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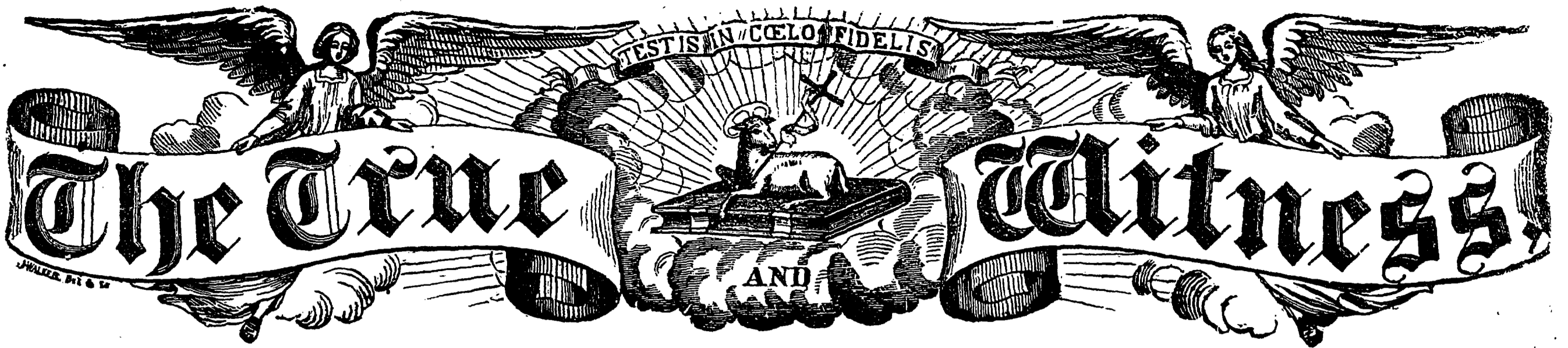
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DIARY OF A SISTER OF CHARITY.

THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

By Charlotte's Lane.

I remembered him as he was once, with a frank look of good nature and truth on his handsome face. Again, as he had stood in that fatal hour, bowed with shame and remorse, when his eyes wore a look of agony that my heart sickened at. Both pictures are graven on my memory and to them is added a third of him, my husband, as he opened the door and stood before me, he for whom my heart had so long ached and thirsted. I scarcely knew him then; it was not only that prison fare and prison discipline had left their trace upon him, but a reckless air of profligality. A fierce, angry expression told how sadly he had fallen, and added to this—oh, shame and sorrow—there was a flush on his face and a wildness in his air, that told me another and sadder secret still. I had often pictured to myself this meeting with my husband. I dwelt upon the kind words I thought he would say upon his repentance, and his delight at seeing little May. I had imagined every kind way in which I could welcome him; and now, alas! I stood motionless and speechless with tear and sorrow. He saw it, and advanced into the room; even then I would have flown to him had I been able to move. After a moment's silence—oh, such a silence, sister, so eloquent, so fraught with horror during which our eyes met, and we gazed at each other as though under some fearful spell. After this moment he spoke to me, and I scarcely knew that voice again.

"You did not expect me, eh? Well, I am here at last. Come to plague you again, you see."

But, oh, sister, if I could tell you what lay behind those abrupt words, what despair was in those wild eyes, what bitter shame was hidden beneath that reckless despairing look. It went to my heart, and with a loud, passionate cry, I was in my husband's arms. It was but for a moment, he turned quickly from me, and drawing a chair near the fire, sat down. I hurried myself in preparing him some tea, and during that time I read my fate. Bad companions, low associations, constant familiarity with guilt and crime, had changed that once kind, generous nature into something that I trembled to think of—Scarce one trace was left of what he once was. There was the end of my hopes and dreams.—What I saw and heard in that one hour, showed me that the husband of my youth was gone, and in his place there stood a lost, wretched man, plunged in vice, and reckless in his great despair. Even then, my courage did not fail. I hoped still to win him back to virtue and hope; and as I stood by him in that terrible hour, I vowed in my own heart that, with God's grace, I would be a more faithful wife in this his abjection and misery, than I had been in the sunshine of prosperity, never to leave him, never to grow impatient over his faults and crimes, never to reproach him, but to be gentle, loving, and kind, God, who reads all hearts, knows, sister, that I have never broken that vow. I have kept it through the darkest scenes of trial and wrong; kept it when my heart was well nigh breaking, and my strength failing. I only asked one reward: that was my husband's conversion. For this I have offered up the toil and suffering of my later years, with their tears and prayers.—For this I offer my life now, and God will give it to me for His mercy's sake.

In the first excitement of seeing my husband, and the grief which followed, I almost forgot for a few minutes my little May. He did not ask for her for some time, then, turning his face from me, he said, in a thick, broken voice,—

"Where is the child?"

"I told him how my darling lay, how the angel of death had shadowed her, and how bright and lovely she had once been. The shock for a moment seemed to overcome him. I rejoiced that there was yet left in his heart the power of love or grief."

"Let me see her, Annie; I will be very quiet."

"I led him into her room. She was lying asleep; the light of the lamp glistened fitfully on her sweet white face, and her pretty golden curls lay carelessly on the pillow; one little hand grasped tightly the crucifix that she always wore; the might have been a statue, she lay so perfectly still and beautiful. The light awakened her; her little lips quivered, and then the large blue eyes opened, and she looked wonderingly around. I stooped down to kiss her, but her father took her in his arms and held her there; then he laid her down again, and hid his face in his hands, not daring (oh, God forgive him!) to look upon the pure face of his little child. She looked at him sadly, pitifully, with shadowed eyes and trembling lips, then turned to me and said,—

"Mamma, is that papa?"

"I remembered the pictures I had made for her of the kind, good, beautiful father who was coming home, and never again can I feel the same and grief I did then as I answered 'Yes.' I stood guilty and confused before my truthful, innocent child. Yet I had done what I thought best. She turned to him and opened her little arms, and said,—

"Dear papa, take me again." But he went from her with a bitter, passionate cry, and hurried into his room, and sat there, with his face buried in his hand, until the morning sunbeams shone in upon him. Before that time my darling was gone home to her Father in heaven, and pleaded as an angel in heaven for him, her poor, sinful father on earth. I did not call him when she died, for I saw all she felt, all her disappointment. I knew it when I heard the melancholy, pitiful way in which she said, 'Is it papa?' I knew all she felt, but never said when she twined her little arms so tightly around me and kissed me so tenderly. Oh, little May, my child—angel, I lost all when I lost you!—Death loosened the hold of those twining arms and chilled the warm lips that sought to comfort me with kisses long after speech failed. Ah, though years have passed since then, sister, I feel the clasp of those gentle arms and the touch of those dying lips I saw my darling's eyes close with a look of lingering love; I saw her white lips quivering for one moment, and then May was no more with me, but had joined the angels in heaven. I laid her down again on the bed and knelt beside her. I had no tears in that hour, my grief lay beyond them; but I offered up my little child to save her father. My strength must have failed me in that prayer, for when my husband sought me in the morning he found me lying prostrate on the ground near his dead child. I cannot tell you, dear sister, in detail, all that followed. We hurried her there. I know flowers are waving over her little grave, for it is guarded and tended by kind hands, but I have never seen it since the day my darling was laid there. After that we came to London and took this house. I earned a little money by sewing, and lived as I best could. I cannot tell you how my poor husband fell lower and lower until he sank into the deepest depth of crime and misery. I do not despair, for our child is pleading for him before her Father's throne. He left me sometimes for whole weeks together, then would return, and in a fit of violence sell all that he could take from me, until I had, as you see, nothing left. To violence succeeded remorse. He would sit here upstairs, alone, for two days together, without tasting food, or allowing me to come near him. I sometimes feared his reason was going. I tried everything to reclaim him: patience, love, and gentleness, but all was in vain. He who had formerly been so kind to me, who had loved me so devotedly, and gratified my every wish, now did not hesitate, in his fits of rage and violence, to shower oaths and curses upon me. He came in one night, and found me praying; it irritated him, and he struck me to the ground; and, after that, sister, I never dare let him see me pray. I cannot hide the truth from you, though you will from others, for you have seen the bruises that cover me. Oh! remember when he has beaten me so dreadfully, he was not himself. And do, dear sister, when I am dead, dress me yourself, that no one may see those black marks upon me. The last time I ever saw him—the night you found me—I was gone to church, and he came home and found me absent. He wanted money, and searched the house to find something to sell,—there was nothing, as you see. I met him as I was coming home. He asked me if I had any money. I had but fourpence: I gave it him—it was all I had to buy bread and coals. That did not satisfy him; he said he must have more. I laid my hand upon his arm to detain him, and he caught sight of my wedding ring.

"Give me that ring," he cried, eagerly. "I must have it."

"My ring! the only tie between my former life and this. I thought for one moment of the time when it was put on, of my father's face as he had stood near me, and my mother's sweet smile and sigh as she looked at it on my hand when I came out of church; it seemed to link me to them, and to my little May. 'Oh! for the love of God,' I said—but he drew the ring violently from my finger, and felled me to the ground. Still I do not despair, for my child is pleading for him in heaven."

And so her sad story ended. Need I say how I had grown to love her, not alone for her delicate beauty and sweet winning ways, but for her piety and goodness, her great and holy patience, her untiring love and care for her poor husband, her pure love for her child—angel, her thousand excuses for his sins and the wrong he had done her, her patient hope that he would yet amend? All combined won not only my highest admiration, but my warmest affection. I remained constantly with her, and during that time had many opportunities of talking with Mrs. Weston,

Her heart was hardened with sin and sorrow; how it was softened, the story of her wrongs and woes, of her fall and repentance, is too long to narrate now. It forms no her sad and yet bright page in the diary of a Sister of Charity.

CHAPTER IV.

Contrary to our expectation, she lingered for many days. I never left her. When she grew too weak to talk, I knelt by her, never tired of repeating the prayers she loved so much to hear. Each hour brought her nearer to 'the feet of the Eternal Father.' The angel who had summoned her home had left the trace of his visit. You know he had been and had spoken to her, by the radiant brightness of her white face, and the heavenly light that shone in her large dark eyes. We only awaited now the final moment, when the soul that had suffered such bitter wrong on earth should go forth to be judged, by that merciful Lord who drieth all tears and healeth all wounds.

But God knew what was the best. He had counted her tears and prayers; each one was to have its reward in Heaven. He had prepared for her a crown that even in this life she was to wear. It was a small, miserable room, such as one would have shuddered to enter, but that night it was the theatre of one of God's wonderful mercies to men. If the eyes of faith could have beheld the poor tenement, what would they have seen? Angels bending in listening reverence, filling the room with a radiance and golden light that would have dazzled human eyes; some bending over the pale, dying lady, listening to every prayer and hearing it to Heaven; and amongst them was that one guardian spirit whom God had given her at her birth, who had been with her to the font and to the altar, and who now stood there with the book of her life in his hand, praying as only guardian angels can pray, and preparing to plead her cause before the Sovereign Judge. Faith's clear eyes can see much in a death chamber—much before which the heart thrills with joy and awe. And so, while this great spiritual drama was going on, I knelt, half-conscious of it, when suddenly I heard a loud noise at the outer door. I rose hastily; there was a small fire glowing in the grate, but no other light. I lighted the lamp, but while it was still in my hand the door opened, and a tall man entered quickly. At first he did not notice me, but strode towards the fire, and drawing a chair to it, sat down. Annie, who was in one of these calm stupors that often precede death, had not seen or heard his entrance. I came forward and put down the lamp; he started then; he saw me, and half rose from his seat. No matter how low, how fallen, how degraded a man may be, he shows always an instinctive respect for the religious habit; he did; he muttered something, and then, as though seized with a sudden fear, looked around and cried out,—

"What is the matter, sister, and why are you here?"

I answered him very quietly, that his wife was very ill. Poor fellow! his heart was not quite hardened, for a dreadful change came over his face, his lips became of a livid white.

"Did I—did I—is she hurt—have I—"

"No," I said; "I understand you. Through God's mercy, you did not kill your wife by that hard blow that felled her so cruelly to the ground. Hard work, cold, hunger, and misery have killed her." His eyes glared fearfully upon me, but I went on. "Do not be afraid; no one knows anything save your wife. One of her last requests to me was to dress her myself after her death, so that no other eyes but my own should see the black bruises that cover her." I thought that would touch his heart, and it did.

"When she is dead—is she so ill?"

"She has not many hours to live."

He rose, and staggered rather than walked across the room. He was fearful to behold; his face was livid, while his eyes burned with a glaring light. I tried to detain him.

"Nay, Mr. Leyton, do not go near her as you are now; wait until you are calmer."

"Let me see her, sister; I will be as quiet as a child." And by a great effort, he stood calm and still.

I went to her room and drew aside the curtain. There she lay, as peaceful and as fair as her own little May had lain years before. She knelt by her, and buried his face in his hands. She looked round with a wondering childish glance. I said, "Anne, dear, do not be alarmed; your husband is here, see, by your side." She did not look frightened, as I feared. A flush rose to her face, and a strong clear light beamed in her eyes.—She held out her arms, and in one minute her wretched repentant husband lay sobbing on her heart. One thing drew the tears from my eyes—it does even now, as I remember it. Before he spoke, he drew forth the little ring, and put it on her finger again, with a pitiful, pleading cry of—

"I could not sell it, Anne, darling; it seemed

to burn my hands. God forgive me for taking it from you."

She smiled, and motioned me to go away. I went and left them together. I knelt, and prayed that her hopes might be realised, and that when she went to heaven she might bear the repentance of her husband with her as a most precious offering to our dear Lord. Then I heard her voice, strong and clear, pleading with that wretched man, even as guardian angels plead.—The words must have been powerful, even though they were few, for in a few minutes I heard him sobbing like a little child, and then she comforted him. There was silence for a time, then he said loudly, "I swear it; I swear it; bear me, my God." Then a passionate cry of "Anne, darling, do not leave me. God have mercy on me. She is dead?"

What had passed in that half hour only God and his angels ever knew; it was a secret that rested between the dead wife and her living husband. I only know that he entered her room reckless, buried in crime and vice, his heart hardened by sin and passion, and that when he left it the angels had rejoiced over him as they do over one who does penance, and the hard heart was softened; God's grace had touched it; the eyes that so long had been dry shed tears of the deepest contrition; lips that had only been opened to give forth oaths, curses, and cruel words, had uttered a prayer for mercy, had embraced the pale face of his dying wife, and had been pressed to the feet of the little crucifix she held in her hands. God had given her strength in her dying hour to speak such words as only He can inspire, and that poor sinful heart was touched by them, and yielded to the sweet grace God poured into it.

When I heard this last cry I ran into the room. Alas! too late. The poor husband still knelt there, his hands clasped in hers, and the crucifix between them; but she was dead; peace and rest had come at last, and the wearied spirit had gone home. She died as I entered the room. A sweet smile rested on the fair quiet face, so beautiful in death. I took his hands from hers, and oh! God preserve me from ever witnessing again such a scene of agony and remorse. He refused to be comforted; he went from me into the other room, and threw himself on the floor, where for hours he lay writhing in the depths of remorseful despair. True to my promise, no hands but my own touched poor Anne; but heavy tears rained from my eyes as I robbed her in her white shroud. Ah me! reader, had you seen those dark bruises on the fair arms, those marks of ill usage and cruelty that she had been so anxious to hide, you could but have wept. When I gathered the still luxuriant hair and hid it under the little cap, taking first one long shining tress for the poor husband, who I knew would prize it dearly, and lastly, when I folded the thin white hands on the tired heart, and saw the bruised finger and the little ring, my strength failed me, and I wept such tears over her as I never shed before. So young, so beautiful, and so unhappy, yet making such glorious use of her sufferings; but one thought alone consoled me,—she was at rest and had seen again her little May.

