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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 51.

THE MASTER OF LISFINRY.

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

CHAPTER I.

One sweet June evening in the year 1579, the sentinels were ranged for watch and ward along the walls of Youghal; some leaning in an indolent and listless manner against the parapets and over the breastworks, others walking quietly to and fro, their buff-coats and armor half unbraced, and their long halberds glittering in the soft and merry sunshine.

On the northern ramparts, two sentinels were sitting, engaged in a quiet, half-dreamy conversation. They were both aged men. Their faces were turned to a dark bronze by constant exposure to both war and weather; but their bodies seemed still strong and stalwart, stronger, perhaps, and more capable of endurance, than when they first donned the helmet and sword, and took the wandering trade of a soldier.

'Gurth of the Stream,' said one, addressing his comrade, 'I would we were both back again in our own blithe braes of Northumberland! I do not like this cooped life of ours, ever within stone walls, and waiting, always waiting, for the war-cry of the Irishry, that has not sounded on my ears since last Christmas-tide.'

'Ralph Goodwyn,' said Gurth, 'from my heart I wish your wish. By the axe of my father, but it is enough to sour a man's blood in his veins to sit here, like a Yorkshire churn when its last butter is made, and find any one thing for our hands to do, save sharpening our swords, that, God wot, are sharp enough for the work they have to do, and brightening our tasses and breast-plates! Ah! those were merry days when we chased the deer together through the South Forest, and courted the blithe losses by the Brig o' Reed.'

'Blithe they were, and merry,' rejoined Ralph Goodwyn. 'Dost thou remember the day I fought Simon o' the Mill for the love of bonnie Alice of Elsdon?'

'A bright day it was, Ralph, but a black day for Simon o' the Mill.'

'But it was near being the same for me, too, Gurth. When our good swords were shivered, and we went to work with the dirk, he got his point between the bars of my basnet, and gave me this,' and he pointed to a great scar across his face. 'He fell, Gurth, and I had no rival for the love of my bonnie Alice. But, alas! it was too short, and she died, poor thing, ere the autumn-tide; and ever since I am a wanderer, and a man of the sword, like yourself.'

'As for me,' rejoined Gurth, 'I took the plume, and followed the tuck of drum, to feed my own wild fancy. I could never love maiden like you, Ralph, though the gleam and the blink of her eye were as bright as the steel of my dirk. But what is that?' he exclaimed, starting to his feet, and pointing northward to the skirt of the ancient forest that stretched along the bank of the Blackwater. Both looked in the direction to which he pointed, and beheld the glitter of swords and spears and the waving of plumes, and the flutter of advancing banners, as if a great army were approaching. And so it was. Even as they looked, a large body of light-armed footmen, or 'kerne,' emerged from the wood, and formed in a body on the clear plain outside. Long lines of horsemen followed, with fluttering banners and glistening armor, then other bodies of foot; then, again, horsemen, falling into regular positions as they came, until at length a large and numerous army lay formed before them on the plain, but far beyond the range of the light cannon on the walls.

'Fire the alarm-gun,' cried Ralph, 'and call up the captain of the guard.'

A small falconet on one of the towers was fired by Gurth; and, in a few moments, the ramparts were thronged with men, the different officers running to and fro, giving their commands, and putting the now anything but lazy soldiers into their proper order.

'Ho!' exclaimed the captain of the guard, a tall, stern-looking soldier, when the proper arrangements were made, 'they seem still unwearied in their intentions; for here comes a courier with a flag of truce, and, God wot, I suppose a civil message. Better had they thrown us the

gauge of battle at once in the shape of a pill of iron from the mouth of one of their falconets, than come thus with a white kerchief on the point of a lance; for we can hold no parley and have no truce with those wild Irishry.'

As he spoke, a knight from the Irish forces rode forth, accompanied by a mounted gilly, or henchman, and came at an easy gallop towards the walls. He was clad in a suit of bright armor, his helmet being surmounted by a tall red plume; and in his hand he held his long spear aloft, on the point of which fluttered a white kerchief, like a small banneret. He was soon within speaking distance of the walls, and, reining in his steed, stood, like a tall statue of iron, motionless, his gilly close behind him, looking with fierce eyes upon the formidable array of men-at-arms upon the walls. In a few moments, he raised his visor, and with a voice loud and clear as the tones of a trumpet, addressed himself to those whom he considered to be the leaders of the town.

'Vassals of the Red Queen,' he said, 'the high and mighty prince, John of Desmond, sends ye greeting by me, James, Knight of Lisfinry, and bids ye to depart in peace from his town of Youghal. He gives ye two days to embark.—If, at the end of that time, ye still remain, he considers ye are his, for death or life, with your possessions in the town. God and the right!'

'Give him,' exclaimed the commander of the town, who was now standing on the rampart, 'give him one sample of the medicine that the Red Queen, as he calls her, sends to her rebellious subjects, to cure their contumacy. Gurth of the Stream, point that falconet, and shoot him down!'

Gurth was ready at the word; and the sound of the falconet's explosion was scarcely ringing in their ears, when they beheld the Knight of the Red Plume stretched upon the plain. He was not hurt, however, though the ball had killed his horse, which, falling, brought the knight to the ground, partly under him. The gilly was determined not to remain idle, however. It was amazing to see with what dexterity he extricated his master from beneath the body of the dead steed, and mounted him on his own; then, as the knight spurred away, half-stunned by the fall, the faithful attendant ran by his side with the agility of a deer, until they reached the halting-place of their brothers-in-arms.

Night had fallen upon the town; but the sentinels were still watchful upon the walls. They could distinguish no indications of a stir among the Irish, save that, ever and anon, a slight murmur arose outside, at some distance from where they walked their rounds; and black masses, which they took for the waving shadows of trees, appeared to move to and fro in every direction, amid the copse-wood and scattered forest. The morning soon explained what these black, moving masses indicated. The sun had scarcely risen, when the ramparts were again thronged with officers and men-at-arms; and, looking out, they beheld huge piles of earth and brushwood, behind which the Irish forces lay crouched, secure themselves, but close enough, and in positions, to pick off with musketry the defenders of the walls. No horses could be seen,—they were picketed in the thick forest behind; but here and there the mouths of cannons protruded from the brushwood and clayey ramparts, while the shock heads of the fierce array outside, with a gleaming helmet occasionally among them, might be seen popping up at intervals from the covert, and examining the fortifications. All at once a wild war cry arose which seemed to proceed from every part of the forest. This was followed by the rolling cracks of the match locks and musketoons, and the loud roar of cannon, which, with the answering explosions from the walls, made a din that soon awoke the town, and struck terror into its inhabitants. All day the firing continued with considerable loss to the besieged.—I several places the walls were partially breached; but, in one part, the foundations seemed to have entirely given way, a few perches of it lying almost level with the ground. Up this breach, on the evening of that day, a large body of the Irish were rushing, headed by the knights and gentlemen who composed the officers of Desmond's army. They were met gallantly by the English, and driven back almost to their intrenchments. On they came again, however, crowding up the breach like the waves of the sea. To and fro swayed the combatants, reinforcements pouring in to each side, until the whole battle seemed concentrated round that breach. The Irish were again beginning to waver, when a cry arose among them, 'Crom Aboo! Follow the Red Feather! Hurrah for Lisfinry and the Red Plume!' and, looking up, they saw the Master of Lisfinry far above them at one side; his long plume waving, and his heavy sword clutched in both hands, as he harked and hewed at the English who surrounded him. A simultaneous rush was made by the Irish towards this point; and the English, by absolute dint of pressure, body to body, were at length

forced to give way, and retreat from the walls, the Irish following with a wild shout into the town. At this moment, Gurth of the Stream, who had not abandoned his beloved gun till the last extremity, leaped, with a heavy battle-axe in his hand, from the rampart, and, coming behind the Knight of Lisfinry, with one blow brought him to the ground. Friend and foe went in one rush over the body of the knight; but he heeded them not, for sorely wounded by the axe of Gurth, and half-smothered by his helmet, he soon sank into a deep swoon, and lay as heedless and as quiet as those who had fared even worse, and lay dead around him. The battle was soon over. The English were almost entirely cut to pieces, very few of them escaping to their ships in the harbor; and as night fell, the entire town and its environs were occupied by the Irish army.

When the Knight of the Red Plume awoke to something like consciousness from his stupor, it was in the house of Hugh Walsh, an old and worthy burgess of the town, who had been favorable to the interest of the Earl of Desmond, and was, therefore, now left in peaceable possession of his property. The room in which the knight woke was somewhat small in its dimensions. It was floored and wainscoted with oak of an extremely dark color; but its gloom was dissipated by a beautifully-carved, stone-sashed window, which threw the morning light, in a cheerful stream, upon the wall and floor. The knight's first sensation on awaking was of a racking pain in his head and every member of his body. He endeavored to turn himself upon his curtained bed, but could not; while, at the same time, he was half-conscious of the presence of another person in the room, whom he tried to speak to, but, in a few moments, fell into a half-awake and dreamy stupor again. While this lasted, he was aware of a voice singing beside him in a low, sweet cadence; and, as he recovered again, he could distinguish the words of the song. They floated through his mind with a soothing sweetness, rendered doubly sweet by the clang and crash of battle that rang so loudly in his ears on the evening before. The voice sang as follows the words of an old love song of the period:—

I met within the greenwood wild
My own true knight that loved me dearly
When summer airs blew soft and mild,
And linnets sang, and waves rolled clearly;
And, oh! I pledged such loving vows
In moss-grown glades, all green and rill;
Where lightly waved the rustling boughs
'Mid thy dear woods, sweet Imokilly!

I met my love in festive hall,
'Mid lords and knights and warriors fearless;
And there my love, among them all,
To my fond heart was ever peerless;
And he was fond, and time could never
His love for me make cold and chilly:
Ah! then I knew no grief nor care,
'Mid thy green woods, sweet Imokilly!

From Rincree's turret, high and hoar,
When autumn floods were wildly sweeping,
I saw my love ride to the shore,
I saw him in the torrent leaping,
To meet me 'neath the twilight dim,
In bowery nook, secure and still;
But the ruthless waters swallowed him,
By thy green woods, sweet Imokilly!

The knight now made an endeavor to see the person of the singer; but, in turning over for that purpose, he threw his weight upon his left arm, which had been broken on his falling beneath the axe of Gurth, and the sudden spasm of pain occasioned by the movement made him fall backward with a heavy groan. He was, however, on looking up once more, more than compensated for the pain he caused himself. A young and beautiful girl was bending over him, and regarding him with a look in which a modest shyness was blended with anxiety and compassion. Her long yellow hair, falling in shining tresses upon her shoulders, almost touched the face of the knight as he looked up half-wonder-struck; and she adjusted the bed-covering so gently, and handled his wounded arm so tenderly, that he began to think himself in a dream, in which some bright angel had come near, and was ministering to his wants. But the effects of the swoon were now gradually disappearing from his brain; and he began to recollect himself; and to remember the events of the preceding day. He now began to raise himself with more care, and endeavored to ask a few questions; but the young girl put her hand to her lips, and motioned him that he was to keep silence, and to try and sleep once more. He lay back, and fell into a sweet and long sleep, from which he was only awakened towards evening by the step of some one entering the room. It was the kind leech, an old monk, who had set his arm the preceding night, and bound up the great ax-wound in his head; and he was now coming to see how his patient was progressing.

'James of Lisfinry,' said the monk, 'the town is in possession of my kinsman, the Desmond, who has declared, that, were it not for thy tact and thy bravery, he would be outside the walls still.'

'Who art thou?' answered the knight. 'Art thou Gerald the monk, whose life I saved at the foray of Sliabh Gua?'

'I am Gerald the Franciscan,' said the monk; 'and, by God's special grace, I am enabled and preserved to pay back the debt,—to set thy broken arm aright, and to bind up the great wound in thy head, through which thy life was fast oozing last eventide.'

'Hast thou found the child of thy brother, the murdered Knight of Barna?' asked the knight. 'No,' said the monk. 'It was in my wanderings to find her that the vassals of Ormond caught me at Sliabh Gua, and took me for a spy; and then my wanderings would have ceased, were it not for thy onslaught on my captors. Alas! since the night of the murder of my brother and his followers, in his House of Barna, I have wandered for years, but can find no traces of the poor little maiden. It is ten years now since the murderers confessed before they died, that they forgot and left her behind at their camping place in the forest. She was but seven years old then, and, ah me! I fear she died of hunger and cold, or that the wolves fell upon her; and she was the last remnant of a once brave and gallant house. As for thee, knight,' he continued, after a pause, 'thou wantest but quiet and sleep, and a good nurse, and thou wilt soon be able to take into thy hands and wield that good sword of thine, that did thy word so well upon our persecutors yesterday.'

'Ah!' said the knight, 'had I the nurse that watched over me this morning!' But he recollected himself, and changed the conversation. 'Think you,' he continued, 'that the English will return again, and attempt to recapture the town? Would that I were sound in head and limb ere they did so!'

'I know not,' answered the monk. 'But, in the mean time, your best chance, under a watchful Providence, for getting into bodily soundness again, is to speak little, and to keep quiet, and free from mental trouble.'

CHAPTER II.

We shall now leave the Knight of the Red Plume to his repose, and follow for a time the fortunes of the old monk's niece, the Orphan of Barna. About ten years anterior to the time of the foregoing incident, there stood an old castle lated mansion in a deep gap, or pass, on the southern declivity of Sliabh Gua, or Knockmeledown Mountains. In this mansion dwelt Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, or as he was more frequently called the Knight of Barna; together with his young daughter, and a few followers. The knight's wife, had died a few years before; and he, disabled by wounds and hardships in the Desmond wars, had retired to spend the remainder of his life in his House of Barna, and to bring up his young daughter, the sweetest little flower that ever bloomed in that wild turbulent district.

