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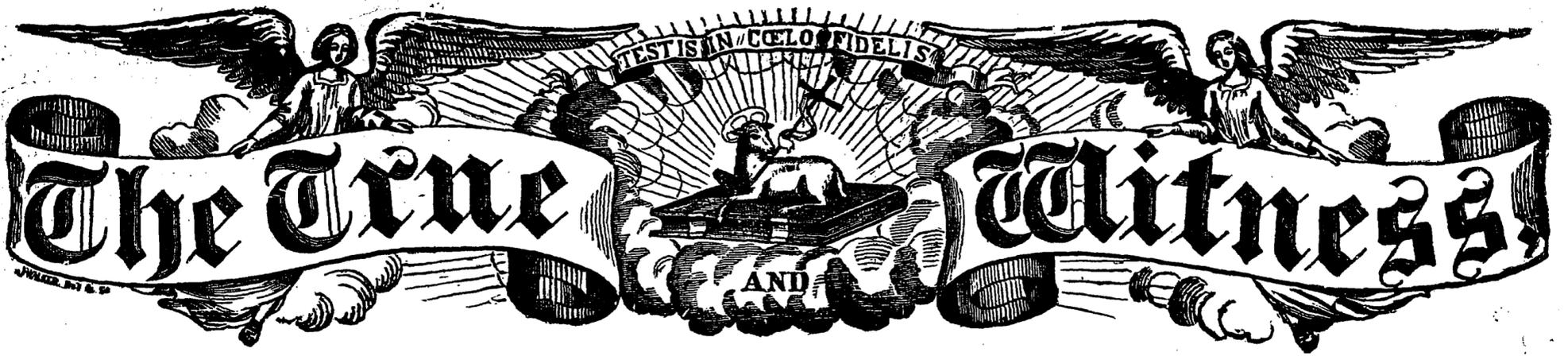
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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AFTER THE LESSONS; OR, TRUE LOVE REQUIRED.

CHAPTER I.

Friday! It was pleasant to wake to the conviction that another Friday had come round; the best and happiest day to me of all the busy six.

My mother and sister, in their little country cottage, lived simply and quietly; and I, in my own necessary town rooms, left many a longing unsatisfied and many a wish ungratified; but withal it was only by constant work that we could live, and there were many quarters when constant work was not forthcoming.

I brushed the thick dark curls that nobody cared for, caring to hide the grey hairs that nobody grieved to see; drew on my Friday gloves which I always drew off again with a consciousness of having wasted them on nobody, and walked down the quiet streets, stopping at last before a large green door up three steps.

My comprehensive bow took in a dozen young ladies whom I passed in various stages of being put an end to, or, as the brass plate more delicately termed it, 'finished'; and then I entered the music room, where the mild little German governess was sitting in her apparently normal position, and tating as only necessity or a weak brain can tat.

Twelve o'clock struck, and with a glad heart I dismissed the only real musician among all Miss Berry's 'chereseleves,' and strolled across to speak to the little Fraulein. Nobody should see that I was nervous when the door opened, as it did after some minutes. She came in, a tall, slender girl of seventeen, with a rich, bright brunette complexion, large dark, liquid eyes, and a bewitching smile, for ever hiding or disclosing the gleaming little teeth.

'You have kept me waiting, mademoiselle, as usual,' said I. 'Why you do always do so?' 'Only ten minutes, monsieur,' she replied. 'I thought all musicians required an interval of ten minutes between the parts.'

'Please don't let me have a repetition of it,' said I. 'Are you ready and musical?'

'Most musical,' she replied; 'but unfortunately, most melancholy, too.'

'That is unusual, is it not?' I said. 'Your life seems generally bright enough.'

'My life, monsieur, hitherto has flowed on smoothly as—'

'As your music,' I suggested; 'for if my favorite had one failing it was a perfect inability to play any one piece through smoothly and properly.'

'As my music; yes,' she continued, gravely; 'but now I have come to an accidental, and I don't know what to say to it.'

'Say nothing,' said I. 'Play it, and pass on.'

'But unfortunately it obliges me to pass on to another piano,' she replied, 'and to—lose my master.'

I looked straight into her eyes, for it was not always that I knew whether she was in jest or not.

'Are you joking?' I asked.

'No,' was the reply; 'papa is come for me, and I am really going home to France to-morrow,' she replied. 'Don't girls generally go home when they leave school?'

'But this is sudden,' said I.

'Oh, no, only a week or two before my time,' she replied; 'I was to leave at midsummer, you know.'

Know! how was I to know? She told me nothing in earnest, nothing that she meant. My very lips were pale, and she was looking at me; what could I do?

'Will you begin to play if you please, Miss Souve?'

'I must give little Fraulein a kiss first,' said she. 'She is quite sorry to lose me; and indeed I wish I were not going so soon.'

I was grateful to her for turning away and for staying so long, and I tried not to feel hurt that she took her seat with the old, merry, defiant face.

The lesson was given and received in silence. I marked the fingering, and tapped impatiently at the wrong notes—they seemed to come even oftener than ever—but I could not talk, try as I would. This was the last time I might sit beside her, might speak to her as I loved to do, with a friend's ease and a master's privilege.—Henceforth her life would be far enough apart from mine; she with her wealth and beauty; I, with my work, and cares; and our two paths would never cross again. I thought all this with a beating heart at that last lesson; then the clock struck, and I started.

'You may go, mademoiselle.'

She rose, collected her music, then stood with the portfolio under her arm.

'I have not enjoyed this last lesson, monsieur.'

'Nor have I,' said I.

'Then why did you make it so unpleasant?' she asked.

'I did not intend to—when you came in.'

'You never even said you were sorry monsieur. Any one else would have said so in courtesy.'

'I cannot say things in courtesy,' I replied.

'I suppose not; at any rate you never try,' said she; and her eyes danced with fun. 'I am much more gracious. I tell you I shall be very sorry to leave you. I hate bidding good-bye, and no one will ever miss me half so readily as you, Mr. Rikhart; no one will scold me half so energetically as you. What shall I do?'

'Perhaps you will not need it then,' I replied.

'But to you that makes no difference,' she said. 'I have been gentle and obedient to-day, I'm sure; yet you frown upon me now. Do you like France, monsieur?'

She rested her music on the back of a chair, leaning upon it, and turned to me with a question suddenly and saucily.

'I hate it,' I replied.

'Do you?' said she; 'for the reason, perhaps, that Nelson did?'

'I don't know his reason,' I said.

'Withdraw your opinion, expressed the other day, that I know nothing but poetry, and I will tell you,' she said.

'Did I ever say that, Miss Souve?'

'Does it not rankle within me day and night, and consume my very life?' said she. 'Ah, a little smile at last. Do you like smiling, monsieur?'

'Are you going to say one serious word to me to-day?' I asked. 'My time is flying.'

'Not any faster than mine,' she replied. 'I am going to tell you—and you can never say I gave you no instruction—when Nelson was asked why he hated the French so bitterly, he bowed, so—' Pardon, gentlemen, but my mother did.' 'What do you think of this filial piety?—Did your mother hate the French?'

'Mademoiselle Souve, you must go and send some one else to me.'

'An English girl, I suppose, you hate the French ones so.'

It flashed across me for the first time what I had said—said to a French girl—and to the one I loved best in all the world. I drew back, half ashamed, half proud.

'Do not tempt me to retract,' I said.—'Though I said it blindly, I only hate them because they claim, and take away the only brightness of my wretched life. You should not tempt me to hurt you.'

She threw a quick glance over to the German governess, whom I did not care to follow; then, with her music in her left hand, she held out the right to me, saying, 'Fate will be sure to cross our paths again, Mr. Rikhart. Farewell, until then.'

'Fate does many odd and capricious things,' I replied; 'but she is hardly likely to elevate me to the peerage, or shower gold upon my way; when she does, we may meet. Farewell until then.' I changed my tone suddenly; I felt my voice was growing tremulous. 'You will keep your music, mademoiselle; you will not let it all slip by with the memory of this time.'

Her clear soft eyes looked straight into mine as she replied, 'I shall not forget my music master, nor his lessons, if I can help it.'

The last few words, added out of pure mischief, provoked me to say carelessly, 'Would you ever do anything to please anybody?'

'I never succeed, you see, monsieur. I do try.'

'I would give up trying, then,' I laughed.—'Your mode of trying, you see, is peculiar, mademoiselle.'

'Mr. Rikhart, you must really be very glad my lessons are over. You always said I was your slowest pupil. I hope a better one will take my place.'

'That one never will or can,' I replied.

The words were uttered thoughtlessly. Had I considered for a moment, they would not have been spoken.

'Your time is up, Miss Souve; good-by. I know it would be useless, else I would ask you to remember as much of what I have taught you with care and difficulty,' I added.

She made me a naive little curtsy, and the corners of her mouth were puckered with an amused smile.

'You pay me compliments at parting, monsieur.'

'You will have praise enough from others presently,' said I.

'Shall I?' she said. 'That sounds encouraging, more so than your usual pieces of intelligence.'

'But you know,' said I, 'you have treated both my orders and my wishes with invariable disregard since the first time I saw you.'

'And how did I treat them before that?' she asked. 'Oh, how savage your face is growing, monsieur! True, musicians never feel in the slightest degree moved from the lofty indifference which belongs to genius by school-girls' jokes; I remark it always in their biographies. Now, will you listen while I tell you one thing before I go?—and I am going in a moment, because you turned me out of the room.'

'Well?' said I.

'I'm glad all's well with thee,' said she; 'that encourages me to continue my reply. As to remembering your scoldings and lectures, and raps upon the piano, and your continual contra-

dictions, I think I shall for a long time. As to remembering your directions as to fingering and advice regarding studies and scales, why—to describe it with moderation and in my native tongue, 'Je voudrais, mais je connais pas;'' and with a wital toss of her dainty little head she left me.

There were other lessons to be given, others to talk to and direct, and to whom all my attention must be devoted, and I must not think, or my heart would break. Never again! that was the burden of my thoughts and heart-beats. Never again! and the day's work went on, and the quietness of night seemed near coming. To those who do not know the aching, weary pain of being left to the dull, unchanging routine of a life from which the light has gone, it would seem impossible to describe it; to those who do, what need to try? I like to pass over the dreariness of that time.

CHAPTER II.

Four years went by, bringing changes in other homes, but none in mine. The work went on year after year; and because I had no end to work for, the increase of fame and prosperity mattered little to me.

Four years, I say, had passed since I had lost my favorite pupil, and no one had taken her place. The bright, winning face lived with me in my dreams, hopelessly far away in the present, but with the old pleasant reality in the past; and mine was a quiet, busy, dreamy life, with but little of the hope and ambition of other men's.

It was a dark and wet November night; my day's teaching was over, and in my dressing-gown and slippers, I sat lingeringly over my solitary dinner with a book beside me, (for I had little time for reading except during my meals and late at night,) when the servant entered with a small note, sealed with a crest almost as large as itself. I opened it carelessly. I had many to open in the course of the day, and glanced at the signature. Then my eyes seemed to burn as I eagerly read the words—

'Dear Sir,—My grandmother, with whom I am staying, is giving a private concert here to-morrow, and the conductor she has invited has been taken suddenly ill. They were in great distress about it when I arrived yesterday, and I instantly thought you might be induced to undertake the arduous task of correcting and directing a few amateurs. The notice is very short, but I don't think my old master will require more. If you will oblige us, may I ask you to return in the carriage to the rehearsal to-night?'