I pass over the scenes we had with poor Mr. Leyton. The good priest and myself did all we could to console him, but in vain. Until Anne was buried he never left her, night nor day. I have seen remorse in many shapes, but I never saw anything like his; none so great, or so dreadful to behold. I cannot think of it without my heart aching and the tears streaming from my eyes. He was taken from her at last by force, and then Anne was laid in her 'long, last home.' She has a simple green grave in the new cemetery, marked only by a cross. I visit it sometimes, for her story haunted me; and the recollection of her beauty and wrongs, and her sad history, never left me. Poor Mr. Leyton remained some time longer near us. He made a general confession; and on the morning after he had been to communion he called to bid us good bye. He went to America, and leads a good and useful life there. Every year there comes a long letter from Sister Magdalen with an accompanying present of something for the church, and a very humble request for our prayers. Once he sent me some very precious flower seeds, begging me to plant them over his wife's grave. I did so, and many a thought that poor repentant exile sent over the great ocean to the flowers waving over that green grave. What would he give to recall the years that are gone; to give life again to the beautiful and gentle wife whose life had been shortened by his cruelty and neglect. I have heard it said, and I believe it, that from the time of her death he never smiled; and I know that he would prefer death in any shape to breaking that promise made to Anne, never to touch cards again.

Who shall count the wonders worked by the gentle patience of Catholic wives. Courage and hope, drooping hearts; suffer on; God will crown you some day, when these trials will be of

infinite merit. Bear wrong with patience, give kindness for cruelty, attention and care for neglect. The time will come, sooner or later, when you will conquer, and will reap the reward of those who are faithful unto the end.

A STORY OF KILLARNEY.

There was once upon a time, near the western coast of Ireland, a romantic valley inhabited by a few peasants, whose rude cabins were surrounded by the most luxuriant trees, and sheltered by mountains rising almost perpendicularly on every side. Ireland has still many beautiful green valleys, but there is not one so deeply, so securely nestled among the hills, as the one of which I speak. Add the depth of the deepest of these lakes to the height of the loftiest mountain that towers above us, and you may then form some idea of the deep seclusion of this forgotten valley.

Norah was the prettiest girl in the little village. She was the pride of her old father and mother, and the admiration of every youth who beheld her. The cottage of her parents was the neatest in the neighborhood; Norah knew how to make the homeliest chamber look cheerful, and the honeysuckle round the casement was taught by her hand to twine more gracefully than elsewhere.

There was but one spring of water in the valley; it was a little well of the brightest and clearest water ever seen, which bubbled up from the golden sand, and then lay calmly sleeping in a basin of the whitest marble. From this basin there did not appear to be any outlet; the water ran into it incessantly, but no one could detect that any part of it escaped again. It was a fairy well!

In those days there were fairs, so says the legend, and so says Crofton Croker, that mimable historian of the little people of Ireland in olden time; ours is not a story involving in its detail national habits and characteristics; on such ground who would dare to compete with him? Not I.

To return to the well; it was, as I said before a fairy well, and was held in great veneration by the inhabitants of the valley.

There was a tradition concerning it which had come out of mind, been handed down from parent to child. It was covered with a huge stone, which, though apparently very heavy, could be moved with ease by the hand of the most delicate female; and it was said to be the will of the fairy who presided over it, that all the young girls of the village should go thither every evening after sunset, remove the stone, and take from the marble basin as much as would be sufficient for the use of each family during the ensuing day; above all, it was understood to be the fairy's strict injunction that each young maiden, when she had filled her pitcher, should carefully replace the stone, and return to her parents without one sad thought to drive away sleep from her pillow.

This could not last for ever. Norah was formed to be beloved, and soon a stranger youth came to the valley—a soldier—one who had seen the world. He was clad in armour, and he talked of brighter scenes. Ah, could there be a brighter scene than that lone valley. He dazzled the poor girl's eye, and he won her heart; and when she went at sunset to fetch water from the well, Coolin was always at her side.

Her old parents could not approve of such an attachment. The young soldier's stories of camps and courts possessed no charms for them; and when they saw that Norah loved to listen to him, they reproved their child for the first time in their lives, and forbade her in future to meet the stranger. She wept, but she promised to obey them; and, that she might avoid a meeting with her lover, she went that evening to the well by a different path to that which she had been accustomed to take.

She removed the stone, and having filled the pitcher, she sat down by the side of the well and wept bitterly. She heeded not the hour; twilight was fast fading into the darkness of night, and the bright stars which studded the heavens directly over her head, were reflected in the crystal fountain at her feet.

Her lover stood before her.

"Oh! come not here," she cried, "come not here. I have promised not to meet you; had I returned home when my task was done, we never should have met! I have been disobedient.—Oh, why did I ever see you? You have taught me how to weep."

"Say not so, dearest Norah," replied the young soldier: "come with me."

"Never—never!" she emphatically exclaimed, as she hastily arose and advanced from the well. "I, who have never broken, my word, have broken it to-night! I said I would not meet you, and we have met."

She uttered this in an agony of tears, walking wildly forwards, while Coolin, with her hand clasped in both of his, walked by her side, en-

dral at Ardbraccan, and compare it with the ruins which still survive of the magnificent buildings that, in Catholic times, adorned the diocese of Meath. Compare the Church at Kildare with the ruins which stand beside it, bearing witness to the lofty zeal and vast resources of the ancient Church. At Ferns, even within the precincts of the paltry building which once did duty as a cathedral, the beautiful Abbey Church has all but disappeared, only some fragments remaining to tell the excellence of its workmanship. But the magnificent palaces of the bishops were a contrast to the dilapidated churches. Bishop Ram is said to have placed over the portal of the one which he built the following inscription:—

This house Ram built for his succeeding brothers, Thus sheep bear wool not for themselves but others.

Many a bishop died leaving personal effects varying in amount from £20,000 to £80,000, but none of them, with the exception of the late Lord Primate, who is said to have spent £20,000 in the restoration of his Cathedral at Armagh—would adopt the counsel of Bishop Ram with respect to any house of God. (1) Late years, indeed efforts had been made by the Bishops of Down, Ossory, and Cork to remove the reproach of their dilapidated cathedrals, fallen into wretched decay through sheer neglect. One of the most disgraceful exhibitions of this kind was the Cathedral of Kilkenny. Lofty arches of exquisite workmanship were built up and completely hid. A beautiful chapel and other appendages were overwhelmed and concealed in ruins. The marble walls, as well as the cut-stone walls, were covered with half-a-dozen successive coats of whitewash. Numerous marble monuments of bishops, abbots, earls, and other historic personages, were buried under rubbish, or lying about trampled under foot, no one seeming to heed those costly works of art so interesting to the antiquary and the historian. Even the monuments of the noble houses of the north were shamefully neglected. But we need not dwell on this shameful totem. It is notorious in this country that such of our national monuments as survived the wreck and ruin effected by the Reformation, and have passed into the possession or custody of the Protestant clergy, have been either utterly neglected or barbarously mutilated and demolished. It is not, therefore, wonderful that Irish Catholics have failed to see the equity of handing over money to the Church for keeping architectural monuments on account of their antiquity or historical value; while, as Mr. Sergeant Dowse remarks, 'the Presbyterian would regard it as a feather in the Protestant Ascendancy and a blot on this magnificent piece of statesmanship, the Irish Church Bill.'—[Nation.

TENANT-RIGHT AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the National Association last week we are informed that it was suggested that a conference of the friends of Tenant-Right should be held as soon as possible to consider and settle the details of a Land Bill such as would give satisfaction to the tenant, and might expect to receive the sanction of the reformed Parliament. We are glad to learn that the suggestion was held over for future consideration. It was wise to take the opinion of the leading friends of the tenant cause on the subject before calling a conference together. It would have been a disaster to the suggestion had it only been without further discussion. There is an opinion in the country that the parties who generally represent the Association at its meetings are not the parties to settle the details of a Land Bill calculated to give satisfaction to the tenant. There was a time when the people of Ireland were fairly represented at a great Tenant-Right conference in Dublin, and when the production of that conference—Crawford's Bill—would have given national satisfaction had it been adopted by the Imperial Parliament. That time was allowed to pass without the desired result and with it the chance of the people ever again proposing such terms. We beg of the Association to ponder well on this fact. The proposal must come this time from rulers. We deny the right of the Association as at present constituted, to make any proposal to Government on the part of the people of Ireland touching the final settlement of the Land Question. A body of men who would spend five minutes in considering the draft of a report on Lord Clarendon's Bill may be very amiable and very charitable in their way but they are not to be trusted in the matter of constructing a Land Bill to meet the requirements of a people who would justly now set on foot a plan for making the actual cultivator of the soil the owner of it—for making fixity of tenure a possibility—for making rent by valuation the rule in all cases where rent is payable—for disestablishing the alien land companies and abolishing proprietors, and putting the natives into the unqualified possession of what by right they should enjoy. These are the questions that at the present time occupy the public mind. If Cardinal O'Connell or some of the many esteemed Prelates who occasionally countenance the Association would speak out on the subjects alluded to, it would go far to satisfy an impatience that is at present overstrained. But in their absence what is there to prevent the regular Chairman—Mr. M'Swiny—from telling all whom it may concern whether the Association still clings by the exploded humbug—compensation for improvement, or goes in for the system that dignifies and enriches the peasant proprietors of the Continent? We most respectfully submit these considerations to the good sense of the Association. It is not their part just now to propose any measure. All they have a right to say is, that the people want the land, and it is for the Government to search out the mode by which that want is to be supplied.—Mayo Telegraph.

The facts which transpired at the private investigation recently held at Philipstown House, at which the entire of Mr. Bradshaw's household were examined, have, up to the present, led to no arrests. The magistrates, however, believe that they are in possession of information which will yet lead to a discovery of the murderer or murderers. At the meeting of the Tipperary Union on Thursday, the subject was alluded to, and several of the guardians remarked that dreadful as the murder was in its character, it was satisfactory to think that it had nothing agrarian in its bearings. One of the most extensive and popular landlords in the country, a gentleman who never employed an agent on his extensive estates, is about quitting his home, and going to reside in England or on the Continent, in consequence of the unstable state of society in this country.—Nenagh Guardian.

Measrs M. Lughlin, S.J. and Aldworth, S.J. with a strong party of police, have been constantly employed in making a close and very searching examination of the locality of the murder, not we believe, without effecting some discoveries, it was thought, of an important character. Further than this cannot be stated at present. It is altogether idle to attempt to offer an opinion as to the probable cause of the outrage; we can only express a hope that, in this instance at least, the extreme vigilance and activity of the authorities may lead to a detection of the persons concerned in this still mysterious outrage.—Crommel Chronicle.

heroes of Scotland Yard seized several cases of arms The ramour at once was propagated that the Orangemen of Ireland were having those arms conveyed to them for the purpose of making Ulster independent of English rule, and the police became very anxious to find out who was the consignee and the consignee of these arms. It appears they did not find out this particular information as yet. Time changes all things. Twenty gold-in years ago the British Government in Ireland armed the Orangemen. Lord Clarendon was the Lord Lieutenant and famous was in the ascendant, whilst a perishing people were exasperated to rebellion. To day the Orangemen feel themselves ill treated because Protestantism is no longer to be paid as the English garrison in Ireland, and Orangism rushes to pick up arms. We do not find fault with anything that will make them natural and Irish, from having been unnatural and foreign, and when they settle down in that thought we have no doubt they will become *liberior liberetis ipsis*. If any English legislation can produce such a change in them we will not be ungrateful to it, but shall ever hold it in happy memory.—Dublin Irishman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Arthur has returned from his Irish tour, and has resumed his military duties at Woolwich.

The House of Lords on Friday again discussed Irish matters, and the conduct of the Government in withholding any statements of its intentions with regard to the land question was sharply criticized.

The London Spectator, a Radical paper always strongly prejudiced in favor of the United States, says that it desires to tell the American people in the most emphatic manner that no war ever entered upon by England would be more profitable than a war to resist the attempt to humiliate England and to acquire Canada.

THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION BILL.—An amendment of great importance to Catholics passed with a good majority in the Lords on Monday. On the 68th clause the Duke of Marlborough carried an amendment, the effect of which was to retain the denominational system. The Government holding that this struck at the whole principle of the bill, moved its omission; but it was retained, on a division, by 52 to 28.

THE OXFORD AND GUNRY PROSECUTION.—Sir J. K. Lake, in behalf of Mr. H. G. Gordon, one of the directors in Oxford, Gunry, and Co. (Limited), has applied to the Court of Queen's Bench that the trial might be taken at the sittings after Trinity Term in July next. It appeared that unless the case was removed out of the order in which it stood in the list it could not be heard on 11 December, and it was stated that the defendants wished the indictment to be taken on an early day. The Lord Chief Justice pointed out that if the prosecution did not consent the order could not be made, and postponed the decision of the Court until the application until D. Them had been communicated with.

Considerable anxiety prevails as to our relations with the United States. The extraordinary demands put forward by Mr. Sumner, who is admitted on this point to express the popular sentiment, are variously regarded as being intended to afford pretexts for a rupture, or as a maximum of concessions which Great Britain may seek by negotiation to modify.—Mr. Goldwin Smith has written a letter, in which he states that popular feeling in America has been so excited by Mr. Sumner's speech that, although he does not anticipate war, yet it is sufficiently possible to make it prudent to suspend emigration from England for the present.

THE CONVICT CASE.—The committee, of which Archbishop Manning, the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Dunburgh, Lord Peter, Lord Stafford, and Lord Herries are members, which has been organized to raise funds for the purpose of indemnifying and protecting the community of the Convict of Mercy in Hull from the effects of the late trial of 'Saurin vs. Starr,' have postponed for the present the collection of subscriptions, stating as their reason, that it is impossible to arrive at any correct estimate of the amount of loss the community may sustain, until the whole of the proceedings shall have terminated. The committee have, however, by resolution, recorded their opinion that it is the duty of the Catholic body to indemnify the sisters from any loss that may ultimately fall upon them; and the committee intend to resume their duties whenever the amount of damages shall have been ascertained.

MADAME RACHEL.—The case of Sarah Levison, who has imposed upon the fashionable world so long under the name of Madame Rachel, was disposed of on Tuesday by the Court of Queen's Bench. It will be remembered that the writ of error obtained on her behalf set forth that by the Act constituting the Central Criminal Court it was necessary that the same two judges should preside throughout a trial, whereas at the time of the prisoner's conviction the attendance of the scribes who sat with Mr. Commissioner Kerr varied every day. Two other points were raised, but this one only remained for the judgment of the Court. Their Lordships held the plea to be untenable. Commissions of Oyer and Terminer on circuit were held before a single judge, and there was no reason to suppose that the Legislature intended a different practice to prevail at the Old Bailey. The conviction was therefore good and valid. Madame Rachel, whose name has been before the public in connection with the Borradell scandal for nearly twelve months, will now be removed to Millbank to undergo her sentence of five years' penal servitude.