The district was, in fact, another Debatable Land, under the jurisdiction, at one time, of the Earl of Desmond, and at others overrun and held in subjection by the great rival House of Ormond; so that the only protection for any man, lord, or vassal holding territory there, was his own watchfulness, cunning, or bravery. The Knight of Barna, however, deemed himself secure enough, being a near kinsman of the Earl of Desmond, and therefore less liable to the chances of being plundered than the other followers of that great earl; and, dwelling also on that slope of the mountains farthest from the territory of Ormond, he therefore retained but a few followers in his service, who could, at best, keep but scant watch and ward around his dwelling of the gap; but time showed him the bitter foolishness of such neglect.

One March night, the Robber of Coumfay, a fierce and implacable enemy of the Desmond vassals, sat with his followers upon the summit of a steep hill that overlooked the House of Barna. The robber himself was in the act of addressing his worthy comrades; and it was evident, from his remarks, that he had just held a council of war, and were now making preparations for attacking the mansion beneath them.

'For myself,' said the robber, at the conclusion of his address,—'for myself, I want but the head of the burning old murderer himself. He hanged my brother at the gate of Youghal; and he would have broken myself upon the wheel, had I not mused my dungeon and fled,—and fled, to have this night of plunder and sweet revenge!'

'He burnt my home by the banks of Nier,' exclaimed a wild-looking young fellow from the centre of the throng; 'and he lopped off my father's head with one sweep of his sword, at the ford of Dangan; and I say, burning for burning, and head for head!'

who bore down like a torrent with his men-at-arms upon us, and gave me this with a back-slash of his sword,' continued he, baring his breast, and exhibiting to those about him the mark of a great wound extending from the shoulder across his breast-bone. 'But to-night we can pay back all.'

'Yes, and pay yourselves,' exclaimed the Robber of Coumfay; 'for the old wolf of Barna has more gold in his house than the mad Knight of Dangan, who shod his horse with it. Down, then, and follow me; and each man shall have his own revenge, and the fair share of spoil that pertains to his degree among us.'

Not a word was spoken as the robbers descended the hill towards the devoted House of Barna. No watch-dog howled from the courtyard, no sentinel looked forth, as that fierce and merciless body of marauders surrounded the house, and blocked up the gate and every outlet by which the hapless sleepers inside might have a chance of escaping. The night was intensely dark, notwithstanding which the robbers crouched down closely by the walls and hedges, while their chief, advancing from the gateway, with his long cloak muffled closely around him, sat himself quietly down in the middle of the courtyard. Here he set up a long, wild, wailing cry, like that of a woman in distress, and continued it, louder and shriller, until at length a small window or spy-vent was opened beside the door of the mansion, and a head protruded through the orifice.

'What dost thou here, thus so late and untimely?' said a voice which the robbers recognized at once as that of the Knight of Barna. 'What bringest thou here, woman? and why dost thou disturb my house with thy mad wailing?'

'Lord of Barna,' answered the robber, feigning with practised skill the voice of a woman, 'I am Oona, the wife of Shane Gar of the Glen. The robbers from the Ormond's land beset our house at the nightfall; they burned all, and killed my husband and my children; and I am here for shelter and vengeance!'

'There was now a prolonged undoing of bolts at the strong, iron-studded door, during which the Robber of Coumfay stole over and stood silently over and stood silently beside the jamb, under the black shadow of the porch. The door was now cautiously opened, and the knight, half-dressed, stepped forth; but scarcely had he done so, when a strong hand clutched him by the naked throat, and the robber's dagger was plunged and drawn, and plunged quickly again into his heart. He fell across his own doorstep with one heavy groan, and never stirred more. The robber now yelled out a wild and exulting cry, at which his companions, rushing from their hiding-places, broke into the house, and began to plunder. The affrighted servants were all killed, either in their beds, or defending themselves upon the staircases; and the robbers, now having their fill of plunder, assembled in the courtyard, and prepared to set fire to the house.

'The daughter, the daughter!' exclaimed several voices, as they recollected that she was still unbound, and inside. 'Bring her out, and we'll yet have a ransom for her!'

'Leave her inside,' said the small dark man who had spoken at the consultation upon the hill. 'Leave her inside, I say; and then we'll have our revenge upon the old wolf of Barna, root and branch.'

The expected ransom, however, carried the motion against the last speaker; and, in a few moments, the knight's daughter was found, cowering, and almost dead with fright, upon the stairs, and brought into the midst of her father's murderers. One of them brought out a small cloak, and, wrapping it around the child, took her in his arms, and, by the order of his chief, prepared for their wild journey homeward through the forest. The house was now set fire to in several places; and, by the light of the blazing roof, the robbers, with their spoil, turned off quickly toward the mountains.

There was a small green glade by the bank of a little stream that fell into the Suir, down that declivity of the Knockmeledown Mountains facing the plain of Tipperary, and farthest from the luckless House of Barna. Here, some time before daybreak, the robbers halted in order to divide the spoil, and to take some refreshment after their night of fatigue and blood. The man that held the young Orphan of Barna, now laid her down under a tree by a small pathway, where, tired out by the motion of the wild retreat across the mountains, the poor little thing fell into a deep and quiet slumber. Little did the poor child dream at that moment, on her chilly bed, that the headless body of her father, and her father's vassals, and her native home of Barna, were one undistinguishable mass of black and burnt ashes, and that the eyes that once looked pleasantly upon her were dim and rayless, and the lips that often kissed her pretty cheeks were bloodless, and parted by the agony of a violent death, a few perches beneath her upon the green

The Robber of Coumfay, one of the most blood-thirsty and merciless freebooters of the time, had brought his share of the spoil with him...

'Paudheen Gob, come forth,' said the leader, 'and give us a morsel of that bread of yours, and a draught of the red wine you brought so well through the forest. You must have the largest draught yourself for your pains.'

The worthy distinguished by the delightful appellation of Paudheen Gob was a half fool kept by the robbers for their amusement; but he also served occasionally as a most useful and tractable beast of burden.

Paudheen gave a groan of distress and fatigue, when he heard the call of his chief; but the promise of the draught of wine mollified his tribulation somewhat: so, arising from where he had stretched himself among the brushwood...

The Duke of Argyll denied that the Government desired to provoke a collision between the Houses of Parliament; he denounced concurrent endowment, and defended the provisions of the bill as not only just, but generous.

The Marquis of Salisbury reproached the Government party for its change of opinion with respect to the disestablishment or disendowment; before taking office it held them to be distinct matters; now it urged that they were bound together indissolubly.

Earl Granville protested against the language applied to the Government, and appealed to the Lords to support the Government in this grave and critical moment.

The House then divided on the motion of Earl Granville to restore the preamble, with the following result: for the motion, 95, against it, 173; majority against the Government, 78.

Earl Granville moved an adjournment in order that he might consult his colleagues.

At a late hour the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, last evening the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in full robes, presented a petition of the citizens of Dublin at the Bar, praying the House to support the endeavors now making to secure religious equality in Ireland.

LONDON, July 21.—A short time after the division against the Government in the House of Lords had been declared, Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons.

The press to day is occupied with the subject of the vote in the House of Lords.

The Star says the Lords have rushed upon the certain consequences of defying the national will. The division of last night has revoked the spirit in which the bill has been opposed from the first.

ment which would have effect to re-endow what the bill intended to disendow, and said concurrent endowments, notwithstanding the ability with which it had been supported, the Government was obliged to consider a breach of faith with their constituents, while an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons and public opinion were opposed to it.

Lord Cairns complained in strong terms that Government had not adhered to Earl Granville's pledge that the lauds amendment would be respectfully considered, for on the faith of this promise many who objected to the bill on its own merits were induced to vote for the second reading.

Earl Russell favoured disestablishment subject to existing rights. He thought the words in the preamble unnecessary and impolitic. If the real object of the bill was to be declared it should state that the decision of last election was against all Church Establishment; those of England, and Scotland as well as that of Ireland, and the existence of the Irish Church ought to be made a direct issue.

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LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Lords last night, the Irish Church Bill, as returned from the House of Commons, was taken up.

Earl Granville complimented the House of Lords on the ability and statesmanship developed in the late debate and the moderation shown by the opposition towards its close.

Mr. Milbank, the member for the North Riding of Yorkshire, wanted to know if it was competent for this House to demand an apology from the House of Lords for the language used by their Lordships, which was insolent to the Premier, and insulting to the dignity of the Commons.

House was not cognizant of what passed in the House of Lords, and he decided that the question could not be entertained.

LONDON, July 23.—There was a full attendance of members and spectators in the House of Commons this evening. When Mr. Gladstone rose to speak he was greeted with great cheering. Under a heavy sense of responsibility but with profound satisfaction, he moved that the House agree to the amendments inserted yesterday, without exception or reservation.

Sir Roundell Palmer, member for Richmond, approved the course which had been taken. It was honorable and fair to both sides. The point argued upon was one that all must accept. In case of an adverse decision we must bow to the superior force of those who control events, and when that time has come it is folly to refuse to see and acknowledge the fact.

Mr. Disraeli said that when difference between the Houses was only a matter of debate, he felt that delay in the matter was only doubtful advantage and might result in dissensions and difficulties of inconsiderable kind. Compromise was not unconstitutional surrender.

After the conclusion of Mr. Disraeli's speech amendments were agreed to without division. The result was received with great cheering.

A few numbers back a short article appeared in Catholic Opinion, quoted from the Scotsman, a Presbyterian journal, and headed "Statistics of Illegitimate Births." It gave some remarkable statistics on the large proportion of illegitimate births in Scotland as compared with Ireland.

There is one fact however of great importance bearing on the subject which seems to have escaped the notice of this writer, namely, that it is in a great degree to the much abused Confessional that the Catholics of Ireland owe their preservation from the scourge of impurity and its attendant train of evils.

A few years ago a distinguished Protestant writer published a work entitled "Memorandum made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1853," in the course of which he bears frequent and ungrudging testimony to the influence of the Confessional as an agent of purity.

"At any rate," says Dr. Forbes, "the result of my inquiries is, that—whether right or wrong in a theological or rational point of view—this instrument of Confession is among the Irish of the humbler classes a direct preservative against certain forms of immorality at least" (vol. ii. p. 81.)

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James, refused to admit Irish Papists among them, and maintained the military reputation of the Saxon race. There were the two Tangle battalions, hitherto known only by deeds of violence and rapine, but destined to glory on the following morning a long career of blood.

The former was led by an officer who had no skill in the higher part of military science, but whom the whole army allowed to be the bravest of all the brave, John Cutts. The Scotch foot guards marched under the command of their countryman, James Douglas. Conspicuous among the Dutch troops were Portland's and Ginkell's Horse and Solmes' Blue Regiment consisting of 2,000 of the finest infantry in Europe.

Mr. Disraeli said that when difference between the Houses was only a matter of debate, he felt that delay in the matter was only doubtful advantage and might result in dissensions and difficulties of inconsiderable kind. Compromise was not unconstitutional surrender.

After the conclusion of Mr. Disraeli's speech amendments were agreed to without division. The result was received with great cheering.

A few numbers back a short article appeared in Catholic Opinion, quoted from the Scotsman, a Presbyterian journal, and headed "Statistics of Illegitimate Births." It gave some remarkable statistics on the large proportion of illegitimate births in Scotland as compared with Ireland.

There is one fact however of great importance bearing on the subject which seems to have escaped the notice of this writer, namely, that it is in a great degree to the much abused Confessional that the Catholics of Ireland owe their preservation from the scourge of impurity and its attendant train of evils.

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man of the age, would be mutilated in the up House and rendered unworthy of the nation's acce and; still the old fabric of ascendancy was redun to such a tottering state that even if they were d appointed this year their wishes must be satisfied i short time. [Hear, hear.] He might add that p baps a little delay would bring them a fuller mass of justice than the higher branch of the Legislat was now willing to give them.

Mr. Mesguire, M.P., has resigned his seat in it Cork Town Council. The municipal body are abo to present him with an address.

Mr. James Duffy has been appointed to the Oon mission of the Peace for the City of Dublin.

A young man named McKnight was drowned whi 'bathing in the sea at Warrenpoint. The deceas was a baker and resided in Newry.

Dublin, July 19.—Mr. Washburnton, the Hig Sheriff of Queen's County, while on his way to at tend the Assizes, was fired at from the roadside an seriously wounded. The assassin has not yet be discovered.

A telegram from Cork states that another collisio took place between the mob and the police on Sun day night. Two policemen attempted to stop a row The mob commenced throwing stones, and th police, with fixed bayonets, prepared to charge. Th mob then dispersed. The police arrested the rick leader and two men who attempted to rescue him.— They were sentenced on Monday to two months' im prisonment.

Infamatory placards have been posted in Down Patrick and the neighborhood. On Friday night, o early on Saturday, two large placards were postec on the County-house, containing the words 'Ropea of the Union!' 'Death to Rome!' 'Down with the Government!' 'Long live the Orangemen!'

The Right Hon. Baron Deasy took his seat in th Crown Court of Drogheda, on Monday, at eleven o'clock, when he was presented with a pair of white gloves by William Whitworth, Esq., High Sheriff emblematic of the absence of crime in the town.— His Lordship addressed the grand jury, congratulat ing them on this happy state of things, and then di charged them.

