the outbreak in Italy, and orders to that effect were despatched by Menotti Garibaldi, who made them known to the various Republican centres during his just completed tour through the country. These orders were not universally obeyed or understood, and hence the partial outbreak of Catanzaro, Nicastro, and Silano. It is even said that the majority of the red-shirted band at Oatanzaro is composed of men ostensibly employed by Menetti Garibaldi at railway works in the vicinity. Menetti was interrogated on the subject by the Prefect, but denied all knowledge of the insurgents or their sims. The previous report that he had offered his services is looked upon as a ruse of the sect, and estimated at its true value by both people and Government. Thirty members of the dispersed hand were arrested or the evening of the 10th instant, and amongst them two of their leaders .-Several important documents have been seized, amongst others a list of the insurgents, and printed specimens of commissions bearing the Mazzinian motto-'God and the People-The Universal Republican Alliance' Disoders broke out at the University of Florence on the 13th, and were only appeased by the active intervention of the Deputies .-Three of the rioters were arrested. In the University of Naples, also, fresh tumults have broken out. Bombs have been exploded on the floors, and one of the students discharged a revolver, but fortunately without injuring any one. Fifteen of them have been arrested, and the University closed. Rome .- The are all sorts of rumours of Garibaldiau movements on the Roman frontier, and troops have been despatched to form a cordon along the line. France has pledged her honour for the defence of the Council, so that any serious attack on Rome can hardly be meditated, and could hardly be possible, though the brave Zouaves may have to repel attacks of some of the bands of mad enthusiasts who are godless and desperate enough for Bay wild scheme of wickedness. The arrests continue, and on Saturday evening the Roman police laid hands on eighteen Mezzinian agents coming from Naples to Rome to make a disturbance on Sunday, the 8th, in case an order from the Na-tional Committee was given. Reports were in circulation all the previous day of intended attempte to blow up the Gesu, the barracks of the Zouaves, and several Convents, but threatened men live long, and on Monday morning everything was found exactly in the place we had lait it on Sunday night. That the Mazzinians are very impatient under their defeats at Turin and Milan there is no doubt, and that something will be attempted before the dispersal of the Bishops for the summer, or immediately after it, to prevent their return seems very possible, but any interruption to the tranquillity in Rome can only be a confrecoup of a movement in Italy and France .--Tablet. What is most extraordinary is, that while the new Parllamentary system; we know as well that I Italian funds are at 60, the Pontifical funds are at 'i

guaranteed by the Great Powers, it is difficult to see how it can continue indefinitly, as the expenses of defence are enormous, and even the small army maintained by the Pope is a most costly necessity for a territory of so small extent.

A work just published by Cardinal Monchini-Glistituti di Carita in Boma'-furnishes us with some statistics calculated to dispel a great many false impressions. Extracts are given from the tabular statement for last year, put forth by the Cardinal Vicar which prove 7,000 boys and 9,444 girls attended the schools, besides 878 boys and 1,077 girls who are educated in charitable institutions. If we add to these numbers the pupils who belong to the higher and middle classes, we have a total of 23,995 young people receiving gratuitous instruction out of a population of 204,678 souls, not counting the gar-rison, the Jews, the non-Oatholic communions, and the prisoners. The proportion of those receiving instruction to the whole population is thus shown to be greater in Rome than in any known city.

KINGDON OF NAPLES. - In the kingdom of Naples and Sicily the royalists will in most cases observe complete neutrality, and will certainly do nothing to save the Government from the consequences of the its iniquitous acts. In many cases there is little doubt they will rather assist the Republican movement in the hope of its leading to sutonomy.

A curious trial has just taken place. A certain patriov of 1860, by name Orazio Flocco, who had been banished for a Mazzinian plot by Ferdinand II., returned in the wake of the Italian army to his native town of Campo Basso. The town wished to resist the invasion, but the parish priest very fooliably induced his flock to surrender. Flocco drew up a list of 400 persons whom he insisted it would be necessary to shoot before the Italian rule would be safe. Even the Piedmontese authorities recoiled before such an act; but Flocco obtained leave to shoot at least those citizen, most devoted to the Bourbone. and having inscribed in the fatal list all those whom he had a spile against, dragged forty\_seven persons from the Church they had taken refuge in and put them to death. He has been tried two years after his crime and found guilty of 47 murders !!! His sentence is thirty years of the galleys ! ! I have not found a better specimen of Italian jorisprudence for some time, and trust you will put in no record for your liberal repders .- Tablet.