While a cloud of doubt hangs over our relations with the great Republic of the West, it is pleasant to be able to fasten upon one point of certainty. The complex organization of the American Constitution leaves us for a time uncertain what may be the views of the Executive Department of the Federal Government, whether Senator Sumner has taken the opportunity of his prominent position to burden himself of a personal resentment he has nursed against the United Kingdom, or whether he must be regarded as the mouthpiece of the President and his Cabinet in drawing a bill of indictment against us. We do not know whether Mr. Motley will be instructed to present a claim in accordance with the Senator's harangue; we cannot tell what may be the course he will be directed to pursue when the British Government shall have declined to entertain the consideration of such a claim should it be presented. Under such circumstances, we receive with satisfaction intelligence of the attitude spontaneously assumed by the popular Chamber of the Canadian Dominion.—Times.

LIFE PEERAGES BILL.—Earl Russell proposes to alter his Life Peerages Bill in Committee. He will move that the description of the class of persons from whom peers for life are to be selected be struck out, and that the recital stand as follows:—'Whereas it is expedient that peers created for life, on account of their eminent merits or distinguished services to their country, should in limited number be entitled to sit and vote in the House of Lords.' Lord Cairns, assenting to the description of classes being struck out, proposes the following recital:—'Whereas it is expedient to afford, under certain restrictions, facilities for the introduction into the House of Lords of persons distinguished in the services of the State, or who from their attainments or official position are likely to add weight to the deliberations of the House, and who may not be desirous to undertake the burden of an hereditary peerage.' Lord Cairns also, instead of allowing four such creations in a year until there are 28 in existence proposes that after one such peerage shall have been created in any year, no other such peerage shall be created in the same year, unless the person to whom the same is granted shall at the date of the patent hold one of the following offices:—Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Secretary of State, President of the Council,

Board of Trade, or Poor Law Board, Postmaster-General, or Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

ENGLISH DEGRADATION.—Last week we announced that the pulpit had been opened to ladies in America; and that in France, the most violent advocates of infidelity, revolution, and immorality, were to be found among the feminine lecturers. We may now blush for ourselves. A Mrs. H. Law preacher or lecturer at infidel gatherings in London. She is to be heard occasionally at Clarendon Hall, and takes rank with Messrs Bradlaugh, Holbrook, and Dr. Pettit, who also lecture at the same hall or in Newman-street. Her mission is to persuade men that all creeds and forms of religion are false and mischievous. She has lately been addressing a congregation of 3,000 persons in Nottingham. After vehemently addressing her audience for awhile, she was confronted by an angry antagonist, the founder of the new sect, Mr. Dupe, a converted 'infidel' who preaches in a tubercular in Canada-street. He came forth with his Capitanies and drowned the lady's voice in a hymn. The hymn was followed up by cabbage heads, and a steady, well directed fire was followed by Mrs. Law's adjournment to another more convenient spot, in which she descended on the French Revolution as a noble attempt to enfranchise the mind of man. It has often been remarked, that the most terrible revolutions in history and the degradation of society have been heralded and introduced, not by men, but by the licence and efficiency of unsexed women.—[Tablet.

Raising the wind and bringing a kite are terms well-known among ready men of business, for the object of obtaining money; but such terms are vulgar, and as our present-day men eschew vulgarity, the terms have been shelved to make room for the modern improvements of 'Elevating the zephyr,' which is decidedly more genteel, lady, and drawing-room-like by a long way. A Yankee, meeting a neighbour, who was bankrupt in business, reputation, and morals, advised him as the dernier resort to start a new religion, as the very best and most certain means of elevating the zephyr. The advice was taken, and the success is stated to have been beyond all precedent. People in this country don't know that the dodge is used extensively, but it is not known by the name. There are malicious people who call it by the horrid ugly name of obtaining money under false pretences. The month of May produces other flowers than buttercups and daisies in Liverpool; it produces flowers of rhetoric, of rather an astonishing description; for these flowers possess the faculty of extracting large sums of money from ancient ladies of the Bourgeois class, who wish the clerical operators of the Rachel stamp to bearify them for ever, and thus the zephyr is elevated to the highest point. The daily papers of the past week contain reports of what are set down as meetings for the conversion of the Jews. Let us repeat the questions of *Punch*:—'Whoever saw a converted Jew? How much does it cost to convert one? And if converted, of what use is he?' Well, there was another meeting held for evangelising the Blacks in Central Africa. There could not be any objection to such an operation, but the means—that is the talk used to elevate the zephyr—it is something remarkable. One of the speakers, in the modestest manner, asked for only forty thousand pounds, and he would then let the society see what he could do. Very likely—forty thousand pounds would enable a man to do a good deal, even amongst Blacks in Africa; and yet there are plenty of philanthropic ancient dames in the country who assist in this sort of elevating the zephyr.—[Northern Press.

PAUPERISM.—The Gospel tells us that 'the more always with us,' but the advanced commercial civilization among which we live saddles us, we are repeatedly assured, with eternal pauperism as well. Between 1851 and 1860 the average rate of paupers in England and Wales was 47 in the thousand, and between 1860 and 1868, 46 in the thousand. The pauperism of the agricultural counties having diminished, Mr. Goschen credits the metropolis with the whole increase of pauperism for the last twenty years. Although for the last eight years it has declined, it has become more organized and more difficult to deal with and the increase in expenditure has been proportionately great. From 1851 to 1863, the *Times* gives the poor relief at the rate of 5s. 9d per head upon the population; between 1861 and 1867, 6s. 11d. and in 1868, 6s. 11d. This enormous use of our national life is considered by the economists of the day as the necessary concomitant of great prosperity based upon bold, and consequently hazardous, enterprise. If so it is a question whether the latter may not be too dearly bought. England stands alone in the hitherto contrast between overgrown wealth and desperate irretrievable want. No such extremes are face to face in any other capital; nowhere is the fabric of society so much mangled by its antagonism. There is no remedy save in the victory of Christian charity; but where prosperity is so great, worldliness is proportionately strong. We are drifting somewhere; whether to national repentance or social ruin, who can tell?—[Tablet.

The London *Times* says: At a moment when the relations between Great Britain and America are assuming a troublesome complexion, the accidental course of a common lawsuit has placed one of the two Governments in a position so strange as to be hardly imaginable. The United States accuse us of having grievously wronged them by assuming a state of war where none existed, and to raising a body of ordinary insurgents to the level of an actual Government with belligerent rights. At this very moment however an action is pending in the Court of Queen's Bench in which the United States claim to recover certain property as successors to the Confederate States and in which therefore, they are compelled not only to admit, but to establish, the pretensions of that very Government whose authority they would otherwise repudiate and deny. During the war Sir Peter Tall, an army clothier in this country, received a large quantity of cloth from the Confederate Government to be made up in uniforms. Before the contract however could be completed or the goods delivered the contest came to an end, and now the American Government, as heir of the contracting Government is suing the contractor for the value of the material supplied to him. For the mere plea itself there appear to be precedents but the difficulty is this—that the United States can only sue as representatives of the Confederate States and that in maintaining their suit they are necessarily driven not only to admit but to assert and contend for many of the positions which, when advanced by our own Government they have fiercely impugned. Of course the defendant is fully aware of this weak ness in the case of adversaries, and presses his advantage to the utmost—indeed beyond the limits considered allowable by the Court.

The London *Times* of Saturday morning has another editorial on the 'Alabama' question suggested by the recent speech of Mr. Forster. The *Times* says that England has equal cause of complaint against America. Great Britain related the temptation to recognize the South, thereby inflicting suffering on her own people, disobliging an ally, and in fact declared in favor of the North, and is now misundrestood and accused of hostility and selfishness. Sir Francis Head has communicated several additional official documents to prove the assistance extended by America. In his letter accompanying the documents he states that Mr. Sumner's language applies to that case as well as to the case of the 'Alabama' but that the English Government never received or claimed indemnity. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, an independent newspaper, also has a leading article on the 'Alabama' claims question. The writer says: Whatever England did in respect to the Americans, France did ten times more for nothing, but our refusal of her invitation to recognize the Southern Confederacy saved the North from a more trying and doubtful contest.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 8 says: The letter from Mr.

Goldwin Smith to the editor of *The Beehive* seems to us to be an important piece of evidence as to American feeling toward this country. If the revived hostility of which he speaks has been immediately connected with any speeches or acts of Englishmen, Mr. Smith might not be an unbiased witness. But in this case the exacerbation of feeling is attributed to the speech of Mr. Sumner—a speech from much of which Mr. Smith has dissented by anticipation. He would naturally incline, therefore, to make as little as possible of an error committed by his own clients. If our estimate of the situation is correct, it is certainly extremely serious. Irritation of this sort is always an element of danger. It may smoulder on for a time, and at last die out; but it may also be turned into a sudden flame by some incident which can be neither foreseen nor controlled. The policy of the English Government for the last four years has been altogether to ignore American hostility, and to attempt to conciliate it. It cannot be said that this effort has been successful, and we are strongly of opinion that the time for both has passed. Such charges as those brought by Mr. Sumner against us ought not to be passed over. We are accused of having broken the law of nations in a most important particular of having deliberately inflicted a terrible injury upon a friendly State, and of having repeatedly and knowingly lied in order to evade a confession of guilt. These accusations are not made in the heat of passion or under the smart of recent loss; they are gathered up and repeated in a set speech delivered years of age, and by a politician who is no doubt perfectly familiar with the story. The charges, therefore, lacks no aggravation that can be given to it by purpose and deliberation. If a private life a man sits quiet under such treatment as this, we know what to think of him, and if any other great Power than England were to show itself equally long-suffering, we can pretty well guess what would be said of it by English critics. A great Power may pass over the petty insults of States weaker than itself but it cannot afford to lay aside its self-respect when dealing with its equals. We may be quite sure that the Americans will not be slow to point this moral against England. Our foreign policy of late years has not been exactly of a kind to inspire our nations with any very profound respect either for our strength or for our courage. We have done our best to deceive ourselves and to mislead our neighbors into the belief that England will put up with any amount of cumulative wrong rather than incur the material losses of a great war. That is a sort of lesson which always comes back laden with anything but blessings, upon the heads of those who teach it. We greatly doubt whether one-half the things in Mr. Sumner's speech would ever have been said if English diplomacy at Washington had taken a more decided tone. Nothing is to be gained by a persistence in this course. We have been accustomed, for some time back, to see on the Continent a species of distrustful peace, which at least is only one degree better than open war. If we were not to drift into a similar situation which the United States, it behoves Lord Clarendon to use very much firmer language to Mr. Motley than has of late been common in the mouth of an English Foreign Secretary. The whole case is complete on both sides, and all that remains for the English Government to say is a meeting of this sort: 'We have made such and such admissions, and we are ready to make them again. If you, the United States, think these admissions afford a basis for negotiation, we will send a special envoy to Washington. But we will only do this on the understanding that the utmost limit of our concessions has already been reached. If you reject this understanding we will negotiate no more, and we call upon you to withdraw charges which are incompatible with the continuance of friendly relations.'—[Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

A convict in an Illinois prison smuggled himself outside the other day in a coffin, having ousted the dead man and nicely stowed him in a barrel.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago has passed a resolution that women should not be allowed to become members of the association.

The Louisville Courier (Ky.) says:—if there are a people upon this American Continent who, for the purpose of escaping a burdensome taxation, or for any other purpose, desire to get themselves joined to this country in her present condition, they must have hardy mind enough to keep their bodies from purtrifing.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that the President thinks it will be useless for him to ask England to make a treaty until he can feel sure that a treaty made in the manner asked for by him will at least be considered by the Senate before it is rejected.

HYD NAMES.—For some time there has been a reaction in America against the early custom of the English settlers in superseding the Indian names of places. The process of restoration, however, does not promise to be an unmitigated good. A newspaper, published in the region of Lakes Memphremung and Winoosook, remarks that 'the fish in Lake Hallyhunkank, Maine, are superior to those of either Lake Wewasagapok or Moosestockemungant. Those of Chaubungugungungung are very fine, but they all get choked to death in trying to tell where they lived.'

THE COMMON SCHOOL SWINDLE.—The estimated expenditures for the year, for the city, are \$819, 380 10. About four dollars for every man, woman and child in Cincinnati. The Catholic citizens have to pay their share of this exorbitant and injudicious tax, and also support their own schools. What a 'free' government we have.—Catholic Telegraph.

The *Times* special says: In March a large meeting was held in Cincinnati to promote the release of Pejian prisoner now held by the British Government, among whom was a number of naturalized citizens. The President directed the Secretary of State to submit the matter to the British Government, which was done through Minister Johnson. A reply from him, communicating the decision of Lord Clarendon, has been received. It is in effect that the British Government will not release any more prisoners charged with Pejian outrages; and a list is given of 18 men who were thus charged claiming to be American citizens. Mr. Johnson in his last despatch closes by expressing the belief that a change in this resolution may ere long be effected.

A gentleman from Georgia says: Tomb, Stephens and other rebels are more bitterly hostile to the Government than ever. This gentleman believes that in the event of a foreign war a large majority of the Georgian whites would not hesitate to join the enemy. He regards the feeling as one of bitter, blind, implacable hatred to the Republic.

A temperance writer makes a 'reductio ad absurdum' of the custom of asking acquaintances to drink as follows: 'Two gentlemen walking on Broadway. One is attracted by a fine display of bottles—no, boots and shoes, &c. in a window.—'Bob, let's go in and have some boots.' To they go.—'Take hold, Bob; what's your fancy?' 'Thank you, Tom, but I'm not taking boots just now.' 'Oh get in Take hold. One pair won't hurt you.' No, excuse me, Tom.' 'Take something, Bob. Take Lome a pair of boots for your wife. Don't see me do this thing alone.' Bob comes down and takes a pair of boots. It's no use. Who could withstand Tom's appeal?'—

Indiana has lost the pre-eminence it once held as the easiest State in the Union to get a divorce in. Its laws have been so amended that discontented husbands and wives cannot commence proceedings in its courts for a release from the matrimonial bonds unless they have previously been residents in good faith of the State for one year and of the county ninety days. Whether the change has been made in the interest of morality or only in that of boarding house and hotel keepers does not appear.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, to whom Senator Sumner alluded in his recent speech on the Revere Johnson treaty, delivered a reply to that speech this evening, before the members of Cornell University, and a crowded assembly of citizens, among whom were several distinguished men from different parts of the country. Mr. Smith promised that he spoke both as an Englishman still loyal to his country, and also as one hoping to make his home for many years in America. He first briefly reviewed the relations between the United States and England during the late war and then analyzed Senator Sumner's speech argument by argument. He denied that England had in any way acted in bad faith and asserted that the Palmerston Government like the Gladstone Government was only anxious to do justice to this country. England was willing to let Canada go when it pleased it, every day in Great Britain would consider the loss of the West India Islands a gain; and he, if it could be proved, that Ireland would be happier disunited from England, would vote for her independence, but no Englishman would ever consent to relinquish any of these countries as an equivalent for such claims as those set out by Mr. Sumner. Senator Sumner has not treated England justly. He omitted to state that England rejected the offer of France to join in a political recognition of the Confederacy. This was really done to effect the escape of the Alabama. Senator Sumner throughout, was influenced by his hatred of slavery, and lodged his anger against that dead institution with every political sphere. His taunts against England have struck a strong blow at the very men like John Bright and others, who have always opposed slavery, and been the warmest friends of the Union. They would feel its effect, while the Tory party, the enemies of America would be encouraged by the speech. He closed with a warm appeal for justice and peace.