The weather during the entire of this week has been most favorable to the crops, and the cereals and potatoes have wonderfully improved within the past eight or ten days. The hay-cutting has made rapid progress throughout the country, and should the present fine weather continue, it is hoped that the harvest will not be more than a week later than last year.

The death of Lord Castlemaize took place in Lon don on Tuesday morning. His Lordship was born in Nov. 1791, and was in his 73rd year. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Captain Richard Hancock. The deceased nobleman was a Representative Peer of Ireland, a conservative, and voted against the second reading of the Church Bill. By his death the Vice-Lieutenancy of the County of Westmeath becomes vacant.

We understand that Mr. Joyce has in the press a work 'On the Origin and History of Irish Names and Places,' which will be ready about the middle of this month. In this work most of our principal local names—including those of counties, parishes, towns, townlands, mountains, lakes, rivers, etc., will be explained, and the various causes that originally led to their formation, investigated. The subject is a new and interesting one; and we have reason to believe that Mr. Joyce's book will prove both an attractive and a valuable addition to our literature.—Nation.

THE VACANT EXCHIEFER MATTERS.—For the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Corry Lowry, there are between forty and fifty candidates—the Irish Bar and the Incorporated Society of Solicitors being pretty equally represented. Nothing has been as yet definitely arranged, but the proposal is not unfavorably considered by the Government to confer the appointment on Mr. Pigo, the Chairman of the West Riding of York, and nearly related to Chief Baron Pigo. Mr. Waters a connection of Lord Chancellor O'Hagan, succeeding to the Chairmanship which Mr. Pigo's promotion would vacate. There is another lucrative appointment—Deputy Judge Advocate General—at the disposal of the Government, and in a probability it will be conferred on an Irish member of the English Bar.—Irish Times.

John McKenna was tried at the Louth Assizes, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, for the murder of James Clarke, on the occasion of the last Monaghan election, and acquitted. It will be remembered that the prisoner shot the deceased during a quarrel in the Commercial-room of Campbell's Hotel, Monaghan. His defence which the verdict of the jury has ratified was that he found it necessary to use his pistol for the preservation of his own life. Mr. Butt Q. C., ably defended the prisoner, and maintained that the crime was one of 'justifiable homicide' with which the jury concurred. In consequence of the quashing of the jury panel, McKenna although now pronounced innocent of the charge alleged against him, has suffered imprisonment since November last.

More Police Doings in Cork.—A respectable grocer and spirit dealer in Cork, Mr. David Fitzgerald was recently summoned before the magistrates of that city, by an acting constable named Duffy, for a breach of the Spirit License Act. The officious policeman entered the house of Mr. Fitzgerald at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 22d June, and found the proprietor entertaining, in his own drawing-room a few private friends amongst whom was Mr. S. J. Meany. The evidence of the constable, in whose name the summons had been issued, was obviously insufficient to prove the charge against Mr. Fitzgerald, and the case was therefore dismissed.—Abridged from the Cork Examiner.

Another Outrage.—The Clonmel Chronicle reports that as Dr. W. Bradshaw, brother of the gentleman who was murdered at Cappawhite, was entering his house in the town of Tipperary the other day, he was followed by two men, who hurled large stones with great force at him. He had a narrow escape of being severely injured, one of the missiles having struck the woodwork of the parlor near where he was entering. He ran into the house, armed himself with a revolver, and returned with two of his men, and pursued the assailants. Finding that he could not overtake them he discharged the revolver at them, but after passing through the town they got into the fields and escaped unhurt.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, LURGAN.—On Sunday last the new Catholic Church of St. Peter, at Lurgan, was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God by the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrigan, Bishop of Down and Connor. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore. A collection was afterwards taken up, the collectors being—Lord Lurgan, Bernard Hughes, Esq., Belfast; Rev. L. Morgan, John Hancock, Esq.; Joseph Murphy, Esq.; Rev. J. Hughes, Portadown; George W. Macoun, Esq.; William Heron, Esq.; James Johnston, Esq.; Rev. Dr. McGivern, Newry &c. The collection amounted to £700. The late Lord Lurgan presented to the Catholics of Lurgan the ground on which the church and manse stand, and the present lord a present of ground for burying purposes rent free.

CARDINAL CULLON ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH QUESTION.—Cardinal Cullon delivered an address on the evening of the 3d inst., at the close of the session in the Catholic University. He renewed his protest against the non-recognition of the University of 5,000,000 of Catholics by the State, and complained that they were left to struggle for themselves while 500,000 of Anglican Protestants had the full control of one of the richest Universities in the world. They had not looked however, at the rejection of their claims as a reason for abandoning their rights. He added the following observations on the subjects of education and the Church question: "They ask for nothing but religious equality with others: they ask for Catholic education for Catholics, and being confident that this was right and necessary for the preservation of their faith, they could consent to nothing else—nothing less. No other measure would satisfy them; but, at the same time, they did not intend to interfere with others, or to prevent them from giving whatever education they wished to their children. While their hopes had not been realized, still one should admit that within the short space of time which had elapsed since the time he referred to their cause had made some progress and they had no very reason to expect that the University and Catholic education in general would obtain the recognition to which they had a right, and that Catholics would be put on a footing of equality with all other classes of their fellow citizens. Indeed their claims were so conformable with justice and equity, that in the end they must be triumphantly successful. [Applause.] That that had been the tendency for events during the past few months no one could deny. Had not the people of this great empire declared at the hustings that religious equality should be introduced into Ireland! Had not the House of Commons declared, by an immense majority, that ascendancy which had been forced on them by the sword, confiscation and penal laws, and which had inflicted unheard-of evils in this country, should prevail no longer? It might be, indeed, that the House of Lords would not listen to the voice of the country, and that the Church Bill, prepared by the most liberal and enlightened states-

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

To the Editor of the Irish Times. Sir.—The Orange party in Ireland are constantly vapouring about the battle of the Boyne: and on Thursday last Lord Derby expatiating on the merits and claims of the Irish Protestants, said:—"These are men who, at the battle of the Boyne, vindicated the freedom of Ireland and the rights of the Protestant religion." Let us see, then, what share the Irish Protestants really had in this famous battle. The army by which it was won is thus described by Lord Macaulay in his most characteristic manner:—"William had under his command near 36,000 men born in many lands, and speaking many tongues.—Scarcely one Protestant Church, scarcely one Protestant nation, was unrepresented in the army which a strange series of events had brought to fight for the Protestant religion in the remotest island of the west. About half the troops were natives of England, Ormond was there with the Life Guards, and Oxford with the Blues. Sir John Lanier, an officer who had acquired military experience on the Continent, and whose prowess was held in high esteem, was at the head of the Queen's Regiment of Horse, now the 1st Dragoon Guards. There were Beaumont's foot, who had, in defiance of the mandate of

The Lord Justices and the Privy Council of Ireland have passed an order permitting the importation of sheep and lambs into Ireland from Holland and Belgium on conditions that they shall be landed only at the port of Dublin.

The funeral of the man Watson, shot by the police at Portadown, took place on Sunday. Upwards of 3,000 persons joined the procession. The Orangemen marched with crapes and sashes.

SPOILED MURDER AT BELLARY.—The Ulster Observer says that on Sunday, June 27th, a respectable farmer, called McErlaine, residing between the villages of Bellaghy and Castledawson, accompanied by his wife left home to attend chapel, leaving a servant girl, called Elizabeth Nogher, in charge of the house and a young child. Upon their return about half past one o'clock, they found the doors shut, and the poor girl Nother lying on the kitchen floor, insensible, a part of her skull blown away and the brain protruding. She never spoke or rallied, and died at seven o'clock. A young man, named John Kearney, who had been arrested on suspicion, was subsequently released from custody, there being evidence given that he was at chapel, a considerable distance off, at the time the murder was committed. The deceased was twenty-two years of age, and was a respectable, decent girl, with a good moral character. A coroner's jury found an open verdict of wilful murder by some person unknown.

PRINCIPAL MURDER.—Charles Bianconi, Esq., D.L., who has built a very handsome chapel and belfry upon his property at Longfield county Tipperary immediately adjacent to the parish chapel of Bokerilane is now erecting a handsome glebe house and suitable out offices upon a glebe of nine acres, part of his property. This land will be enclosed, there will be a handsome entrance gate and lodge; a well walled-in garden, and the needful appliances. The house and offices are in course of construction, the latter being roofed in and ready for glass, and the workmen are making rapid progress. When the whole is completed, Mr. Bianconi intends to convey it by deed of trust to suitable persons for the perpetual use of the parish priest of Bokerilane. The Longfield, which comprises about 1,100 acres is beautifully situated. That in the occupancy of the proprietor is well farmed. That in the occupancy of tenants exhibits traces of being very well managed. The houses are comfortable and commodious, the fences are well kept, good iron gates have been put up, and the whole gives a visitor a conviction that it is in the hands of a landlord who looks to the comfort and prosperity of those around him. He gives a large and continual amount of employment and his farm servants and labourers all regard him as a kind master and liberal benefactor.—The Waterford Mail.

ORANGE RIOTING AT PORTADOWN.—The Irish papers of July 3rd give the particulars of a disastrous riot which occurred at Portadown on the night of Thursday the 1st inst. The affray is supposed to have originated in a few unarmed policemen being extingui, had a bonfire that had been lighted by some children at Quarry's Turn. This proceeding appears to have exasperated the Orangemen, who suddenly mustered in strong force and commenced an organized attack on the police, who in the meanwhile had been reinforced by a few of their comrades, also unarmed. Stones were thrown in volleys by the rioters, and the police soon turned and fled, hotly pursued by their assailants. The police, on reaching their quarters obtained their rifles, armed with which eight of them paraded that part of Bridge street situated in Edenberry. They were again attacked and pelted with stones by an immense crowd of between two and three thousand people. At first the police contented themselves with firing in the air, upon which a cry was raised to the effect that they dared not fire and that they had only blank cartridges. Emboldened by this the mob then renewed their attacks on the constabulary and pursued the men as far as the bridge, stones rattling like hail on them. On reaching the bridge the police turned and fired again, this time with fatal effect—a boy in the employment of the Ulster Railway Company, named Thomas Watson, a Protestant, being shot through the lungs and killed, and a man named Tiffany, a Roman Catholic, dangerously wounded by a shot in the shoulder. The police are all more or less injured by stones, and one of their body is seriously hurt. The disturbance was quite unexpected but the Orangemen are so exasperated that it is feared that further riots will follow. On the same night at half-past one o'clock, a bonfire was lit opposite the church, and surrounded by large crowds, no attempt being made to put it out.

ORANGEMEN BECOMING DANZOUS.—It is said by persons of influential position high in authority that there are two hundred thousand Orangemen, armed properly—not as the Fenians were armed when they turned out—just now ready to fight for Ascendancy. It is also said that, from past experience the Catholics of the North are under the impression that these armed Orangemen are dangerous neighbours that should be watched carefully particularly about the Twelfth of July. It would appear that the Catholics are prepared to protect themselves in case the Government fail to guarantee in time, their willingness to confine the Ulster Maroons to their Lodge that day. The Dolly's Brae massacre roused the Northern Catholics to a proper sense of the danger of permitting the drunken fanatics to march armed through the country without a well-appointed force to meet them at certain points if need be to keep them in order. Every young Catholic therefore in the north, capable of bearing arms feels bound by his allegiance to creed and country to act as a special constable on the Twelfth. To us at a distance it appears not only strange, but alarming, that Government would place upon the Catholics the onus of thus risking life and limb in defence of their homes and helpless ones, when, by a simple enforcement of the provisions of the law, the whole danger might be easily avoided. It cannot be expected that the Catholics of the South and West will remain indifferent spectators if their brethren of the North be put to such sore straits. We certainly shall watch the course of events anxiously till we have some assurance that the Government will do its own work, and not impose a disagreeable duty on others.—Mayo Telegraph.

THE VISITATION BOOK OF AN IRISH BISHOP.—The following extracts, which have been forwarded to the Times for publication, illustrate the nature of what Mr. Gladstone calls an "official congregation," and show the connection between the penal laws and the State Church. They relate to the year 1820.—"Union of . . . R and V. with three others. Duty: Prayers on Sundays between 11 and 12. Extent of union from east to west about ten miles, and from north to south about five miles. Church large and roomy. Population: Only one Protestant, who can neither read nor write, but is regular in attending the service when his health permits, and receives the sacrament on the festivals. Communion: Four times in the year; scarcely ever more than two communicants. Register: Never any wanted. Confirmation: None ever heard of. Mem: The state of this and of the neighbouring parishes requires very particular consideration."—"Union of . . . R and V. with four others. Duty: Prayers every Sunday morning a little before 12; a sermon when the congregation amounts to four or five; this seldom happens, except in the summer, when strangers come to the country for the purpose of bathing. Extent in length coastwise, about fifteen miles; in a right line, not half so far; in breadth, from one to three. Church, at . . . Nearly in the centre of the Union; most convenient for the bulk of the population. Population (entire) 7,591, Protestants 50; proportion to Roman Catholics, about one to 150. Protestants, gentlemen of landed property and farmers. Between September, 1782, and December, 1789, the archdeacon (the incumbent) received 47 converts; since that time none. Soon after the re-

peal of the penal code took place, which has put an extinguisher on the Protestant religion in this country. Attendance at church not regular; not more than ten ever come; the others, who profess to be Protestants, neither attend church nor any other place of worship. Communion about four times in the year; about eight or ten communicants at Christmas, fewer at Easter, none at Whitenside and Michaelmas but the archdeacon's family. Register kept by the archdeacon in his glebe-house since the year 1800, when a military detachment was stationed at . . . No parishioners confirmed during the archdeacon's incumbency" (that is, from 1782, or ante to 1820, or 38 years).