'I am, dear sir, yours,

MARIE SOUVE.'

If I would go! What was the short notice to me? It was best, for I could hardly have borne a long one. The old name was unchanged. It was only when I saw it so that I knew how deeply hope was buried in my old dream.

My voice would not sound cool and indifferent as I sent down word I would be ready in ten minutes, and my hand shook as I folded the little note and put it carefully away. Then, leaving my half-eaten dinner, I went to dress. My best dress suit would do for the rehearsal, and I could have a new one in time for the concert; and I tried to make it clear to myself that it would have been necessary in a few days in any case.

I will own that I stood rather long before the glass that night, and wondered whether any other man so young had such a careworn face and so much grey among his hair. But the thought came hastily, 'no one will notice.'

The carriage took me rapidly to a beautiful house in the most fashionable square in London, and I was ushered at once into a long, handsome music-room, at one end of which stood a piano, two harps, and various other instruments. There was a group about the fire at that end, ladies in gay evening dresses, and gentlemen in costumes which had the mortifying effect of making mine look—well, at best, rather acquainted with wear. From the group an old lady at once advanced to me.

'Mr. Rikhart,' said she, 'I feel that you have favored us indeed by coming on so short a notice. I could not have asked it of a stranger,

as you are to me in all but name—that of course I am familiar with.' She meant in my capacity of musician; fool to let my heart beat so at any other thought! 'Mademoiselle Souve assured me you would unhesitatingly say no if you would rather not undertake it, and I do hope your reputation will not suffer through our stupidity.'

'I willingly risk my slight reputation, my lady,' I replied, bowing, in acknowledgment of her gracious little speech; 'and I will tell you whether it is likely to suffer after the practice.'

I had looked in vain among the faces there for one I should have known so soon. It was not there.

'If you please,' continued the lady, 'we will try the overture.'

I tried not to watch the door; not to look and long for any one to come, and I think I succeeded. I grew anxious over the music as usual, heart and soul seemed in it; perhaps they were; and I lost myself in my intense desire for its perfection and success, until at last the practice was over, and I stood talking of the programme.

'If you will allow me,' I said, 'I will add a cornet part in the selection from 'Guillaume Tell.' It will be an improvement, if you will try it over in the morning, Lord Hume,' addressing the cornet player.

'With pleasure,' he replied; 'but how shall I get it in time?'

'I will write it now,' said I, 'before I leave, and give it to you; then is the programme complete?'

I tried to ask it carelessly, and looked into the fire for fear my eyes should tell their anxiety.

'I think so,' replied Lady Winter, 'unless Mademoiselle Souve consents to sing, as we wish.'

In the old times she had not been allowed to learn singing, but I knew she had a rich clear voice from the way she spoke and laughed; and so some one else had taught her, and she perhaps repaid her, and she never would repay mine!

'Is she unwilling?' I asked, still without looking up.

'She said she would try a song over to-night,' was the reply; 'but now she declines to come in at all. Mr. Rikhart, you will come to my morning-room to write that music, and I will send refreshments there, as you will not come in to tea.'

I would not think, nor wonder at Marie's absence. I would write the part. What else had I to do in that house?

I did not often sit down to arrange in my best dress-suit, which might have been the reason I was so long, and the notes seemed so difficult to harmonize. It did not signify—I was alone, and kept no one waiting. I dare say they thought I was gone, if they thought of me at all. I sipped my wine often, otherwise, I left the tray undisturbed. I was bearing the end of my task at last, when I heard, through the half open door, a merry voice, apparently on the stairs, a little way below the door, raised as if addressing some one above.

'Marie, are you going down at last, you quiet child? Why did you never come to see our new conductor?—your own importation too!—and why didn't you tell us what to expect? Why there won't be a more perfect gentleman in all the room to-morrow.'

A voice answered that sent the warm blood thrilling through my veins—'Did you expect a savage?'

'But you told us he was just like all other musicians.'

'And was I wrong? I am very sorry.'

'He is uncommonly unlike the masters of my experience. At any rate, did you like him, Marie?'

'If you know me at all,' she replied, 'you know how much liking I should spend on anything relative to music lessons.'

I don't know what I ought to have done, but, like a coward, I bent over the writing that was finished with eyes that saw nothing. I don't know how long it was before Lord Hume came in for the music; then I dismissed the cab that

had been called for me, and walked home in the dreary, dark November night.

CHAPTER III.

That same suit would do very well. Who would notice whether it was old or new? I dressed with lingering, listless fingers, and wished the cab had taken me more slowly. I went at once into the concert-room, which was empty, but arranged and lighted for the performance. I had promised to look over the music. There was to be a supper after the concert, so I presumed the guests were taking tea. I had sat down idly at the piano, and began to play—sadly perhaps to my thoughts—when I heard a light, rustling step, and looked up. The old days, the happy Fridays, came crowding back, and drowning all the years of hopelessness, when I saw her, the bright changing face, the tender, laughing mouth and beautiful eyes. I felt for an instant as if she had come in for her lesson, and that it was natural to see her so. After that first moment I felt the difference, and I rose with a pain I could not suppress. She was as far from me as if those Fridays had never been. In her elegant sweeping dress and glistening jewels she came up to me with the frankly outstretched hand.

'Monsieur,' said she, 'I am glad to see you at your old post.' I must meet her with all the self-possession I can muster. 'But you would rather not be at yours, mademoiselle.' 'No, thank you,' she replied; 'though I am sent in now for almost the same purpose.—Would you hear me try this song? It is in the programme as sung by me, and I am afraid of your angry ejaculations breaking forth in public if I make a failure of it, and you are unprepared.' The old, willful manner and ready smile! 'Have I authority to correct where I wish?' 'A polite inquirer would have said, 'if I wish.' But of course you have. I would not sing it in this way on any other terms. Spare me all you can.'

She stood half behind me as I played, and then began in a rich contralto voice, sweet and pure, but that was all. At the end of the first verse I turned. 'Stand here, please, Miss Souve, and try to sing with more effect. Don't be afraid of seeming affected.' 'I am not afraid of seeming anything,' she replied, with her old impatience. 'Then, for the time, be really affected,' I said. 'If you continue to speak to me so gently and forbearingly I shall indeed be affected,' she replied, 'even to tears.'

Her piquant little face was indescribable in its gravity as she said this. 'Now, try another verse,' I said. 'What, standing here?' said she. 'Must I look at you all the time?' 'As you like, mademoiselle; but I wish to look at you.' 'Is that how you judge if the notes are right?' she asked. 'Is that what Alfred the Great means when he says, 'Things seen are mightier than things heard?'

'You have not forgotten your Tennyson, then, Miss Souve, if you have forgotten all else,' said I; 'and he is still the Great with you.' 'I have not forgotten my "everlasting quotation,"' she replied; 'nor who once applied that complimentary term to them.' 'Who did?' I asked. 'Never mind,' said she; 'but it was not the elegant little Italian master who taught me this song with infinite patience and infinite success.' 'An excellent musician, probably,' I said, rather unintelligibly, 'though hardly successful here.'

'Oh, indeed, he was,' said Marie. 'I'm sure if Amphion really left a small plantation wherever he sat down and sung—which wouldn't have been called grammar at Miss Berry's—Signor Malfi must have left quite an extensive forest; though he generally stood up to sing, being of the small smallest.' 'As he is not here to give you a finishing touch to his triumphant achievement, will you sing it to an inferior being?' I asked. 'Yes,' she replied. 'Tell me when to begin.' We got through another verse, then stopped again. 'Mademoiselle Souve, sing it as you would tell the fact to—no one. Don't sing so gladly of a very melancholy feeling.'

'I cannot sing to you,' she said, shaking the music with a little rather nervous laugh; 'You are so strict and particular, monsieur. I dare say I shall do it respectably when the time comes, and I have forgotten your innovation on the good little signor's style. Why you have grown more lenient and charitable in these long years?' 'Why should I?' I asked. 'What has there been to make me so? and if the years are long to you, and such as you, what have they been to me?'

'Perhaps leap-years,' she replied. 'Have you been teaching ever since?' 'How otherwise could I have lived?' said I. 'Who learns at twelve on a Friday now?' she continued. 'I forget,' was my reply. 'Oh, monsieur, what a fib!' exclaimed Marie; 'and how savagely you said it. I would not be that unoffending player for—all your talent.' 'Which you value so highly, mademoiselle,' said I. 'Not too highly,' she said; 'it would be sinful, and might cast unpleasant reflections on my own unfortunate deficiency. I am very happy without the power, Mr. Rikbart.'

'You seem to have everything you could wish, mademoiselle.' 'Except your one power of giving others such a true pleasure,' she replied. 'What is it?' she went on absently, 'about noble music with a golden ending?' 'And that you do not care for,' I said. 'Hush, monsieur! Not in myself, I said; but—it is such a happy world, should I not be happy in it?'

'Of course,' said she; 'but you will not be so, and I will.' 'Perhaps the two things are incompatible.' I said it, bending over the music; but if she understood me she did not heed, and answered even more lightly than she had spoken yet. 'If I do not meet with the applause I merit, I shall consider it entirely owing to my accompanist. It is not to be expected that any one can play that extraordinary thing without trying it through first.'

'Sing with as much expression as possible, and trust to me for the rest.' 'How shall I trust you?' she asked. 'Not at all, or all in all?' Her mad, thoughtless words, pierced me strangely. I turned upon her with the passion in my face. 'It is not very probable you will do either, Miss Souve.' 'Shall I not? Why?' 'You are too far from me, in spite of my madness, to trust me in all,' I replied. 'You are too near to me, in spite of your rank and beauty, to trust me in nothing.'

'Monsieur Rikbart,' said Marie, folding her white arms on the flutist's desk, and looking gravely down upon her jewels, 'I think we shall all go astray to-night, unless you conduct by proxy.' 'Why so?' I asked. 'I have a lively fear that you do not care how you conduct—yourself. Do remember we are all at your mercy.' She did not look up, but I saw the irrepressible smile playing on her lips. Carelessly turning to the fire, I tried to answer with a steady voice. 'If you were at my mercy our disputes would soon end.'

'You would use your power mercifully then?' 'I would, for I would give it back to you.' At this moment a door at the further end of the room opened, and a gentleman sauntered up to us. Marie, rising from the desk, laudably turned her head, with a laughing gesture. 'Enter the cornet just in time to rescue the contralto.' 'All unworthy such a task,' said he. 'What is the enemy?'

'My unfortunate song,' replied Marie. 'Mr. Rikbart,' said he, 'if you have been able to find a fault in Miss Souve's singing, you are the greatest discoverer of the age. May I congratulate you on that honor?' 'Not until I make the discovery public, my lord.' 'Lord Hume, do you approve of the whole programme being in one sharp?' asked Marie. He looked astonished, as he well might. 'It is rather late to transpire, is it not, mademoiselle?'