There is one remark made by the London *Times* appropos to Mr. Sumner's speech, which deserves American attention. It is that, even the Boston *Traveller*, in which it is stated that Napoleon III. escapes all American attack, though he was desirous of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and was held back only by the refusal of England to do with him in his contemplated crusade against American nationality. The *Times* is right when it says that the fate of the American Union then depended on the voice of England. Had England listened to the suggestions of France, the Confederacy would have been acknowledged, and in this then state of the American mind war with the two Great Powers of Western Europe would have followed. The fleets of those powers would have broken up our blockade of the Southern ports. The rebels would have found good markets for all their valuable productions, and their treasury would have been placed in better condition than ours. Arms, ammunition, clothing, food, and medicines, the very things the rebels most needed, would have been even more abundant in the South than they were at the North; and as the Confederacy fell from want of those things it would have maintained the war when supplied with them. All Southern men would have taken up arms, and the armies of Lee and Johnson would have been as strong as ours, for thousands of our men would have been detained at the North, to defend it against French and English attacks. Our commerce would have been annihilated, and every article of consumption would have risen to famine prices, while our commerce would have become utterly worthless. In one emphatic sentence, the Confederacy would have become the American nation, and the Union would have gone to pieces, as the spoliatoric democracy would have joined the rebels and their foreign allies. From all this evil we were saved by the refusal of England to join with France to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy.

AMERICAN WAR POLITICIANS.—It is unfortunate says the Chicago Post that talk of war is always popular in this country. 'I am in favour of this war, the last war, and the next war,' is not an unfaithful receipt of the public opinion of the average American politician. General Cass based his career on a chronic necessity of whipping England. Petitions Abolish was as hateful to him, when he had a speech to make or a despatch to write, as it was to Napoleon and if he failed to do so, the act was due to no imperfect of his war record. The other Michigan Governor Chandler, his faithful successor, with all his weakness and none of his genius. Cass was probably playing a game. Chandler is deceived by his own poor blather. But each in the type of a large class of men to whom jointly the present state of the country is detested. We look back, however, into the past, and take courage. We have seen several great national crises, in which we were told that the 'perpetuity of the Republic' and the 'preservation of popular liberty' throughout the world depended in each emergency upon annihilating England then and there—whipping her out of her boots, right on the spot! The country passed through all these in spite of the efforts of the politicians without loosing or drawing a drop of blood and we are of the opinion now, that in the case at hand it will be discovered just as the work of annihilating England is about to begin, that there is fear when the work is over and we have well nigh annihilated ourselves that the people may require an account at the hands of the politicians that they could not settle up or explain away.

MANNERS OF POLITICAL VISITORS AT WASHINGTON.—I was writing and making notes in the library of Congress three weeks ago, and while most busily engaged a shadow from behind fell upon my table. Thinking it some friend who was privileged to take the liberty, I did not look up for some seconds or minutes. The hand from behind picked up a piece of my manuscript, read it over, took up a second, and so forth, until finally I turned around irritated. There stood a total stranger—a large, politician-like, coarse-grained, impudent eyed man—coolly reading my manuscript. It was so outrageous a violation of decency and so casually a liberty, that I felt the blood go up my face like the hoisting of the British standard.

'Is that your conception of manners, sir?' I said to the man.

He looked at me like a stone with a smile on it, for a few minutes, and then said, with a contemptuous voice:

'My God! I reckon everything here is public property, ain't it? I reckon 'taint no use to put on airs here, he it? I guess not.'

Not deigning me another word, this republican peer went round all the circuit of the tables, peering in the notes and pages of every reader, lady or man, and at the end giving me a half defiant yet impulsive look went out at a bounding stride.

Two days afterward I saw this man walking between two Senators, into the White House. A few days ago he was pointed out to me as a man who had captured a valuable revenue office in one of the Southern States. Is it not manifest that such Northern breeding, should make the people these barden toward us? And it is just that class of men who want permission, in their own vernacular, to 'ride rough shod over the rebels, compel social association, and do brutality in the name of freedom.'

Now, consider this type of man a representative unit of the two or three thousand visitors at the White House daily. If he sees a door marked,

'Public not admitted here,' that is the particular door which he means 'to go through. If he cannot go through it, he will peep through it. He means to 'make a row' about it. His impudent stare and the coarse 'feel' of his hand is upon every face or object he sees. The only sort of grace he possesses is an adjunct to cunning, when, on occasion, he can wheedle, or flatter, and put his seal through degrading gymnastics, creep on his belly, kneel and crawl like a snake—anything but bear a 'No', said without insolence or malignity.—Chicago Tribune Cor.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.
JUNE—1869.
Friday, 4—Sacred Heart of Jesus.
Saturday, 5—St. John Nepomucene, M.
Sunday, 6—Third after Pentecost.
Monday, 7—St. Venantius, M.
Tuesday, 8—St. Peter Cel., P. C.
Wednesday, 9—St. Paschal of Baylon, C.
Thursday, 10—St. Margaret, W.

REMOVAL
The Office of this paper has removed to No. 663 Craig Street, one door off Bleury.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Irish Church Bill is no longer the great political question of the day. That measure has passed through the House of Commons with such large majorities in its favor, that all fears for its ultimate success in the House of Lords are set at rest, and public attention is now directed to the other, and far more difficult Irish question—that relating to land. The Ministry have pretty plainly given the country to understand that it is not their intention to deal with that great and intricate question, the most intricate question that ever British Legislature has had to deal with—this session: and in the meantime it can hardly be expected that Irish discontent will in any sensible degree subside. It is most probable that, when the Ministry do address themselves seriously to the preparing of a measure for the settlement of the Irish Land question, a split in the Cabinet will occur: for Mr. Bright has already publicly committed himself to certain extreme views, which it is not probable that the majority of his Ministerial colleagues will adopt. As an Irish reformer Mr. Gladstone's real troubles are all to come; for the Irish Church reform is but child's play compared with the formidable work that awaits the Minister who shall attempt to settle the social grievances of Ireland that have their origin in the tenure of land.
The most interesting item of Continental news is the French elections. Though many extreme republicans have been returned, it is pretty certain that the Emperor will have a majority. In Spain matters seem to be going from bad to worse: the finances are in a most dilapidated condition, and no appearance of the establishment of a settled government of any kind for that distracted country present themselves upon the political horizon. No events of any importance have occurred since our last in the Italian Peninsula.

The Alabama claims, and Mr. Sumner's speech still continue to form one of the chief topics discussed in the United States press, and by American correspondents of the English journals. That the relations betwixt the two countries are in a very precarious condition no one can doubt: but unless Great Britain find herself engaged in war with some of the European Powers, it is the general opinion, confirmed by the tone of the more respectable section of the U. States press, that war betwixt them is not imminent. The policy of the U. States seems to be to keep the Alabama question still an open question, as affording a possible *casus belli*, to be urged, and made use of when Great Britain shall have her hands full. We are firmly convinced, moreover, that, no matter what Treaty on the subject might be agreed to by the governments or official rulers of the respective countries, the real rulers of the U. States, that is to say the nobocracy, would not ratify it, but would in case, of a war in which Great Britain was involved, act in all respects as if no such Treaty were in existence, or had received the assent of their ostensible rulers. The manner in which the proposal that Great Britain should, in the settlement of the Alabama claims, hand over her North American Colonies to the U. States, has been received in our legislature, has elicited the warm sympathies of the English press: the people of England see therein the proof of our sincere attachment to our Queen, and our determination to uphold British connection, in which is to be found the sole guarantee for our liberties, and national existence. "Independence" is but a Clear Grit mode of spelling "Annexation;" and this every one endowed with even a

very moderate allowance of political foresight cannot fail to see.

Some of the Dublin papers publish what purports to be the substance of the contents of the papers in the case of O'Farrell, the half mad, half drunken fellow who tried to shoot H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. We do not know how far the statements of the Dublin papers are to be relied upon, nor do we feel inclined to put implicit confidence therein. No official verification of these statements has been made public: if genuine, which is fairly open to doubt, they connect the act of O'Farrell with the Fenian organisation, and prove that he was the agent of a party who had determined upon avenging the execution of Allen, and others who were hung for the murder of the policeman at the time of the rescue of Kelly.

Some questions have been addressed to us respecting an article that appeared in the *Evening Telegraph* of the 12th ult., reviewing a book published by a Father Felix, an apostate priest, in explanation of his having left the Catholic Church. Of course every one knows the reasons which compel the unhappy man to whose class this Father Felix belongs, to leave the Church: the evidence adduced in the famous case of Belial Achilli is conclusive on this point: and therefore, though we know nothing of this man Father Felix, in particular, we know quite enough of degraded and suspended priests in general, to form our own conclusions as to the reasons why he left the Catholic Church.

But the questions to which we are able to reply are these. Is it true, as it is asserted in the editorial remarks of the *Evening Telegraph*, that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mother of God, as defined by the present Pope, and as held by the Catholic Church, "had been condemned by Pope Innocent 5th?" and that it also had been pronounced by St. Bernard "repugnant to reason, and unsupported by ancient tradition?"

To both of these questions we answer—No. Pope Innocent 5th never condemned the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, as defined by Pope Pius IX. and as held by the Catholic Church: St. Bernard never pronounced that doctrine, repugnant to reason, and unknown to tradition.

It is, of course, impossible to prove a negative. It is for the *Evening Telegraph* to show, by quoting the words of the document, that Pope Innocent 5th condemned in the 13th century, the doctrine which in the nineteenth century Pope Pius IX. defined, and declared to be the faith of the Catholic Church.

But are not the writings of St. Bernard extant, wherein addressing the Chapter of the Church at Lyons he censures them for that, without authority from Rome, they had introduced the celebration of the Feast of the Conception: and in which also he speaks of the doctrine which that celebration implied, as a novelty and as repugnant to reason?

It is true that St. Bernard did reprove the Chapter of the Church at Lyons for celebrating a Festival without authority from Rome: and it is also true that, speaking in the same letter of the "active," not the "passive," conception of the B. Virgin—he condemned the opinion—which it is to be supposed some entertained, that the conception of the B. Virgin was immaculate and miraculous in the womb of her mother St. Anne, in the same sense as the conception of Our Blessed Lord Himself in the womb of His Virgin Mother was immaculate and miraculous—as erroneous, as repugnant to reason and tradition, and unknown to the Catholic Church. What it was that St. Bernard thus condemned may be judged from the subjoined extracts from the letter in question:—

"Et si licet lequi quod Ecclesia sentit, et verum ipsa sentit: dico gloriosam de Spiritu Sancto conceptionem, non autem et conceptam fuisse: dico peperisse virginem, non tamen et partam a virgine. Alioquin ubi erit prerogativa Matris Domini, qua singulariter creditur exultare et munere prole, at integri tate carnis, si tantumdem dederit et Matri ipsius? Non est hanc Virginem honorare, sed honori detrachere."—St. Bern. Ep. 174.

This passage shows clearly what it was that St. Bernard protested against—to wit, the opinion that the Blessed Virgin was herself born of a pure Virgin; even as she herself, her virginity remaining, conceived in her womb, and gave birth to Our Blessed Lord. This opinion must be false argues the great saint and doctor, zealous for the honor and the peculiar or singular prerogatives of the Virgin Mother of God: for otherwise, wherein he asks, would this special or singular prerogative consist, if her mother shared it with her?

This opinion then which the Church to-day condemns, St. Bernard in the 13th century condemned: but the dogma which Pope Pius IX. defined, which the Catholic Church holds, to wit—that the B. Mother of God was never for one moment the slave of Satan, or stained with sin either actual or original, could never have been condemned by the great Saint who in his sermon *In Nativitate B. V. Mariæ* insists so eloquently upon the excellence of Mary over the Angels, who certainly never were stained by sin, but who from the very first moment of their existence were immaculate. We must judge a

writer's meaning not by an isolated passage, but by its context: and in this case the context and the whole tenor of St. Bernard's argument shows clearly that that which he condemned as contrary to reason, tradition, and the constant belief of the Church, was the opinion that the B. Virgin was conceived in the womb of her mother by the immediate and miraculous operation of the Holy Spirit.

Besides, St. Bernard knew well that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, as defined by Pius IX. and now believed by all Catholics, was coeval with Christianity; that in the East it had been held from the first ages, and had been asserted by all the Oriental Fathers. Indeed, so ancient, so universally spread was the belief in the Immaculate Conception of the B. Virgin, that even Mahomet incorporated it into his new creed, though certainly it was not his object, or his policy to glorify Christianity at the expense of Mahomedanism. Thus in the *Koran*—we quote from Lane's translation—we read how the traditions, even at the early date when that book was composed, said that "no child is born but the devil hath touched it at the time of its birth, wherefore it first raises its voice by crying—*reproting Mary, and Her Son*." Of course what the *Koran* says is no argument for the truth of any doctrine: but in this case it is conclusive as to the antiquity and universality of the present doctrine of the Catholic Church as to the immunity of the Blessed Virgin from the stain of original sin; since Mahomet found it necessary to borrow it from the Christians, with whom he came in contact, and from whom as well as from the Jews he got the materials for his pretended revelation.

As to the reasonableness of the doctrine in question we need not insist. As it is only from revelation that we know that any of the human race are conceived immaculate: as but for that revelation, the reasonable presumption would be that all were conceived immaculate, there can be nothing contrary to reason in the doctrine that the Blessed Virgin was so conceived.

A REAL REFORM.—We are glad to see that the Legislature at Ottawa has passed a Bill making a certain class of offences, such as garrotte robberies, and personal outrages, punishable with the lash, as they are in England, to the great advantage of the public. Of course a measure of such utility could not expect to escape opposition: and accordingly we are not surprised that it was attacked by M. Dorion, seconded by M. Masson of Terrebonne. These gentlemen argued against the proposed valuable reform in our criminal code, on the ground that corporal punishment was antiquated, cruel and barbarous. Their proposed amendment was, however, we are happy to say rejected by a majority of 76 to 40.

No doubt the infliction of corporal punishment is antiquated; so also are the crimes which it is inflicted to prevent. So are all punishments, whether fines or imprisonment: and if its antiquity be a reason for discarding flogging, by parity of reason the infliction of any punishment whatsoever upon any offenders against social order, should be at once abrogated as antiquated as very antiquated indeed.

But flogging is, we are told "cruel and barbarous." So also are the crimes which it is proposed thereby to repress, and therefore the punishment is admirably in harmony with the antecedents which provoked it. Cruel and barbarous crimes, which often maim and cripple their victims for life, can only be checked by the dread of cruel and barbarous punishments—that is punishments which inflict severe pain upon the offender. The only proper stand point from whence to consider the question of corporal punishment is the stand point of expediency.—Does it, or does it not, tend to check the perpetration of the offences for which it is inflicted? If it fail in this, not a word can be urged in its behalf of its adoption, or of its retention; if it does, it should be adopted, and maintained.

