

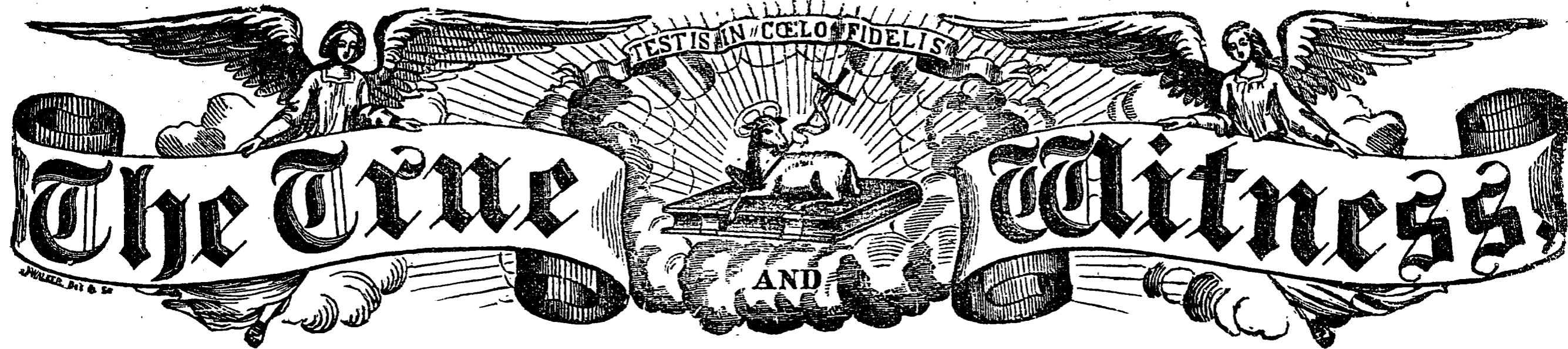
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 44.

## 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 horrid 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 him unawares if he is an enemy. But hunting an idiot is not to my taste. I shall hunt him no more, Baron de Warnham, for fear of worse company in the chase.'

'Nor we!' shouted 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 pray. Awful shrieks of laughter, too, rose on the air, and the yelp of ravening hounds mingled in the chorus. At last, in the dead midnight, it all ceased. There was a human shriek of concentrated agony heard by all in the castle—there was a dog's yelp, and a chorus of dead laughter once more rose. Nothing was ever more still than the dead night after that, and all knew that the horrid deed was ended.

Ralph de Warnham did not come home that night, nor did he come home with the morning dawn. A party was detailed to go into the woods to search for him, and they saw a fearful sight at last. Lying across the baron they saw his favorite bloodhound 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 tufts of hair tightly clenched, which by its texture and hue was seen to be the dogs hair, which he 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 eternity, when he was to be hunted by his own 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 wild halloos, as on the evening he set his blood-hounds 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, again through its woods that hunt its founder 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 Jenny 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 fearful nature of the night; but they seemed to have got enough of the supernatural, and listened to the thunder as it crashed loudly 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!'

The postillion who had been at the door be-

fore, now entered, all dripping with rain that flowed down like a waterfall from his clothing. 'I'll stop here,' he said, 'the night wid my horses! 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 follow 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 house 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 to bloom grew all across the front of the cottage, and where they did not cover the white washed wall, the woodbine thrust its tendrils, green and dewy, to the morning air. The wanderer passed across a little rustic bridge that spanned the stream which flowed clear and swiftly beneath its frail arch; and having crossed to its further side she turned into a neatly-gravelled path, bordered by young but tall fir-trees, and leading towards a door-way in a wall that was continued from the cottage to the river-side. 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 lifted its head toweringly amid the younger growths of the grove, she leaned against its broad trunk and sank down on the eminence formed by its roots. Here she sat for some time with her head buried in her hands, and her frame shook and shivered, whilst the deep sobs broke up from her breast. At length she grew more calm, and raised her head from the position which she assumed on giving way to this burst of grief. Throwing 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 mournful 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 hand to lower a branch which impeded 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 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.

'My home,' she said, swaying herself to and fro; 'my home! oh, why, oh, why did I ever leave it!'

Even as she spoke the door opened and an old man came forth in the morning light. He stood 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 dawn light fell upon the time-worn features of the old man. He lifted his hat reverently, and as the winds dallied with his gray hairs, he muttered out his blessing to the Giver of another day. His thankful ejaculation over, he walked down the path leading along under the windows of the cottage to the doorway we have mentioned. As he passed onward, the wanderer let the branch she had pulled aside,

resume its place, and she cowered behind the 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 from the lips of the walker were plain to her faculties.

'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.'

Here the old man indulged in a low laugh at his wit, and walked down to the river side.—Looking into the bed of the stream, he again resumed his soliloquy:

'I know, I know it,' he said; 'the strame is light; but it'll be cured o' that. There's but one 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 hand—glory to His name—that gives it. Yes, yes; His blessed gift of death—death wid faith cures that, too.'

A clamor from the ducks in the farmyard interrupted the old man's thoughts and soliloquy.

'Ha, ha!' said he, laughing his quiet laugh again; 'there's their promise of rain. Them blessed birds, them blessed birds! I never knew them yet to tell a lie, when they get out their 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, Phil! Phildy, my bouchal!'

'Yes,' was answered from within.

'Musha Phildy, give them blessed birds a feed of oats; we're going to have ran. And Phildy—'

'Yes,' was duly answered by the invisible.

'Is the kiln fire lit?'

'Yes, sir.'

'God bless your work, Phildy! It's all right,' said the old miller, and he shut the door, turning down to the pathway from which the wanderer had stepped aside amongst the trees, humming, in a cracked voice, as he went, a dog-grel song known in his day as the 'Miller of Arva.'

'Oh, I am the Miller of Arva, 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 his song.

'O Nancy, Nancy!' he sobbed rather than said: 'O Nancy, Nancy! my child, my first born and my last, where is the yellow-head that I blessed in the mornin' gettin' up, an' that lay nestling 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 motherless girl, you living memory of my life—my life, the jewel of my heart when the world was young an' me, like the bright day, full of hope and pleasure and light! O Nancy! Nancy!'

A wild hysterical cry burst forth from the cowering woman as she listened to this appeal of feeling from the old man, and springing to her feet she bounded forward, falling rather than kneeling at his knees.

'What's this! what's this!' said the old miller, raising his stick as if to strike the kneeling woman.