'Ordinary minds would think so,' she said, her eyes full of laughter; 'but Mr. Rikbart could transpire, oh, a lifelong opera, in a few minutes. He has done it.' Lord Hume laughed, though I am sure he could not have told at what, and began talking in that light, flattering manner that sits so gracefully on some men, but which made me feel inexpressibly sad and heavy hearted. Then the performers gathered rapidly, and the time for beginning was come. I was the conductor, heart and head once more in the performance, and nothing more, until Marie's song came; then, try as I would, I could not look professionally indifferent.

She stood up, and there was a brief, hearty applause, so beautiful she looked, so young, and fair, and graceful, and with an attempt at seriousness on the merry face that was indescribably winning. I think she must have thought of what I had told her, after all, for there was genuine expression in every verse, and I was not surprised, though glad when it was called for again. She gave me a quick, amused glance as I began, and I felt, as usual, defeated by her. After her song, she joined the audience, and the programme went on with undeniable success. I would not stay, though Lady Winter and Sir Robert begged me to do so, with many thanks and pleasant words of satisfaction. I had work awaiting me at home even then, I told them; and I did not care to add that I could not bear the pain it caused me to see Marie as I saw her then, surrounded by handsome, flippant men, and gayest and merriest of them all; so I declined, and walked out into the hall, as the company entered the room. While a servant went for a cab, I waited there.

'Why do you not say good-night to me, monsieur?' said Marie.

(To be continued.)

LIBERALISM VERSUS CHRISTIANITY.

(From the Church Herald.)

The rapidity with which the corrupt principle of Liberalism is infecting the ranks of English High Churchmen, is a fact as patent as it is remarkable. Every issue of the leading Church papers affords fresh illustrations of the force of this political demoralisation, the falsest principles being weekly advocated either in editorial articles or in the correspondence columns of the most popular of our Church contemporaries. Sometimes, by the less discerning of these writers, the mutual independence of religious and political principle, and the consequent indifference of Churchmen to secular politics are insisted on; but such a view will not bear examination. On investigation it is always found to involve the denial that there is any such thing as political truth, and, as a consequence, in the place of political principle to substitute a base-serving expediency. The able writers in the *Guardian*—the most deeply offending of the High Church journals, and the boldest in its avowal of Radical affinities—know better. They see plainly that Radicalism in politics means ultimately Radicalism in religion. By way, therefore, of being beforehand with their readers, and developing the education of their party, the managers of that paper have recently been giving admission, week after week, to a series of Radical attacks on the Athanasian Creed, and have thus afforded a very significant illustration of the closeness with which political degeneracy is followed by theological depravity. It behoves those who are concerned to note well and profit by this lesson. When the leaves of political Liberalism once find entrance, it works surely, though for a time perhaps hidden from view; and, unless happily arrested in time, its result is as certain as it is disastrous. Political society is the result of laws binding men together in mutual relationships. Natural politics

regard the relations of men, so far as these can be discerned apart from a Divine revelation. This was the condition under which the heathen monarchs and republics existed before the time of our Lord. When Christianity appeared a new principle was introduced which illuminated the whole range of human relationships. Our Lord revealed Himself as the appointed Ruler as well as the Saviour of men, and the ordinances of rule which had hitherto existed, as of natural right, both in the family and in the State, were seen to be the earthly shadows of a Divine rightful authority. In the family the paternal rule was seen to be based upon that of the One Father of all, and the dutiful subordination of the child, to be the image of the filial relation of our Lord to His Father. So the master was to rule as for Christ, and the servant to obey his master as unto Him. In like manner, in the State the ordinances of rule were invested with the authority of Him to whom was given all power in heaven and earth. His Kingship was manifested in the majesty of the civil ruler, and His execution of justice in that of the judge; while the rights of all were secured, and the consideration due to each enforced, by the common tie of Holy Baptism, which placed all Christian men on the footing of members of a brotherhood.

These then were the principles upon which Christian Political Society was founded, and they continued in force throughout the Christian world (doubtless with many abuses) until the French Revolution. Then the disintegration of society began, and it is going on still. So rapid has been its progress that there is no country on Western Christendom, excepting the Papal States, in which the old Christian foundations have not been overturned, or, at the least, as with us in England, sapped and undermined. And now we are in a position to understand what Liberalism is. It involves the negation of the principles upon which political Christendom has been based. N. Y. it is rather the aggregate of the influences which have thus been destroying it. Liberalism is the solvent of Christian society. It explains itself accurately by its name. It proclaims liberty, freedom from restraint. But in order to set free, that which binds must first be destroyed. As Liberalism is that which loosens, so Religion is that which binds. Accordingly, Liberalism is essentially the antagonist of religion, and sets itself successively against every law, principle, or custom which with us is based upon a Divine rule in temporal and social affairs. Hence the attacks made by different factions of the Radical party on the kingly authority and the existence of privileged classes, in temporal matters, on the obligatory nature of theological dogma, and the right of the Clergy to declare doctrine, in spiritual, on religious tests and education, and the sanctity of the marriage tie, in the unavoidable sphere of mixed questions. These are all institutions proclaiming a rule over men from without, a claim which can be maintained only on the ground of an outwardly manifested Divine rule. The High Churchman admits this claim as to spirituals, while the Radical denies it in *Jote*. High Church Radicalism, therefore, involves an inconsistency which sooner or later finds men out; for our Blessed Lord is as truly the Fountain of temporal as of spiritual rule, and unless both fountains are exercised by Him through the appointed channels [sanctified by the appropriate Sacramental rites] within the limits of the Catholic Church, His offices are not duly manifested there, and the Church is not seen to be the "fulness of Him that filleth all in all." If religion is to be divorced from politics it cannot be said that the kingdom of our Lord is established on the earth—except in the sense adopted by the Quakers.

THE SHAM INQUIRY.

(From the London Weekly Register.)

There seems to be some unfortunate fatality in the dealings of the Government with the Fenian prisoners and their friends. The partial pardon was not well managed; and there was worse management in the course taken by the Home Office with regard to the various complaints made in and out of Parliament against the prison officials for harsh treatment of the prisoners. That lies were told to the Home Secretary by some of those officials is beyond all doubt for men have died mad whom they represented as in their sound senses, and men have died of disease whom they represented as in good health and men have been subjected to ill-treatment which was stoutly denied. For such gross and mischievous representation there is hardly any punishment too severe; for it brings the Government under heavy reproach, and the administration of justice into odium. The issue of the Royal Commission is evidence that the complaints against the jail officials were too serious to be pook-pooked any longer. But that commission committed a great blunder in the issue of its first regulations for conducting the inquiry, and also in the delay in notifying the time and place at which the investigation was to be conducted, until it became a moral impossibility for the friends of the prisoners to attend. But a more recent piece of mismanagement, to use the mildest term, has just come to light. A man whose real name was Darragh, but who was entered in the prison list, and prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced as Pierson Thompson, was tried for taking part in the rescue at Manchester which led to the violent death of the police officer in charge of the prison van. Against the evident leaning of the charge of the judge, who declared that he never saw an *alibi* more thoroughly substantiated, the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to death. That sentence was commuted into penal servitude for life. The convict was confined for some time in Millbank, where he complained of bad treatment. His health gave way, and he was removed to Portland, where, by all accounts, he was treated kindly. But consumption had set in and the end was only a matter of weeks. The priest, the physician, the governor, and the hospital nurse did all in their power to soothe his last days, and the only remaining desire on his mind was that he should be buried in his native land among his kindred. He was assured that this last wish should be gratified, and he died in peace. In pursuance of this wish and promise the governor of the prison telegraphed to the friends who last saw the deceased at Portland that 'Thompson was no more, and that the arrangements for removing the body should be made without delay. Then came another telegram from Portland, stating that the remains could not be delivered without an undertaking that there should be no political procession or display at the funeral, and that the body should be quietly interred. That undertaking was instantly given, and the gentleman in communication with the prison authorities actually started for London to insure the fulfilment of the promise. Another telegram from Portland announced that the body was detained by order of the Secretary of State, who was not quite satisfied with the arrangements for preventing a political demonstration at Glasnevin. To meet this difficulty a telegram was despatched forthwith to the Home-office, stating that to prevent any demonstration, the remains would not be interred at Glasnevin, but would be buried privately in the burying place of the family of the deceased. The reply by telegraph was the expression of the Under-Secretary's regret that the last offer came too late, as the body had been already interred at Portland. If all this be true—and we have read all the telegrams as published in the Irish national newspapers—we feel bound to say that great blame attaches to the Home-office. But to violate faith, and refuse to give up the remains, after arrangements had been made for their removal, and after a solemn promise had been given that the funeral should be conducted quietly as becometh the burial of the Christian dead, is most reprehensible. An explanation of the circumstances ought to be demanded in Parliament, and, if the facts be as stated,

the fulfilment of the official promise enforced by the House of Commons.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The sixteenth session of the Catholic University of Ireland was closed on Friday in the beautiful church of that institution. The entire space around the sanctuary was filled with the professors in their robes and the students in their academic costume. The High Mass commenced at twelve o'clock, and after the Gospel the Rector, Dr. Woodlock, delivered a very impressive discourse from the rails of the sanctuary. After having reviewed at considerable length the decrees already published by the Eccumenical Council regarding education, he passed to the religious solemnity in which the members of the University were just then engaged, and dwelt upon the nature and object of it with much eloquence. He said that the great principle which called the Catholic University into existence was, that in the cultivation of the powers of the soul religion and science ought not to be separated, and he congratulated the Catholic people of Ireland for having generously sustained their prelates in the long and successful defence they have made of that important principle. Sixteen sessions, he said, have passed away since Dr. Newman came at the bidding of these prelates to open this University, as a great central school for the development of the national genius on this principle, and he [Dr. Woodlock] was there to give solemn thanks to God for the blessing he had given to the work inaugurated sixteen years ago by his illustrious predecessor. The principle which called for the establishment of the University, and the mental powers of one of the deepest thinkers of the present time in connection with it, has in those sixteen years grown into a great power, which has penetrated into every corner of this vast empire. Its influence is abroad among the people, and from them has found its way into the Imperial Senate, where, but a few nights ago, it achieved a significant triumph. Now that it has risen into this importance, it is the duty of the members of the Catholic University to join to-day and, in an especial manner, offer their thanks to God for the blessing He has given to this principle and to this University during the session which we are now closing. When the High Mass was concluded, the *Te Deum* or hymn of thanksgiving, was solemnly chanted, in alternate versas, by the choir and the members of the University with the most devout attention. From the body of the church the whole congregation looked like one family kneeling in prayer, and with blended voices, pouring forth their gratitude to God. The blessing was then given by the rector, and the session was announced as closed.

THE PRIMATE OF IRELAND.—It is an interesting fact that the present Primate of Ireland, Dr. MacCuttig, wears the episcopal ring which his predecessor in his first See of Raphoe wore at the Council of Trent.