The protection of the lives and properties of its peaceful, and unoffending subjects is the first, the most important duty of every State, and if it fail in this duty, it has no right to their allegiance. It is the bounden duty of the State, not merely its right, which it may if it so please waive, but its duty—to prevent outrages upon person and property; and for this purpose not only are all means always lawful to it, but it is in duty bound to adopt such means, no matter how severe, how cruel or how barbarous, as shall most effectually subserve that purpose. Experience shows that dread of punishment is, to those who have, in their career of crime, cast aside all moral restraints, and conscientious scruples, the best, the only conceivable deterrent from crime: and of all punishments, that of the lash is, after the gallows, the punishment of which members of the criminal classes stand the most in dread.

We have used the words "cruel and barbarous," but we deny that corporal punishment as applied to the criminal, is either the one or the other. It would we admit be "cruel and barbarous" in certain circumstances to cut a man's leg off: but when the operation, painful though it may be, is performed with the object of saving life, it is not only neither "cruel nor barbarous"

but eminently merciful and humane. So with corporal punishment. Its cruelty and its barbarity are determined by the circumstances which provoke it; and where applied as it is proposed to apply it, for the prevention of the spreading of a moral gangrene, and for the protection of the persons and properties of honest, loyal subjects of the State, it is a merciful measure and a most humane measure. Painful to the criminal who undergoes it, it no doubt is, and so it ought to be: but most considerate and merciful to those whom it preserves from having their bodies maimed for life, by the hands of the rascally garrotte robber. There is therefore nothing "cruel or barbarous" in the punishment, if in any degree it effects its object, the main object of all punishments inflicted by Society, viz. the protection of person and property: and the Christian, who cannot bring himself to believe that God would ever sanction either cruelty or barbarism, will bear in mind that corporal punishment was formally sanctioned by the code of which God Himself was the author. We are not bound indeed to make that code our precedent: but no Christian can assert that corporal punishment is necessarily, and under all circumstances cruel or barbarous. Its application is a mere question of expediency: and its experience, as we contend that it does—shows that thereby certain crimes are best checked, then it is the duty, as well the right, of the human legislator to resort to it.

THE PROCESSION.—On Sunday last, being within the Octave of *Corpus Christi*, the usual Procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament took place. The weather was all that could be desired, and we are happy to say that every thing went off in the most orderly manner. The streets along which, according to the programme published in our last, the Procession passed was crowded with spectators, to many of whom the sight must have been strange. No obstructions were however offered; and in Montreal we have but to congratulate ourselves upon the *entente cordiale* betwixt Catholics and Protestants that obtains. Long may this continue to be the case.

We have been requested to state that Rev. Father O'Brien of St. Patrick's Church, will place in the hands of the collectors, the list of the annual collections in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, during the course of the present week. It is also requested that the collectors will have the goodness to give in their returns before the end of the present month.
June 1st, 1869.

The editor of the *Witness* is of opinion that the manager of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb School, would have done much better to invite the writer of the false and malicious libel of the *Witness*, 12th April, imputing dishonesty, if not murder, to the said manager, to a conference, than to threaten him with a prosecution.

THE EXODUS.—Our City contemporaries publish a very important letter from Mr. Brydges, showing that the amount of the so called exodus of French Canadians has been much exaggerated. Mr. Brydges has had returns sent to him from all the Railroad stations in Lower Canada, and from these it appears that some 200 or 300 families, have left the country; but that of those who do go to the States, numbers return in the autumn with money in their pockets.

TRINITY ORDINATIONS.—The Trinity Ordinations of the Ecclesiastical Students attending the Grand Seminary of this city, took place in the beautiful Chapel of the Grand Seminary, on Saturday last, 22nd ult. The Right Rev. Dr. LaRocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, was the officiating Prelate on the occasion.

The Ordinations was preceded by a spiritual Retreat of eight days as a preparation thereto, in which the Rev. Messrs. Colin and O'Farrell, two of the gifted and eloquent Preachers of the Order, took an active part.

The Ceremony on Saturday morning was very beautiful and imposing. Several of the friends of the *Ordinations* both cleric, and laic, were present thereat.

The subjoined is a list of the names of those who participated therein.
Priesthood—Rev. Messrs. P. C. Dufresne, and P. N. E. Demers, of the Diocese of Montreal.

Deaconship—Messrs. M. Auclair, J. T. Giroux, G. Paul, of the Diocese of Montreal; J. Smith of the Diocese of Hartford, and E. McKenna, of the Diocese of New York.

Subdeaconship—Messrs. F. T. Racicot, J. B. Proulx, F. Kavanagh, of the Diocese of Montreal; J. Finnegan, and J. Basum, of the Society of Jesus; W. Kelly, of the Diocese of Boston, and L. B. Demers, of the Diocese of Chicago.

Minor Orders—Messrs. T. Caisse, M. A. Deschamps, of the Diocese of Montreal; S. Doucet, F. J. McManus, P. W. Dixon and T. J. Bannon of the Diocese of Chatham, N. B.; J. S. Cullen, of the Diocese of Boston; E. F. Barron, of the Diocese of Vincennes; J. Mc-

Leod, of the Diocese of Arichat; and P. P. Shaban, of the Diocese of Hartford.

Tonsure—Messrs. T. A. Thibault and M. Carroll, of the Diocese of Montreal; A. Brady, D. Desmond, and H. Lynch, of the Diocese of Hartford; A. J. Bernard, of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe; J. Ansbro and P. Gilmore, of the Diocese of Sandwich; W. Berigan, of the Diocese of Toronto; F. X. Cormier, M. Dolan and R. L. Knox, of the Diocese of St. John, N. B.; M. J. Letellier and C. O'Neill, of the Diocese of Boston; H. McGuire, of the Diocese of Chicago and T. H. Wallace, of the Diocese of Portland; and J. McMahon.

PILGRIMAGE OF THE "BROTHERS BOYS" TO THE CHURCH OF "NOTRE DAME DE BONSECOURS."—Last Friday the Brothers' boys made their annual pilgrimage to Bonsecours Church. Our city dailies estimate the number of children to have been about 4,500. One thing certain, it was an imposing sight to the numerous spectators who stood at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Denis Streets.

From this point down the whole length of St. Denis Street might be seen one uninterrupted line of young boys, each school headed by its banners, flags and pendants. Their juvenile band players kept the youngsters in merry spirits by the numerous fine pieces they discoursed.

Those of our readers that have seen the Bonsecours Church will easily conceive that it was quite too small to receive into its narrow precincts the multitude of boys that were wending their way towards the shrine of "Our Lady of Good Help." Accordingly as the children arrived, their respective teachers formed them into a square before the Church door, which was thrown wide open. An act of consecration to the Blessed Virgin was then read in French and in English.

During the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament which followed this consecration, the vast crowd of children united in one chorus and sang two or three appropriate Hymns.

The grandeur of this symphony was most affecting to the great number of by-standers, very many of whom joined instinctively their voice with those of the pupils. The Church bell had scarcely told the moment of giving Benediction, when every head bowed in humble adoration. At a second signal all arose, and after chanting the "Laudate," filed off to their schools in the greatest possible order.

What a consolation for our Catholic population to have their children confided to the care of those worthy disciples of the Venerable de la Salle, who not only give them an excellent Commercial Education, but likewise inculcate into their youthful minds solid, religious, and moral principles.—Com.

The members of the Committee of the St. Patrick's Society are making preparations for their Grand Annual Pic Nic, which will be held on the 1st of July (Dominion Day.)

MONTREAL DIRECTORY.—Mr. Lovell is about to bring out his Montreal Directory for '69 '70. The price of this valuable work will be \$2, payable on delivery.

STATISTICS OF CANADA—1867 '68.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of two volumes of the Statistics of Canada, for the year above indicated.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—June, 1869.—D. & J. Sadler, Montreal:

We always hail with pleasure the appearance of this most excellent, and truly Catholic Magazine. The present number is in no whit inferior to any of its predecessors. We give list of contents, reminding our readers that they may procure the work for the trifling sum of \$4 per annum, or 38 cents per monthly number, remitted in advance to the Messrs. Sadler, Montreal who on receipt of the money will forward the copy to the required address:—

1. Spiritism and Spirits.
2. Dyabreak.
3. Good Old Saxon.
4. Waiting.
5. The Supernatural.
6. Two Months in Spain during the life Revolution.
7. The Approaching Council of the Vatican.
8. St. Mary's.
9. A May Carol.
10. St. Peter, First Bishop of Rome.
11. A Rumed Life.
12. The Philosophy of Immigration.
13. Vigil.
14. The Geography of Roses.
15. Spanish Life and Character.
16. Filial Affection, as taught and practised by the Chinese.
17. New Publications.
18. Foreign Literary Notices.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW—April, 1869.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

We have seen better numbers, but the one before us is by no means destitute of interest. It contains articles on the following subjects:—1. South Africa; 2. The Gladstone Government; 3. Liberty and Light; 4. Domestic Fireplaces; 5. Alfred de Musset; 6. Mr. Mill's Speech on Capital Punishment; 7. The Philanthropy of the Age in relation to Social Evils; 8. Primary Education; 9. National Duty; 10. Contemporary Literature.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—April, 1869.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

This is a most interesting number, and the fifth article, on the Irish question, will be read with interest by all, though many may not be able to agree with all the writer's premises, or conclusions.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—May, 1869.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

A good part of the current number, some sixteen pages, is taken up with poetry, magazine poetry—the more striking passages printed in Italics, so as to indicate them to the reader.

HEARTH AND HOME.—The proprietors of this New York weekly newspaper advertise a paper by Mrs. Stowe, entitled "Impressions of Montreal and its People," which will be read with interest here.

HAMILTON May 21st 1869.

To the Editor of the True Witness

Dear Sir:—It is with sincere sorrow I communicate to you the death of Miss Ryan, in Religion Sister Mary Celestine, which sad event took place at St. Joseph's Convent, Hamilton, on Wednesday the 19th ult.

Ever joyful and modest, as she advanced in years she became more endeared to her classmates and superiors. Having completed her education at an early age, and being convinced of the folly and vanity of this world, and of the impotence of saving her own soul, she resolved to forsake transitory enjoyments in order to possess eternal.

On Wednesday the 19th, on the feast of her patron, St. Celestine, in the 33rd year of her age, and in the twelfth of her religious life, she reached the goal, and won the crown of glory which her Divine master called her to receive.

To-day the funeral took place in St. Mary's Cathedral. His Lordship Bishop Furrell, attended by the venerable Vicar general Gordon, and the Rev. M. M. O'Shea, assisted at the solemn high Mass, Rev. E. J. Heenan officiating.

After Mass her mortal remains were conveyed to the Cemetery, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens

N. J. H. K.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, MILE END.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

SIR,—As you have again brought the subject of the Deaf and Dumb before the public in your issue of May 21st, and inserted a letter signed 'Nelson Talbot,' who brings serious charges against me, I think, in justice and fairness, you will insert the following by way of reply to the whole:—

1st.—Talbot complains about the paragraph in the Daily Witness of April 17, touching the Inquest in the above Institution, and drinking and gambling among the Deaf and Dumb in general, and he says it 'does not suit him.' He also tells you he is a Protestant (note this), and knows all about me including my private character.

2nd.—He charges me with writing the two threatening letters to myself, as published in the Daily Witness of Oct. 6, 1868; but says that he wrote one of them himself at my dictation, under promise that I would give him a 'big berth,' if I became the principal of the Protestant Deaf and Dumb Institution.

3rd.—He tells you that my intentions are to 'overthrow the Roman Catholic Institution to get pupils to fill the Protestant school,' and that I am 'only trying to get an easy living out of my slanderous attacks.'

Now, Sir, as you have apparently given his statements a little coloring of truth by your editorial remarks, I feel it my duty to make a full exposure of this piece of hypocrisy and deception which the writer has been trying to play upon you after he has failed to convince it on myself.

Without encumbering you with a long history of the late controversy, which would occupy so much space, I will just reply to the above charges, and leave you to judge whether his testi-

mony merits further notice, although I have no doubt his letter would have been inserted and promptly replied to, if he had had the moral courage to send it to the Daily Witness where all my correspondence appeared.

REPLY.

1st.—The reason Talbot found fault with the way I reported his communication about the Inquest to the Witness is not because it touches on the 'Suspicious Death,' but because it exposes the drinking, and gambling—and, I was going to say, the frequenting of houses of ill-fame on Sundays—among the city deaf and dumb, of which he has long been the leader and brought disgrace upon the Roman Catholic deaf-mutes. His long experience as a vagrant in the United States has enabled him to do incalculable mischief among those who associate with him, which gave me good reason to use all my influence to induce him to lead a better life, which I succeeded in doing for some months, and got him to become a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank. He, however, relapsed into his old ways, and my faithful admonitions gave him mortal offence. Recently he came to my residence helplessly drunk, and I was obliged to turn him out, and shake him off altogether to save my own character, which he tells you does not suit him.

He is not a Protestant, as he tells you in his letter. I can prove from his own statement, and that of Mr. Young, of the Mile End school, that he is a Roman Catholic, and that all his relations are French Canadian Roman Catholics, residing in Montreal. This is the same Nelson Talbot who was expelled from the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum, after committing a violent assault on one of the officers. I have this fact from himself.

2nd.—He charges me with writing the two threatening letters to myself, but admits that he wrote one himself at my dictation. To this I give the most emphatic denial—it is utterly false. I neither penned them, nor authorized him to do so. The first clue to the authorship of them I received from himself (Talbot), at the Margaret-street Chapel, the Sunday before last, when he told me, in the presence of a very intelligent and respectable gentleman that he was a Roman Catholic; had been to the priest, and cleared his conscience of all his sins; that he was the author of the two letters threatening my life; that he had been to your office to make a statement against me; that my life and liberty were not safe now. You can better imagine my amazement at this bold confession than I can describe it.

3rd.—The idea of my intention being to overthrow the Roman Catholic school to fill the proposed Protestant Institution is absurdly false, and no one in Montreal knows this better than Talbot himself; but remembering that this insinuation is the same which you supposed and published in your replies to my letters in the Daily Witness, and that it is what the directors of the Mile End school circulate among the city adults, I do not marvel that Talbot has taken it up to strengthen his position against me. The Protestant Institution will find enough to do for the unfortunate of its own faith, and no one wishes to see the Catholic Institution effecting permanent good more than myself. Indeed the field for labor among the Catholic deaf and dumb is so great that the Protestant Institution could not meet the demand were the Roman Catholics to send over their deaf and dumb to it. Surely a little sober reflection will show this to be too absurd. The fact is, and I wish it to be distinctly understood by all, that my intention is, and has all along been, to benefit the deaf and dumb irrespective of creed or nationality, and I shall continue to report whatever comes under my notice with the utmost impartiality.