FIGHTING CRICKETS. - Crickets are extemely sav-

age particularly so in the hotter countries ; they frequently attack and kill each other. Indeed this pugnacions disposition is so well known in China that a larger sort is often exposed for sale in the markets each in its separate cage just as game fowls among the Malays. The Chinese bet very large sums upon the issue of the battle and many have gambled their fortunes away upon the fights between the rival champions some of the crickets attaining as much fame as balldogs or terriers in England. The crickets are placed in a miniatury rat pit with their respective backers ; and the excitement when the contest is long and severe grows to the bighest pitch. The owners or trainers excite their crickets with a little stick though they scarcely need it for as soon as they catch sight of each other they are ready for the fray-advancing, attacking and biting their adversary, the noise of their jaws and claws being distinctly heard. Sometimes one of these insects has been known to kill wast numbers of enemies and bring large fortunes to its owner They are easily tamed, and grow to a large size.

THE PIPE LATING CAT .- The pretty tale is well known of a prisoner who made a spider's web draw up a fine thread, the thread a string, and the string a rope strong enough for him to escape by. We have just now heard a little story of a cute young fellow which may go with this. He wanted to lay a waterpipe through a drain several feet below the surface without digging up the drain; so what did he do but tie a string to a cit's leg, thrust her into one end of the drain and gave a terrific 'S'cat !' The feline creature thus made a Car's-paw, and dreading a catastrophe or cataclysm quick'y rushed through the other end as if fron a catapult or cataract. The pipe was draw throught by means of the string and ten dollars were saved by the transaction ; a categorieal us that it is true that Prince Umberto did wish to result entitling this cat of the categorical result make the journey in question, but that he has been entitling this cat of the catacomb to be included in the next catalogue of labor-saving machines .--

he will put the most liberal interpretation on his 69; the present situation however, is a very anxious superseding every kind of Eau de Cologne. Its complete and correct ever issued on this continent.

Canada. For sale in Montrealby Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

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

It is no wonder that invalids lose faith in all specifics, when so many worthles medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases; but which, when tried, are 'found wanting.' We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Oherry, to care coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. 34

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been con-

sidered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments ; com-

petition has been thought impossible since the Messrs.

Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at

the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best rea-

son to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN

OEGAN is far superior. In proof of this we call

attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of

Music, an eminent Loadon organist in which the

great superority of the American Organ over the

Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is

printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith in

aroma is a clever approximation to the breath of They are not being prepared by correspondence, but living figuers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the testh, and for the com-plexion (when diluted with wated) it is unequaled. 190 men and Twenty horses. These are angaged on the source of the sourc They are not being prepared by correspondence, bat men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly J. F. Henry & Oo Montreal, General agents for on the towns and villages off the Bailway and Steamy boat Routes, important places on the lines has been boat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correc.

I auticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dowhich will prove a correct and this index to the Do-minion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Bd. ward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

### EUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY :

-		
Dominion of Canada Subs United States Great Britain and Ireland France, Germany, &c.	do	 12 Gold,

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES .

Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71......\$4 00 Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71 3 00 Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71., 2 00 Province of Prince Edward Island Directory,

1870 71...... 2 00 No Money to be paid until each book is delivered Rates of Advertising will be made known on application to

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

#### Who that has seen a dangerous disease arrested by an able physician or a good medicine but values both. Be it your family physician to whom you owe so many escapes from aches and sils, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies :- his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Oberry Pectoral that cured a peinfal cough, or his Ague Oure that expelled the freezing ague or burning fever from your blood. Who that has been relieved by any of these agencies but feels grateful for them all ?- Bangor Times,

#### WANTED

A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the country preferred. Apply at 58 Murray Street, Montreal.

#### SITUATION WANTED

BY a young Lady holding a Normal School Diploma, and capable of teaching French and English. Apply at this Office.

#### WANTED

By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young children. No objection to travel or to the country .--Unexceptionable references. Address-J. R., TRUS WITNESS Office, Montreal.

#### TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Applicants to address to JOSEPH REDMOND,

Sec.

WANTED.

A LADY (aged 40) who has for several years past kept house for Clergymen, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address "E. L.," TRUE WITNESS Office.

#### MONTH OF JUNE.

each day of the Month of June. To which are added inferior work than in the Springfie

AMEBICAN **ORGANS**:

FACILITIES

for the production of Musical Instruments consists of Well-chosen Materials,

Labor-saving Machinery,

SMITH'S

Musical Knowledge and Experience,

Refined Taste in Decoration.

Division of Manual Labor,

Active Personal Supervision, and

Ample Capital.

The MESSRS. SMITH, believe that their

# FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED

and that their establishment cannot be surpassed in any of these particulars.

TF But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price, -as the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, for to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.

The Messrs. Smith mean to make ONLY the best reed instruments, and they are satisfied that a digcriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.

# THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elegant in appearance, — thoroughly constructed, — with powerful and steady ballows, — with erquisitelyvoiced reeds, - finely contrasted qualities of tone. and ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression.