On Sunday evening one of the most successful missions with which Clonmel ever had the privilege of being favoured, terminated. The closing sermon, on the Last Judgment, was preached before the largest congregation ever assembled within the walls of a splendid church of SS. Peter and Paul's, by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, and as a composition of pulpit oratory could not be surpassed. The beneficial results of the holy mission were fully attested by the immense numbers who at all hours of the day, from early morn to midnight, attended the confessional, and partook of the Sacrament of the Eucharist at each Mass. An impromptu meeting of the parishioners was held in the sacristy, immediately after the devotion, the Very Rev. Dr. Power presiding, Mr. Thos. Dorney acting as secretary, when it was unanimously resolved to present the Rev. gentleman with a suitable address and testimonial, on his departure from Clonmel, where his zeal, indomitable and successful exertions as a missionary, during the past fortnight, has deservedly gained for him the respect and esteem of the Catholics of the town and surrounding country. Upwards of £30 were collected.

THE PASSIONIST MISSION AT ARDYOONE.—In speaking of this mission the 'Weekly Observer' says:—In terms as humble as they are sincere, the Passionist Fathers bespeak the assistance of the Catholic public of Belfast for the furtherance of their good work. Sorely tried, they have yet, with the zeal of their holy founder combated most of the difficulties that beset them, but many still confront them. They have done much for us; far more than we can ever repay. But we can do something at least to aid them in their good work. There is a heavy debt impending over them, not incurred for their own simple wants; and much of what they propose to do is still unfinished, and must remain so if timely aid be not afforded to them. We know we have but to mention the matter to procure for the Passionist Fathers the aid of which they stand so much in need, and to secure for the Catholic people of Belfast the services of the Passionist Fathers, to which they owe so much.

The 'Newry Reporter' says:—The Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Down, arrived in this town on Monday evening 4th ult., on his return from Rome, where he had been attending the Eccumenical Council. He was met at the Edward street railway station by the priests of the town, who accompanied him to his residence, Violet-hill. Matthew Kelly, Esq., Cragbrien, Ennis, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Clare.

The High Sheriff of Kerry has invited Maurice James O'Connell, Esq., D. L., Lakeview, to act as foreman of the grand jury at the coming assizes.—Mr. O'Connell has accepted the invitation.

The bill to disfranchise Sligo and Cashesel was read a third time and passed to-night in the House of Lords.

The 'Freesman' says: We have received a letter signed by Luke J. O'Shea and J. Pollard, stating that £15 has been appropriated by the original Amnesty Committee to the family of the late Pierson Thompson out of the funds to which they are trustees.

Dr. Leslie, the Protestant Bishop of Kilmore, died on the 8th ult. at his residence Cavan. Only two months had elapsed since his consecration. Intelligence received from Limerick is to the effect that an alarming outbreak of lung disease, known as distemper, has taken place at Brurea.—The cattle on several farms are represented as affected. The Government has been communicated with.

The 'Irish Times' of the 4th ultimo says:—At a meeting which took place on Saturday, the friends of Sir Dominic Corrigan finally concluded to put him forward again as the Liberal candidate for the representation of Dublin. Invitations have been issued to his probable supporters for a larger meeting at the Grosvenor next Friday. It is stated that Mr. Cecil Guinness is not inclined to stand.

SHIPBUILDING IN IRELAND.—The number of ships built in Ireland during the year 1869 was but 19, with a measurement of 9,201. Seven vessels were built in Dublin, and the same number in Belfast, last year; but the Belfast vessels measured 5,041 tons, three built in Dublin only 1,464. Waterford had two ships and 2,178 tons.—Irish Times.

A BRAVE WATERFORD MAN.—Yesterday [says the Roman correspondent of the 'Weekly Register'] Captain D'Arcy returned from Valentea, where he has been a few days on an expedition against the Italian brigands, who had been giving some trouble in that neighbourhood. He brings with him the chief and two others, whom he had taken prisoners, several rifles and 2,000 francs. The gallant officer referred

to is a relative of Dr. Flynn, of the Zouaves, and of Rev. P. F. Flynn, O. C., Clonmel; and is a Waterford man.—Waterford Citizen.

A suit was recently brought in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, by a girl named Brown, daughter of a bricklayer in Monasterevan, to recover damages for Dr. Kitson, of Clontarf, for alleged unskillful treatment. The Chief Justice ordered that the plaintiff be non-suited for lack of proof of her charge.

On the morning of the 2nd ultimo, a gentleman named William Wallace Batten, who held an appointment in the Inland Revenue Department, whilst standing at a desk in one of the offices at the Custom House, he was suddenly observed to fall backwards without uttering a word. On being raised it was discovered that he was dead; cause, apoplexy.

The Skibbereen *Eagle* thus speaks of the crops:—The potato crop in this neighborhood never looked so well; the oat crop is growing luxuriantly; the hay is in many instances being made into ricks and gives promise of a plentiful season; rye has been cut down for some time; the mangel wurzel and turnip are in good condition. We have heard of a fly commencing its work of destruction. Farmers say that if the potato blight will, by God's mercy, be kept away until the middle of July, potatoes will be sold for 2d per stone.

DROGHEDA ASSIZES.—The commission was opened on Saturday before Chief Justice Whitelego, who congratulated the jury on the light calendar. Dr. Bond applied, in behalf of the Dundalk Grand Jury, to make a presentment for £58 for expenses incurred in the maintenance of a number of Fenian prisoners transferred in 1867 from Drogheda Jail to the Jail of Louth on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. Mr. Munroe, on the part of the Drogheda Grand Jury objected. The presentment was ordered.

James Murphy was recently indicted for bigamy at the Wicklow Assizes. The evidence showed that in April 22, 1866 he married Mary Burke, in Roskilly, and on February 21, 1869, married Jane Ruth, his former wife being still alive. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, with hard labour.

The bill introduced by Mr. Stansfield and Mr. O'Connell, to amend and enlarge the Act authorizing for that purpose a grant from the national exchequer of the sum of £31,000. It was referred to the Examiners of Private Bills, and leave was given them to sit and proceed forthwith.

Mr. Maguire, a Dublin publican, has obtained a verdict in his favour in an action brought against the *Irish Times* for libel, the damages being laid at £1,000. The libel consisted of a statement, under the head 'Army News,' to the effect that a garrison order had been issued prohibiting soldiers from frequenting the plaintiff's house. The case was tried three times, the juries upon the two former occasions having disagreed.

The splendid and costly mansion of Joseph Hall Esq., Olooney, near Quin, one of the most magnificent residences in the County of Clare, was totally burned to the ground on the night of June 30, together with its contents plate, furniture, etc. There was a dinner party assembled when the fire broke out, which originated in the burning of the kitchen fire. The fire spread with great rapidity throughout all parts of the house, and with destructive effect. The building was insured for £23,000.

According to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ending 31st March last, amounted to 12,743—8,321 males and 4,422 females—being 2,054 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1869. The number of births registered during the quarter ended 31st March last being 39,743 (according to the returns obtained by the enumerators at the several assizes), a decrease of 1120 would, therefore, appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during that period.

An 'seizure of arms' has been made in the North. The police of 'Ballysade,' in the County Cavan, on doubt from 'information received,' searched the house of a Mr. Jones, of Nahalla, and found there a large number of guns and revolvers. Mr. Jones, it is stated, is not a desperate Fenian, but an ultra Orangeman, and, therefore, was not surprised to see no announcement of his arrest, nor any statement that he is to be tried by Special Commission. It is said that this confiscated armament was the property of the bravest who shot the unarmed man at Drumslor, and we may be sure that we shall hear no more about the seizure. In this happy country the penalties of indulging in the sport of shooting offensive Catholics are as nothing compared with those for being suspected of patriotism.—Flag of Ireland.

On Wednesday last Patrick Barry was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour (for returning without reasonable cause to the parish of St. Pancras, and becoming chargeable to the union there). He had been removed by the St. Pancras guardians to the Newcastle Union, county Limerick. He alleged as a 'reasonable cause' for his return, that he did not know any one in Limerick. This poor fellow had, we suppose, spent the greater portion of his life in the parish of St. Pancras. The reputation of the poor house there would hardly induce him to return. In this country the guardians have no power to 'remove' a pauper Englishman, much less to punish him with a month's hard labour for daring to return. The advantages of the union between England and Ireland are, of course, reciprocal, but the reciprocity is all on one side. In the sister country, they keep all our aristocracy, but liberally send us back all our paupers.—Irish Times.

THE FLAGRANT NOISES.—Some excellent observations were made by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Fermoy the other day, in deciding an appeal before him on behalf of the blacksmith who had been fined by the local justices for having torn down offensive placards exhibited on the Rectory house. Of course the Chairman held that the man had acted illegally, as he undoubtedly had, in tearing down the placards in the manner proved, but in consequence of the wanton provocation given, the penalty decreed in the Court of Petty Sessions was reduced to a nominal amount. 'His Worship informed the magistrates that they are not bound to support Dr. Collins in conduct calculated to cause a breach of the peace,' and gave them in addition a general advice to refuse to recognize such charges as the one before him. This is truly just and sensible advice, well suited to the time, and tending to lull the public spirit of the country in the direction it is now happily taking.—Nation.

Matthew Lovatt, Ballymahon, the blacksmith whose house was found by the police a large quantity of guns, lock nipples, etc., about five or six months ago, was brought up at the last Longford Quarter Sessions, and discharged on his own recognisance in a sum of £20, on getting a good character from the police and his parish priest.

The 'Irish Times' of July 7 says of a late issue of 'Zoolmans': Our pleasant and able contemporary arrives this week at a degree of excellence even beyond that which it has up to the present displayed. The full page cartoon is particularly fine. Its dramatic personae are four. The chief of them is Erin, a lovely maiden, whose eyes and limbs and flowing hair were evidently designed for freedom, but who is lashed to a stake, and whose feet are being deprived of the liberty to move within the narrow limits, for a while, of the 'Party Processions Act.' The two remaining characters are Mr. William Johnston, M.P., and Mr. McMahon, M.P. The former, who makes a capital likeness, has been done ample justice to by

The True Witness.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 5, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
AUGUST—1870.
Friday, 5—Dedication of St. Mary of the Snow.
Saturday, 6—Transfiguration of Our Lord.
Sunday, 7—Ninth after Pentecost.
Monday, 8—St. Cyriacus and Comp. MM.
Tuesday, 9—Vigil of St. Peter of the Shackles.
Wednesday, 10—St. Lawrence, M.
Thursday, 11—Of the Octave.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

At this season a large number of subscriptions become due. We shall deem it as a favour if mail subscribers in arrears will settle their accounts as soon as possibly convenient. Our city subscribers will be waited on, and we hope they will be prompt in settling. To those who can call at the office we would be very grateful.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Up to the present time, the war news is very meagre. No serious engagement has yet taken place. Both parties are, in the meanwhile, shoving forward military preparations with great rapidity and on a gigantic scale for the approaching conflict. The Emperor and King William left their respective Capitals to rejoin their armies. On this account, a great battle is considered imminent.

The Secret Treaty of which we spoke last week has occasioned a great sensation in England. The real existence of it is now no longer doubted. Bismarck tried to fasten it on Napoleon. This latter, through his organs, repudiates in saying it began with Bismarck and was never entertained by France. The truth is probably both parties were therein more or less equally implicated, and if the whole truth was known, that Bismarck was more than any one else, for no one makes more noise and proclaims his innocence more loudly than the rogue himself when caught or has a point to gain.