'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 me from the bosom of my dying wife to bless my lone house and lone life with her innocent prattle and loving ways; something that was brought to break my heart and bruise my fondness till they bled out—bled out all their kindness, an' left me miserable, if I was to live with no hope in God

an' hereafter;—something that was doomed me to be an eternal grief, an' that I would a' most curse it—'

'O father!' shrieked the suppliant, 'do not curse me—do not curse your child!'

'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 it—the 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 hand so marked upon it as my Anne. An' you—foul an' soiled an' sinful—you, whose breath was as blasting with ruin and dishonor as the lightning 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 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—I am not dishonored! I am a wedded wife.'

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

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 stranger, and broke the bond o' nineteen years' care and tenderness, and had no 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 henceforth an' hereafter—'

What he would have said was interrupted by a cry so wild, so awful, from the woman, that the words were unuttered on his lips, and he gazed at her as, bounding to her feet, she lifted her hands in supplication. Her face was contorted, her form angular and rigid, as with the excess of a general convulsion; she moved her lips, but no words came from them; she bent forward, and a gush of blood rushing from her mouth covered the old man all over, as she clutched him in her embrace. There was a 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.

'Master! master!' 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 that was. Mind—mind you—Phildy, she's my daughter still, though she has the right—thank God!—to another name, another name; an' there is a grate sorrow under 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 foregoing chapter, and night had fallen dark and stormy on the world. Light gleamed from the windows of the miller's cottage in unusual profusion, as there came rumbling up the avenue that led towards the house the creaking wheels of a cart. It was driven by the man whom the miller called 'Phildy' in the conversation of the morning; but 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 coffin 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. Stolidly he pursued his way until he reached the door of the miller's cottage.

'Here's Phildy,' said a loiterer at the threshold.

'Yis,' answered the man; 'an' on such an

errand Phildy had to go and is come too soon.'

'Musha, throu for ye, Phildy,' replied the party addressed. 'There wasn't the like of purty Nancy Verdon in the three counties.'

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

'An' what was her name, Phildy agrab?' questioned the speaker; 'shure you're so wise, you know all about id.'

'There's for us now,' said the man,—'there's for us now. Foolish Phildy is what they call me, but 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 Anne Verdon used to have as her chamber when the cottage was her home. The house was crowded with people come to the 'wake,' and as Phildy came in there was a lull 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 emblems 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 death-look. 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.

'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 under its coverin' than is to be found under many a face 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 isn't clear there, though lovin', an' kind, an' throu. Poor Anne—God rest her!—thrust Phildy when she wouldn't—O Maryone!—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 of an Irish peasant, muscular, tall, lithe, and handsome. He was evidently a man of powerful strength, but his countenance, open and regular in every feature, was marred by the restlessness of his dark eye, which gleamed with a fire that showed all was not well within. He

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 the young man's father and wealthy old miller promoted 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 with unexampled devotion. His life became one thought for his master's service, and one of fervor in all its acts of the most disinterested fidelity to the father and the daughter. To the old man his attention and obedience bore the 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 birth—Phildy Lee was her companion. Some seven or eight years older than his beautiful 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 labor for the little queen who could make him do her behests with unflinching supremacy. So the days went on while she was growing into girlhood; and Anne Verdon felt, with a thousand simple testimonies before her, that Philip Lee was the slave of her slightest wish. A beauty and an heiress,—for old Verdon, in his quiet way, 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 hand 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.

The old miller stormed and threatened Lee; but he might as well have threatened the wall. His taunts fell upon a heedless 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 himself 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 her 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 fervent glance at the coffin, and again at the old man. It was easy to see, by his manner, that his thoughts were preoccupied with some idea that connected both of those incidents of the scene together. 'Masher!' he said at last; 'masher! Phildy; 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, becoming more interested. 'Why not! ba, ba, why not. Well, then because she has a house of her own, a purty house an' a nice house; an' like a purty cratur 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, masher,' replied he; 'I'll show you; an' we'll bring her in the cart.' 'Bring her in the cart, Phildy Lee!' retorted the old miller; 'oh, no, the neighbors'll carry her in a decent an' becomin' way.' 'Why then, masher, I won't go; and the neighbors wouldn't get to her house in two days, but you an' I'll go in waa. Her own house is the house your daughter ought to go to the grave from, in the name of God! as she went 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 voice: 'Friends an' neighbors,' said he, 'let some one come to close my child in the coffin where she's to lie until 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 an' the boy that nursed her on his knee, and held her up when she was wake, an' loved her with the strength of a man an' the weakness of a woman, will go an' bury her out of that house. Phildy knows it; an' he says if yeels all come the road id be two days to go. So pay what respect yeels like to my dear daughter by comin' some o' the way, but let us make our journey 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 narrow road some six miles from Warrnambool. They had come a long and toilsome journey, for they were jaded 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 plashed through the mire, with which the road was thick, and went on for night an' hour in the path, until his further progress was stopped by a high gate beneath a Gothic arch. One of the men sprang from the cart when it reached this termination, and producing a key, after some fumbling fixed it in the lock and put back the bolt, opening the gate by a push. He led the horse within, and carefully closed the entrance after his admission. Then he drove the horse along by a carriage-drive shadowed with huge oaks, the growth of centuries, until, after some ten minutes, he arrived at the front of a handsome house. It was built in a single story; but was built with such taste and garniture it was easy to see that no cost had been spared in its conception and completion. 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 wayfarers were not directed to the examination of the scene around them. 'Come down, masher,' said one of them.—It was Philip Lee. 'Wait, Phildy, until I give you a hand to carry poor Nancy; an' first see if the door is open.' 'Oh, the door is open, masher,' said the man; 'when the mistress went, the servants fled; an' as for poor Nancy, I can carry her, as I often carried her afore.'

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 the horse round to the rear of the house. After a brief delay he reappeared, and striking a light, led the way into the apartments. The first through 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 the apartment 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, masher,' 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, masher,' said he, catching the old miller by the arm; 'come, now, an' sit to something; I know the room where I used to stop when 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.'

PRISONS AND PRISON MINISTERS.

We extract the following able article from the Pall Mall Gazette:—

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISHOPRIC OF RAPHOE.—The elevation of the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, late Bishop of the Diocese of Raphoe, to the Primacy, having rendered necessary the election of a Prelate to succeed him in the charge of the vacant 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 McDevitt, Professor All Hallows' College. Dignus—Rev. John McMenamin, P.P., Stranorlar, and Rev. Dean Feely, V.R., equal.