The next point is that, I am 'trying to get an easy living out of my slanderous attacks.' Is it the belief among the Roman Catholics that I am liberally remunerated by the Editor of the Daily Witness for my contributions on this subject? or is it intended to insinuate that I am paid by Protestants, or I am to be appointed principal of some of their Institutions? This is another delusion and a falsehood of Talbot's. I have never received any remuneration, or even thanks, for what I have done on this subject—in fact, it has been at my own cost and peril. Talbot has my utmost commiseration.

When I first came to Montreal, I said M. Belanger, of the Mile End school, a visit, and my impression of that gentleman was so favorable that I told him I would gladly help him in deaf-mute education in an intellectual point of view without meddling with religious matters; but I found that I could not be allowed to do that because I was a 'heretic.' Soon after, I paid a visit to the chapel at Margaret street, and my eyes were opened to the rotten condition of the whole system of education, which induced me to try to make a sweeping reform; and failing to effect this by appealing to the teachers and deaf and dumb themselves, I had recourse to publication, and what I wrote I had every reason to believe was strictly true; the facts in my communications being obtained from among the deaf and dumb, confirmed by personal observation and inquiry. If the Mile End school authorities wish to go over the grounds of the late controversy and letters about their labors, I am willing so re-open the whole case with responsible parties.

Analogizing for the length of this letter, which I am induced to write only by your editorial remarks, apparently endorsing Talbot's statements. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS WIDD. (A Protestant deaf-mute)

P.S.—As the Nouveau Monde has made extracts from Talbot's letter, I shall feel obliged if it shall do the same with this in justice to myself. T. W.

Montreal, May 24th, 1869.

CATHOLIC REFORMATORY.—Our readers are aware from the movements which have taken place in connection with the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, that a law has been passed by the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, authorizing charitable Societies to establish Reformatories for juvenile criminals, and that one such institution is already prepared to go into operation for boys professing the

Roman Catholic faith. Last week we had the pleasure on the introduction of a Roman Catholic friend of going over the fine building which is to be used for this object, and which has been already opened for about a twelvemonth for a cognate purpose—that is as a refuge for boys who are not yet criminals, but who lack suitable protection and care, or are unmanageable by their natural guardians. The house is moreover, used in part as hospital for old men. We may mention that a certain number of both the boys and old men pay a very small monthly pension—the rest are wholly maintained at the cost of the charity, in other words by Mr. Olivier Berthelet, at whose sole expense the house has been built, and is now supported. This charitable gentleman at first set up his institution in a large stone house in Dorchester Street East, formerly the residence of Mr. Cormack, and placed it under the management of some friars who came from a similar establishment in Belgium. He afterwards determined to remove it to its present place which is in Mignonne street in rear of the Asyle de la Providence, looking out in that direction upon the fields between it and the ridge of Sherbrooke street, East. The ground upon which this magnificent gift is situated comprises ten arpents of very valuable land fronting as we have said on Mignonne street, and extending thence on both sides of Ontario street to the back fences of the garden on Oiseau Barron. It is also bounded by streets on both sides so as to be perfectly detached. The building itself is very substantial of rustic-faced stone in the form of an H. The two wings are one hundred feet long; the connecting building seventy-five feet and the width of each part is fifty feet. It is also five stories high. Mr. Berthelet has, moreover, purchased a farm at Longue Point for \$10,000, as a part of the general design. The boys, at present in the building number about seventy, and there are twenty-five or thirty aged, or otherwise incapable men. But the house will already accommodate more than five hundred and the wings may be extended if necessary. It is called the House of Our Lady of St. Vincent de Paul, and the Superior, Freres Eusebe and his colleagues from Belgium are now assisted by several Canadians, who are still in their novitiate.

The building, of course, contains the chapels, halls to serve as day rooms, refectories, &c., which are usual in such institutions. It, besides, has workshops where the boys are taught shoemaking, hat making, and various other trades, under the direction of the Friars, who, amongst their qualifications, are all good mechanics. The beds in the boys' dormitories are arranged in a particular manner to prevent evil or mischievous communication between the children. Instead of being ranged side by side, they are all in rows, and to end, and between the head of one and the foot of the other there is a high board, so that the children cannot see each other after they retire, nor hear each other talk unless the conversation be sufficiently loud to attract the attention of the gentlemen who are in attendance. There are stanchions set up at intervals between these long lines of diminutive bedsteads, and from these at night curtains are stretched to prevent any look out sideways. This while the dormitory is open and airy, each boy is to a considerable extent isolated from the rest after he has once retired to bed. On each floor and on each wing there is a lavatory supplied with hot and cold water for the inmates of that portion of the establishment, and there are apartments which serve as wardrobes and dressing rooms for all the inmates. The wardrobes consist of a large number of small stalls arranged on both sides of alleys. In each of these stalls are two strong boxes, and here all the other clothing of the children is kept. When the lads dress they take their clothes into the dressing room, and each retires into a somewhat larger stall, than that from which the clothes were taken, where they change their flannels and linen, and bring back those that they take off. The building is heated by hot water, and a great part of the fittings were put up by the Superior and two of the brethren. The same gentlemen put up the cooking store which was brought out in pieces from Belgium. It appears to be a very well contrived and highly finished apparatus capable of cooking for 800 persons with a fire of about eighteen inches of cubic contents. This fire also keeps one hundred and fifty gallons of water constantly warm for kitchen purposes. The bread is cut by a machine a good deal like the old-fashioned ciuff-cutters used in stables except that it is a great deal more accurate in the movements. It will slice up a loaf into pieces of any thickness in the course of a few moments. The very strict economy is observed in all parts of the establishment. The washing is done with soap, made on the premises from the refuse fat; and the smallest piece of food or clothing is, in some manner, made available. Outside of the house the large piece of land attached to it by Mr. Berthelet, is being brought into order as a garden, and here, no doubt, a large part of the vegetables necessary for the house will be raised by the labour of the inmates. In allusion to the labours of these gentlemen Mr. Berthelet, who happened to be in the house, remarked to us the enormous expenses of the asylums for insane and similar institutions, conducted under Government supervision. The secret of economy, he added, in such cases, was that the work was done for the love of God. He did not refer to his own part in the work; but to the labours of the 'Brethren of Charity,' to whose care he has committed the carrying out of his design, but as surely the same observation would apply to girls as large, and to care so constant as those which he has bestowed and is bestowing upon this Asylum. It is intended, as we have already intimated, to make this Institution the Reformatory for criminal children of the Roman Catholic Church, and we imagine that none can be better fitted for the purpose.—Montreal Herald.

INFANTICIDE.—About four o'clock, this morning, the dead body of an infant was found lying in Dorchester street, near St. Andre, wrapped up in a blanket. It was conveyed to Panet street station, where Coroner Jones held an inquest. Dr. Protton, made an autopsy of the brain and gave it as his opinion that the infant had been murdered, soon after birth, as the skull had been broken in. It had apparently been kept four or five days before it was thrown into the street and decomposition had begun. A verdict was returned of infanticide against some person or persons unknown.—[Witness, 27 ult.]

ACCIDENTS.—An exceedingly 'cute drygoods firm got up yesterday morning and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer at the Custom House three thousand dollars in Royal Canadian bills. The bills, we believe will turn out to be as good as gold. In any case, we presume, the Bank of Montreal, and not the Government, would be the loser if they should be sold at a discount, since at the hour the deposit was made at the Customs the Bank of Montreal had not ceased to exchange with the suspended Bank. Be that as it might the Customs authorities could not have refused the bills at the hour they were presented, as they had no intimation of the suspension. The firm, however, showed its 'cuteness' and it is a great thing to be 'cute.'—Telegraph.

THE 'GRECIAN'—The baggage, etc., of the Royal Artillery have been taken off the 'Grecian.' Divers are also at work, endeavouring to get what they can, but the current is so swift that their efforts are attended with considerable danger. It is said the water rushes through the vessel so furiously that the divers are almost carried off their feet. The log has been withdrawn, and it is not likely that the steamboat will be recovered. The insurance agents interested held another meeting to-day, but if they arrived at a decision, it has not been made known.

THE WRECKERS employed on the ill fated Grecian say that it would be fully to attempt to raise the vessel, or to use the expression of one of them, 'There is not money enough in her to make the undertaking profitable.' The wreck lies in 13 feet water, head to the stream, which runs through a large hole in her bows, and up through her hatches with unimpeded velocity, and her main deck is level with the water

from stem to stern. A large boulder is thrust through her forward hold about ten feet in diameter, and five feet from its top to the bottom level by actual measurement, which firmly anchors her to the spot. The captain, engineer and crew are still on board the vessel.

The Editor of the Belleville Chronicle has been shown by Mr. W. H. Palmer, of Tudor, a button of gold, value \$4.00, the result of assaying about 200 lbs of rock. A specimen of Talcoze slate, in which the precious metal was widely diffused, was also exhibited. It was taken from a well defined vein about twenty-six feet deep.

Mr. Morris' bill respecting seduction provides that a seducer under promise of marriage of unmarried female of previous chaste character, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, at the option of the court but he shall not be condemned on the sole evidence of the female. Similar laws are in force in almost every civilized country except Great Britain.

RUN AWAY.—A man from Point Lewis is in town making search for his wife. It appears that the wife had reason to be dissatisfied at her husband's treatment. Last week she asked her husband to give her some money to purchase some articles in Quebec. He gave her money, and she, having meanwhile packed up a trunk, went to Quebec and came to Montreal. The husband has offered the very liberal reward of \$5. He does not seem extremely anxious for her recovery.

The Toronto Leader says that its suggestion that the Directors of the Royal Canadian Bank should appoint three or four citizens of good standing and capable of doing the work properly, to examine the assets of the bank and make a report for publication, has been received with favour; while there is an impression abroad that the affairs of the bank are in such a bad state that it will not be able to resume business within the sixty days allowed by the charter for that purpose. The notes of the bank now pass at par in retail transactions at Toronto.

The following extract from the London Advertiser is well worthy of reproduction:—'Apart from the love we bear the glorious seat of the empire of which we form a part, there are a thousand reasons why we should not be in to great a hurry to tear down the Union Jack from our flag staff. Let then disguise their motives as they may, the corpora's guard of writers who talk Independence mean Annexation—'

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

London, E. M'Namee, \$4; Schomberg, D. W. Hourigan \$1; Quebec, Rev. F. Dumontier, \$2; Sherbrooke, D. Broderick, \$3.50; M. O'Carthy, \$2. Per J. M'Guire, Gouboir—T. Wiseman, \$1; J. McKeany, Gold Springs, \$1. Per T. Griffith, Sherbrooke—E. McCafferty, Sawyer-ville, \$3. Per P. Purcell, Kingston—J. Hackett, \$4; P. Browne, \$4; P. Smith, \$2; J. Kavanagh, \$3; P. Conroy \$2; J. Swift, \$2.50; P. O'Reilly, \$2.50; Mrs. M'Maximio, \$10; J. Fitzgerald, \$2; J. M'Neil, \$2.

Birth.

In this city, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. James McCormack, of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Mary Monaghan, wife of Mr. James McCormack, baker.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 31, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$3 10 to \$3 15; Middlings \$3 35 to \$3 40; Fine, \$3 70 to \$4 75; Super., No. 2 \$3 95 to \$4 40; Superfine \$4 30 to \$4 40; Fancy \$4 50 to \$4 55; Extra, \$4 65 to \$4 70; Superior Extra \$0 to 00 00; Bag Flour, \$2 15 to \$2 20 per 100 lbs. Cattle per pair of 200 lbs.—\$6.00 to 6.20. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.06 to \$1.09. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 45 to \$5 50 Seconds, \$4 80 to \$4 85; Thirds, \$4 25 to 4 30.—First Pearls, 5 55 to 5 60.

Pork per barrel of 200 lbs.—Mess, 26 00 to 26 50; Prime Mess \$00 00; Prime, \$20 00 to 23 50. Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 18c to 20c,—good per choice Western bringing 21c to 23c. Cheese, per lb.—14 to 15c. Lard per lb.—17c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0 70 to \$0 75. Pease, per 60 lbs.—70c to 81c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 31, 1869. Flour, country, per quinta 13 0 to 13 6 Oatmeal, do 16 0 to 17 0 Indian Meal, do 9 0 to 9 6 Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0

Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0 Barley, do (new) 5 0 to 6 0 Peas, do 3 0 to 3 6 Oats, do 3 0 to 3 0 Buckwheat, do 3 0 to 4 0 Indian Corn, do 4 0 to 5 0 Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0 Flax Seed, do 8 0 to 8 0 Timothy, do 13 6 to 14 0

Turkeys (old), per couple 8 0 to 10 6 Do (young), do 0 0 to 0 0 Geese, do 5 0 to 7 3 Ducks, do 3 0 to 3 6 Do (wild), do 3 0 to 4 0 Fowls, do 3 0 to 3 0 Chickens, do 0 0 to 0 0 Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 0 Partridges, do 0 0 to 0 0 Hares, do 0 0 to 0 0 Rabbits (live) do 0 0 to 0 0 Woodcock, do 0 0 to 0 0 Snipe, do 0 0 to 0 0 Plover, do 0 0 to 0 0

Beef, per lb 0 4 to 6 9 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, do 0 5 to 0 6 Veal, per lb 0 7 to 0 9 Beef, per 100 lbs \$8.00 to 9.00 Pork, fresh do \$8.50 to 9.50

Butter, fresh, per lb 1 8 to 2 0 Do, salt do (inferior) 1 2 to 1 3 Cheese, do 0 3 to 0 0

Potatoes, per bag 3 0 to 3 6 Turnips do 0 0 to 0 0 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Syrup per gallon 5 0 to 6 0 Maple Sugar, per lb 0 5 to 0 7 Honey 0 7 to 0 8 Lard, per lb 0 0 to 1 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 10 to 1 0 Haddock 0 3 to 0 0 Apples, per barrel \$4.00 to \$5.00 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$14.50 to \$17.00 Straw \$7.00 to \$10.00

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Bernard Baggin, Senior, James Baggin, Baker & Confectioner, Thomas, Kate and Ann Baggin, when last heard from they were in Montreal. Any information of their whereabouts, by being addressed Care of D. J. Sandier & Co. 31 Barclay street New York, will be most thankfully received by Mrs Baggin, wife of William Baggin, deceased.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CLERGY TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.



THE Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BBAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the first of May, 1870, take the liberty to inform the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that they have still on hand, a large assortment of ARTICLES for the OUBROES and the CLERGY, on which a great reduction has been made.

They invite the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and Reverend Sisters in general, to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line. Montreal, 2nd April, 1868. 2m34



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 7th June. Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock. Every member is requested to attend. By Order W. WALSH, Rec. Sec.

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. Sappin, County of Terrebonne, C.E., stating salary. June 1, 1869.

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 A DAY.

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

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

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. Also ready a \$25.00 steel and plate illustrated subscription book, 'Do Solo, the discoverer of the Mississippi River.' J. T. LLOYD, 23 Cortlandt Street, N.Y. May 14, 1869. 1m40.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of J. Edouard D. C. Barcelo, Trader, of Montreal.

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

No. 19, St. Sacrement Street. Montreal, 13th May 1869. 2w42.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Louis Lavoie, jr., Trader, of St. Martin, County of Laval.