It appears, too, that the copy of it published in the London Times was sent to that paper by Bismarck, and that it was published by that journal with the avowed intention of producing a strong feeling against France. Bismarck's intention was, it would appear, to induce England to take sides against France in the present war.

Berlin, Aug. 1—King William left for the frontier at 6 o'clock last evening. The Queen attended him to the railway station, where multitudes of enthusiastic people had collected, while there were flags and flowers without end. Fifteen ships laden with stones are moored in the Elbe, below Hamburg, ready to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet.

King William on leaving for the army issued a manifesto, in which he declares he goes to fight for the honor of Germany, and calls upon the whole nation to rise as one man. The King also granted a free amnesty for political crimes.

A special correspondent writes on the 29th, that the destruction of the railway at Bitche, was an extremely important line, and runs from Norback and Saarguemines on to Hagena, and thence to Straasburg. The order to destroy it was given on the 18th, to prevent the further concentration of the French from the South.—Accordingly a small number of picked men of the 4th Uhlans, started under the command of Lieutenant Van Vougt for Zweibrucken, the nearest German town to the French viaduct at Zweibrucken, an engineer miners and workmen awaited the cavalry. On Tuesday they sent off thirty cavalry men with miners and carts carrying the necessary materials, but on this night and also on the following one, the French outposts were too active for them and they had to retire unsuccessful. Now follows the characteristic part of the expedition. They made up their minds that the heavy loads which encumbered them must be reduced to the smallest possible compass, and that every man who took part in the expedition must be mounted. The next two days were therefore given to riding lessons.—After two days instruction, the miners and workmen were able to keep themselves on horses, and on Saturday night the whole body crossed the French frontier. The mounted miners and workmen were charged to push on with all haste to the viaduct, while the Uhlans engaged

the French outposts who were surprised. They accomplished their task with perfect intelligence and success. The country around was roused from sleep by an explosion which sent the great viaduct into the air. The miners rushed out again on the railway from the spot whither they had retreated after lighting the end of the train, and succeeded in tearing and blowing up some length of the line on both sides of the viaduct. They then retired safely into Bavarian territory.

The heaviest skirmishing that has taken place in this district is reported on the morning of the 28th. A party of French infantry had crossed into Prussian territory, about half way between Saarbruck and Saar lous. Forty men of the garrison of the latter place, belonging to the infantry of 69 went out to meet them, and were coming up with them between the villages of Luderville and Gesslerautern, about six miles west of Saarbruck, when a squadron of French cavalry suddenly appeared. The Prussians fired away as last as they could at the cavalry with their needle guns, and disposed of them before the infantry could come up. Then an infantry fight followed, which ended in the French throwing off their kits and running away, leaving one officer and eight men dead on the field. Three Prussians were severely wounded. According to the report, no less than three French companies were engaged.

The Prussian and Bavarian troops are said to be mustering in great strength in every town in this district. Neunkirchen is spoken of as the headquarters. It is supposed that if the French army does not enter Germany within three or four days the war will be carried into France. Neunkirchen is fearfully situated for the concentration of forces from every point of Germany. The country about here would be very rough for fighting, but if the armies could push forward a little way over the frontier they would be protected on the right by the forests of Saarlouis and on the left by Vosges. A cavalry regiment is expected near Saarbruck tomorrow. There has been a good deal of firing to-day between the Prussian and French outposts. One of the Prussian men had his horse shot under him, and adventurous civilians have consequently been impressed with the good shooting of the Chassepot at 1050 and 1500 yards.

The preparations for war on the part of Prussia, are being carried on with great clarity. Trenches have been opened two leagues from Cologne. An extended camp has been established in the triangle formed by Cologne, Coblenz and Treves. The fine park in Cologne, and the magnificent chateau of the banker Oppenheim have been razed. Mayence is in a state of siege, and is occupied by 25,000 soldiers. Trenches have been opened in front of the city, and persons unable to provide themselves with six weeks' provision have been notified to depart. A large force is encamped on the heights of St. Hubert, overlooking the valley of the Nahe, which will protect the important group of coal mines at that place, and command the junction of railroads from Bingerbruck to Landau. Large rafts are descending the Rhine at all hours with provisions and military munitions, between Mayence and Coblenz, and a formidable amount of war material and an immense body of troops have been collected. In consequence of new instructions having been issued from the War Office, there will be an entire change of tactics. Henceforth there will be no open campaign. The tactics will be similar to those hitherto employed in a siege, viz., an advance will be under cover of entrenchments. The Rhine provinces are being covered with improved works. The country between Coblenz and Mayence is entirely cut up in this fashion. This new system of defence requires a new mode of attack, hence the delay of the French advance. A Prussian corps has been stationed as a curtain to the Black Forest. The principal forces are concentrated in the triangular section of the country formed by the Rivers Rhine, Moselle and Saar. The last two rivers form the line of defence. The left of the army rests on the Rhine near Landau, and the right stretches out to the Moselle near Treves. A reward of five hundred thalers has been offered for the capture of a French mitrailleuse. It is believed that Prussia will raise her army to a million and a quarter of soldiers and advance on France.

The day after the declaration of war Gen. Von Moltke said if Napoleon had not marched to the Rhine by the 21st he would never cross above Mayence. Saar-louis has been recently fortified, and serves as the centre. In case of necessity the Prussians can fall back on Mayence and Coblenz, which protect the passage over the Rhine, and behind which they have a formidable corps in reserve.

Despatches from Saarbruck report that no operations of importance occurred along the entire line yesterday. A fierce attack by the French was repulsed vigorously by the Prussians to-day. A large body of French troops has moved on Forbach.

FLORENCE, Aug. 1.—The negotiations between Italy and France for the withdrawal of

French troops from Italian soil have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Italian government has guaranteed the preservation of order in Rome, and the French troops have evacuated the city.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—A Belgian army of observation occupies a line between Liege and Aix la Chapelle.

A Council of Ministers will meet three times a week at St. Cloud. The Empress will preside over their deliberations.

The Gaulois says that it is proposed to form a corps of volunteer artillerymen to garrison the city, and be placed under command of former pupils of the Polytechnic school. This corps is designed for the special defence of Paris in case of need. No news of any engagement between the armies has yet (3 p.m.) been received here.

PARIS, August 1.—The Presse says there has been no fighting on the banks of the Rhine, as has been widely rumored. The advance posts of Bavarian troops have fallen back upon Lauter river. Several Prussian scouting parties have lately passed the Saar; their boats were plainly seen by the French. It is thought the Prussian force in that neighborhood is not so great as at first supposed. A number of Prussian soldiers who deserted and came into the French lines, have been sent to Tours.

The Journal Officiel to-day has information going to show that the sympathy of the people of the Danubian Principalities is not heartily with France.

The French government has contracted for a cable between Calais and some point in Jutland, Denmark, in order that the operations of the Baltic fleet may be directed from and reported to the capital.

The Presse denies that the Prince of Wales, now in Copenhagen, sympathizes with Denmark in her complaints against Prussia.

Orders have been promulgated in Paris to the effect that the enemy's private property shall be respected in France, as it is respected in Germany.

The Chancellor of the French Legation at Berlin, who remained after the declaration of war, has been required by the Prussian authorities to give his parole not to leave the city.

The Moniteur of to-day says that Herr Klazeko, who has arrived here from Vienna, has seen the Empress and the Duke de Grammont several times, and is believed to be charged with a confidential mission. So far, however, his language is expressive of neutrality on the part of Austria.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy, requesting their prayers for the success of the French.

It is stated that the Emperor, before his departure for the Rhine, wrote to the Pope, explaining the causes of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

LONDON, August 1.—It is certain England will take action to defend Belgium. The Times says Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Mansion House meeting, on Saturday, proves that he recognizes the war and is ready to meet it.

The French squadron is still cruising off Thurso, Scotland.

THE COUNCIL.

(From the Vatican.)

We noticed in our last number the foolish invention of the Pall Mall Gazette about Cardinal Guidi. A letter addressed from Rome to the Unita Cattolica confirms what we said. Cardinal Guidi, who is a Dominican, signed the magnificent Address which all the Prelates of his Order, headed by the Superior General, Father Jandel, presented to the Pope, and in which they "solemnly attested the belief of their whole School in the doctrinal infallibility of the successors of Saint Peter, in conformity with the formal and explicit doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas." "Judge from this fact," says the writer in the Unita Cattolica, "how contemptible are the injuries which the praises of certain Gallican and Jewish journals seek to inflict on the Cardinal. But he has no need of defenders against the outrages either of Judaizing Gallicanism or of Gallicanizing Judaism."

The same journal publishes a letter which contains the following observations on the death of the late Bishop of Evreux, who was a zealous, inopportunist:—"On his return to France he became dangerously ill. We have received intelligence that he manifested deep regret on account of his speech in the Council, and that, at the moment of his death, he saw the vanity of that shadow which is called inopportunist, and completely changed his opinion. This fact has produced a strong impression upon the more pious members of the French minority."

One of the most illustrious members of that minority, the learned Mgr de Groulhae, formerly Bishop of Grenoble, and now Archbishop of Lyons, who was regarded as a pillar of the opposition, has disappointed the hopes of that party. In his recent discourse before the Council, we are assured that he said not a word either against the doctrine itself or the opportuneness of the definition, but referred only to the form which the definition should take, without himself

suggesting one for the approval of the Council. This grave and erudite man, who long ago disposed of the inventions of Greek malignity about Pope Honorius, was probably one of that vast majority of the Council upon whom the Bishop of Urgel lately produced by a single phrase so deep an impression. Spain, said this great Prelate, ardently desired the definition of the Immaculate Conception long before it was proclaimed, and would receive with the same pious exultation that of Pontifical Infallibility; while for himself, he added, in accents which electrified the august assembly, when it becomes a doctrine of the faith,—*Lætus moriar!* I shall die happy."

The seventy eighth General Congregation was held on the 28th of June. Six Fathers spoke, five in favour of the definition, among whom were the Bishops of Monterey, Ferentino, and Urgel. The latter Prelate, Mgr Caixal y Estrade, was heard, it is said, with extreme satisfaction, and is regarded as one of the chief ornaments of the noble Episcopate of Spain. On the 30th, in the seven y ninth Congregation, the speakers were the Bishops of Quimper, Aversa, Paderborn, Casale, la Reunion, and Florida, of whom again five were in favour of the definition. The Bishop of Quimper is said to have insisted strongly on making a definition free from all ambiguity, and which should leave no loop-hole for the subtleties of error.

The eightieth General Congregation assembled on the 1st instant. The Council was addressed by Mgr Pava y Rico, Bishop of Cuena [Spain]; Mgr Colet, Bishop of Lucon; Mgr Maret, Bishop of Sura; Mgr David, Bishop of Saint-Brieux; Mgr Adames, Bishop of Luxembourg; and Mgr Grieth, Bishop of Saint-Gall. The discourse of the Bishop of Cuena is said to have been so complete and exhaustive that many of the Fathers subsequently remarked: "What need is there of further discussion?" We learn indeed by telegram that, on the 4th, all the orators without exception renounced their intention to speak, and that the discussion was actually closed, amid general expressions of joy and contentment and loud exclamations of *Deo gratias!* *Deo gratias!* The next Public Session was expected to take place on the 16th or 17th.