The clergy of the diocese of Limerick, have presented an address to the Pope, which has been received by him with much satisfaction, praying earnestly for a definition by the Council on the subject of Papal Infallibility. It was presented by the Bishop. The Pope, holding the address in his hand, spoke for some time with great warmth of feeling, on the fidelity of Ireland to the Holy See, and the unwavering faith and devotion of the Irish clergy and people.

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 Parliamentary 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. But, 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, Dean O'Brien, Father Lavells, and Sir John Gray, rather than continue to waste their energies in tedious and fruitless endeavors after a Irish Republic—Wexford People.

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 encourage the new Tory National party, and remarks that in an Irish Parliament Protestantism will never be formidable.

THE LAWYER.—The following special telegram appears in the Freeman's Journal of Wednesday:—'London, Tuesday Night.—The Government have resolved to oppose all approach to the policy of conciliation 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.'

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 criticisms. The 'Derry Standard' one makes the following candid avowal in an article on the proceedings in committee:—'While the concealment of qualifying truth would be dishonest to the tenant people, and no advantage to Her Majesty's Government in the end, it is a debt of justice which we owe to the Government to acknowledge frankly that the Bill, in despite of its imperfections, is a measure of gigantic progress, such as we could hardly have expected, ten years ago, or we could realize in economic statesmanship.—Times Cor.

THE WASTE LANDS OF IRELAND.—Emigration from Ireland has begun 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 hatred 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. Ponet Scrope reminds us that there are in Ireland, at the lowest calculation, some three millions of reclaimable acre now lying waste, and almost wholly unproductive, which might be made available for one hundred thousand families, giving to each a farm of thirty acres. 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. Mr. Fitzgibbon has given it as his opinion that there is ample precedent for the compulsory purchase of these wastes; and Mr. Scrope recommends that compulsion 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 objectionable for the Government to undertake 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.



The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
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J. GILLIES,  
G. E. CLERE, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:  
To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.  
THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies 3d.  
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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE—1870.  
Friday, 17—Of the Octave.  
Saturday, 18—Of the Octave.  
Sunday, 19—St. Juliana Falconieri, V.  
Monday, 20—Of the Octave.  
Tuesday, 21—St. Aloysius Gonzaga, C.  
Wednesday, 22—Of the Octave.  
Thursday, 23—Vigil Octave of Corpus Christi.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

This has been rather a dull week in respect of news. The Fenian raid, the conduct of our 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 recognised, 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 belongs 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 announced. This is felt to be a rational 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 opposed by Riel, it may reach its destination before the ice takes. It is hinted, however, that Riel, backed by a strong body of Indians, intends to oppose its progress, and if such be the case it will have no child's play. The judicious use of the fire-sticks, and the burning of the country through 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 undertook 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 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 *opportunitatem* is closed for ever.

We learn that the *scheme* thus distributed consists of four chapters, of which the first three relate to the Primacy, and the last to the Infallibility of the Vicar of Christ. It is said also that this *scheme* will become the first Constitution of *Eccllesia*, and not, as was proposed in the original *scheme de Eccllesia*, the eleventh and twelfth 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. Much was said by Mgr Pedini, Archbishop of Pisa. As a certain number of votes *non placet* and *placet juxta modum* had been given in the previous Congregation upon the *scheme* of the Little Catechism, the Council, which treats objectors with more indulgence than they obtain in parliamentary assemblies, returned once more to that subject. Mgr 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-

sity of taking a fresh vote. The unity of the Catechism for the whole world is therefore maintained, and the final vote will be recorded at the next Public Session.

The fifty-first General Congregation was held on the 14th. The Cardinal-Vicar Patrizzi opened the discussion on the Primacy and Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff.

On the 17th ult. the fifty-second General Congregation of the Vatican assembled.

The fifty-third General Congregation met on the 18th ult.

On the 19th the fifty-fourth General Congregation met. Only three discourses were delivered. The Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, who spoke for two hours without notes, is said to have pronounced a magnificent refutation of the objections proposed by the Archbishops of Prague and Vienna, and to have produced a deep impression.

The fifty-fifth General Congregation met on the 20th ult. The speakers were Mgr Simor, Primate of Hungary; Mgr Maddalena, Archbishop of Corfu; Mgr MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam; and Mgr Darboy, Archbishop of Paris. Mgr Maddalena is said to have refuted with great force the notion that the definition would create a new obstacle to the conversion of the Greeks. The Archbishop of Paris spoke, as was expected, against the definition.

The fifty-sixth General Congregation, held on the 21st ult, Mgr Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, replied, in the name of the Commission *de fide*, to the objections urged on the previous day.—The Bishop of Strasbourg then resumed the discussion, and was followed by the Bishops of Forli and Castellamare.

Few people now believe that the definition can be made on St. Peter's Day. When the present discussion of the *scheme* 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 be discouraged.

It appears that the Sovereign Pontiff is firmly resolved 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 have often insisted that these "reasons" are not the love of God, or a desire for salvation: that they are not of heaven 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, impurity, 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 absolution to some grasping village capitalist, who runs 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 parish 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? Then we recommend 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 contemporary 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 abjure 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. Ephrem d'Upton, County of Bagot, have just abjured their religion. It is believed that all the heads of Catholic families of the place will do the same for the following 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, none 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 contemporary for these conversions to the Holy Protecting Faith: and of their value, spiritual and intellectual, our readers will be able to judge for themselves. In short, the love of money, and the lusts of the flesh, are more formidable enemies to Popery than all the army of the *colporteurs* and tract pedlars in Canada.

We do not publish the *Augsburgh Gazette's* report of the Constitution on Papal Infallibility, because we have no assurance that it is genuine.

"What parallel is there," asks the *Witness*, "between a private family, which restrains no one's liberty, and a nunnery, where the liberty of all is most effectually restrained?"

But how restrained! Not physically, but morally, and in every well regulated family some moral restraints upon the liberty of its members exist. But the State is impotent in the moral order, and can release no one from any restraint that is merely moral, and not physical.