ORANGE CELEBRATIONS ON THE FIRST OF JULY.—STONE BURNED AND CAIRNS HISSED.—The anniversary of the 'First' was celebrated in Monaghan with more than usual gusto. The brethren assembled in large numbers, with drums and fifes. The place of meeting was a conspicuous hill named the 'Turret,' occupied by the rectory. Having waited here for a short time, they proceeded down the old road to the parish church, where they hung out of the belfry window three orange and purple flags. This having been accomplished, the brethren returned through the Rev. Mr. Flanagan's grounds, playing fifes and drums, back to the Turret, taking with them from the Rectory a life-sized effigy of Mr. Gladstone whose hand was placed a roll of paper representing his Bill for Disestablishment and Dissendowment. While the procession moved round the bonfires the fives and drums played 'The Rag's March.' Ample satisfaction having been secured in this respect the figure was then burnt; and as it was about being finally consumed, revolvers were freely used, and balls sufficient to destroy the whole Liberal Cabinet were roured into the unfortunate representative of the First Lord of the Treasury. Three groans were then called for Lord Cairns and the renegades of the House of Peers. The call was responded to heartily, and groans and hisses intermingled for some seconds. Three groans were next given for the English Puseyite bishops, and three in particular for the 'Jesuit' Bishop of Oxford—Soapy Sam. The calls were all duly responded to, after which the Rev. John Flanagan addressed those present on the peridy of the House of Lords, and in particular the treacherous doings of the so-called Conservative peers. The proceedings came to a close at an advanced hour in the morning. The anniversary was inaugurated in a similar manner at other places in the north, Orange flags being placed on the churches. At Armagh serious apprehensions were entertained of a disturbance. An attempt was made to burn a bishop in effigy, supposed to be the man of principle who alone voted for the Irish Church Bill, but the police interfered, and the man of straw was torn to pieces in the scuffle that ensued.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY LIMERICK.—Limerick, Friday, July 2.—Intelligence reached the police authorities here to-day of the murder, yesterday, of a respectable farmer named James O'Neill, at Ballylooby, situated between Scarteen and the Knocklong railway station, in the County of Limerick, under the following circumstances: O'Neill (or Neal) resided at Monmore, in the County of Tipperary, and had a large farm of land there. He also held a farm of ten acres at Ballylooby, in this county, bordering immediately upon that of Tipperary, and on yesterday he proceeded to the former with some women to have cows milked. There resided close to the land a widow, named Faby, and her son, Michael. O'Neill was the landlord of a house and one and a half acres of land, which he and his mother rented, and which, it is said, he (O'Neill) was trying to get it from them, and many bickerings ensued about it. Constant trespass on his land was frequently complained of by O'Neill against Faby and his mother by having pigs and fowls thereon, and upon visiting the place yesterday O'Neill, with the women who accompanied him to the land, found a large number of geese thereon, and went to Faby's house to bring him to task for it, and some hot words arose. Faby came out of the house and abused O'Neill, who threatened to have revenge of one day or another for his bullying. O'Neill walked off, and Faby went into his house, from which he issued almost immediately, bearing in his hand either a large stone or some other deadly missile, with which he struck the unfortunate man with brute force on the back of the right side of the head, which felled him to the ground in gorges of blood, and he never after spoke a word. The women, who were terrified at the occurrence, lifted their employer, who was in a state of insensibility, and gave the alarm, which, after a short time, attracted parties to the scene of the frightful occurrence, including some of the family of the victim, with the police from Knocklong station, who at once had him conveyed towards his own house, but he expired before he reached it. Faby was seen to run off through the fields after he perpetrated the brutal deed, and it is known that he was last evening in the town of Tipperary, and drank a glass of whiskey in a public house there. Sub-inspectors Oarleton and Seville, from Killinane and Tipperary, were soon up at the house of deceased, and immediately set the force of the district in motion for the arrest of Faby, but he had not been captured up to ten o'clock this morning. The coroner for Tipperary was to hold an inquest to-day upon the body of O'Neill, as the place where he drew his last breath is situated in that county. O'Neill was well to do in this world, and reared a large family respectably. One of his sons is a Roman Catholic priest, and another is in college, and will shortly be ordained.—Correspondent Dublin Freeman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPENING OF THE NEW PRO-CATHEDRAL.—The Church of Our Lady of Victories, Newland-terrace Kensington, a description of which has already appeared in The Tablet, was opened with great solemnity on the feast of the Visitation, as the new Pro-Cathedral for the Archdiocese of Westminster.—There were present on the occasion his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Troy, the Bishop of Clifton, the Bishop of Northampton, the Bishop of Beverley, the Very Rev. Mgr. Patterson, the Very Rev. Mgr. Capel, Very Rev. Mgr. Bonomi, Very Rev. Mgr. Searle, Canons Gilbert, Hunt, Last, Kyna, Oakley, and Walker. There were also present a very large proportion of the clergy of the archdiocese of Westminster, and several from the diocese of Southwark and from other dioceses. At the High Mass, which was sung by the Bishop of Troy, his grace the Archbishop preached. In the course of his discourse the Archbishop said that the church of St. Mary's, Moorfields, was founded about the year 1820, and since then it had continued to be the Pro-Cathedral of the diocese. It might be asked if that church suited the requirements of his great predecessor during his memorable and historic episcopate, why did he remove it? Well, his answer was, the Catholic Church was never stationary; the Catholic population of London also were migrating from the east to the west-end, and he therefore felt that the spiritual needs of the diocese required the removal. A great change was coming over the people of this land. The dark clouds of controversy were passing away; it was as in the spring time when the air was balmy, the atmosphere was becoming clear, and the sky was brighter over our heads. In the Church they heard nothing of the divisions by which the world was rent. It was not subject to the variable decisions of fallible judgments. Others reasoned because they had no authority to proclaim; they could not denounce the penalty of damnation or give the promise of eternal life. A Church that was not dogmatic was not and could not be the Church of Christ. The Church lived by its own light; it was not subject to the necessities of logic and the uncertainties of the human mind, but was divinely conscious of its authority. It mattered not who was the pastor, one was removed from his labors and another succeeded to his mission, but the voice

was ever the same. In an age when philosophy was turning into sophistry and the foundations of men's intellectual knowledge were being undermined, in the midst of all the doubts and the confusion that were agitating mankind, they could rejoice that the Church still held on its way with a life that would never end. He believed the people of England never rejected the Catholic Church; the change was made by a few wicked men in power, who made use of penal laws to lead away the rest, and thus other generations were born in spiritual destitution. At two o'clock a *dejeuner* was given in the old chapel in Holland street, at which a large number of distinguished visitors were present, including the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Earl of Denbigh, Sir George Bowyer, Lord Southwell, Sir Robert Goreard, Lord Herries, Lady Herries, Dukes of Buccleugh, and a large number of Catholic gentry. The Archbishop presided, and in proposing the health of Father Foley, said that there would only be one speech. The Archbishop spoke of the great labors and zeal of Father Foley, and the amount of care and anxiety he must have undergone during the erection of the new Pro-Cathedral. His grace also paid a high tribute to the architect, Mr. Goldie. Father Foley thanked the Archbishop for proposing his health, and spoke in warm terms of the assistance he had received from numerous benefactors during the building of the church.—Tablet.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—The Marquis of Bute has returned to England, and has lately been to Cardiff. Lady Agnes Murray, who has just been converted to Catholicity, is his cousin, and is a member of the same family who induced the Marquis to become a Catholic. We shall hear before long of another conversion in clerical circles.—[Dublin Evening Post.

PUBLIC OPINION AND CATHOLICITY.—Anyone who has carefully noted and analysed the public opinion of Protestant England for the last forty years, with regard to the Catholics of the United Kingdom, and the Catholic Church in general, will be ready to admit that it has undergone a very great change for the better in that time. A repeal of penal acts, such as those which disqualified a Catholic from holding property, or teaching a school, or as priest from saying mass, under the severest penalties, were the cause of the Lord Gordon riots about 90 years ago, and for many years after this event the Catholic religion was barely tolerated in England, and the daily victim of intolerance in Ireland. Yet the Catholics multiplied; the Emancipation Bill passed in 1829, but Sir Robert Peel was buried in effigy in Blackburn for the part he took in carrying it. Dr. Pusey and the Oxford School of Protestant divines made their appearance soon afterwards; their folowed ritualism, with its confessions and its monks, and its nuns; but, forty years ago, who would have predicted that so many of the noblest Protestant families, its wisest, most learned, and pious clergy, and thousands of its wealthy and influential laity, would this day be living in England, and as their ancestors lived 300 years ago—zealous members of the Holy Catholic Church?—that the present Archbishop of Westminster would be converted to the ancient faith, and seen in familiar conversation with his intimate friends, the Prime Minister of England and the Earl of Granville, in the House of Lords, near the steps of the throne, during the last month?

PROPOSED PEEBAGE.—Several of our continental contemporaries discuss with great zeal the hint given to our Government by the Spectator as to the propriety of the Archbishop of Westminster being made a peer of the realm. They are some of them at least, particularly anxious to know whether, under the British Constitution, the Queen can summon a prelate to take a place in Parliament under a title which an Act of Parliament has prohibited. Then, again, they ask, can a spiritual personage sit as a temporal peer? We almost fancy we recollect a Lord Auckland, also an Anglican Bishop, and a clergyman created a peer by the title of Lord O'Neill; but we presume it will be advisable for the sake of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.—Tablet.

The Order of St. George has been reconstituted, and an extraordinary London Gazette, on the 1st of July, announces the first creations under its altered constitution. The Duke of Cambridge is made Grand Master, and the Earl of Derby, Earl Grey, Earl Russell, and Viscount Monck are Knights Grand Cross. Sir Francis Hincks, Sir James Walker, Sir Hastings Doyle, and Sir A. T. Galt are Knights Commanders.

The Earl of Kellie has been elected a representative peer of Scotland.

The Prince of Wales now receives from the Duchy of Cornwall £135,000 a year.

The Wimbledon Volunteer Meeting has thus far been very successful, the weather having been fine and the attendance large. In the match between the Lords and Commons the latter were successful, 253 points to their antagonists' 215.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty announcing the safe arrival off Porto Santo of the great Floating Dock for Bermuda, together with the attendant squadron.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church continue to be held in the greater part of Great Britain.

A serious accident occurred on the Scarborough Railway. Part of a goods train had been left on the main line near Malton, when a Doncaster excursion train of thirty-six carriages came up and ran into it. About twenty of the excursionists were injured, but only three of them seriously. All the passengers who were hurt returned home.

London, July 22nd.—Another dreadful colliery explosion occurred yesterday at St. Helens, a small place a few miles east of Liverpool. Over thirty persons were killed outright, and sixty more or less wounded. The whole country around the scene of accident were in mourning.

An excursion train on the North-Eastern Railway ran into a goods train near Scarborough, and, although no lives were lost, the firemen and several passengers who jumped from the train were severely injured.

Harvesting operations have already begun in various sections hereabouts. The expectation is general that we shall have an extraordinary yield in all quarters. The harvest will be general in a few days.—London Free Press.

The London Owl is answerable for the following statement:—Strong representations are being made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to induce him to consent to propose to Parliament that the Prince of Wales's expenses in the East should be defrayed out of the public purse, on the ground that the visit to Egypt and Constantinople had more of a state than a private character.

In reference to the Reiffenstein case the Citizen says:—The loss to the country by his defalcation will, we suppose, be made up by the amount of his bail, part of which is in cash, in addition to the \$5,000 which he paid over before his arrest. So far, therefore, it is supposed that the public will not suffer loss notwithstanding Reiffenstein's flight, and the consequent inability to investigate his frauds. In a Court of law it will be the duty of the Government to institute a searching inquiry into the books of Receiver General, and to inaugurate such reform in its working as may guard against similar frauds in future. On the same subject the Times remarks, we understand neither the members of the Government nor the Crown prosecutor, Mr. Lewis nor even the County Attorney, Mr. Lees, were advised of this strange proceeding, the presumption therefore is that steps will be taken immediately to sound the alarm to the bottom. If it is in accordance with law, we have nothing to say against it. If not, we have, on the part of the public, the unpleasant duty to perform of insisting that full justice shall be done in the premises.

MR. CHAMBERS ON CATHOLIC POOR CHILDREN.—We claim Mr. Chambers's speech, as an appeal in favour of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund. In his attack upon the Archbishop of Westminster's speech, which we published in full last week, Mr. Chambers indignantly asked the House—"Why does not Dr. Manning gather in the 10,000 Catholic children receiving no education, instead of hearding the Poor-law Board, and beseeching Parliament to take children from one of the best (Protestant workhouse) schools? The reason is at hand, and may be found in the Archbishop's speech. First, the Archbishop spoke in terms of respect of the Poor-law Board, which has endeavored to meet out justice to Catholic, Jew, and Dissenter. 'Bearding' the Poor-law Board has been the work of others, not of Catholics. Then, as to the 10,000 Catholic children for whose education Mr. Chambers pleads, he might have learnt from the same source that during the last three years his Grace has already provided for 3,000 of them, and has founded thirty additional schools for their accommodation. Mr. Chambers was not happy in his taunt, especially after having stated that 2,000 Catholic children in London alone are being educated on the rates as Protestants. And his prayer that the Archbishop should not interfere with his gigantic system of proselytism, so long as there are Catholic children in the streets, must have sounded a little unreasonable to the House of Commons. The Archbishop, on the other hand, prefers to do the two things at once, and without delay; to abate the proselytism of 2,000 Catholic children in the workhouses, and to gather into schools the poor little Catholic children who are growing up in the London gutters. His complete and speedy success will depend upon the generous co-operation of lovers of education and of fair play. It has become a question of funds, and we trust that the effect of the bigotry of the guardians and of the ineffective of their champion will be largely to increase the contributions to the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund.—Tablet.