In the eighty first General Congregation, held on the 2nd, addresses were delivered by the Bishops of Meath, Hebron, Chalons, Perpignan, Havana, Ayacucho, Saluzzo, and Angers. During this session one of the Fathers is reported to have said aloud, with allusion to the long and minute discussion which the subject has already received, "It is not debate which we need any longer, but the definition."

There is much talk in Rome of a very remarkable Brief, the first dated in the 25th year of his Pontificate, which the Holy Father has addressed to the clergy and people of Marseille, in reply to the recent manifestations of their faith.

In the session of the 2nd, the final vote was given on the *proemium* and the first two chapters of the *schema de Ecclesia*, as they were definitively proposed by the Commission de Fide. The three successive votes were almost unanimous.

TARDY REPENTANCE.—"We must remember," says the London Telegraph, commenting on the late raid on Canada, and the encouragement which for years Fenianism has received in the United States, and from all classes of society, official and non-official—"We must remember that Garibaldian volunteers, openly advertised and enrolled as such, did actually leave our shores in open day, to make war upon a Sovereign with whom Her Majesty was at peace." Yes indeed! Remember these things the Liberals of Great Britain must; and remembering them, they should be covered with shame and confusion of face; for how can they dare to reproach the United States Government for doing as towards the Fenians, neither more nor less than with the approval of almost the entire Protestant community of the British Empire, the authorities of England did with regard to the rascal Garibaldians? A thief, a scoundrel and a cut-throat is neither better nor worse, whether he wear a green tunic, or a red-shirt, General O'Neil is as good a man any day as Garibaldi as the fellow whom English gentlemen, and—tell it not in Gath—whom even English ladies, or females by courtesy called ladies, bowed down before and worshipped; whom mayors and civic dignitaries conspired together to honor; nay, whom, if rumour belied him not, the most illustrious subject of the realm disdained not to visit. These things Englishmen, and all those canting hypocrites who, whilst applauding Garibaldi and the Garibaldians, hurl their bitterest invectives against the Fenians and their leaders, must remember; and lest they should forget them, we will from time to time remind them of them.

Not in a spirit of triumph, or as of something in which we rejoice; but in shame as British subjects, and in sorrow. As the British nation sowed, so it is now reaping; with the self-same measure as that with which it has meted out to others, to the King of Naples, and the Sovereign Pontiff, is it to-day meted out unto

itself. Wherein it sinned, it is now punish and the proud nation which once reckoned itself mistress of the seas, and Queen of the sea whose flag was supposed to be a shield against injury or insult, is now reduced to the ignominious necessity of putting up with the grossest of outrages from a powerful nation like the U. States and is content to avenge herself by bullying weak and helpless communities such as that Greece. Never had a nation to eat so much dirt—and such abominable dirt at that, as that which Great Britain now contentedly swallows without a word of remonstrance she bolts unsavory morsels, and actually licks the hand which presents it. British subjects cannot but blush with shame when they see this sad change over their native land: they cannot but say, "How would the Government of France have acted, if it had been informed that for many years, and with the tacitly expressed countenance of the Prussian Government—an external organisation holding a mock Senate at Berlin and having for its openly avowed object the revolutionising of France, the overthrow of the Government, and an attack upon its soil, had been allowed to enroll, enlist, and accumulate arms and ammunition on the Rhine for an invasion? How would France have acted? How would any independent Power have acted? Why she would have instructed her Ambassador to demand at once either an explanation with suppression of the menacing organisation—or else his passports. And under circumstances exactly similar to these which we have supposed the British Government is content humbly to thank the U. States Government for issuing its proclamation against the raid after it had been effectually squelched beneath the fire of our rifles; and for seizing the stores of arms and ammunition which we suppose will be given back again to the Fenians in a few days, after the precedent of 1866.

And why is this? Because we cannot, without exposing ourselves to the ridicule of the world, condemn in others that which we have notoriously been guilty of ourselves. We cannot come into Court with clean hands; and were our representative at Washington to adopt a bold and manly tone with regard to the Fenian organisation in the United States, he would be met by the unanswerable retort that under analogous circumstances, Garibaldian volunteers, cut throats, and adventurers, the sweepings of the jails and back streets of England, were openly advertised and enrolled as such, without interference from the Government, and were allowed to leave the shores of Great Britain to make war upon a Sovereign with whom Her Majesty was at peace. And thus does the whirring of time bring us his revenge. We may blackguard the United States Government if we like; but still, like Shylock, it can always truthfully retort upon us—"The villainy you teach me I will execute; and it shall go hard but I will better the instruction."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—It seems by no means improbable that the law of the land will make it obligatory on parents in England to send their children, under a certain age at all events, to school, for a certain number of hours every day. This is a great stride on the way to Communism; and must, unless it be intended to inflict great suffering on the working classes, be followed up or supplemented by a State provision for the feeding and clothing of the poorer members of society.

To deprive these during a certain number of years of the services, or a portion of the services of their children is equivalent to robbing them of a certain amount of their wages, and food producing capacity. So keen, so incessant is competition in England, so desperate the struggle for life, so heavy and constantly increasing is the pressure upon the means of subsistence, that every possible source of income must be made available. The capacity of the child to labor must be utilized, or the child and parent must perish for lack of food. It is therefore clear that if, on the one hand, the State, in the interests of Education, deprive the father of the labor, or food procuring power of the child, it must compensate the former by furnishing him with an equivalent. Education is good, but food absolutely necessary; and the great, the overwhelming difficulty is how to get food for the millions of England's surplus population?

The logical corollary of "Compulsory Education" is therefore Communism. The State which says to the parent, "You shall not—though on the brink of starvation, though scarce able to find yourself, your wife, and children in food of the coarsest description—utilize all your possible sources of income, but shall keep your children at school, and therefore out of the receipt of wages, for a certain number of hours every week," must, if it would not increase the existing suffering of the poor, enact, that for every hour or day, during which the parent shall have been deprived of the child's earnings shall receive a certain quantity of flour or meal. In short Communism is the logical corollary of State-Schoolism. The State must feed and clothe as well as educate.

WHAT KILLS PREACHERS.—This is the heading prefixed to a short article in the selected matter of the *Montreal Witness* of the 28th July. "What kills our preachers?" how comes it to pass that mortality is so rife amongst the members of the Protestant ministry, and that the evangelical man of God so rarely attains to a green old age? Is it their labors in the service of God that kills them off? Is it the hardships of their life, their asceticism, or their exposure to sickness when sitting by the bedside of the sick and dying? No, it is none of these things, as we learn from the columns of our evangelical contemporary. The causes which are at work to abridge the lives of "our Protestant preachers" belong to a very different order.

"It is not preaching," says our contemporary,—"which kills preachers but dyspepsia." It is not that they fast too long, and too often, but that they eat too much, and too quickly. This is what "kills our preachers," this, and a too luxurious lazy mode of living." Again we cite from our Protestant contemporary the causes which are at work to abridge the days of the men of God:—

"Lolling idle in costly parlors and dining and dining with rich brethren, and feeding on the plum pudding and mince pie of the dear sisters, until weary and sick of such a life, a sensible man would long for the luxuries of bran bread, and cold potatoes." This is what kills our preachers, and swells the ranks of the noble army of Protestant martyrs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—If *Un Catholique* will favor us with his name and address, we will publish his letter, but to anonymous communications we cannot condescend to give any attention. This is a rule to which we will never make any exception.

The *Cornwall Gazette* is the title of a newly published and very neatly got up weekly paper, of which we have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number. In politics the *Gazette* advocates a "return to party government," and it professes itself in favor of Free Trade, Confederation, and British connection "as paving a permanent way to Independence and Alliance."

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

DEAR SIR,—Your contemporary, the other *Witness* is much and sorely tormented at the appointment of Catholic ecclesiastics to a few situations connected with education in your Province of Quebec. He notices particularly the placing of such men as the Rev. M.M. Chandonnet, Carrier, Verreau, and Godin, in high positions in the Laval University and the Jacques Cartier Normal School; but he has not a word to say about the appointment by Government of a Protestant minister, the Rev. Mr. Byerson, to the post of Chief Superintendent of Education for my Province of Ontario, in spite too of that reverend vessel's somewhat notorious attachment to "casual advantages."

Yours, respectfully,

FAIR PLAY.

(To the Editor of the *True Witness*.)

MR. EDITOR,—I take the liberty of sending you the subjoined items of news, thinking that they might prove interesting to many of the readers of your excellent Catholic journal.

As Pic-Nics and Lacrosse Matches appear to be the common amusement during these hot and idle times, not only in Montreal but throughout the different parts of Canada, the good people of Alexandria—determined in not being behind their neighbors in *good works*—decided on holding a picnic on the 13th inst. Ample preparations were made for the occasion, and although the weather did not prove so fine as might have been desired, still a great many of the good people of the Parish and surrounding districts began to assemble at an early hour, and spent together a very agreeable and social day.

The handsome sum of over £100 was realized on the occasion, clear of all expenses. This cannot but be gratifying to the Rev. Father O'Connor, the good and zealous pastor of Alexandria, who has so much at heart, the interest, spiritual and temporal, of his parishioners.

No better proof of this could be given, if any were needed Mr. Editor, than the result of the spiritual exercises of the Forty Hours Devotion which were brought to a close here on the 29th ult. Nearly eleven hundred approached the Table of the Lord to partake of the Bread of Life. The rev. gentleman was assisted by the Revs. Fathers McCarthy of Williamstown, Masterson of St. Raphaels, and McDonell of Lochiel.

On the occasion of the Feast of the Scapular, about eight hundred persons approached Communion at the historic Church of St. Raphaels, Glengarry, and through the ministrations of the reverend gentlemen already mentioned, assisting each other in the two parishes.

Have we not in this, Mr. Editor, sufficient proof of the fact that both the pastors and the parishioners of Glengarry know their duty as good practical Catholics.

By giving the above a corner in your valuable journal, you will much oblige

VERITAS.

Alexandria, July 25th, 1870.

We copy the following Card from the *Cornwall Freeholder*:—

CARD OF THANKS.—The ladies of the Parish of Alexandria respectfully tender their grateful acknowledgments to the Very Reverend Vicar-General Hay, of St. Andrews; to the Rev'd Fathers McCarthy, of Williamstown; Masterson, of St. Raphaels; and McDonell, of Lochiel; also to the large and respectable concourse of persons of all denominations, who so kindly honored, by their presence and very handsome aid, their late Pic-nic of the 13th inst. The ladies sincerely regret that, owing to the tremendous rain which prevailed during the greater part of that afternoon, they were unable to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of their Patrons as much as they had wished; but they live in hopes that on a future occasion they may have an opportunity for making up the deficiency.

We publish to-day, in our advertising columns, the Programme of Father Wagner's (Pastor of Windsor, Ontario) Grand Gift Distribution. In connection with this we can say candidly that the Mission of Windsor is in great need of a larger church than their present small frame chapel as we have ascertained on the best authority.