If, however, any one pretend that more than a moral, that a physical restraint is imposed upon inmates of Convents, the *onus probandi* rests with him. Nay! he has but to make his deposition on oath before a magistrate, that, in such or such particular Convent, such or such a person named in the deposition, is restrained or confined against her will, and legal redress will be obtained at once. But the common law of England, the work of our Catholic forefathers, and which they bequeathed to us, never presupposes guilt, but always presupposes innocence. It is not therefore because a person may be restrained in a Convent that it should be treated differently from a private family: since in the latter, also, the liberty of one of its members may be, and possibly has been restrained. Therefore, before either can be rightfully subjected to State interference, a *corpus delicti*, an offence must be proved to exist, and this is all we contend for.—We claim no immunity for Convents. Let them be subject to the same State inspection that any private house, not supported in any manner, not privileged in any manner by the State, is subjected, and that is all we ask. To less we never will patiently submit.

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

It is thus that, on the 23rd May, the *Montreal 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 nonsense: for he would have learnt that the Yankee 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 unlawful to levy troops in British Territory.

But the Pope is not a "belligerent." He is at peace with all the Powers of Europe, and it is therefore perfectly lawful for any British subject 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 invoke the enforcement of the laws against those who violate it.

We by no means, however, complain of the language of the *Witness*, 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 Fenians may tender for their conduct, conspire, and seek to stir up conspiracy against the Sovereign Pontiff, whose title is to say the least, as good as is that of our gracious Queen Victoria, whom God preserve, to the Crown of the British Empire. The outcry of the *Witness* can only serve as a stimulus, 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 deigned to reply 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" herself 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 morals of the juvenile population of the Dominion of Canada lollypops, candies, and ginger pop. The writer earnestly invokes the action of the Government to stamp out this monstrous iniquity.—The learned Sergeant Buzfuz in the ever memorable case of *Bardell ver. Pickwick* was roused to a state of moral indignation by the plaintiff's heartless allusions to "chops and tomato sauce:" but what were these in comparison with the lollypops and candies which a daughter of Belial exposes for sale on the Sabbath day! The world must be drawing to an end when such enormities can be perpetrated in broad day, and with impunity. Have not evangelical men six

days on which they may lie, and cheat, and adulterate their goods: send their sugar, and otherwise deal with the tobacco! shall it then be tolerated that an aged female, shall on the seventh tempt the youth of Canada to purchase lollypops, and gingerpop? Something must be done, and that immediately.

The *Montreal Witness* of the 13th inst., addresses himself to know, "when and how, it"—the Archbishop of Quebec's circular—"was published: and how many French Canadian heard of it in time to go to the front?"

(1.) For the "when" we reply—it was written immediately the necessity of calling out the volunteers to repel the Fenian raid was apparent.

(2.) For the "how" we reply in like manner, that it was published in the usual and indeed the only manner possible: to wit, by reading it to the people from the pulpit on the first Sunday or other holiday that occurred after its composition. This is the only way that the Bishops can address their flocks.

(3.) As to the numbers of French Canadians whom it sent to the front, we cannot speak. Not many we suppose, because the raid was so soon over. The whole affair occupied only about four days.

The statistics of Great Britain and Ireland display some marked contrasts with those of this country. Here, in large cities at all events, the summer mortality is far greater than that of the winter months. In Great Britain on the contrary, 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 accompanied 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 Kingdom at least 20,000 lives. . . . It is reckoned that measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, fever, and diarrhoea destroyed but 20,000 victims 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 hygienic condition is unconceivably bad. The simple fact that the long protracted cold of a Canadian winter is as cold to human life, is less deadly than the noxious vapors set free by the thaws of Spring and the Summer heats, proclaims in plain language, 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 ordure which generate the deadly vapors that carry off the population during the warm weather, we should see repeated here, the same phenomenon as that which the statistics of Great Britain reveal: and instead of our death rate varying 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 filibusters on Canada, of which the tidings had just reached him. He did not anticipate that the President's Proclamation would have any effect; neither did he believe that it was intended to have any. When he called to mind that "the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who is high in the confidence of the 'Radical,' or the President's party, at the elections 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 as 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 citizen 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 Irishman* 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 with him the esteem and best wishes of all his mother's subjects in this country.

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 Craig 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 Executive Council, of whom one member is a Methodist. The choice of a Protestant chaplain made by this body fell on a minister of the Anglican denomination. The *Gazette* also formally denies the assertion that a grant of land has been made to the Catholic Church in Manitoba. "No grant" it says "has been made to that Church. The grant referred to is for the children of half-breeds, of whom we are credibly informed one half are Protestants of different denominations."

Another of our Catholic Institutions, that of the Holy Name of Mary, Hochelaga, was honored on Monday the 6th inst. with a visit from H. R. H. Prince Arthur, who was received by the Very Reverend Administrator of the Diocese, accompanied by a concourse of his clergy, and a large number of our most highly honored citizens. The entry of the Prince was immediately followed 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 Anne Askin's of Sandwich, and presented by Miss M. L. Tracy of St. Louis. After another musical treat, 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 have been broken up by a hostile 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?

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, amongst 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 Picnic on Thursday 21st July at Isle Bouchard.—Full particulars in a future advertisement.

TRINITY ORDINATIONS.—The usual Trinity Ordination took place at the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice of this City, on Saturday last, 11th inst., His Lordship Bishop Pisonneault being the officiating Prelate on the occasion.

The ceremony, as usual, was grand beyond description. There is nothing more solemn and imposing, as well as instructive and edifying, 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 Bishop Pisonneault delivered an eloquent and pathetic address appropriate to the occasion—reminding 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 Holy Order of the Priesthood was the Rev. Mr. Broderick of Charlottetown, P. Edward Island.

ORDINATIONS AT QUEBEC.—On Sunday, 5th inst., 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 Diocese of Quebec.

Subdeacons—MM. Prosper Vincent, Joseph

Canac dit Marquis, Leon-Maxime Morissette, of the Diocese of Quebec, and M. Charles Guay of the Diocese of St. Germain de Rimouski.

ORDINATIONS 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 23th, 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 Pa. Leconte, 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 discovered 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 engaged 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 despicable sect, could for a moment have harbored such an intention, much less have attempted to put it into execution.

It is to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken to discover the cause and perpetrator of such a base attempt, and that the Catholics of the Puritan State will not allow their Pastors to be thus exposed to the murderous intents of every ruffian.

Ottawa, June 2nd, 1870.

SHAMROCK.

"UNITY OF THE CHURCH."