TOWER HILL SCHOOLS.—The Times of Tuesday published a letter from Lady Denbigh in behalf of the Tower Hill Catholic Poor Schools. It appears that 7,000 poor Irish, with 1,500 children, are crowded together in the Tower Hill Mission, 400 poor children are being educated in a portion of their iron church and in an adjacent shed, but more than 1,000 are still unprovided for. Lady Denbigh appeals to the English public for £5,000 to build schools, including an industrial school, for these poor people. She says, "The police and respectable inhabitants of the district bear willing testimony to the decrease of drunkenness and crime, and the children who can attend school are easily distinguished from the others by their improved appearance." We hope that Lady Denbigh's appeal will be worthily answered, and that she will not cease her efforts until they have been crowned with complete success. While much nonsense is talked about women's rights and the world is endeavouring to unsex her, we note as a healthy sign of Catholic life that Catholic women of the highest rank are devotedly hating themselves to vigorous and noble works of Christian charity. In this manner they may leave behind imperishable memorials of the exercise of their truest rights, and may revive in our day the brightest examples of Church history.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—The Liverpool Post understands that Prince Arthur will sail for Canada on the 14th August accompanied by Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, V. O. and Lieut. Pickard, V. C. The Council of Military Education, in their report, state:—"Prince Arthur remained three terms only at the academy, and devoted his attention principally to artillery fortification, and surveying. In these subjects he passed a searching *exa voce* examination by the Professors in June, 1868, in the presence of Major-General Sir F. Abbott, a member of the Council who expressed himself in the following terms in his report:—'The examination being *exa voce* was much more extensive and searching than it could otherwise have been made within reasonable limits of time, yet the answer given were with few exceptions prompt and accurate showing that during an unusually brief course his Royal Highness had devoted great attention to the instruction given by the able and zealous Professors of the Academy and proving himself to be well qualified for a commission in either of the scientific corps of Her Majesty's Army.'

UNITED STATES.

Archbishop McCloskey leaves for Rome on the 7th of August.

New Catholic Church in East Boston.—The Catholics in East Boston have begun the erection of another new church on Summer street, near the Adams School House. Workmen are engaged in preparing the foundation. It is expected that the corner-stone will be laid in September. The plans for the Church have been furnished by P. O. Sullivan, of Newtonville, who was engaged for some years on the Catholic Cathedral, and other ecclesiastical buildings at St. John, N. F. It will be 133 feet long, by 66 feet wide; height of ceiling, 35 feet; height of tower, 123 feet. It will be built of brick, will have no galleries, and seat about 1,300 persons. The basement will be 12 feet high.

Hudson, N. Y., July 21.—The stone wall of a new Roman Catholic church fell in this morning burying four men in the ruins.

New York, July 22.—John A. Roebig, the well known bridge engineer and chief engineer of the East River Bridge, died to-day from lockjaw.

During the thunderstorm which prevailed throughout western Maine, last week, the house of Orin Chick in Cornish, was struck, and Mrs. Chick and Miss Anna Eastman were instantly killed. Four children in the same room escaped uninjured.

Over five hundred convicts in Sing Sing are still held in close confinement on bread and water, and will be kept in cells until they agree to recognize the prison rules.

The State Department has received from Minister Washburne a petition from a large number of American residents in France, asking for a reduction in the rates of postage to that country.

A fearful death by lightning occurred in the town of Courtland, Ill. Thomas Conner, in the employment of Peter Young for five years, was found dead in the road, near the field where he had been at work and with him the pair of horses he had been driving. All killed evidently by a stroke of lightning. All his clothing was stripped from his person and his hair burnt off.

A YEAR OF PLENTY.—From all parts of the country the cheering intelligence continues to come announcing the abundance of the earth's productions. The wheat crop just harvested is all that could be desired, and is far above the average. In the South the cotton promises to furnish more bales than has been produced since the commencement of the war. In the West, excepting a portion of Illinois, the corn stands firm, and gives assurance of an uncommon harvest. In our own section all kinds of grain have done exceedingly well, and potatoes, the farmers say, are out plenty to pay.—Irish Citizen.

FOURTH OF JULY IN THE SOUTH.—In many places in the Southern States it seems the Fourth of July has been celebrated almost exclusively by the negroes. Why is this? The day of National Independence is an anniversary that the whole American people may celebrate, without regard to the changes of modern politics.—[New York Times].

Can't the thought peck its way through the Radical skull, that a people disfranchised; subjected to military tyranny, governed in person and in property by negroes, denied the right of trial by jury. liable to be seized at any hour of the day or night without process of law, kept in prison for months with no information as to any charges against them, forbidden to the faces of family or friends, and enduring at intervals the tortures of hunger, the sweat box, and all

other devilish forms of punishment, may naturally feel very little disposed to celebrate the Fourth of July, the memory of which can at best force upon their minds a horrid consciousness of the contrast between what they were and what they are.—Louisville Courier Journal.

The wife of a farmer named Hurst lost her life in a singular manner, near Wilmington, Delaware. One morning Mrs. Hurst in lowering some butter from the cellar down into the well, lost her balance and fell into the well. She gave the alarm and her husband ran to her assistance. He managed to get her to the top of the well when her hold gave away, she fell back again. A second time he raised her to the top and once more she fell back into the water and by the time that assistance had arrived and she was hoisted for the third time she was found to be dead. Deceased was a woman of about middle age.

Norfolk Va., July 23.—Peter Reipath, a mulatto, was hung to-day for the murder last January of Cornelius Harp, a market-man, who was on his way home in the country. The execution took place within the jail yard. He met his fate very coolly, and ascended the scaffold apparently without the least trepidation.

Cholera has broken out in New York, though the authorities say as little about the matter as possible. The 'Tribune' announced it a few days ago, and the 'World' says, 'It is believed that several persons have died of cholera in this city the present summer, and we may now daily expect to hear of more deaths from this dread disease.'

In an article on the subject of labor for the unemployed the Chicago 'Tribune' gives a description of the difficulty young men experience in finding employment in the large cities of the West. The 'Tribune' says that Chicago is no exception though there are less reasons for it there than in many other places. Advertisers for a day laborer, says the 'Tribune,' and there will be a thousand applicants in two hours, and of these one-half will be married men.—Advertiser for a clerk at a salary from \$450 to \$600 per year, and there will be as many applicants.

THE ASSAULT UPON PRIESTS AT FAR ROCKAWAY.—The following is the statement of an eye-witness of the assault upon Catholic priests, which has been so much elaborated upon and misrepresented by sensational newspapers: About nine o'clock on the evening of the 6th inst., three reverend gentlemen—Father Moriarty, of Albany, Father Fagan, of Williamsburg, and Father Owens, of Newark—left the village to take a bath at the beach. On the way Father Moriarty met a friend and turned back. The others continued their walk, on the way meeting a party of young men and women. Father Owens took occasion to reprove one of the men for some impolite language he had used toward a woman. The two priests passed on and had their bath. As they were returning they were attacked by four of the men, near the village who had evidently laid in wait. Father Owens received a slight cut in the forehead, evidently made with a penknife, and Father Fagan was scratched about the face. The whole affair was over in a very few minutes, and no noise was caused to attract a crowd. No measures were taken by the priests to have the men arrested, as they wished the affair kept quiet, and thought that their assailants were unaware of the character of the men whom they assaulted. It was his judicious effort to keep the matter from the public that gave every opportunity to exaggerate the facts. It was apprehended towards the close of last week that an attack is to be made on Mott's Hotel; but it is believed that the conduct of the county officers and of the priests will restrain the belligerent disposition of the clerical partisans. The Rev. Mr. Owens, of Newark, is not dead, nor were his injuries of such a nature as any time to warrant the thought that they would result fatally.—Tribune.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.—Irish Orangemen who have for two generations kept the north of Ireland in hot water, are not content without carrying their malignity and spite into every country that gives them shelter. In Canada they are strong and vain; in the United States they gave the first impetus to the Know Nothing movement; they have wrecked Catholic churches in Newark and elsewhere, and in every way endeavored to keep alive the old tradition of intolerance and "Ascendancy." On the 12th of July, in New York, the rebels turned out armed, bent on provoking a riot; did provoke a riot, and freely used their revolvers.—Irish Otisman.

RIOT IN THE BOWERY ON THE 12th.—On Monday the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne was celebrated by the Orangemen of this city and environs in the usual manner. The fraternity rendezvoused at Jersey City and celebrated the day with considerable *clat*. Fearing disorderly demonstrations and conflicts by persons excited by religious and political animosities the captains of some of the precincts through which the Orangemen on hand to preserve the peace during the exit and ingress of the celebrators.

A large delegation left the Tenth precinct in the morning via the Desbrosses street ferry, for Jersey City, and a detail of men were sent by Capt. Ward to preserve order. It was understood that the Tenth Ward delegation would return by the same ferry and the captain had his men there to meet them and accompany them back to Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery where they have their lodger-room.

About eight o'clock the Tenth Ward party came up Chatham street unaccompanied by the police escort, who, owing to some misunderstanding, were still at the above named ferry. Shortly after passing Chatham square and entering the Bowery, and while the procession was well stretched out, with many of Prince William's adherents straggling far in the rear the bands playing party tunes and Orange emblems being profusely displayed which excited the ire of the Irish Catholics in the neighbourhood and among the spectators conflicts occurred between the stragglers and the excited spectators, of the procession.

About E-ster street some of the stragglers were stoned when a messenger was despatched to the front and the Orangemen who numbered between one and two hundred, eager for the fray, immediately counter-marched to the assistance of their brethren. On arriving at the scene of the first attack the assailants had disappeared. They then changed front and renewed the march when another attack was made from dark street corners and doorways with stones and pieces of glass. A running battle ensued, the Orangemen in some cases assuming the defensive and sometimes the offensive. Fortunately no one was seriously injured in these charges and counter-charges of the stone brigade. Several were slightly cut in the ranks of the contending hosts but they did not wait for police assistance and hurried off down the side streets to their homes.

By the time the Orangemen had fallen back under a heavy fire of stones to Grand street, Captain Ward of the Tenth Precinct who had received intelligence of the riot had a platoon of men in the Bowery under Sergeants Sanders and Davenport to preserve the peace. On arriving near the hall, No 193 Bowery, the bold struck up the 'Battle of Boyne'—a tune objectionable to Irish Catholics—and the officers of the Orange party waved their awards and emblems. This incensed the Catholics in the crowd, which by this time had gathered from all the neighboring streets, and numbered not less than 3,000 persons, and the yelling, hoisting multitude of men, women and boys, made a determined attack upon the procession with stones and missiles. A number were knocked down and severely injured, when the police drew their clubs and sailed in gallantly. Their vigorous demonstrations had a salutary effect upon the rioters on both sides, who scattered in every direction. Under the prevailing wind of the police the Orangemen quietly filed into their hall, and as quietly sallied out, one by one, and, mingling with the crowd, made their way unobserved to safe retreats.—Herald of Tuesday.

In the rendering of the pieces on the piano and by the choir, we remarked a precision, a thoroughness which gives a good idea of the method which those Ladies follow in the department of their musical instruction, if we consider that those classes have only been organized within the space of the last six months.

An "Historical Essay" in the form of dialogues, proved to us how carefully instruction is inculcated in this Establishment. Eight pupils, personifying eight of the most celebrated Queens of Europe, recited with a natural, an assurance, a precision in dates which truly astonished the audience—the biography of these eight sovereigns. The following was the distribution of illustrious persons:—

Scotland. Mary Stuart. Mdlle. Duignan.
France. Blanche de Castille. " L. Bury.
Russia. Catherine. " McKinnon.
Denmark. Marguerite. " G. Bury.
Sweden. Christina. " Caldwell.
Austria. Mary Theresa. " Ritchie.
Spain. Isabella. " Hackett.

Then followed a short French piece intitled, "A Happy Meeting," a simple and touching history in which Mdlles. Duignan and Pellant performed to perfection the two principal parts, and were extremely well sustained by the young persons who composed the choir. The music of this little piece was of the choicest, description and was very well rendered.

Let us not forget to add that, at the commencement and in the course of the *seance*, addresses in prose and verse were well delivered by Mdlles. Coffon, Kimber and Pellant. Then were distributed, not prizes, because the scholastic year was not complete,—but medals and Crowns of Honor and Certificates of Promotion in the different classes.—Mdlles. Hackett, Kelly, McKay, Pellant, McKinnon and O'Meara obtained the highest places in this distribution. The Medals of Honor were awarded by the Rev. Mr. Collins, Parish Priest of St. Andrew's, and by the Superioresse General.

After the distribution His Lordship spoke and felicitated the teachers and pupils on the good results which had accrued to their semi-annual exercises. His Lordship remarked that, if, as the audience were competent to judge, the education imparted by the Ladies of the Congregation left nothing to be desired—the recent examination made at the school had demonstrated that the instruction was equally perfect.

His Worship the Mayor and E. R. McGilvray, Esq., congratulated the Ladies and the pupils, and the audience dispersed after the performance of God Save the Queen.—*Le Canada*.

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, PETERBORO.