The Rev. Gentleman is well known to us; besides he has all the required testimonials and recommendation from his ecclesiastical Superiors, and the public may rest assured that this undertaking will have for its object nothing but the glory of God in the salvation of souls.

Nearly all the articles offered to the benefactors of this new church were donated to Father Wagner, whilst on a late tour to Europe, by persons in high positions, for the object stated, and we know ourselves that several boxes containing them passed through the hands of the Rev. Canon Pire from this city.

Father Wagner has come here and is staying now at the Bishop's Palace, with the hope of promoting his laudable enterprise.

We hope that the persons to whom tickets may be sent will do their best to dispose of them.

We are desirous to say that a small change for the better has been effected since the publication of the circular dated 1st July, viz: all persons purchasing a ticket, or, if they cannot procure any, sending \$1.00 to Rev. Father Wagner, Windsor, Ontario, will receive during the course of December next, and before if possible, instead of a Photograph as announced in the circular, a Lithographed likeness of the Holy Father, 11x14 inches, worth at least fifty cents. Besides, they will have a chance in the Drawing which will take place on the 1st of December next.

St. JOHN, N.B., July 27.—Dr. Sweeney, the Catholic Bishop of St. John, arrived yesterday in the steamship "New England" from Rome, via Boston, and was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. A splendid carriage and team of horses, the gift of his congregation, was in waiting, and a long procession was formed to escort him to the Cathedral.

On Wednesday, July 27, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in Fredericton, which lasted for some time, and was only averted by change of the wind. A considerable number of houses were burned. The railway shed and wharves caught fire, and burst instantly in flames. The heat was most intense for many hours, and the whole of the population, headed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and Judge Allan, were engaged in combating the fire, which was finally controlled about nightfall. The extent of the loss at present is unknown, but it must be very heavy.

All day yesterday heavy fires were raging in the woods on the line of the Western Extension Railway.

A new sand bank was discovered by Capt. Dutton, of the steamship *Prussian*, on her last voyage from Liverpool to Montreal. The bank lies 55 miles north-east from Belle Isle light, in latitude 52, longitude 54, with about 100 fathoms on it; fine white sand. Steering to the westward the water suddenly deepens to 185 fathoms, with a bottom of blue sand, and when 20 miles from Belle Isle there is 135 fathoms; stones and coral. If surveyed this bank may be found to connect with the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, and may be of great service in enabling vessels in foggy weather to ascertain their distance from land.

THE SAGUENAY FIRE.—*Le Courrier du Canada* publishes a touching appeal to the charitable, for additional assistance to the unfortunate, whose homes were destroyed during the great conflagration in the Saguenay district. The Local Government, it would appear give a new grant of ten thousand dollars, for which the poor people tender their warm thanks, but at the same time, hope the grant will be increased

to double the amount which is absolutely necessary to alleviate the existing distress. The writer points out that owing to the almost entire destruction of farming implements, the people numbering over five thousand souls, will not be able to reap the harvest small as it is, when the proper time arrives. Something evidently must be done in the matter, and that quickly, if the statements which reach us daily upon the state of affairs are correct; and coming as they are from the most reliable resources we have every confidence in them.

The jury in the case of Moise Tremblay, the young man who was recently shot in the parish of Sherrington on the very eve of his intended wedding, have found that he was murdered by Ludger Arpin, his rival, and the latter has been committed to stand his trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench.

We learn that Col. Robertson Ross, Adjutant General of Militia, intended sailing from England for this country on the 28th July, and that it was his intention to bring the sword of honour for Col. Chamberlin with him. The sword, we may add, has been manufactured by Wilkinson of London, who is probably the finest swordmaker in the world. It is spoken of as being in every way a beautiful as well as a serviceable weapon.

RETURN OF A CANADIAN MUSICIAN.—Last week Mr. Mazurette, a young but well known artist, returned from Europe, where he has been completing his musical studies. For a year he has been under the tuition of the celebrated German composer Jacques Hery, and the well known Edouard Battiste, organist of the Church of St. Eustache, Paris. We are informed that the musical performances given by Mr. Mazurette on the steamer were a great source of enjoyment during the voyage, and there is very little doubt, that on the occasion of his first concert, the public will turn out and show by their attendance appreciation of him and his past services.—*Herald*.

For the past month or more, shipments of military stores from Kingston for England has been going on, on an immense scale. The *Kingston News* says the quantity of gunpowder that has been removed is astonishing, and would have excited the possessors of weak nerves in the city and prevented them from sleeping soundly at night had they known what was going on in the harbor. As much as 500 tons of powder have been handled and put on board vessels in Kingston, enough, if it had exploded, to have made short work of the good old city.

RICHARD WEAVER.—This well-known Methodist preacher and Revivalist was adjudged on Tuesday at the Macclesfield Police Court to be the father of the illegitimate child of one of his servants. The Rev. Mr. Webb, of Chorley, said that the defendant had admitted to him that he had taken liberties with the girl, and that he had confessed to his wife, and asked her forgiveness. An order for 2s. 6d. per week was made, and Mr. McIntyre, barrister, who appeared for Mr. Weaver, gave notice of appeal. The case has created a great sensation.—*Spalding (Lincolnshire) Free Press*.

MEMORIAL CROSS.—Mr. J. H. Murphy, sculptor, Barrington street, has just completed by order of the Legislature, a memorial cross in marble, to be placed over the grave of a girl named Catherine Crowley, aged 12 years, who lost her life in rescuing a younger brother, and sister from a burning house at Pugwash, in the month of October last.—*Halifax Colonist*.

CHANGES.—Improvements have been going on upon a large scale in the grounds surrounding the Seminary College at the Priest's Farm. A new wall has just been commenced in front of the old fortification, and we may, we suppose, expect soon to see the ancient towers and perforated of that historical outpost of Christianity pulled down, as the old building was some years ago, to make way for structures more beautiful and much less interesting.

Judge Woodruff, on Saturday, at Windsor, Vt. sentenced General O'Neill to two years in the State Prison, and a fine of \$10. Colonel John H. Brown nine months' imprisonment and \$5. Captain Monahan, six months and \$1 fine.

THE LACROIX CHAMPIONSHIP.—On Saturday afternoon a match for the title of Champions of Canada came off on the grounds of the Montreal Club. The contestants were the Shamrock Champion Club and the Galeonsia's. A great many people were assembled, the stands, of which there has been additional ones erected, being well filled, amongst their occupants being many of the fair sex. The first game by a capital straight throw fell to the "Galeonsia's," the next three games were won by the "Shamrocks," in the last of these the play on both sides was good. The "Shamrocks," throughout played well together, and in speed outwitted their opponents. The "Shamrocks" by this victory retain the title of Champions of Canada.

MANSLAUGHTER AT POINT FORTUNE.—On Friday last a serious affray occurred at Point Fortune by which a rafterman, Baptiste Clairmont, lost his life. A number of raftermen had collected at Mac-cotte's Hotel to receive their pay, and as a usual thing a good deal of drinking took place. In the evening a free fight ensued, in the course of which the de-

ceased received a severe kick in the abdomen, from the effect of which he died on Saturday. The kick was supposed to have been given by Mr. Duncan McGillivray, lumberer, of Point Fortune, who was arrested having received intelligence of the affair, Mr. Oroner Jones proceeded to Point Fortune on Sunday, and on Monday held an inquest on the body of the deceased, which resulted in the Jury bringing in a verdict of "Manslaughter against Duncan McGillivray." Mr. Jones returned into town, bringing McGillivray along with him.—*Herald*.

SHIPBUILDING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Chignecto Post furnishes some indices of the prosperity of shipbuilding in Westmorland County. It says:—Mr. Obris Boultonhouse expects to launch a vessel of 150 tons in five or six weeks. Mr. Henry Farby has a ship of 650 tons on the stocks, which will be launched early in autumn. There are three other vessels in course of construction in Dorchester Mr. William Hickman will launch a large ship of 1,100 tons by the middle of August. Mr. Gideon Palmer, a vessel of 700 tons this autumn, and Mr. R. A. Chapman one of the same tonnage next spring.

A NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—Messrs Francis & Co., of St. John N.B., are at present making up an order of 7,000 reams of wrapping paper, manufactured from straw for foreign parts. This is the first article of the kind of domestic manufacture ever exported from New Brunswick.

On Sunday morning last a fearful affray occurred near Port Huron, which has caused an intense excitement in the place. On the morning in question three boys went into the river to bathe. While doing so, a rain storm came on, accompanied by terrific lightning, against which the bathers uttered the most blasphemous imprecations. To escape the storm they took refuge under a tree, which was instantly struck by lightning and broken to fragments. Two of the boys were killed and the other thrown prostrate.

St. MARX, July 27.—A terrific thunderstorm prevailed here last night. Several buildings were unroofed, fences, shade and fruit trees destroyed. Considerable damage was done to the Grammar School. Burns and sheds in the country adjacent are many of them blown, and the crops in many places are almost as flat as if passed under an iron roller. The crops in this vicinity have been badly damaged by the rain.

COAL MATTERS.—The "Cape Breton News" is gratified to perceive coal affairs by no means in a depressed condition. At the Little Glace Bay mines there were 8,000 tons of shipping, and up to last Monday week 15,000 tons of coal had been shipped. At the international mines upwards of 2,000 had been shipped, and about 500 or 600 tons of shipping were on hand. "Great activity prevails at the new works, where a new shaft has been sunk. Everything awaited the arrival of machinery, and the completion of the coal railway to Sydney to ensure an increase of business." At the Galeonsia Coal Mines upwards of 10,000 tons has been shipped over their railway to Big Glace Bay, and two large schooners were taking coal aboard for the New York market.

A Fort Garry letter from the Red River correspondent of *Le Nouveau Monde* conveys the dismal news that unless provisions are again, and immediately forwarded to the settlement there will be very serious distress next winter. The grasshoppers have eaten every visible thing, over to the stalks of the potato. The Sioux and Santeaux, to the number of sixteen hundred were also advancing upon the settlement in accordance with the alleged invitation extended to them by Major Dennis during the troubles of last winter.

Recent reports from the Newfoundland fisheries indicate that the catch will be an average one. No details had been recently received from the Labrador coast.

Woodstock, July 29.—A fire took place here at half-past four this morning, which resulted in the complete destruction of Mr. John Forrest's flour and oatmeal mill. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss amounts to about \$17,000; insured for \$2,500.

Bowmanville, July 27.—This section of the country has again been visited by another terrific storm of thunder and lightning. It came on about 8 p. m. and lasted until ten. The heavens seemed one mass of fire. There was a heavy gale of wind part of the time, and a great fall of rain. Mr. Mounjoy, of the 8th concession of Darlington, had his barn and out-buildings burned by lightning. The house of Mr. Hodgins, near Tyrone, was also struck, the chimney knocked down, and other injuries done, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt. In Bowmanville, Mr. Jobin's house was struck and the chimney knocked down.

Birth.