This excellence is not the result of chance, but follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for is perfect of its kind ; there is no more chance for

another column.

# eine.

it seems now that he has redeemed at least the first part of his promise.

The Gaulois gives some particulars of the additional arrests recently made of persons suspected of complicity in the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor's life. Five men have been made prisoners, and among them is one Renard, who is believed to be the person who gave the order to the ironfounder, Lepet, for the bombs, stating that they were intended for the axles of velocipedes. The question of guilt, however, is not clear-as he states - and the Gaulo s believes some credit is due to his story, that he only acted as the agent of two unknown persons who gave him the order, which he could not execute from deficiency of implements. Another of the men just arrested is named Grenier, and is accertained to have been the maker of the bombs which were found at Ronssel's house, and which were not cast by Lepet. The three other prisoners are charged with being concerned in a secret combination against the safety of the State. Grenier, Renard, and a man named Ruellan have expressed their willingness to make confessions and give information. Other arrests are expected to be made immediately, and warrants have been issued against a number of persons who are in concealment or have fled the country.

If the happiness of the French people mainly consists in a release from the troubles of self-government, they have every reason to be thankful to the Sovereign who takes so much of that trouble upon himself. The new lease of power which the Plebiscite has conferred upon the Emperor Napoleon has the same basis as that on which his power was es. tablished by former votes-the people's distrust in the possibility of reconciling freedom with order. --The immense majority of the French nation seem unable to conceive any middle course between personal rule and mob rule. A well defined tangible evil is more endurable to them than an unknown and unlimited peril. The experience of pulitical changes has, indeed, been a bitter one for them. 'I heir suf-ferings have been either engendered or, at least, aggravated by their frequent Revolutions. Infinite pains, too, have been taken to play upon their terrors and exaggerate impending dangers. Hardly ever have the French people been allowed to deliberate in cold blood. But, if they recover from their panic, if they look upon their position with becoming calmness, and count up their gains and losses in the cause of self-government since last January, they will see that enough scope is left for liberal aspirations, even within the limits of the programme by which the Emperor has just ushered in his new system. The French have nothing to hope from Revolution. The task assignated to them is the promotion of their own liberties, and those liberties, we are convinced, may be extorted under any imaginable system of government, and under none so easily as under the new Imperial Constitution, provided the war be waged on legal grounds, provided free opinion never degenerates into factions licence, prowided opposition avoids every suspicion of complicity with Revolution. Ocunt Darn and the Constifutional party, a few months ago, won a clear game against Imperialism. It was Rochefort and the Marseillaise that enabled Imperialism to have its re-Venge. - Times.

We feel sure that the Emperor is not inclined at the present moment to put any restrictions on our