The academic year of the above institution was brought to an agreeable close on Thursday last by a dramatic and musical entertainment held in St. Peter's Church before a highly appreciative audience. The proficiency of the pupils was fairly tested at an examination some days previously, and all appeared joyous in the anticipation of receiving their well-earned prizes. In addition to the parents and friends of the young Ladies, a number of our most respectable citizens had the pleasure of enjoying the intellectual and musical treat, that religious Ladies alone are capable of getting up and performing. A suitable stage with all the appurtenances for convenience and scenic effect was tastefully arranged; and the pleasing uniformity of dress added to the pleasing countenances of the pupils formed as animated a tableau as one could well imagine. The programme for the evening was a long and interesting one, embracing vocal and instrumental music and the rendition of two or three exquisite dramatic *morceaux*. What struck me particularly throughout the whole entertainment, apart from the delineation of character, was the admirable precision with which each lady delivered her part—no stumbling, nor repetition:—and considering the difficulty attendant on teaching young persons how to speak effectively in public, every one present could certainly compliment the sisters on their success in this part of education. This was noticeable in a praiseworthy manner in an opening dialogue among the junior pupils—The Choice Flowers. A song and chorus by these also were very well rendered—Miss Eugenie Caisse singing the solo with great sweetness and perfect self-command. Several selections from the Operas were played on the piano by young ladies whose names I did not bear, when the Sacred Drama of Moses in the Bulrushes was introduced. The character of the Mother of Moses was remarkably well represented by Miss Shaw, and Miriam and Pharaoh's daughter by Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Daly respectively. These young ladies deserve credit not only for the pleasing yet earnest manner in which they acted their parts, but also for entering into the spirit of the characters, making the touching little narrative of Moses in the Bulrushes not a stupid recitation but a living speaking incident. In the interval between the acts Miss Elmere Caisse and Miss Sophie Lemay played a beautiful duet from *Faust* with good taste and feeling. Afterwards the fine chorus of Lambillotte's Regina Celi was sung by two junior pupils and was accurately and

tastefully rendered. But without wishing to make any invidious distinction among the fair young artistes, decidedly the gem of the evening, in a musical way, was a vocal duet, "The Lily and Rose," by Miss Caisse and Miss Daly. This beautiful composition was sung by each in their solos with singular pathos and sweetness, and in the duetto parts with a harmonious blending of voices that was charming. A comic drama followed in which Miss Sullivan, Miss Leonard, Miss Daly and several other young ladies acted their parts to perfection, and to judge by the plaudits of the audience they were well received. Probably the most amusing of the comic pieces was a dialogue in which Miss Shaw and several other ladies assisted. But I have trespassed too long on your space already, Mr. Editor, to enter into further details. Before the distribution of premiums the Very Rev. Mr. Kelly, V.G., in an appropriate address complimented the sisters on the success of their entertainment. Mr. Cluxton and Dr. O'Sullivan then spoke of the pleasure they felt in being present at such an agreeable entertainment, and hoped the good sisters may long enjoy the prosperity which their zeal in the advancement of education has deserved and procured for them.—*Com.*

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

While noticing from time to time the examination or public distribution of prizes which have lately taken place in many of our leading educational establishments, we must not overlook one at which we had the pleasure of assisting, held in an Institution which occupies a foremost rank among those of its kind; the Masson College at Terrebonne, specially devoted to imparting a thorough knowledge of the various branches of a first class commercial education. This College, distance about fifteen miles from Montreal, of easy access from the latter city, both in summer and winter, was founded in 1837 by the Rev. Mr. Theberge and the Hon. Mrs. Masson, *seigneresse* of Terrebonne, the citizens of the latter place generously contributing to the enterprise. The building is of cut stone, large, and well ventilated; it is heated by steam, and the halls and study are lighted according to the new system of Aubin Lemoine. The grounds are spacious, beautifully interspersed with groups of trees, and there is a large gymnasium where the pupils can follow a complete system of gymnastics under the direction of one of the professors who always remains on the ground during the exercises to prevent accidents. Among the list of gentlemen forming the Council of Improvement and Committee of Patronage, who have notably approved of the programme of study followed in the Institution, but who have also engaged to encourage and patronize the latter as much as lies in their power we find the following distinguished citizens:—

Hon. P. Chaveau, L. Giard, Superintendent of Public Institution; Dr. Meilleur; Judge Barthelot; the Hon. Dorion, Masson, Renaud, Holton; Messrs. Henry Starnes, G. M. Provost, J. Pratt, C. S. Cherrier, R. Masson, J. L. Beaudry, B. LeMoine, N. B. Desmarreau, H. Morgan, Thomas and Thibadeau, Thomas Mussen, with many other equally well known names.

The distribution, which came off with great success, the numerous pupils giving ample proof of their proficiency in declamation both in the French and English languages, and in music, vocal and instrumental, was preceded by an examination, held some weeks ago, of the business class, at which the Hon. Mr. Oumet, with several gentlemen from Montreal, as well as many members of the clergy, assisted. This examination was long and strict, and during its course the pupils were closely interrogated in mental arithmetic, book-keeping, the business details of counting house and exchange office, also of the banking department and telegraph office. It is but rendering simple justice to both masters and pupils to state that the latter acquitted themselves in the most satisfactory and creditable manner, eliciting from the Hon. Mr. Oumet, as also from the Messrs. Cotte, Barbeau and Chapeau, addresses full of warm encouragement and eulogium. The Masson prize (a purse of \$40) awarded each year to the pupil who shall have succeeded best in the commercial course, and we regret that we did not learn the name of the fortunate winner of the honourable distinction in question. The latter special prize is but an additional incentive among many others to diligence in a career of study which will doubtless prove the path way to social and financial eminence of so many of the favoured youth of the present generation.—*Gazette*.

A VOICE FROM ST. RAPHAEL'S.—THE ANCIENT HEAD-QUARTERS OF GLENGARRY.

To the Editor of the True Witness.
DEAR SIR,—Though less is read of them now-a-days, than of some of their more enterprising neighbors, for all that, the Catholic Highlanders of St. Raphael's Parish proper, are not one whit behind their co-religionists in the adjacent parts of Glengarry, in devotion to their Holy faith, and in a practical observance of the duties thereby enjoined on them. Of this fact, so creditable alike to their heads and hearts, your correspondent had ample proofs during the two days which preceded the great feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel, 16th inst. This Feast has been observed in St. Raphael's Parish for many long years ago, and with more solemnity, I believe, than in any other part of Upper Canada. In fact, its observance here, is almost tantamount to that of the Quarante ore in the neighboring parishes of Williamstown and Alexandria. No words of mine can sufficiently extol the faith and childlike devotion of those good people, as they came long distances on Friday morning last, to the College Chapel near the St. Raphael's Presbytery, and stood there for hours under the broad canopy of Heaven, and, beneath a drenching rain, waiting their turn to go into the chapel, which was too small to hold them all, and get confession. However they all did get confession

and I have been credibly informed that about seven hundred Scapularians partook of the Bread of life, from the commencement of what I may call the Triduum at St. Raphael's, until its close on Friday last at one o'clock p.m. The worthy and respected Parish Priest of St. Raphael's—Rev. Father Masterson,—was efficiently assisted in the Confessional by his Rev. neighbors of Alexandria and Lochiel and the net result of their united labors is recorded above. I should add that seventy three Scapularians enrolled by Father Masterson—at the termination of the last day's exercises, helped to pile up the seven hundred communications on this occasion, which I have already noted. At the Parish Priest's request, Father O'Connor of Alexandria addressed the people a few words of congratulation and encouragement, at the end of mass, pointing out to them the absolute necessity of faithful perseverance in the good course they had so laudably entered upon, in order that they might secure at the last Day that crown of Immortal Bliss, which God has prepared in Heaven for all those who faithfully love and serve Him while in this life. Thus ended a season of grace which will be memorable in the annals of the historic Parish of St. Raphael's Glengarry, Ont.

Your obedient servt,
PEREGRINUS.
July 19th 1869.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, TORONTO.

The annual examination of the pupils attending the academy, situated on Nelson street, and which was opened in September 1853, under the auspices of His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop and the reverend clergy of the Cathedral, was commenced before a public assemblage collected in the St. Lawrence Hall last evening. The course of studies, at this academy, is divided into two departments, termed the preparatory and the commercial, which are again subdivided into four classes, the first and second comprising the commercial department, and the third and fourth the preparatory department. The St. Lawrence Hall was well filled on the occasion, mainly by adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. The brass band of the academy was present, and played a number of fine selections, a *pot pourri* of airs from *La Grande Duchesse* being especially noticeable in point of excellence. The teachers put their youthful charges through a most vigorous course of oral questions, and the answers thereto exhibited a satisfactory improvement upon the progress evinced last year. His Lordship the Bishop, the Rev. Vicar-General Jamot, and Fathers Laurant, Rooney, Brother Arnold, Director of the Academy, etc., etc., were present during the examination. His Lordship, Bishop Lynch, addressed the pupils, after the proceedings for the evening terminated, in his usual pleasing manner; and while congratulating them upon the astonishing progress they had made in their studies, threw out to them some useful hints for their guidance during their future academical career. This academy, in point of numbers attending, now shows a great improvement over this time last year.

The examination will be resumed in the same place to-night. The more pleasing episode in connection with the examination, viz., the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors therefor, will take place in the St. Lawrence Hall on Tuesday next.—*Telegraph* 21st inst.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, PICNIC.

The annual picnic for the benefit of this Institution, took place yesterday in Guilbault's Garden, where preparations had been made for the enjoyment of the visitors. The amusements provided consisted of swings, quoits, dumbbells, foot and velocipede races, leaping, etc. In addition to these, Guilbault's Museum of Wonders was thrown open, and the lions from the wilds of Africa, the alligators from the bayous of the Sunny South, the Monkeys from South America, and the other curiosities were exhibited, all of which have great satisfaction. Besides these in a shed was the skin of the whale that swallowed Jonah, and hard by were its massive jaws. Several Bands were on the ground and discoursed music, for dancing. The drum and life Band of the Orphan Asylum, consisting of little boys, many of them under twelve years of age, was present, and delighted the audience not a little with the skill and precision with which they produced the notes. The winners of the races were as follows:—

- Running long leap—Brazeau 1st; Anthony Moffatt 2nd.
- Quarter mile race—Durkin and Keraron, equal. The stakes were divided.
- Pole leap—Thomas McMahon, Peter Brazeau, divided the stakes.
- Mile Race—Keraron 1st; Baptiste 2nd.
- Velocipede race—Rubenstein 1st; James Jackson 2nd.
- Hurdle Race—Armstrong 1st; Durkin 2nd.
- Sack Race—Jackson 1st; Byron 2nd.
- Do. over 4 hurdles—Byron 1st; Jackson 2nd.
- Potatoe Race—For this there were five entries, but there being a dispute as to the winner, the contestants agreed that the stakes should go to the Orphan Asylum.

It was expected that the Rev. Father O'Farrel would be present and deliver an address, but his presence at New York rendered that impossible. The day was far from favourable, showers being of frequent occurrence, but luckily Guilbault's conveniences were such that all could be under shelter, and the majority of them engaged in dancing at these intervals. The time spent was most enjoyable, and much credit is due to the committee of management who were indefatigable in their exertions to make every one happy.—*Herald*.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A SOLDIER—It is reported that a soldier of the 53rd Regiment, now under canvas at the Fortification Camp, Levis, escaped into the bush with his Snider rifle and over 25 rounds of ammunition. The first notice taken of his hiding place was by a milkman, at whom he fired a shot, the ball striking the handle of his milk can. A party was immediately sent to dislodge the infuriated soldier, who it is supposed, is of unsound mind, but finding

that they were only equipped with side arms, and that the soldier in ambush had threatened to fire upon them, they returned to the tents for their rifles. At last accounts he had not been captured.

At a meeting of the Quebec Cabinet on Friday, says the *Evening*, Mr. Charles de Salaberry was appointed Superintendent of Woods and Forests, with a salary of \$350 a year.

A few nights ago the barn of Mr. R. F. Lynn, near Meaford, was entirely consumed, together with the contents, consisting of nearly one thousand bushels of wheat, two waggons, butter, &c.

The crops in the vicinity of Sorrel are well advanced and look splendidly. Should fine hot weather now set in the yield will be the largest on record all over the country.

INJURED BY A BLAST.—On Thursday two men were employed in some excavations in Palace Street, they had occasion to remove some large stones, which they proposed to do by means of a blast. The powder having been laid and the fuse lit something occurred to prevent the proper explosion and the men returned to the stone, when the powder went off without however moving it, but inflicting severe injuries on the faces and heads of the men. They were both French Canadians and were removed to the English Hospital.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Lafontaine, Rev. L. Gibe, \$4 50; Erieville, P. McMullan, 2; Jarvis, J. McQuarrie, 4; Three Rivers, Rev. Dr. Cook, 2; Buckingham, D. O'Callaghan, 2; Mongeais, H. R. McDonald, 6; Westport, Rev. J. O'Donnell, 2; Huntingdon, C. Fury, 3; Bradford, K. Delane, 5; St. Remi, Rev. Mr. Beaudry, 4.
- Per. D. A. McDaniel, Cornwall—W. Chisholm, 5.
- Per. J. McGuire, Cobourg—W. Wall, 2; P. H. McKeany, 1.
- Per. Rev. D. J. Lavin, Pakenham—M. Smith, Antrim, 2.
- Per E. Cameron, Pointe au chene—Mrs. D. Cameron, 2.
- Per. D. Walker, Lindsay—Rev. B. Coyle, Downeyville, 2.
- Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall—J. S. McDougall, 2; D. McMillan, 4; J. Denny, 6; T. Lynskey, 2.