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

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—On Sunday evening last, I had the pleasure of assisting at a lecture, delivered in the Cathedral on the above named subject by Father O'Brien of Brockville. The renown 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 excess. The Rev. lecturer began by stating 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; here in Canada, we have Lieutenant-Governors in the several provinces, a Governor General presiding over these; and her Majesty over all. How, if when our Lord dismissed his disciples 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 they did as God commanded them to do. He

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 Church 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 present, to firmly adhere to the teachings of their Church, and to obey her in all her commands, since the greatest blessing they could enjoy, was that of being her children.

Ottawa, May 24th, 1870.

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 involved 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 Canada was morally wrong—and whatever is morally wrong, 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 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 happiness of a people consists in chasing over the hills which man perpetrated upon his fellows long centuries ago. It has often been said that Cervantes overthrew the exaggerated Knight errantry of the middle ages. If so, that harmless spirit has been replaced by a species of self-constituted championship of national wrongs which is loud and senseless in words and exquisitely *Faustian* in action. Of the two, I prefer the former.

What strikes one in this matter, is the marvelous 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 patriotism. The misery of it is, that the class that those "leaders" address, have not sufficient acumen to detect the difference between imposition and pretence on the one side, and devoted fidelity to principle and Ireland on the other. Take, for instance, this last Canada affair. I shall not here refer to any moral consideration, but simply confine myself to the actual condition of the two parties. Canada has a population of between four and five millions. She has a registered militia force of six hundred thousand fighting men. Her volunteers foot up probably fifty thousand more. The regular army is strong and may easily be augmented. There are two strongly fortified cities, Quebec and Kingston—the former certainly the most powerful fortress in America. The majestic St. Lawrence admits the passage of the largest vessels to Montreal, the heart of the Dominion. The United States Government itself would not dream of sending a small force to effect the capture of Canada in case of war. But then the United States Government is not actuated by that high strung patriotism which huddles together a grotesque mob near the frontier and calls it an army. Every true, honest Irishman 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 hostile class in the midst of the Canadian people. That there are some disaffected I have not the least doubt. But what country is *thereupon* the face of the earth without its *mauvais sujets*? Nevertheless, they 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 sobriety have been rewarded with well-merited competency and wealth. Among this latter class the misguided men who hold not an acre of American soil, need never expect to find recruits. Far better to imitate the virtues of their brother Irishmen in Canada, than to seek an invasion which has neither right nor justice on its side.

To attack Canada, under circumstances alleged, betrays inexplicable stupidity and madness. Let us now consider a more serious phase of the affair—its relation to the United States. The American people wish immigrants to bring to this great republic everything except vice, dishonesty and feuds. Americans do not care one iota whether Con won a hundred battles or 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 portion of civil privilege and obligation which the government allows and confers. If so, the future of that stranger is in his own hands. He has protection for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If he fails, it is his own fault; not because of any radical defect in the legislation which demands his submission. Life and liberty he 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 ungrateful."

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 never forget its Irish parentage? Thus you will find O'Briens, Higgins, Halligans, Lanergans, &c., foster children of the Dubois, Caizeaux, &c.

"But," answers some one, "we do not war 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 they live here in constant violation of the laws 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. Hence, they failed. This prejudice—owing to the vast influence of republican America over the mass of the English population—has been gradually waning for some years past. That shrewd observer, Disraeli, saw this, and strove to conciliate the new order of ideas by making

a liberal reform question a Tory government measure. Inconceivable in this as well as in many other things, he over-reached himself and lost the confidence of the people.

In spite of the Coercion Bill, Gladstone is a friend of Ireland. That oppressive measure would never have been resorted to, had the so-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 Statesman'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 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 bar-room 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 history, 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 scrolls or working out social problems whose influence would reach to the most remote posterity. It was sublime, that precocious intelligence of the Irish race.

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 bold 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 Irishmen 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 honorable to the Society at large. About 8.15 o'clock the President came forward and after brief and appropriate remarks, the programme was begun. Mr. P. J. Curran presided at the piano. His solo was very effective; it was executed in a mastery 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 having been treated in a most efficient manner. "Betsey Baker" (by request) was next sung by Mr. W. J. Brennan followed by the applause of the entire assembly. The violin solo by B. Shea came next on the programme; it was one of those fine productions of De Beiot, was elegantly executed and reflects great credit on that talented young gentleman. A lecture on the "Traits and Sketches of the Irish Character" was then delivered by Mr. P. J. Buckley, which he treated in an able, interesting and amusing manner. Recitation of "Mary Queen of Scots" by a young member, Wm. M. Nally, was well rendered, 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 "Dreven from Home" in a manner that would do credit to many professionals. Next came a dialogue "Titus and Cæsar" by Messrs. Fox and Dolan, and was well rendered. "Beautiful Bells" was then very tastefully sung by Mr. James Crompton, and Mr. James Shea fairly surpassed himself in "You've been a friend to me," then followed the grand chorus by the Glee Club, "Chant de Bivouac" from Kucken, which was sung in good style, and so ended an evening's amusement of no ordinary kind. It has seldom been my happiness to witness such festivals, and I wish the Society every success. Such meetings 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 CURRENCY.—Since the advent of the Dominion currency, we find that many tradesmen are adopting a most contemptible mode of advertising, in the shape of imitation of twenty-five cent currency notes. Many ignorant people are imposed upon by such practice, as they take it for granted, when they see the figures "25" at the corners of the green-tinted bank-bill, that they have the genuine note. An instance of this kind came under our notice on Saturday, when a lad presented twenty-five cents in specie and a bogus twenty-five cent currency bill in payment of an account which amounted to fifty cents, and was quite astonished when told of the deception that had been practiced upon him. The bank-bill referred to was issued by the firm of Gibbs, Lobb & Co., of Oshawa. We think that

a law should be passed making it a felony to issue such paper, and compel people, when they want to advertise to adopt a legitimate plan.—Hamilton Times

Another "night of fire" has occurred in Montreal, and tried the power and endurance of the excellent fire organization of the city. The Canada 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 here was about two hundred 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 an over-heated shaft; but there were circumstances connected with the fire at the Glass Works which give rise to the suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary.