Builder.	Father Burgo's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Phila-	EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARBANTED.
AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN TESTIMONIAL.	delphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price-45c.	•.• An elegantly Illustrated Circular, contaning
Hartman's Corpers, Aurora, C.W., July 7, 1864.	D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.	aescriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.
Gentlemen, - This is to certi'y that my son Wil- iam has been troubled with Scrofula for nine years,	NOTICE,	Twenty Years Established ! 30,000 in use ! GET THE BEST.
and has been under the treatment of a number of	TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY.	S D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.
obysicians, (at great expense to myself) but received to benefit thereby. Having seen one of Bristol's	THE Balance of Church Ornaments, and other arti-	
Almanacs, I was persuaded to give Bristol's Sarsa- parilla a trial. At that time behed five running sores,	cles for the use of the Clergy and Religious Com- munity, will be cold without reserve at reduced	For sale by
which appeared to defy all treatment. He com-	prices until the 15th day of August cext, after which	LAURENT, LAFORCE & CO.,
nenced taking the Sarsaparills, and the result has been, after taking seven bottles, and also five bottles	date the Shop will be closed, and the business dis- continued.	225 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL, C.E.
of Bristol's Sugar-Coaled Pills, four of the running pores have disappeared, and the fifth is now healing	By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.	Jane 3, 1870
ng rapidly. In the meantime he has had the small-		
ox-going about all the time-and recovered with- but the use of any other medicines than Bristol's Sar-	GLASGOW DRUG HALL,	BANKRUPT SALE.
sparilla and Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. His eneral health has improved wonderfully, having	396 NOTRE DAME STREET.	
een very poor before taking these preparations, as ny one can testify who knows him. I feel under	THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknow.	
bligations to the public to make this case known,	ledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten	THE GREAT
nd therefore send you this certificate. Yours truly,	years. He would, at the same time, remark that	
ABBAHAM GRIMSHAW. 461	while yielding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the	BANKRUPT SALE,
Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-	charges will only be such as are compatible with a first class article and a fair, housest profit. Being a be-	OF
ough & Campbell.Davidson & Oo K Campbell& Io, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R.	liever in free trade in Physic, his store will be found	W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL
Aray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in fedicine.	equal to the wants of Allopathisits, Homecepathisis, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c. with all the Patent	CONTINUES
	Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having	
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS	an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply	AT
Regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that lestroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other	untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the fatore, he remains	895
words, they suppose that, however moderate may be be number taken at first, there is no escape from	Their obedient servant.	
vholesale duses in the end. Bristol's Sugar-Coated	J. A. HARTE, Druggist P.S Early in this month the GLASGOW DRUG	NOTRE DAME STREET.
Pills, however, are a grand exception — to this gen- ral rale. The doses are always moderate, four being	HALL will be removed to No 400, two doors west of present stand. 106	P. MCLAUGHLIN & CO.
be usual number of pills for an adult; and it is not accessary to continue them, in order to prevent a		Montreal, May 13, 1870.
elapse. For constipation, sick and nervous head- che, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach,	LOVELLB	CANADA. 7
omplaints, general debility, colic, and the irregular- iss of the female system, they are a specific cure	DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC- TORIES.	Dist. of Montreal.
n all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure		No. 1115.
lood or humors, Bristol's Sarasparilla should be sed in connection with the Pills.	To be Published in October, 1870.	DAME NATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and
416. Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamp-	NOTICE Learning that my name has been unwar- rantably used in connection with Directories now	District of Montreal, widow of the late Francois Xavler Piche, in his lifetime of the town of
ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell &	being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely dis- tinct from my works, and that in other cases it has	Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and now wife of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said City
Jo., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault & on, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in	been stated that my Directories have been abandoned	of Montreal,
nedicine.	I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing them-	Plaintiff,
	selves as acting for me are furnished with satisfac- tory credentials.	vs. The aforesaid FRANCIS MURBAY,
MURRAY & LANMAR'S FLORIDA WATER The in- roduction of this healthful and delicate perfume	JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.	Defendant.
nest inevitably render the inferior scented waters, assufactured from strong and impure essential cils,		NOTION is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instit
drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took	LOVELLS DIRECTORIES.	tated an action for separation of property against the Defendant,
he place of the Eurpean 'extracts' and 'essences,' a the South American and West Indian markets,	IT is intended to make these Directories the most	O. AUGE, Plaintiffs Attorney.
•		a summer a protection .

and the second

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ----- JUNE 17, 1870 7 OANVASSEBS! OANVASSEBS!! WANTED. WILLIAM H. HODSON, WANTED. OWEN M'GARVEY. A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper. Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teach-AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for ARCHITECT, MANUFACTURER Two remain remains one must be capable of the di-ing French and Boglish, the other Boglish-for the Oatholle Schools in the Municipality of the Town-ships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG ORUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for OF BYERY STYLE OF Ro. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. **Gatholic Young Folks.** INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Secretary Treasurer, Hemmisglord. Thirty-two large double column pages each number at \$1.00 per annum. In the matter of Joseph Maurice, of the Parish of St Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, For particulars address Laurent. at moderate charges. YOUNG CRUSADER, CIRCULAR. 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, An Insolvent. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to 12, West Street, Boston, Mars. The Insolvent has made an assignment to me, and MONTBRAL, May, 1867. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m MONTREAL. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, the Oreditors are notified to meet at St. Laurent, in Orders from all parts of the Province carefully his domicile, on the twenty-third day of May Instant, executed, anddelivered according to instructions, of Meesrs, a. a. b. Shannon, Grocars, or this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late TO LET. at one c'clock p.m., to receive statements of his af-COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE fairs, and to appoint an Assignee. free of charge. SACRED HEART. AS a Wond or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure adpatrons and the public, that be has opened the Store, Lachine, 7th May, 1870. jacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congre-L. FOREST. patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann' Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale COTE-DES-NEIGHE NEAR MONTBEAL. NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS gation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul Interim Assignee. This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the general stock of provisions suitable to this market, Street. Congregation of the Holy Cross is a branch of St. Recently Published and for Sale by For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congre-Comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNNEAL, Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation gation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. M. O'GORMAN, MURPHY&CO. COMPINIE, OHINES, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HEBRINGS, DRIED of its numerous applicants-is located on the well-Montreal, June 25, 1869. BUTTER, DELD APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, known Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north eide PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS. run, shit the provision trade, &c , &c. of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. He trusts that from his long experience in buying A. M. D. G. 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore. 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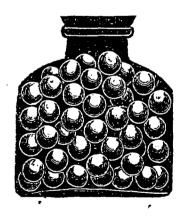
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