Married:

At St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on July 21st, by Bro Martin, John Outh, Esq., of Montreal, to Georgia Maria Louisa, third daughter of Mr. John Charles.

Died.

In this city, on the 23rd inst., Hugh M. Brennan, son of Martin Brennan, and eldest grandson of P. Brennan, aged 21 years and 8 months.—*R.I.P.*

On the 27th inst., Ellen Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. Nicholas Kissella, Grocer, corner of Juror and Anderson streets, Montreal, aged 7 months.

At Kamouraska, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., George Frederick, fifth son of John Lovel, of Montreal, aged 10 years and 3 months.

At the residence of Mr. William O'Meara, Ottawa, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. James Henan, of Pembroke.

In Brooklyn, N. Y. on Friday, the 23rd inst., Michael J. Dunne, Esq., (Barrister), aged 28 years, son-in-law to James McShane, Esq., of this city.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 26, 1869.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3.75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$4.00 to \$4.05; Super., No. 2 \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superfine \$5.10 to \$5.25; Fancy \$5.00 to \$5.05; Extra, \$5.10 to \$5.25; Superior Extra \$5.00 to \$5.05; Bag Flour, \$2.40 to \$2.45 per 100 lbs.
Catsmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.50 to 5.75.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.15 to \$1.20.
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.48 Seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.30 to 4.40.—First Peas, 5.62 to 5.65.
Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.50 to 27.75;—Prime Mess \$20.00; Prime, \$19.50 to 20.00.
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 15c,—good per choice Western bringing 20c. to 23c.
Cheese, per lb.—10 to 12c.
Lard, per lb.—16c.
Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75.
Pease, per 60 lbs.—00c to 00c.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 2nd August. Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock. Every member is requested to attend.
By Order
W WALSH, Rec.-Sec.

WANTED,

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. Must be competent to take charge of a Choir. Good salary given. Apply immediately to,
J. KNOWLSON, Sec.,
Lindsay, Ont.
2nd 51
July 29, 1869.

WANTED.

TWO MALE TEACHERS in the English language, holding elementary diplomas. For further particulars apply to William Hart, Secretary Treasurer, St. Columbus, Co. Two Mountains, P. Q.
4748.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. } NO. 647.
In the matter of GIDEON DEGUIRE, of Coteau du Lac, Trader, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited at the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the said deed.
GIDEON DEGUIRE,
By T. & C. O. DELORMIER,
His Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal, 20th July, 1869. 2nd 57

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.
DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,
Directed by
THE RELIGIOUS OF THE ORDER OF ST. VIATOR,

MILE-END, NEAR MONTREAL.
This Institution, founded in 1843, is placed under the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal and the Seminary of St. Sulpice.
It is protected by the Provincial Government.
Its classes are opened on the 1st. of September and closed on the 1st of July.
English and French are taught with the same attention.

The course of studies is of six years, and embraces Grammar, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, Catechism, etc., etc., with some notions on Agriculture and Domestic Economy.
We have shops for printers and book-binders. For those who are old or occupied as farmers, we open, on the 15th. of November, a special course, which lasts until the 15th. of April.
This course comprises: Catechism, Manual Alphabet, Writing, the Elementary Rules, etc., etc.
There is no particular dress, but the pupils must be provided with a sufficient amount of clothing, so that they may be always kept clean.
The name of the pupil should be written on each article of his outfit.
Parents residing at a distance should furnish sufficient funds to purchase such articles as may be necessary during the year.
Parents are invited to deposit with the Treasurer the pocket money for their child and to provide him with postage-stamps.
No deduction will be made for partial absence from the Institution, unless in case of protracted illness.
Parents will, please, give all the information about the cause of deafness of their child.

TERMS:
Boarding and Tuition . . \$100.00 per annum.
Bedding 10 00 "
Washing 10 00 "
Payable in advance, in two terms, in gold.
Books, clothing, and medical attention form extra charges.
Extra Board (with the Directors) \$150 for the scholastic year.
J. A. BELINGER, C.P.S.V.,
Principal. 2nd 51.

BOARDING SCHOOL
AND
ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

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

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

1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French—with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments, (for Day Scholars only).

2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day Scholars only.

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

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

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. Ottawa, July, 1869. 2nd 49.

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

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

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

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. T. & C. O. DeLorimier of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *Le Minerve* and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called *True Witness*, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisements; and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.
HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY,
O. C. O.
2nd 30

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal. } NO. 647.
In the matter of WALTER MANNING of the city of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will apply to this Court, for a discharge under said act, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, sitting the said Court, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard.

WALTER MANNING,
By T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER,
His Attorneys ad litem.
2nd 50.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Louis Napoleon will enter upon his sixty-second year next month, and the Empress in August, will celebrate her forty-third birthday. They are both said to look young for their years, in spite of the cares of state, and the anxiety they constantly feel in regard to the delicate health of their only child, the Prince Imperial.

It is now over twenty years since Napoleon III. was elected President of the French Republic. That event occurred in December, 1848. In December, 1852, he made his celebrated coup d'etat, which resulted in placing the Imperial crown upon his head. As President and Emperor he has exercised a longer duration of power than any in France has since the time of Louis XVI. The sovereigns since were about as follows:

Table listing reigns: French Republic (8 years), Napoleon I. (14), Louis XVIII. (17), Charles X. (6), Louis Philippe (18), Napoleon III. (20).

When the latter came to the direction of affairs it was with less assurance of stability than any of his predecessors. All prognostications and predictions were against him. Yet he has given France the firmest and strongest and in every way the best Government she has had during the past century.

THE FRENCH EMPRESS.—The Paris correspondent of the London Standard gives the following notice of the Empress of the French and the part which she takes in the affairs of the empire:

The Empress presided over a Cabinet Council yesterday. Formerly it was the fashion to laugh at Her Majesty, who was said to be "frivolous," addicted to dress, and to have no idea beyond a robe or a bonnet. People who so judged were very wrong. Nobody works much harder than the Empress, nobody has read much more, and nobody, perhaps, is now so interested in the politics of France as she is. I chance to know that at her last private ball she absolutely took away the breath of a British politician by talking to him of Irish affairs, with which she seemed quite conversant as was "the honorable M.P." Depend upon it, the mother of the future Emperor of the French has not lost her time, but has deeply studied the condition of France and other countries and the bearings of the peoples. The Prince, too, is entering into life, and is this very day making acquaintance with the army of France, which, be it said in parenthesis, has never before been in such a condition as it is at present.

THE NATIONAL GUARD—ITS MAINTENANCE AND EFFICIENCY.—The following petition is being signed by the National Guards of the Department of the Seine:

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS.—The institution of a National Guard, which dates from that glorious year 1789, was founded on this simple and grand idea, viz., to confide the guardianship of the city to the hands of its citizens. The events which have recently taken place in Paris and several other cities of France show how badly the present organization responds to that idea. The maintenance of order was exclusively confided to police agents and military detachments. The intervention of the former has given rise to numerous complaints, and was not efficacious enough to put a stop to aimless tumults and shameful devastations, which were repeated during several nights in various parts of Paris. To use the army against citizens is fraught with great inconvenience; it awakens sad souvenirs and may give rise to real catastrophes. Why was not the National Guard convoked? It was, no doubt, because its organization does not attain the object indicated in the preamble of the decree of the 11th of January, 1852, and does not form a sufficient guarantee against disorder and insurrection. In fact, the National Guard, dissolved in a great number of quarters, is not strong enough. It is commanded by chiefs who have not been called to the grade they occupy by the confidence of their co-citizens. Finally, but seldom called together, it is not exercised and instructed as it should be. The necessity of putting a stop to this state of things appears to us clear enough. We demand that the National Guard be henceforth called upon to play the useful and glorious role which belongs to it, and which it formerly so nobly filled. The National Guard alone can assure the peace of a city without being an instrument of terror. It would soon know how to arrest rioters without violating the rights of peaceful citizens. The National Guards of Paris can no longer resign themselves to figure only in useless reviews and parades. The National Guard, to be a serious affair, must be reorganized on its ancient basis. It ought to nominate its own chiefs, whose authority alone rests on the confidence it inspires, and that confidence can only be expressed by election. The National Guard ought to be useful and aid in the security of the city. We therefore demand the repeal of the decree of the 11th of January, 1852, and the reorganization of the National Guard in conformity with the law voted by the National Assembly of June 13, 1851.

PARIS, July 3.—The sittings of the Franco-Belge Commission were brought to a close today. An understanding has been effected on all points, which is entirely satisfactory to the French Government.

It is asserted that M. du Miral, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Legislative Body, and other members of the Majority, are engaged in drawing up an interpellation relative to the necessity of strengthening the institutions of the Empire, by giving a greater development to the action and control of the Legislative Body.—The interpellation asks the Government to re-establish the Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, to organize on a larger scale the right of interpellation, to extend the right of amendment, and to give to the Chamber the power of electing its President. It is rumored

that the Government will accept this interpellation.

July 5.—The Emperor gave an audience to M. Buffet, a member of the Third Party. A meeting of Deputies were held yesterday at M. Jules Brames's (Third Party), at which there was rather a warm discussion on the question of bringing forward in the Legislative Body an interpellation demanding Ministerial responsibility. M. Louvet proposed to add, after 'Ministerial responsibility,' the words, 'coupled with that of the Sovereign.' This addition was rejected, and it is probable that a certain number of those who signed the interpellation will withdraw their signatures. Advice from Nimes state that the strike in the mining district of Besseges is at an end. At St. Etienne the arrangement between the ironmasters and the workmen is in a fair way of being settled.

M. Rouher, Minister of State, had a long interview this morning with the Emperor. The agreement drawn up by the Franco-Belgian Commission will be signed this evening. In today's sitting of the Legislative Body 49 elections were declared valid.

PARIS, July 8.—The Peuple Francais of this evening publishes an article, signed by its chief editor, M. Clement Duvernois, in which it says that the Deputies who have signed the 'interpellation' of the Third Party are friends of the Government, and do not wish that the Emperor should renounce his initiative, but that he should cause the Chamber to share in it. The Peuple believes that the Emperor is not disposed to refuse the demands of the interpellation, and adds:—'The situation is not disquieting, for while one side does not desire to put forward exaggerated claims, the other is equally resolved not to oppose an exaggerated resistance. The crisis will finish by a compromise, satisfaction being given to public opinion.' The belief which has been expressed by Paris journals that M. Poujade, French Consul-General at Alexandria, had resigned is unfounded. M. Poujade is only coming to Paris on leave of absence. The Legislative Body has to-day declared seven more elections to be valid. During the sitting M. Jules Favre urged upon the Chamber the necessity of electing the Bureau and otherwise carrying out the formality of constituting the House, in order that it might approach the discussion of the great political questions which preoccupy the mind of the Chamber and of the country. He added that all the delays which had been demanded had no other object than to allow time for a reconstruction of the Ministry. M. Rouher replied that the Government was ready to discuss all public affairs, adding, 'A Ministerial crisis is spoken of but the great questions to which allusion has been made do not relate simply to a few individuals. They affect our institutions and the future of society, and are bound up with the question of the barrier which must be raised against revolution. I do not know when or by what men an agreement will be arrived at, but I know perfectly well on what vital forces the Chamber will rely in order to preserve society.'

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS July 8.—The Independence Belge of today announces that the final obstacles to the settlement of the Franco-Belgian railway question were removed yesterday, and that it has reason to believe the arrangement arrived at by the Commissioners does not include the Grand Luxembourg line.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 2.—In today's sitting of the Cortes the Ministers of the Interior and of Justice declared that the clergy and the municipalities would take the oaths to the Constitution. Troops have been sent against some bands of Republicans and Carlists in Andalusia and Aragon. July 5.—In today's sitting of the Cortes Senor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, brought in bills ordering the sale of the patrimonial property of corporate bodies and the suppression of the salaries and pensions of individuals who refuse to swear fidelity to the Constitution. The band of Republicans in the provinces has dispersed. Senor Herrera, the newly appointed Minister of Justice has tendered his resignation. DON CARLOS'S ADDRESS.—The great event of the week has undoubtedly been the publication of Don Carlos's address to all Spaniards. The liberal press of this country either takes no notice of it, or attempts to ridicule and pooh pooh it. But Don Carlos's address is evidently already gaining, especially from among the ranks of the ex-quiescent partisans, fresh adherents to his cause. His advocacy of protectionist principles is calculated to win for him all the industrial interests of Catalonia. The manufacturers of that large and important province are smarting with rage and indignation at the free-trade nature of the measures which, in spite of all their protestations and efforts, have this last week been sanctioned by the Cortes. In Navarra the Carlists are reported to be actively stirring and full of hopeful expectation. Indeed, all the Basque provinces Navarra, Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, the most Catholic provinces of Spain, may be said to be entirely on Don Carlos's side. If for no other reason, simply because he promises to grant freedom to the Church and to maintain Catholic unity in Spain.

MADRID, July 7.—Fresh complications have arisen with reference to the Ministerial question, which had been considered settled and it is thought possible that the whole Ministry will resign. It is also stated that Senor Rivero, at present President of the Cortes, would be entrusted with the Presidency of the Cabinet. The Cortes will discuss to-morrow a proposal to pass a vote of censure upon Senor Herrera.

July 8.—The Cortes discussed to-day the proposal to pass a vote of censure upon Senor Herrera. The motion was, however, rejected by 163 votes against 94. General Prim expressed regret that the Democratic party were separating themselves from the majority.