FANATICISM IN CANADA.—Accident has made known something of this organization, such as it is existing in Canada. A man named Rhall, of L'Assommoir, 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 Fanaticism.—Mont. Herald.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Oilverton, D. Mooney, \$2; Smithville, T. McKeough, 1; Rawdon, J. D. Daly, Jr., 2; Eganville, D. Bulger, 4; Brudenell J. Cull, 2; Grosse Isle, Rev. Z. Gingras, 2; Coteau Landing, J. Bermingham, 1, 17; Galt, P. Lavin, 2; Goderich, P. Nolan, 2.  
Per Rev. P. Dowd, Montreal—Rev. P. McCallagh, Forkhill, Co. Louth Ireland, 5.  
Per Rev. D. O'Donnell, South Dover, J. Allan, 2.  
Per Messrs. Duncan Stuart & Co., Hamilton—J. Bain 2.  
Per Rev. C. J. Gillis, Montreal—D. S. McLellan, Lot 18, Indian River, P.E.I. 2.  
Per J. McGuire, Cobourg—F. McKeary, Grafton, 2.  
Per J. O'Reilly, Hastings—P. Driscoll, 2.

Birth.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of George W. Clark, Esq., of a son.  
In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. John Koolahan, 125 Palace street, of a daughter.

Died.

At Ottawa, 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 Mathieu Duprat, spouse of Peter Kouran, 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 numerous excellencies. The deceased was sister of the Rev. Messire O'daric Duprat, who died some years ago, and of the Rev. Messire Calixte Duprat, Cure at South Dover, Upper Canada.

MONTRÉAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 14, 1870.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3.60 to \$3.70; Fine, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Super. No. 2 \$4.20 to \$4.30; Superior \$4.30 to \$4.40; Fancy \$4.90 to \$5.00; Extra, \$5.40 to \$6.00; Superior Extra \$6.00 to 0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30 per 100 lbs.  
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs.—\$4.25 to 4.60.  
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.20.  
Aches per 100 lbs.—First \$3.45 to \$3.50; Seconds, \$3.00 to \$3.05; Thirds, \$2.50 to 2.40.—First Pearl, 7 to 10 lbs.  
Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess., 27.50 to 28.00;—Thin Mess \$25.00; Prime, \$30.00 to 30.00.  
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c—good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c.  
Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c.  
Lard, per lb.—14c.  
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50.  
Pease, per 65 lbs.—\$0.84.

MONTRÉAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

June 14, 1870.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal	12	0	12	6
Oatmeal, do	11	0	12	0
Indian Meal, do	9	6	10	0
Rye-Flour, do	00	0	00	0
DAIRY PRODUCTS.				
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	3	to	1
do, salt do (inferior)	0	10	to	0
Cheese, do	0	9	to	0
MEATS.				
Beef, per lb	0	4	to	6
Pork, do	0	7	to	8
Mutton, do	0	5	to	6
Lamb, do	0	5	to	6
Veal, per lb	0	6	to	7
Beef, per 100 lbs	\$5.00	to	8.0	
Pork, fresh do	\$9.00	to	10.00	
GRAIN.				
Barley, do (new)	2	6	to	2
Pearls, do	3	0	to	3
Oats, do	1	6	to	1
Buckwheat, do	2	3	to	2
Indian Corn, do	3	6	to	3
Rye, do	0	0	to	0
Flax Seed, do	7	3	to	7
Timothy, do	12	6	to	13
FOWLS AND GAME.				
Turkeys (old), per couple	10	0	to	17
Do (young), do	0	0	to	0
Geese, do	6	0	to	10
Ducks, do	4	0	to	6
Do (wild), do	0	0	to	0
Fowls, do	3	0	to	4
Chickens, do	0	0	to	0
Pigeons (tame), do	1	6	to	1
Partridges, do	3	9	to	4
Hares, do	1	6	to	2
Rabbits (live), do	0	0	to	0
Woodcock, do	0	0	to	0
Snipe, do	0	0	to	0
Plover, do	0	0	to	0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Potatoes per bag	4	9	to	5
Turnips do	0	0	to	0
Onions, per minot	0	0	to	0
Maple Syrup per gallon	0	0	to	0
Honey do	0	0	to	0
Lard, per lb	0	11	to	1
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1	3	to	1
Haddock, do	0	3	to	0
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	6	to	0
Apples, per barrel	\$4	50	to	\$5
Hay, per 100 bundles,	\$13	00	to	\$30
Straw	\$0	00	to	\$6

F. CALLAHAN,  
JOB PRINTER,  
28 ST. JOHN STREET,  
Corner of Notre Dame,  
(Over J. McIntyre's Clothing Store)  
MONTREAL.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 6.—The Chamber of Accusation of the High Court yesterday returned indictments against a number of persons, who were finally remanded for trial. Forty-seven persons 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 occurred in the beautiful forest of Fontainebleau, sweeping over hundreds of acres and causing much damage. The people 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 wheel-shaped 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 affianced. 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 going on against that paper.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.—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 insisted 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 Verdier 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 willingness to return to Paris to prove its falsity, and 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 axes of velocipedes. The question of guilt, however, is not clear—as he states—and the *Gaulois* 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 for deficiency of implements. Another of the men just arrested is named Grenier, and is ascertained to have been the maker of the bombs which were found at Rousset'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 established 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 political changes has, indeed, been a bitter one for them. Their sufferings have been either engendered or, at least, aggravated by their frequent Revolutions. Infinite pains, too, have been taken to play upon their fears 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 assigned 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 free opinion never degenerates into factious licence, provided opposition avoids every suspicion of complicity with Revolution. Count Darn and the Constitutional party, a few months ago, won a clear game against Imperialism. It was Robespierre and the *Marseillaise* that enabled Imperialism to have its revenge.—Times.

We feel sure that the Emperor is not inclined at the present moment to put any restrictions on our new Parliamentary system; we know as well that

he will put the most liberal interpretation on his plebiscitary victory; but there is another thing, which we feel more acutely still, and which weighs upon the mind of the enlightened part of the nation. It is the overwhelming power which the numerical result of the *Plebiscite* has put into the hands of the Emperor and the proportionately lowering of any legal authority compared with his own.