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

St. Sacrement Street, No. 18. Montreal, May 20th 1869. 2w42.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Isaac Ritchot, Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent. A third dividend sheet on Real Estate has been prepared, subject to objection until the fifteenth day of June next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 18th May 1869. 2w42.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

An Insolvent. A second and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the fifteenth day of June next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 18th May 1869. 2w42.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Dame H. O. Heroux, wife of Timoleon Poitier of St. Leidore.

An Insolvent. A first and final dividend sheet on moveables has been prepared, subject to objection until the fifteenth day of June next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 19th May 1869. 2w42.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The extreme Democratic party is making a great deal of noise. We pass over the candidature of M. Renan at Meaux as having nothing to recommend it beyond the defiance to Catholicism to which it seeks to commit the city of Meaux. He is of course for the 'immediate evacuation of Rome, and the eventual separation of Church and State.' As usual, it is at Paris that the Opposition is most violent in its demonstrations. The Republicans of the capital, to quote a French contemporary, are no longer satisfied with Girondins; they must have Montagnards. M. Emile Ollivier is 'unworthy of the confidence of democracy,' and M. Bancel, the proscribed of 1851, has been invited to contest his seat. M. Baudin swears to avenge his brother, killed on the barricades, or, if necessary, to die like him. M. Gambetta pledges himself to 'irreconcilable' opposition, and Count d'Alton Shee to opposition even were the Government to adopt his measures. All this raving serves only to play into the hands of Government, just as the spectre rouge raised by the recent meetings has proved the worldly wisdom of the Emperor in permitting them. At the same time, the programmes of the candidates show what serious dangers to religion would be involved in their success.—Tablet.

The fight is going on everywhere, with the confusion, but also with the increasing animation, which its beginning allowed us to foresee. The Opposition is everywhere dividing itself into as many candidates and parties as possible, and every elector is indulging in true French fashion, in the pleasure of voting rather against somebody and something than for anybody and anything. The Reds and Whites, and the Liberal between the two, are tearing each other to pieces with the utmost goodwill, after the fashion of those slaves whom our great Pascal depicts as trying to kill each other with their chains. But, as a candidate must secure the suffrages of half the voters, with one more—that is, an absolute majority—to be elected at the first ballot, all these divisions of the Opposition against itself are not of great importance if it unites at the second ballot against the official candidates. As to the Government, its way of courting and catching votes is the most simple in the world. It is now promising, through its Prefects, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and Official Candidates, to every town, and every village in particular, the money of the country to build it a church, give it a bridge, a railway, a road, and make altogether the said town or village the most comfortable and beautiful residence that the world has ever seen.—Times' Cor.

M. Henri Rochefort, of the *Lanterne* has presented himself as a candidate in the third division of Paris. In his address he avows his 'invincible resolution to fight.' What he wrote in his *Lanterne* he pledges himself to repeat in the Legislative Chamber if elected. France cannot shake off 'its unhealthy sleep' but by a salutary crisis; he is with those who are determined to provoke that crisis, and he avows himself Democrat and Socialist.

THE LADIES.—The ladies are going a-head. In America the Methodists have opened to them the pulpit, and it is hoped that their presence will not only adorn, but also improve the 'sky business,' which it is thought they are so eminently qualified to promote there. In France, on the contrary, they have taken to Conferences instead of sermons; and the 'suppressed sex' is making itself famous for its scorn for the pulpit and the Church, and its independence of morality and every other restraint. Mme. Audouard, who is said to be 'as pleasant to behold as to listen to,' discourses agreeably of her adventures among Turks, Egyptians, and Mormons. Mme. Marie Duresme advocates deism and revolution, with physical differences between the sexes, but in all other respects their perfect equality. Mme. Minche objects to matrimony as worse than an objectionable institution, and considers priests and religion as inventions of weak men, inferior to herself in all but physical force. The question of the land she settles in a way we can hardly recommend to our Irish readers; it is simply the decapitation of the landlords. The ladies in France have secured the services of MM. Simon and Favre.—Trib.

The present Belgian question was launched under circumstances particularly favourable to a controversy on the aggressive designs of France and the dangers to which Belgian nationality was exposed. The language of the Paris Press was unjust and offensive to the last degree; the strange unanimity of the so-called semi-official journals was ominous; the name of Prussia was needlessly introduced, as if to excite the public anger the more against Belgium; in fact at first sight it looked like a case of the wolf and the lamb. We took the opportunity at the time of pointing out what there is of justice in the French view, though expressed with such unnecessary violence by the Paris Press. The geographical position of Belgium makes free communication through its territory not only advantageous to the kingdom, but necessary to its neighbours. This has been felt by the French for years, and the consequence must be a tendency on the part of the French Railway Companies to acquire possession or control of Belgian lines, or the liberty of using them in connexion with their own. If a Frenchman desires to travel to any part of the North of Europe, his road is through Belgian territory, and it is his interest to reduce to a 'minimum' the delays and changes which Belgian nationality impose. Thus there is a solid substratum of reason in favour of the French view, and against the jealous legislation of which Belgium has been accused. Belgium may have taken the alarm at the particular transaction which has been the cause of this dispute, and the law in question was, we will admit, inspired, not by commercial jealousy, but by a patriotic desire of independence. But if, on the other hand, there be a natural tendency towards railway connexion and amalgamation, irrespective of political purposes, this fact ought to be recognized by a

wise Government. Thus, though we have protested against an attempt on the part of France to coerce Belgium into rescinding any law which it had passed on a matter within its own right, we could not so much sympathize with the apprehensions of its people as to resent the diplomatic representations of the Emperor's Government. If a real grievance to French industry and enterprise existed, it was better it should be removed by frank explanations; if—which is more important—Belgium was acting under apprehensions, more or less excusable, of French ambition, the Emperor would have in any negotiations the opportunity of removing such apprehensions, making known his true sentiments, and bidding Europe observe that the relations between France and the neighbouring kingdom were satisfactory to the latter.—Times.

A Paris letter to the *Independence Belge* relates an amusing incident which occurred at the Princess Mathilde's soiree on Sunday week; the Emperor Napoleon being present. An actress from the Odeon Theatre recited Victor Hugo's Ode to Napoleon I., which is little else than a long invective against England. It so happened that our Ambassador, Lord Lyons, was right in front of the actress, and it was to him, in utter ignorance of his name and position, that she seemed to address the poet's verses. That nothing might be wanting to increase the embarrassment of the Ambassador, the Emperor had to lead off the applause.

JOAN OF ARC.—The fete of Joan of Arc was celebrated at Orleans on the 7th inst. with the usual ceremony. The city was decorated with flags, and the principal inhabitants of the vicinity were present. A large number of bishops and priests took part in the festival; amongst them being the Archbishops of Rouen and Bourges, the Bishops of Beauvais, Poitiers, Chalons, Nancy, Verdun, Sainte-Die, Blois, Troyes, and Orleans. The civil and military cortege started from the bridge and arrived at eight o'clock at the cathedral. The mayor handed Jeanne's standard to the Archbishop of Rouen, who pronounced a discourse. In the evening the place was illuminated, and the bands of the regiments in garrison played various pieces.

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.—The accounts of the Society of the Propagation of the Faith for 1868 have just been published. The receipts exceed £212,000, which is an increase of more than £6,000 upon the receipts of the previous year. The number of missions and missionaries is larger than ever. The Congregation of Foreign Missions has sent out during the last twenty years more priests than during the two preceding centuries of its existence. The society at present maintains 272 missions and vicariates among the heathen.

SPAIN.

The Spanish nation is, at this moment, an object of the deepest pity to every man who has not lost the sense of honour, even as honour is understood in the world. A noble people is represented, we cannot say governed, for there is no civil government in Spain, by three men who have not even yet, so far as all appearance goes, discovered a way out of the slough into which they threw the country which has the great shame of calling them its children. If they are tools in the hands of deeper schemers, they are certainly poor tools, for they can do nothing but fight against women and priests, neither of whom may fight themselves. They have driven Queen Isabella into exile, but they have put nobody in her place, and neither of them has the hardihood to take that place for himself, or the honesty to make way for the Prince, who has now the strongest claims, Don Carlos.

In addition to the temporal misery in which they have involved the country, they have now brought into it the flood of blasphemy. Scdition and rebellion have done their work, and now men's souls are to be ruined as well. Certain deputies in the Cortes have thrown all shame aside, and are not afraid to publish in Catholic Spain that they are pagans. Some of them renounce their baptism, and by an act of their own, deliberately done, enter into a pact with Satan and announce themselves to be enemies of the God who made them, and who will also judge them one day.

The Republican newspapers of Madrid assert that the recent vote of the Cortes has only deferred the scheme for a federal Republic, not defeated it. A Republic sooner or later must come, through the want of a monarch, and the want of unanimity on the part of the majority of the Cortes. Queen Isabella has proposed to abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturias, Gonzalez Bravo, her former Prime Minister and others advise her otherwise.

Spain is doubly in gloom and mourning because on Monday last again the impious Suer repeated with scandalous cynicism in full Cortes his satanic blasphemies of the previous week. He again denied the virginity of God's Mother and the Divinity of Christ, whom he moreover accused of having been a bad son. Suer was followed, among other impious competitors, by the sceptical republican Pi y Margall, who, amidst his other impieties, endeavored to prove that God was but the product of the human reason, and by the Ministerialist Echegaray, who aimed a more deadly dart at Catholicism, by proclaiming man's right to profess error and do evil, than Suer's by uttering his naked blasphemies against Jesus Christ and the holy Virgin. Here lieth 'Spain with honour' would indeed be an appropriate epitaph over the entrance of Cortes. What opinion will Europe and the world form of this noble country so shamefully tyrannized over and sullied by a handful of liberals!

BEGINNING OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.—The imposing spectacles and unimpeachable proofs of popular condemnation of the liberalism and impiety of our legislators have exasperated the liberal papers during the whole of the past week, and the Republica *Discusion* in particular, has even threatened the Government with a repetition of the slaughter of 1834 against the clergy, except they immediately put a stop to such reactionary and Carlist conspiracies as are being hatched in our churches. And worse still, not only have several deputies in the Cortes calumniated all true Catholics, and the clergy more particularly, but even our Ministers Romero, Ortiz and more notably Ruiz Zorrilla have publicly denounced them as guilty conspirators against liberty and 'our glorious Revolution.' Why do they not rather appease heaven and offer their reparations, said he, on Friday evening, 'for the murder of the Governor of Burgos, or of a militiaman in Navarre?' In one word, he spoke like the pagan priests when persecuting to death the Christians of old. His menaces and diatribes, however, seem only to have fanned into brighter flames the faith and courage of the faithful during the religious functions of Saturday and Sunday. *Des Grâtes*.

SWITZERLAND.

Before treating of the Council, we shall give a slight sketch of the political situation of Switzerland and its ecclesiastical division of territory. Switzerland is divided into twenty-two Cantons, differing considerably in the number of inhabitants, in manner and in language. They call themselves

Sovereign, and are so in many respects; but in many others whether of general interest or of religious and political importance, they are merely provinces, depending on a central power which was constituted at Berne in 1848, and which, in reality, extends its dominion over the whole of Switzerland, and hence in a great degree influences the decisions of the authorities of the different Cantons. This central power, constituted by the radical party is chiefly composed of Protestants, and is in constant opposition to the conservative party, which by its very nature, hostile to the Catholic Church.

Denoting the four or five thousand Jews who are to be met with in the Cantons of Argovis and Basle, 2,700,000 Swiss, joining the population of the country may be divided into about two fifths Catholics, and three fifths Protestants. The chief sects among the latter are the Lutheran, which prevails in the eastern part of Switzerland, and Zwinglian in the northern and Calvinism in the Southern, and these sects are again subdivided according to the capes of innovators or the good pleasure of Government.

The Catholic Church has five Bishops. For the number of Catholics in Switzerland the number of Ordinaries is rather limited, especially when it is remembered that the faithful are dispersed throughout the whole country, intermixed with Protestants, and inhabiting a mountainous country, difficult of access. The dioceses are generally very extensive.

Such being the political and ecclesiastical position of Switzerland, it is sufficient to say, that the news of an intended Council has given rise to great expectation, but not properly speaking to any real movement. All look upon the Council as a great event, and desire to hear about it, but they have not yet been led to any serious examination into the reasons for this assembly, and the consequences which will result from it.—*Civiltà Cattolica*.

SWISS PROTESTANTISM.—The Salle de la Reformation at Geneva has been witnessing a strange but characteristic spectacle. An audience of 2,500 persons were collected to hear a public discussion on the merits of the Old Testament history, and the desirability or otherwise of admitting it into the instruction of the young. The representative of what remains of dogmatic Calvinism was M. Barde; the organ of liberal Protestantism, M. Buisson, professor at Neuchâtel. It is needless to say that the Old Testament did not meet with much mercy at his hands. He thought, however, it might be taught, provided it was not represented to be inspired. As usual, it was found impossible to confine the debate to its prescribed limits; and, before he had concluded, the champion of modern Protestantism had explicitly denied the incarnation, the miracles, and the Resurrection of Our Lord. What a contrast to the days of Calvin and Servetus! Yet the modern Servetus is but the logical result of a continuation of the original Calvin.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Subsequent letters confirm what I mentioned to you in my last, that a conspiracy against the king's life was the cause of his precipitate departure from Naples. The Prefect of Police waited on him in the evening, saying that if he did not leave early next morning his life would not be answered for. He went down to the railway in a close brougham, escorted by sixty cuirassiers, and hissed by the population; the same greeting awaited him at every station where the train stopped.—Bologna is preparing an ovation to the manes of Ugo Bassi, shot by the Austrians in 1849, but it is more than probable that the Catholic students will make a counter movement. The plan of Mazzini, as ascertained from the correspondence on the Roman coast asisted in a disembarkation on the Roman coast as soon as the republic was proclaimed. Martinetti, Cairoli, Mario, Frigey, Caccio, Del Greco, Fabrizi, Serapi, and the foreign officers, were all inscribed as the leaders of the second invasion. Their correspondents abroad are Orsini and Ostelletti in Spain, Jules Favre, Quinet, and Accolas in France, and Herzen at Nice. A member of Her Majesty's government is, it is said, calumniated by the Revolutionary press in being named as their agent in England. His intimacy with Mazzini is probably the reason of the error. It is evident that Mazzini placed no reliance on the Roman people, as he observes in his secret instructions, that 'grave, sagacious, and ardent patriots' must be sent in considerable numbers to Rome, to initiate the movement. There was a very large influx of 'patriots' at the Jubilee, but their sagacity has pointed out the wisdom of returning since the discoveries at Milan. A Florentine letter to the *Correspondance de Rome* states that Count Manabrea has arranged with France that, as soon as the elections are decided, a 'modus vivendi' shall be pressed on the Pope, and that this is intended especially to fetter the action of the Council, and to give the secular power a share in the preparatory proceedings. Pamphlets on the subject are being prepared by the Italian Minister and a few wretched priests and professors of canon law, and a sort of bulletin is to be issued from the Tipografia Regia, which has been bought for the purpose.

ROME.—Many of the conspirators of the Milanese plot are Neapolitans, and the arrests are still going on there. Among them is Marino Carracciolo, whose perfidious information sent eleven innocent persons to the galleys of Nisida in 1863, and who, by a just retribution, is very likely to follow them. There are also several persons who effected royalist opinions, and who are now known to have been spies; a monk, other, a priest Venire, and the Countess Giglia. The funds were furnished for the most part by the Prussian and American free-traders.