Senor Figuerola asked the Minister of War what motives had led to the abrupt dismissal of the Captain General of Catalonia. Senor Zorrilla in the absence of General Prim, the Minister of War replied that the Captain General of Catalonia had been superseded in the regular way.

In Spain a Ministerial crisis has occurred, the Ministers of Justice, Public Works, and Colonies having resigned. Their successors were nominated, but fresh difficulties have arisen, and the whole Cabinet will, it is believed, now retire.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 6.—The examination of witnesses before the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of venality against a member of the Chamber of Deputies was concluded this afternoon, and the President declared the Parliamentary inquiry closed.

A subscription having been started to offer a reward for the apprehension of Major Lobbia's assassin a second arrest has been made at Florence. The individual on whom the police have laid their hands is a Roman refugee, the same who received under his hospitable roof the widow of Monti, executed for the Serristori murders. It will be remembered that the money collected for this person vanished in a very mysterious manner before it ever reached her whom

it was intended to benefit. The letter from the Deputy Brenna to the Deputy Fambri, which is one of the principal pieces of conviction in the inquiry on Parliamentary corruption, having been stolen from the last-named deputy, has furnished a text for a good deal of reformation against the accusers. It now appears that it was Signor Crispi who laid it before the Commission of Inquiry, and that he declared that it had been left at his house, addressed to himself by an unknown individual. The Commission have decided after hearing the evidence that there are grounds for prosecuting the investigation, which is to be continued in public session. Whether any satisfactory result will be realized, time will show; in the meantime, we are inclined to be of opinion that the more they stir it, the more—the usual consequence will follow.

The Italian Ministry, although in a precarious position, still holds office, their opponents being too divided among themselves to agree upon their successors. A Parliamentary inquiry into alleged corruption of a member of the Chamber has been held, but the result is not yet made known.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—A remarkable article has appeared in the Civiltà Cattolica on the temporal sovereignty of the Pope and the elections in France. It severely criticizes the adherents of the 'Union Libérale' for having 'preferred the triumph of their party to that of the great cause, which contains within itself all other good and holy causes.' It expresses warm approval of the policy of the Unions in supporting candidates of all political opinions on condition of their pledging themselves in favour of two points of the Catholic programme. The Unions observe, however, that the assertion in this article that the Government has to a certain extent approved of the programme in question, is one which can only be received with a great deal of qualification. That it left its candidates free to accept the programme if they insisted on doing so, is as much as can be said. It has itself attacked it by several official acts, and in several of its journals, and the administration has in many places shown itself very hostile to candidates who accepted it.

ROME, July 2.—THE POPE'S ALLOCATION.—The Pope's Allocation has created a great feeling of irritation in the Italian newspapers, who dislike much to see how manfully the Vicar of Christ denounces the oppressions of the Russian Government. That he should speak against the excesses of Italy and the new regime of Austria is allowable, but that he should be the sole defender of Poland, deserted, because too Catholic, by the revolution which has caused her worst misfortunes, is a high crime on the part of the Pope. The reference to the judgments of God on persecutors is also an unpleasant reminder to too many persons in Italy to be well received, and the revolutionary priests this week have written articles abusive of the Allocation. A sure sign its words have gone home, and are felt as intended.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 7.—It is announced that the Government rigidly adheres to the provisions of the law, according to which the payment of the interest on the public debt must be made in Vienna only. It is added, however, that the Ministry of Finance, without infringing the law, will perhaps be in a position to give for convenience sake, certain facilities to foreign bondholders for obtaining payment of the coupons.

Austria is quietly engaged in her task of Constitutional reconstruction, and the Hungarian Diet is in full session.

MORALS IN AUSTRIA.—It appears that the recommendation—tu felix Austria nibe—is not carried out by the population of Vienna in detail. The Revue des Deux Mondes furnishes some astounding statistics on the subject. It appears that while since 1862 the numbers of legitimate and illegitimate births in that city have been nearly equal in 1866 the illegitimate outnumbered the legitimate. In that year the legitimate children born were 12,937, the illegitimate 13,272. The writer in the Revue has hit upon the ingenious idea of attributing to the Concordat a phenomenon, the cause of which is readily discernible elsewhere—in the weakening of all religious restraints which has been the result of the Josephine laws.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, July 6.—The Lower House of the Diet has been engaged for the past 12 days in discussing a Bill relating to the appointment of Judges. The debates terminated to-day, and the Bill, which entirely does away with the principle of election, was passed by 203 votes against 156.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—The total prohibitory liquor law does not seem to work in Massachusetts. Thus far it has entirely failed to repress drinking and intemperance. The Boston Post says: The State constables are profoundly quiet. The work of last week appears to have had a paralytic effect upon them. The large beer saloons dispense their customary beverage with the utmost freedom, and nobody need go dry for lack of the favourite drink of the Germans. The hotel supplies are ample and no sort of difficulty is experienced in procuring what one wants in the way of liquor at any of them. Keys were never so abundant, trade was never merrier. So urgent is the continued demand for them that an order from Maine to a city locksmith was declined for lack of time to fill it. The Governor has summoned his councillors about him to consider what is best to be done in view of the results of last week. Right after the meeting followed this relaxation in executing the law.

A frightful accident occurred on the Erie Railroad at West Hope on Wednesday night of last week. A passenger and freight train collided and three of the passenger cars took fire and were burned a number of passengers being burned, up with them. Thirteen bodies have been taken out of the ruins. The engineer of the freight train is said to have occasioned the disaster by being asleep at the wrong time. Rev. D. B. Hallock, a Universalist preacher of New York in company with his brother-in-law, a gentleman residing in Syracuse whether they were going was injured by the collision but his feet were fastened in such a manner as to render his extrication impossible and he met death, calling upon his friends, 'for God's sake, to help him as he was not injured but only fast. Notwithstanding the efforts made to release him the flames reached him and nothing remained of him save the head and trunk, shrivelled and shrunken, his legs and arms having been completely burned off.

RED RIVER NEWS.—We have news from the territory up to the 19th ult; through the North-West:—The pontoon bridge across the Assiniboine, near Fort Garry, is now ready for travel. We understand that the buffalo are now on their way north, and that immense herds are seeking their usual feeding grounds in this Territory. Report says that they were seven days in crossing the Missouri, and that they are now not far from Devils Lake. The town of Winnipeg increases even under present circumstances. We notice eight very respectable buildings in the course of erection now, whilst a number of others are contemplated to be put up during the summer. Now that we are in the Dominion of Canada we may soon expect to see our little town put on an appearance worthy of her position as the capital of so great a country.

Mr. H. S. Donaldson is about to start to Canada for the purpose of purchasing and bringing in a full stock of books, stationary and fancy goods. Our people, as well as those who intend to emigrate among us, may depend upon finding in Mr. D.'s new stock everything they may want in his line of trade. A good book and stationery store should most certainly be encouraged in our midst.

The glorious news of the acceptance of the terms of surrender by the Canadian Parliament reached us last evening, 18th June, and the impromptu bonfire

was built on the green between Dr. Schultz' and the Fort. Mr. Chas. Mair had provided for the occasion, a beautiful flag having Canada in large letters on the field; which, raised by Dr. W. R. Brown, and floating from a tapering staff seventy feet in height, presented an appearance such as never before was beheld in the North-West Territory.

A gentleman now in this town, arrived from San Francisco, Cal., in twenty-one travelling days. He came by the Union Pacific railway to Dubuque, on the Mississippi, and thence to St. Paul, by steamer. He had come by railway direct here in nineteen days from the Pacific coast. Verily we live in the age of progress! and may the time be short when we too, shall be able to reach our own Pacific coast in less than a week's travel from Winnipeg.

FASHION'S DRESSER.—More than twenty years ago every State of Tropical America adopted Murray & Leaman's Florida Water as a standard perfume. The ladies are the arbiters in all matters of taste connected with the toilet, and they preferred it and still prefer it to every other article of its kind, foreign or domestic. Ask any one of the fair patrons of this delicious water why she considers it superior to all the French German, and Italian essences, and she will tell you that it combines the finest qualities of all other good perfumes, that it is more permanent than the best of them, and that instead of deteriorating in sweetness by exposure to the air, it retains its original delicacy and freshness to the last. This cannot truly be said of any other perfume. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lauzan & Kemp, New York.

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

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

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PUNISHED AFTER EVERY MEAL, as if eating were a crime, the dyspeptic seeks temporary relief from stimulants which only tend to render his complaint chronic by their debilitating reaction. Abandon them at once. Seek relief by using Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in which are combined the three vegetable elements essential to a cure. They tone the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, carry off the undigested matter which obstructs the fecal discharge, and restore regularity and harmony of action to the secretory organs. Headache is removed; the food turns to wholesome nutriment instead of to acid gas; all the pangs of indigestion cease, and health and comfort replace weakness and torture. The sugar envelope renders the pills tasteless; and being secured in air-tight vials, they retain their medicinal virtues in all climates.

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.

MEET THE VIRUS OF ULCERATION AT ITS SOURCE.—Salves and plasters never yet cured a virulent sore. How can they do so when the poison that feeds it is diffused through the whole volume of the blood? Leg-ulcers that have defied local treatment for years are usually pronounced incurable. No grosser error ever existed. A month's persistent use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will restore the soundness of the diseased limb. It is as impossible that external ulceration should continue to exist when the blood, which is the basis of every atom of the body, is free from all disorganizing matter, as it is that smoke should be developed without fire. This matchless combination of vegetable sarsaparilla frees the animal fluids from every morbid element, and therefore its cure is radical and final. Use Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills as a purgative in all external diseases accompanied by constipation.

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.

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

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRAID APPLES, SALT BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of PIERRE LORTIE, Trader, of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Andre Pontriant of St. Pie de Deguire, county of Yamaska, District of Richelieu, Trader.

Insolvent. THE Creditors of the said Insolvent are notified by these presents, that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me the undersigned assignee, under said act, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, at the office of Messrs. T. & C. de Lorimier, Advocates No. 6 Little St. James Street, Montreal, statements of their claims; specifying the securities they have, if any, and stating the fact if they have none, the whole a tested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. 2748. Montreal 30th June 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of THEODORE OYPHOT and ACHILLE OYPHOT, both Hatters and Furriers, of the City of Montreal, carrying on business under the style of Oyphot Bros., and as having been in partnership with Alfred H. G. Oyphot, and moreover the said above named Theodore Oyphot individually, and as having carried on business with Jacob Desautels, Hatier and Parrier, of the same place, under the style and firm of Oyphot & Desautels,

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, } In the CIRCUIT COURT for DIST. OF MONTREAL } the District of Montreal.

The Ninth day of July, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Sixty-nine.

No. 936.

SIR SAMUEL MORTON PETO, THOMAS BRASSEY and EDWARD LADD BETTS, all of the City of London, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, known under the name of England, Contractors,

Plaintiff.

vs.

MICHAEL RYAN, trackman on the Central Vermont Rail-Road, heretofore residing in the City of Montreal, and now absent from the Country, but possessing Real Estate in the said District of Montreal,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs Barnard & Pagnoule, of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of J. N. R. Lafontaine one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Nouveau Monde and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called Taux Warriss be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY, C. C. C.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of NAZARET MEROIER, Trader of the City of Montreal,

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

Provinces of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME ANNE MERICIL, wife of LOUIS RICHARD, Trader, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted against the said Louis Richard, her husband, an action for separation as to property, returnable on the Fifth day of July next, before the said Court.

Montreal, 31st May, 1869.

L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

Insolvent.

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

Montreal, 30th July, 1869.

M. MILLAN & CARSON, Co-partners. JAMES McMILLAN, } Individually. JAMES CARSON, } DAVID McMILLAN, }

By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, their Attorneys ad litem. 2749

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Damien Henault, Trader of the City of Montreal

An Insolvent.

A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the third day of August next inclusively.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, July 7th 1869. 2749

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station), SHEBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel.

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

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewellery, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Remittances to Consignees promptly made day after day.

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

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

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

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

Consignments of Aabes, Grain, Flour, Butter &c &c will receive careful personal attendance. Returns made promptly. Charges moderate.

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

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

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

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL.

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

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

EDUCATION. MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMERCIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure Street Montreal.

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

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

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

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

RICHELIEU COMPANY. DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

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

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.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

SEWING MACHINES. THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

Montreal Tea Co. GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heartburn, which would always pain me after breakfast.

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

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

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

Price, Varennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 61 per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

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



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.

THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL an WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warrented from the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM. All kind of Tinmiths' Work, Tin and Japanned Ware, Bird Cages, Wooden Ware, Brooms, &c. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, an cheapest in the city. No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Mossignoli, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Arch Bishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary, to Catholic Youth.

FATHER LAVAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq. Recently Published, in a neat 12o. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. \$1.75

THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST; or, the Trials of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey. "This little narrative illustrates, in a happy manner some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise under trials of this description."

THE KEY OF HEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D. This can be recommended with confidence, as the best and most complete edition of this popular Prayer Book. The Daily Prayers and Devotions for Mass, in large type.

THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manual of Prayers and Devotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorian Arch-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, O. S. B. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. Recently Published, in a neat 32o., price reduced to 35 cts. The Second Revised Edition—

THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Recently Published, in 12o., price reduced \$1.50— THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Just Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing—

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES. RENEWAL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIRMATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches.— First Communion Certificates, per doz, 50 cts.; per 100, \$3.50.

ACTA ET DECRESA CONCILII PLENARI BALTIMORENSIS SECONDI. This important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3.50 to \$7 per copy.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS: M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges, Academies, Schools, &c., &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c. Catalogues can be had on application.