To change a whole country into a Lilliput it is not necessary to reduce the size and height of all its inhabitants; it is sufficient if you increase the body of one of them to such wonderful proportions that the others cannot reach his ankles, and become like grains of sand before him. The *Plebiscite*, with the seven millions and a half of Ayes, and with the evident and deliberate resolution of our peasantry to vote anything at their Emperor's direct bidding, has created, in spite of all efforts in a contrary direction, a kind of moral Lilliput here. We are in the head 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 *Plebiscite* 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 willfully and knowingly expressed its free determination to give him anything he wishes, and to intrust him with a signature in blank for any of his doings. We feel that we have now standing among us, a kind of *fondé de pouvoirs* of the whole 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 kidnaped a party of Englishmen near Gibraltor, and released them only on payment of a heavy ransom, have since been captured by the troops, and a portion of the ransom money recovered.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—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 *Memoir 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 alarming. At the Universities of Naples, Bologna, Pisa, and even of Turin, the students have put forth demands for a reduction in the course of instruction, which will afford them time and opportunity for taking part in political conflicts. If this state of things should be prolonged, in a few years the Italian 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 standstill.—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 spoken of a journey which Prince Umberto and his wife were about to make to Switzerland and Germany, and a Prussian journal, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, announced that in the course of their travels the Royal pair would visit Berlin. One of our Florence correspondents informs us that it is true that Prince Umberto did wish to make the journey in question, but that he has been dissuaded from it by the King Victor Emmanuel, who pointed out 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 Italy, on the day of the *Plebiscite* in France. On the discovery of the plot against the French Emperor, 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 Catanzaro is composed of men ostensibly employed by Menotti Garibaldi at railway works in the vicinity. Menotti was interrogated on the subject by the Prefect, but denied all knowledge of the insurgents or their aims. The previous report that he had offered his services is looked upon as a ruse of the set, and estimated at its true value by both people and Government. Thirty members of the dispersed band were arrested on 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." Disorders 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 Garibaldian 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 any wild scheme of wickedness.

The arrests continue, and on Saturday evening the Roman police laid hands on eighteen Mazzinian agents coming from Naples to Rome to make a disturbance on Sunday, the 8th, in case an order from the National Committee was given. Reports were in circulation all the previous day of intended attempts to blow up the Genoa, 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 left it on Sunday night. That the Mazzinians are very impatient under their defeat 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 contrivance of a movement in Italy and France.—Tablet.

What is most extraordinary is, that while the Italian funds are at 60, the Pontifical funds are at

69; the present situation however, is a very anxious one, and unless the neutrality of the Papal States is guaranteed by the Great Powers, it is difficult to see how it can continue indefinitely, 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—"Gh'istituti di Carita in Roma"—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 23,985 young people receiving gratuitous instruction out of a population of 204,678 souls, not counting the garibon, the Jews, the non-Catholic 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.

QUEEN 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 its iniquitous acts. In many cases there is little doubt they will rather assist the Republican movement in the hope of its leading to autonomy.

A curious trial has just taken place. A certain "patriot" 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 foolishly 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 citizens most devoted to the Bourbons, and having inscribed in the fatal list all those whom he had a spite 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 jurisprudence for some time, and trust you will put in no record for your liberal readers.—Tablet.

FIGHTING CRICKETS.—Crickets are extremely savage particularly so in the hotter countries; they frequently attack and kill each other. Indeed this pugnacious 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 bulldogs or terriers in England. The crickets are placed in a miniature rat-pit with their respective backers; and the excitement when the contest is long and severe grows to the highest 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 vast numbers of enemies and bring large fortunes to its owner. They are easily tamed, and grow to a large size.

THE PIPE-LAYING 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 cunning young fellow which may go with this. He wanted to lay a water-pipe through a drain several feet below the surface without digging up the drains; what did he do but tie a string to a cat's leg, thrust her into one end of the drain and gave a terrific "Scat!" The feline creature thus made a cat's-paw and dreading a catastrophe or cataclysm quickly rushed through the other end as if from a catapult or catapult. The pipe was drawn through by means of the string and ten dollars were saved by the transaction; a categorical result entitling this cat of the categorical result entitling this cat of the catacomb to be included in the next catalogue of labor-saving machines.—Builder.

AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN TESTIMONIAL. Hartman's Corners, Aurora, C. W., July 7, 1864. Gentlemen,—This is to certify that my son William has been troubled with Scrofula for nine years, and has been under the treatment of a number of physicians, (at great expense to myself) but received no benefit therefrom. Having seen one of Bristol's Almanacs, I was persuaded to give Bristol's Sarsaparilla a trial. At that time he had five running sores, which appeared to defy all treatment. He commenced taking the Sarsaparilla, and the result has been, after taking seven bottles, and also five bottles of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, four of the running sores have disappeared, and the fifth is now healing rapidly. In the meantime he has had the small-pox—going about all the time—and recovered without the use of any other medicines than Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills. His general health has improved wonderfully, having been very poor before taking these preparations, as any one can testify who knows him. I feel under obligations to the public to make this case known, and therefore send you this certificate. Yours truly, ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW.

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

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS Regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first, there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills, however, are a grand exception—to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult; and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure.—In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume most inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European "extracts" and "essences," in the South American and West India markets,

superseding every kind of *Eau de Cologne*. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of *living flowers*, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequalled.

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

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

It is no wonder that invalids lose faith in all appliances, when so many worthless 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 Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary diseases.

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the *non plus ultra* of reed instruments; competition 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 reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior. In proof of this we call attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great superiority of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith in another column.

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 ails, or Dr. Ayer's inimitable remedies—his Sarsaparilla that renewed your vitality or Cherry Pectoral that cured a painful cough, or his Ague Cure 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. TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal.

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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. Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for each day of the Month of June. To which are added Father Burg's Novena of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Philadelphia. Sent Free by Mail on receipt of price—45c. D. & J. SADDLER & CO., Montreal.

NOTICE, TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY. THE Balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles for the use of the Clergy and Religious Community, will be sold without reserve at reduced prices until the 15th day of August next, after which date the Shop will be closed, and the business discontinued. By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. THE undersigned begs to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous friends and customers, for their very liberal patronage during the past ten years. He would, at the same time, remark that while yielding to none in the quality of his Medicines and the care with which they are dispensed, the charges will only be such as are compatible with a first-class article and a fair, honest profit. Being a believer in free trade in Physic, his store will be found equal to the wants of Allopathists, Homoeopaths, Eclectics, Thompsonians, &c, with all the Patent Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties have circulated a rumor crediting him with having an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply untrue. Trusting that the favors of the past will be continued in the future, he remains Their obedient servant, J. A. HARTE, Druggist P.S.—Early in this month the GLASGOW DRUG HALL will be removed to No 400, two doors west of present stand. 106

LOVELLS DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES. To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE.—Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials. JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELLS DIRECTORIES. It is intended to make these Directories the most

complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty on the towns and villages of the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY: Dominion of Canada Subscribers,.....\$12 Cy. United States do ..... 12 Gold. Great Britain and Ireland do ..... 23 Stg. France, Germany, &c. do ..... 23 Sig.