The country is starved, desolate, ruined, and as is natural, profoundly discontented. Government measures and Parliamentary votes do not merit money for do they create the willingness to pay it.—[*Cor.* of Tablet.

GENERAL NUNZIANTE.—General Nunziante has been deprived of his rank in the Italian army. He was sold to Mazzini, and was about to betray Victor Emanuel as he betrayed Francis II. at Gaeta.

ROME.—GENERAL COUNCIL.—We (Tablet) learn from Rome that the heavier work of the preparations for the General Council has been now got through, and that the foreign theologians who have been engaged upon it during the last six months are leaving Rome.

THE ARMY.—The result of the meeting of the heads of Catholic communities on Sunday was that 300,000 francs are to be devoted to the arming of the Pontifical dragoons with new rifles. The Remington is, I believe, to be chosen. The want of efficient cavalry was much felt during the late campaign, and it has been resolved to remedy this defect at once.—*Cor.* of Tablet.

The gifts to the Holy Father, says the *Correspondance de Rome*, on the occasion of his 60th Anniversary are valued at several million francs. Germany alone has given a million; France more; England is worthy of herself; Italy is still pious and great in faith and generosity in spite of the revolutions who's imperishable her. The nations of Europe and America rival each other. The religious movement is great. The confessionalists are besieged, the Communions most numerous. And the heavens smile upon our fete. The temperature is like spring and for four days a cloud has not been seen.

CATHOLICISM IN TURKEY.—The jubilee of the Holy Father has been celebrated by the Catholic subjects of the Sultan with indescribable enthusiasm. Never says the *Correspondance de Rome*, did the Church especially in Turkey, enjoy a liberer more complete. The greatest respect and consideration is shown by the authorities to Catholic bishops and ecclesiastics, whom they know to be real pastors, and not political intriguers, or the agents of an aggressive power. A new horizon, we may trust, is opening before the Catholic communities of the East. At the same time that the voice of Peter penetrates to its farthest recesses, the barriers raised by ages of oppression are being levelled and the attendance of the Bishops at the Council is favoured by the ancient foe of Christ-

tendom. Let us hope that so-called Christian diplomacy will throw no obstacle in the path of Ottoman honesty.

THE RENAISSANCE CONSPIRATORS.—Venanzi, as you are already aware, was the first to sign an engagement to expatriate himself if framed, and heard his companion Locatelli (the brother of the murderer of Belletti, the gendarme, in 1861) have repaired to Terni, the principal focus of Garibaldianism on the Papal frontier, and are being feled by the 'friends and brothers' much after the fashion of the pardoned Fenians who have been enjoying the civic hospitalities of Cork. Venanzi's crime was conspiracy to overturn the Government, to assassinate the King and Queen of Naples at the Girandola, as well as some fifteen hundred Zouaves and noted royalist officers, and inducing several of the doctors in the Consolazione and Sto. Spirito hospitals to poison and maim Pontifical soldiers, and to keep a school of assassins for the sect in the anatomical theatre, where the surgeons in his pay instructed them how to strike a quick and deadly blow, practising them on dead bodies. I remind your readers of this in order to show them out of what material political martyrs are frequently made. The *Nazione* and other organs are teeming with sympathetic articles on these interesting patriots and their fellows. Several of the lowest class of prisoners have refused the benefit of the amnesty, and prefer being housed and fed at San Michele to the chances of being starved in Florence, not being men of sufficient mark to make political capital out of.—*Cor.* of Tablet.

All is very tranquil in Rome, but we are in expectation of an explosion in Italy ere long in the junction between Menabrea and the 'Permanente,' will not last many weeks; Mezzini is busier than ever, and his recent plot has only failed in part, and he fully calculates on its success in the autumn. A project for the assassination of Victor Emmanuel exists, and also that of the Emperor Napoleon on his arrival at Corsica for the fetes of September.—*Cor.* Northern Press.

Some editor has been puffing a bar keeper. Hear him: Mr. James Smitherton, proprietor of the above institution, last week asked to give him—or it—a puff at the same time handing us a greenback whose dimensions we shall not mention. We do not know anything about said saloon, but Jim says he keeps splendid whisky, and we suppose he does, for he buys of Barret & Craig, and they were never known to sell bad whisky—oh no. Jim thinks the weary shoddy stop at his ranch and 'wet his whistle,' as it will help him along amazingly. No doubt it will help him to squander his money, waste his time destroy his health, beggar his family, gain the contempt of society, embitter his whole life, make a widow of his wife and orphans of his children, cause him to fill a drunkard's grave, damn his soul, and make more work for the devil. Does this puff suit you Jim? If not, we will refund the money!

Reports from Iowa say that the wheat crop never looked so well as now. The extent of the growing crop is very large, varying from 25 to 100 per cent. broader than that of last season, and many farmers will harvest ten acres where they did one last year. Corn planting has also been very general.

SHINGLE WEDDINGS are celebrated in Indiana by newly married couples if they live together for a year. It is said that so far the anniversaries have not proved unpleasantly frequent.

UNITED STATES TAXATION.—It is estimated that the people of the United States pay annually, in the form of taxation, about six hundred millions of dollars, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Taxation type and Amount. Includes State taxation (\$53,000,000), City, county, town and other local taxation (210,000,000), Federal taxation (327,000,000), Total (\$590,000,000).

Of this vast sum nearly a third is derived from the customs. The back bone of the customs, as they are at present levied, is constituted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Goods and Amount. Includes Food, groceries &c (\$55,200,000), Textile, fabrics, and clothing (52,300,000), Liquors and tobacco (8,700,000), Hides, leather, and manufacturers (3,900,000), Iron, steel, tools, hardware, glass, glassware, and crockery (18,200,000), Lumber, woodwares, and linseed (2,500,000), Total from principle articles (\$141,700,000).

These articles are mainly consumed and used by the laboring classes, who from the vast majority of the population, and who eat, and drink, wear and use these articles of necessity to as great an extent, per capita, as the rich. The customs-tax, therefore, falls very heavily upon the poor. Legislation taxes articles of necessity, and so burdens the poor.

A MYRIAD OF BLESSINGS.—Do not suppose that the value of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water consists solely in its superiority over all other perfumes—'as a perfume.' There is a cosmetic virtue in its floral element which smooths and softens the skin; an anti-epileptic virtue which renders it admirable when diluted with water for the teeth; a counter irritant virtue which allays the itching and burning of stings and bites, and soothes the irritation of sunburn, and a stimulating principle which immediately relieves faintness. As a refreshing and disinfecting fumigant for the sick room it is especially desirable and as a delicate toilet perfume it has no equal in either hemisphere. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamlough & 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.

TO THE FEARS OF DISEASE.—When the subtle poison of scrofula has clung like a curse to a family for generations, a course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla will cut off the entail, and stop the further progress of the hereditary taint. It effects an entire change in the infected blood as if the veins and arteries had been supplied with a new fluid pure and uncontaminated. This fact is attested by the almost immediate cessation of every variety of disease, eruptive, and tumorous malady, under its disinfecting, healing, re-productive operation. Disease thus arrested never returns. The chemical principle which the antidote carries with it into the blood-vessels, in the process of assimilation, neutralizes the morbid element in the corpuscles of the blood, and the cure is therefore fundamental and complete.

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

Some day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, she continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle.—Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,' Having the fac-simile of CURTIS & PEARSON'S on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

A PHYSICIAN'S QUESTION.—What are your symptoms? Are they a foul tongue, giddiness, nausea, uneasiness after eating, pain in the side, constipation, lassitude, headache, mental depression, and dulness? These are signs of indigestion and biliousness. If you experience all of them, or any of them, the surest way to obtain speedy relief is to commence taking Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, and to continue taking them until the symptoms vanish. Do you ask why these pills should be preferred to an ordinary purgative? The answer is that they strengthen as well as evacuate the bowels, quicken and tone the weakened stomach, and regenerate the disordered liver.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamlough & 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.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS. Brown's Bronchial Trochies are offered with the utmost confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. These Trochies are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by 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 grieve its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy 'DEVIN'S VERMIFUGE WORM PASTILLES' they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the eye and palate as the most exquisite Confectionery, 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Isidore Ritchot. Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ISAIRE RITCHOT, By MOREAU, GUINET, & LACOSTE, Attorneys ad litem. Montreal 15th March 1869. 2m32.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Oresteime Thibaudeau, file, Trader, of Montreal. An Insolvent. On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

ONZEIME THIBAudeau, file, By his Attorney ad litem, L. L. CORSEILLE. Montreal, 15th March, 1869. 2m33.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both individually and as having been in partnership with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm, of 'Lambert and Deslongchamps.' Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said Act.

FLORIDE DESLONGCHAMPS, By L. L. CORSEILLE, Attorney ad litem. Montreal March 5th 1869. 2u31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Godfroi Lacas. An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above act.

GODFROI LACAS, By O. AUGÉ, Attorney ad litem. Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin. An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above Act.

Ferdinand F. Perrin, By O. AUGÉ, Attorney ad litem. Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31.

CIRCULAR.

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, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, CRISP 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. 12m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co-partner in the late firm of McGuirk, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McCulloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk), an Insolvent.

And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Assignee And James Court, Petitioner for discharge.

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &C., &C., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL. COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 5083.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Remittances to Consignees promptly made day after Sale. Commission 7 1/2 per cent. Nov. 12. 4w14

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m

DANIEL SEXTON, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Great S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

Consignments of Ashes, Grains, Flour, Butter &c &c will receive careful personal attendance. Returns made promptly. Charges moderate. References.

F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macduff Esq. (Messrs. Gilmour & Co) Messrs. Rimner Gunn & Co, Hon. Thos. Ryan; Messrs. Haviland Routh & Co, M. P. Ryan Esq M. P.

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

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

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

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd Mar, the new and magnificent Iron 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 SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M. The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M.

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

Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioner Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Planations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin) hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR. To prove satisfaction, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canada, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to JOHN CO., Troy, N. Y. June 5, 1868. 12 43

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. RIVERSIDE—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

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. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city. All the new remedies kept in Stock. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. Country Physicians supplied cheap for CASH. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on favorable terms.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Hart's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin. PARODIE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodie's Epileptic Cure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle. PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMEOPATHY.—This subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist, Glasgow Drug Hall 35 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869

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

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

GREEN TEA. Twinkly, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Herson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do 75. Very Fine 85c; Superfine and Very Luscious, \$1; Fine Green powder, 85c; Extra Superfine do.; \$1

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

A YEAR'S TRIAL Montreal, 1868. The Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

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

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

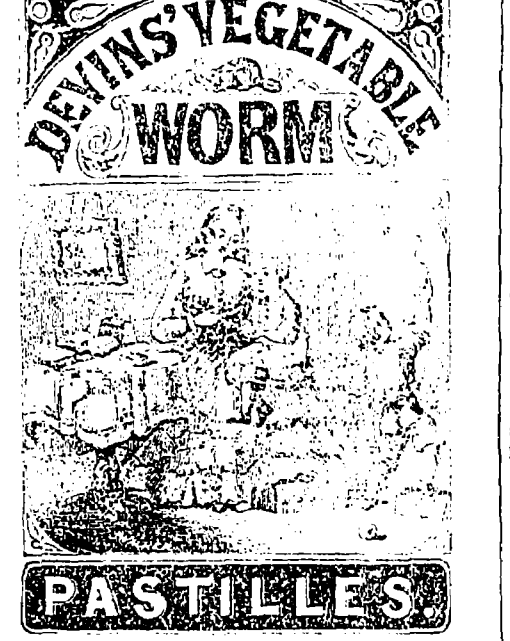
Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S. SKINNER. Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cattle sold. Note the address.—THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street Montreal July 24th 1868.

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

F. GREENE, No. 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54. PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &C. Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

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

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



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

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

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

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. The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are— The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Anna Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed,' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Elipic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A B and C. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First-Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame Street, Factory—48 N. Zeeb street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince Street, Halifax, N.S. All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth street; and in the Adjoining Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWLOR. 365 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6 00 up, warrants 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, and cheapest in the city. No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER

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Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Members of Religious Orders and others, having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.

Such a may feel an interest in disseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Premium Book, will have the kindness to order at once. Just published, in a neat and attractive vol. suitable for Premiums, eq. 160. cl. 60; cl. gt. 80 cts.—

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Approbation of the Most Rev. Arch. Bishop Spalding. Our Examiners of Books having reported favorably to us of the late famous Bishop Milner's Prayer Book, entitled The Key of Heaven, and having ourselves carefully examined the same, and found that the regulations of the Holy See in reference to Litaniae and other devotions have been fully attended to and several improvements more specially adapted to the wants of this country introduced. We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of Our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese.

Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo, Nov. 4th 1867. MARTIN JOHN, Abp. of Balt. Just Published, in a very neat 180. various Bindings, from \$1 to \$3.50—

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IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant found in Honduras is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous, or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.



By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to secure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Balt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
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Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
And Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula; but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbid or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

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THE above institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. All the Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance)
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The Annual Session commences on the 1st of September, and ends on the 1st of March of the following year.

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A Large Supply of Ladies' Gents', Boys', Children's and Misses'
READY-MADE WORK
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Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM. It restores CRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation. It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority. The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them. Purchase the original; it has never yet been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

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PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m. and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half past four each evening.

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Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8:30 A.M.
Night Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8:30 P.M.
Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at 7:00 A.M.
Trains for Lachine at 8:00 A.M., 9:30 A.M., 3:00 P.M., and 5:00 P.M.

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Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations, at 7:00 A.M.
Express for Boston, at 8:40 A.M.
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Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station
G. J. BRYDGES
Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.
Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12 40 P.M. and 9 00 P.M.
Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 1 30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11 30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M.
All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth.
The 7 15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Coy's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West.
H. ABBOTT,
Manager for Trustees.

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Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.
Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 a.m. and 3 30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.
PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.
Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3 00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omamee and Lindsay.
Leave LINDSAY daily at 3 35 a.m. and 12 35 p.m. for Omamee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope
A. T. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!
4,000,000 Feet.
The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 2-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:—
200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 200,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.
JORDAN & BERNARD,
19 Notre Dame Street,
At 362 Craig Street, Viger Square, 12m
December 13, 1867.

A. M. D. G.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL
PROSPEROTUS.
THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.
The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.
The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.
In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.
Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.
There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.
TERMS.
For Day Scholars, \$ 3.00 per month.
For Half-Boarders, 7.00 "
For Boarders, 15.00 "
Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

JAMES CONAUGHTON,
CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to.
Montreal, Nov. 27, 1866

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

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



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

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

REFRESHING POWER.
The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is accustomed to its use.
As there are counterfeiters, always seek for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.
For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.
April 30 3m.

HEALTH RESTORED
by the use of
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.
These Pills have justly acquired a widely extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by the Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as Costiveness, for which they are a perfect specific; Headache, relieved and cured by one dose; Indigestion always removed by them, and the stomach toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. Bad Breath cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by.



PURELY VEGETABLE
For Loss of Appetite they are the only sure remedy as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory Organs, are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

POLOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,
the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really
ANTIBILIOUS,
to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
the best of blood purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.
For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper, and each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.
For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.
April 30, 3m.