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES: Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71.....\$4 00 Province of Quebec Directory, 1870 71..... 4 00 Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71... 3 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.

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FACILITIES for the production of Musical Instruments consists of Well-chosen Materials, Labor-saving Machinery, 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.

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

THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elegant in appearance,—thoroughly constructed,—with powerful and steady bellows,—with exquisitely-voiced 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 is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

EVERY INSTRUMENT IS WARRANTED. \*An elegantly illustrated Circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application. Twenty Years Established! 30,000 in use! GET THE BEST.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass. For sale by LAURENT, LAFORCE & CO., 225 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL, C.E. June 3, 1870

BANKRUPT SALE. THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE, OF W. B. BOWIE & CO'S STOCK, STILL CONTINUES.

AT 395 NOTRE DAME STREET. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Montreal, May 13, 1870.

CANADA. } SUPERIOR COURT. } Pro. of Quebec, } Dist. of Montreal. } No. 1115. DAME MATHILDE LEVELLE, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Francois Xavier Piche, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and now wife of FRANCOIS MURRAY, of the said City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. The aforesaid FRANCOIS MURRAY, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation of property against the Defendant. O. AUGÉ, Plaintiff's Attorney.

WANTED.

Two Female Teachers one must be capable of teaching French and English, the other English...

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city...

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions...

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Isaiiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Lion Co., Oregon.

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1st SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years.—Grammar Classes. MATTERS: 1st Simple reading, accentuation and declension; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax...

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LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing—Academic and Linear. Vocal and Instrumental Music. TERMS: Board and Instruction.....\$100.00 per annum Half Boarders..... 20.00 Day-Scholars..... 10.00 Bed and Bedding..... 6.00 Washing and Mending of Linen..... 25.00 Use of Library..... 1.00

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TO LET,

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For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

A. M. D. G.

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PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.

There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS.

For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7.00 " For Boarders..... 15.00 Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



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ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. PRATH, Co. LANARK, ONT.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the disease is broken up.

For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course.

For Whooping Cough, give small doses three or four times a day.

For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome.

No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he could get other aid.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever possessed are strictly maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

WANTED.

A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Joseph Maurice, of the Parish of St Laurent, An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at St. Laurent, in his domicile, on the twenty-third day of May instant, at one o'clock p.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

Lachine, 7th May, 1870. L. FOREST, Interim Assignee.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

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HAMILTON'S HOTEL,

W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S.

EDUCATION.

MR. AND MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & FRENCH, DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, NO. 115 ST. BONAVENTURE STREET. N.B.—Evening lessons all the year round for young gentlemen and ladies.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ) SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In Re, Nestor Turgeon, Insolvent. And Andrew S. Stewart, Official Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thereto. Montreal 1st March 1870

LEBLANC & CASSEIDY, Avocat du Failli, 2m30.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of St. Lin, gives notice by these presents, that he is duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Rivest, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of St. Lin, Farmer. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file them without delay. T. GARAUULT, N.P. St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address: M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 3m17

GRAY'S UMBRA.

A new preparation for restoring grey hair to its original color. Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of Lead or Nitrate of Silver.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

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A delicate and lasting perfume.—Price 50 cts. per bottle.

GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (parfessionne.) This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to most of the imported articles of this description.—Price 25 cts. per bottle.

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Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main street. (Established 1850) Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the city. Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

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

THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIGHTING) FOR THE POCKET.

A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the complete and speediest contrivance ever invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours. Send One Dollar Bill to Hearn & Co., Opticians Montreal, for a sample.

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ARCHITECT.

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1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 4.15 P.M., and 7.45
A.M., arriving at Sand Point at 10.00 P.M. and
1.50 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 6.00 A.M., and 2.30
P.M., arriving at Brockville at 12.15 P.M., and
8.30 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains
at Smith's Falls to and from Perth.

The 000. A.M. Train from Brockville connects with
U. F. Co.'s Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort,
Pembroke, &c., and the 1.15 Train from Sand Point
leaves after those steamers are due from East and
West.

H. ABBOTT,
Manager for Trustees.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.
Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3.00 p. m. and
5.45 p. m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser-
ville and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6.30 a.m. and 3.30
p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown
and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.
Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and
3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omeme and
Lindsay.

Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a.m., 12.35
p.m. for Omeme, Bethany, Millbrook and Port
Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,
CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly
keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD
STREET, (off Bleury), will be punctually attended to.
Montreal, Nov. 22, 1868.

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

By using Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is
the most healthful and safest of all cosmetics, con-
taining no deleterious ingredients, being prepared
solely from the rich floral perfumes of nature, un-
adulterated by any foreign substance whatever. It is
suited for use by the blonde and brunette alike,
imparting that beautiful, clear softness to the skin so
much admired in the fair sex. By regular use at the
toilet it tends to

PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES,
the softness of skin produced by its use taking away
the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into
ridges and furrows. Murray & Lanman's Florida
Water is really the most delightful and efficacious of
toilet waters, every thing entering into its composi-
tion being of the finest quality, and so combined as
to secure their best effects. It never changes nor
alters, keeping for any length of time, and in any
climate, as delicate and fresh as at the moment of its
preparation. It is also very extensively used as a
dentifrice, on account of the

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions
should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure
water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food
lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolific
cause of decayed teeth, bad breath, and unhealthy,
white-looking gums. Moreover, by the use of Mur-
ray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made
sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any
danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing
with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for
the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any
pretensions to refinement desire to have

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to
produce this effect than the constant use of Murray
& Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in
the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The
ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to
discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water
as a cosmetic and, after twenty-five years of every-
day use, they have decided that it is the only frag-
rant distillation combining all the requisites for a
safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an
exquisitely delicate perfume. Probably the most
distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida
Water is its wonderful

REFRESHING POWER.

The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems
to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is
accustomed to its use.
As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida
Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New
York.

IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the safest, as
well as the easiest in operation, of all purgatives.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.
A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE \$1.00.