In this city, on the 22nd ult., Mrs. James Skelly, of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 30, 1870.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.60 to \$3.00; Middlings \$4.75 to \$5.00; Fine, \$5.25 to \$5.00; Super., No. 2 \$5.10 to \$5.15; Superior \$5.75 to \$6.00; Fancy \$6.25 to \$7.00; Extra, \$6.75 to \$7.00; Superior Extra \$9.00 to 0.00; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.25 to 4.60. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Thirds, \$5.00 to 4.20.—First Pearls, \$1.10 to 7.15. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.50 to 28.00;—Thin Mess \$25.00; Primes, \$30.00 to 00.00. Beans, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 15c to 17c—good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c. Corn, per lb.—14 to 15c. Lard, per lb.—14c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50. Pease, per 66 lbs.—\$0.84.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

July 30, 1870.

Flour, country, per quintal	17 6 to 17 6
Oatmeal, do	11 6 to 12 6
Indian Meal, do	8 0 to 9 0
Rye-Flour, do	6 0 to 6 0

DAILY PRODUCE.

Butter, fresh, per lb.	1 0 to 1 3
Eggs, salt do (inferior)	0 9 to 0 10
Cheese, do	0 9 to 0 10

MEATS.

Beef, per lb.	0 5 to 0 8
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 6 to 0 7
Beef, per 100 lbs	\$8.00 to 10
Pork, fresh do	\$8.00 to 9.50

GRAIN.

Barley, do (new)	2 6 to 2 9
Peas, do	4 6 to 5 0
Oats, do	2 6 to 2 9
Buckwheat, do	2 6 to 3 0
Indian Corn, do	3 6 to 3 9

WANTED

Immediately for the B. C. Male Separate school of Belleville, a first class male teacher, (a Normal school teacher preferred.) Salary liberal. Application to be made stating terms on or before the 8th prox.—if by letter post paid—to P. P. LYNON, Secretary. Belleville, Ont., July 19th, 1870.

NOTICE.

To the Gentlemen of the Clergy and the Religious Communities.

WE, the undersigned take the liberty of informing the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that the balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles in use for the Catholic Worship will be sold, without reserve, by Public Auction, at the store of Jos. Beaudry, 268 Notre Dame Street, on the 7th September next.

By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

SITUATION WANTED

A YOUNG MAN good at figures, of pleasant address, speaking fluently the English and French languages, and who has travelled extensively through the United States, wishes to get a situation as Grocery Clerk or Bar-Tender, or any position of trust where he could make himself generally useful. Address this office.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS.

TO THE BENEFACTORS OF THE

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSUS, OF WINDSOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA.

To take place in the Town Hall of Windsor, Ont., on Thursday, the 1st day of December, A.D. 1870.

ANY ONE CONTRIBUTING \$1.00 WILL BE CONSIDERED A BENEFACTOR.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL GIFTS.

- 1 Two large Silver Medallions. The gift of his Holiness Pope Pius IX.
- 2 A number of most beautiful Steel Engravings [valued at \$300]. The gift of His Majesty Napoleon III, Emperor of the French.
- 3 An Oil Painting of St. John the Baptist [valued at \$500]. The gift of Banker Guerin, President of St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Lyons.
- 4 A Mosaic of Marble [valued at \$100]. The gift of the Marquis de Bonneville, French Ambassador at the Papal Court.
- 5 An Oil Painting of Pope Pius IX [valued at \$100]. The gift of a Roman Artist.
- 6 A number of Coloured Steel Engravings, representing the Mosaic of the principal Roman Basilicas, [valued at \$100]. The gift of Chevalier de Rossi, the Pope's Antiquarian.
- 7 AN ECCE HOMO [valued at \$100]. The gift of the Rector of the French Church of St. Louis at Rome.
- 8 The gift of the Royal Family at Naples, comprising several articles of curiosity [valued at \$200.]
- 9 Several small Oil Paintings, presented by several Roman Artists [valued at about \$250.]
- 10 A large Haydock Bible, magnificently bound [valued at \$30]. The gift of the Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Canada.
- 11 The gift of the Right Rev. P. A. Pinnonant, D.D., Bishop of Birtba at Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50].
- 12 The gift of the Right Rev. Ignace Bourget, D.D., Bishop of Montreal in Canada [valued at \$50].
- 13 An Alabaster Statue of the Blessed Virgin [valued at \$50]. The gift of Canon Houper, a member of several learned societies.
- 14 The gift of the Rev Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, of Windsor, Ont., [valued at \$80.]
- 15 A beautiful Arm Chair [valued at \$100.] The gift of Mrs. Wm. G. Hall, of Windsor, Ont.

Besides a large number of other valuable gifts, consisting of Ornaments, Bracelets of Precious Stones, Coral Necklaces, &c.

BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST ALPHONSUS, WINDSOR, ONT.

- Patrick O'neary, Merchant.
- D. K. Butler, Merchant.
- Vital Ouellette, Esq.
- Daniel Goyeau Esq.
- Edward Haurahan, Esq.
- Rev. J. H. Wagner, Pastor, of Windsor.
- John O'Connor, Member of Parliament, Essex.
- Francois Caron, Police Justice, Windsor.
- Alexander H. Wagner, Postmaster, Windsor.
- Charles E. Oasgrain, M. D.
- Pierre Langlois, Esq.
- John Montreuil, Esq.
- James Ootter, Esq.
- Alexander Marette Esq.
- Achille E. Ouellette, Esq.

CANADA. } In virtue of the INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. Province of Quebec } District of Montreal, } in the SUPERIOR COURT.

en re

AMABLE DUHAMEL,

Insolvent.

On Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will ask his discharge, in the said Court, in virtue of Insolvent Act of 1864 and 1869 respectively.

AMABLE DUHAMEL,

by M. GARAUULT,

Attorney ad litem,

Montreal, 28th July, 1870. 4-51

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1864 AND 1869.

Canada, } Province of Quebec, } [In the Superior Court] District of Montreal. }

In the matter of Francois Fabien Ferland, An Insolvent.

On Saturday, the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said acts of 1864 and 1869 respectively.

FRANCOIS FABIEN FERLAND,

Per Vallis & Benoit,

His Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal, 22nd July, 1870.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 4 S. E., in the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Middlesex, Ont., containing 128 acres, more or less, 75 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, balance in beautiful timber land, there is a good thriving orchard, two overflowing springs, one of which is in the pasture, and the other at the house. A frame barn 35 x 45, a frame driving house 30 x 40; these buildings are almost new.—Said farm is situated on the London and St. Mary's gravel road, in the heart of the celebrated Huron district. It is 14 1/2 miles from the city of London, and 1 1/2 miles from the important town of St. Mary's; it is three miles from the village of Luanan, and three and a half from the village of Granton—the three last named places are important produce markets on the G.T.R.R. It is within three-fourths of a mile of a post office, two good stores, a blacksmith shop and a tavern; it is within a mile and a half of a Roman Catholic church, Presbytery, and Separate School; in Luanan there are three Protestant churches—namely, English, Methodist and Presbyterian, together with three Schools, and all these places are approached by a first class gravel road.—Terms moderate. For further information apply to John McIlhenny, of the premises, or, by letter, to Patrick McIlhenny, St. Mary's Road, Edgfield, F. O. Dated this 29th day of June, 1870.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

LONDON, July 24.—A special correspondent writes from Metz, under date of July 23rd that thirteen camps have been formed around that city. He was all wed to inspect the fort at Quentin.

The fort is to be completed in twenty-four hours. The guns are being placed in position. Ditches, casemates, bomb-proof barracks, and everything connected with a fort are being constructed on an immense scale.

The work is not designed to defend Metz merely, that place was sufficiently fortified before, but to protect a vast encampment like the present, or give shelter to a beaten army.

The fact that the walls were commenced one month ago, is clear proof that France was preparing for an offensive war, at the first opportunity.

There are two forts at Quentin which command the broad valley of the river and approach of the town.

The guns of the fort can play with tremendous effect on any enemy that may advance through the valley to attack the town, while in the valley there is ample shelter for a whole army, guarded on one side by the guns of the fort, and on the other by those of the forts.

Guns are being placed upon the fortifications of Paris.

General McMahon's headquarters were at Strasbourg.

A correspondent writing from Paris says the Prussian troops were passing through the Black Forest towards Basle.

A strong French force was massing, to prevent a surprise through the Vosges defiles.

Troops were pouring into Strasbourg from Besancon.

Everything indicates that the first great blow will be struck in the vicinity of Strasbourg.

A great force had already arrived at Strasbourg, all of which have been transported by railroad.

The Journal Officiel of this morning contains the following declaration: The French Government has issued orders that in the prosecution of the war, commanders of French forces shall scrupulously regard, with respect to neutral powers, the rules of international right, and they shall especially conform to the principles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856 as follows:—

Privateering is abolished; a neutral flag protects the enemy's merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizureable under a foreign flag; a blockade must be effective. Although Spain and the United States did not adhere to the declaration of 1856, French vessels will not seize property of the enemy when such property is on a Spanish or an American vessel, provided it is not contraband of war. France will no longer claim the right to confiscate the property of Americans or Spaniards found on board vessels of the enemy.

It is confidently stated that the Prussians are strengthening Gohenz only with the intention of making it the base of operations, and intend to throw a force down the line of Saar, and carry an offensive war into France.

Reports from the Southern border of Baden state that no Prussian troops are to be seen along the Rhine from Basle to Constance. Small corps of infantry are posted near Bismarck. Troops of Wurttemberg are moving towards Fortress of Rastatt.

The Gaulois publishes a report to-day that a conditional alliance has been concluded between France and Italy, and that the new treaty stipulates that in case of certain eventualities France is to pay Italy six millions of francs, and leave her free to make her capital of the Kingdom.

LONDON, July 25th.—The Times publishes a treaty submitted by France to the Prussian government, and guarantees its authenticity. The preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between the governments, people, &c., hereby conclude the subjoined treaty. In the first article Napoleon admits and recognizes the late acquisition of Prussia from Austria. In the second the Prussian King engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxembourg. In the third the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German States, Austria excepted. In the fourth France, thinking it expedient to absorb Belgium in Prussia, lends her assistance to that measure. The fifth article is a usual one of offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations.

The morning 'Telegraph' presents to-day, in large type, a communication reciting an interview recently had with the Emperor Napoleon. A fortnight ago the Emperor has no thought of war with Prussia, he was still undecided, but France was slipping from his hands, and in order to rule he must lead France to war. The Emperor relates the contents of despatches between himself and Bismarck, claiming that the latter went too much, and wanted it too soon. The Emperor demanded Luxembourg in 1866 as an equivalent for her neutrality in Prussia's war with Austria. Bismarck replied by demanding Holland as an equivalent for Luxembourg. The Emperor replied to this demand of Bismarck that should the independence of Holland be attacked by Prussia it would be regarded as a declaration of war.

Count Benedetti was present at the interview when these facts were elicited.

BRUSSELS, July 27.—The 'Independence Belge' of this city to-day publishes a letter from a Berlin correspondent which throws some new light on the secret treaty proposed to Prussia by France. The correspondent says that he has seen the original draft of the treaty in the archives of the War Office at Berlin, and he certifies to the accuracy of the copy recently printed by the 'London Times'. France repeatedly demanded this document from the Prussian Government through her representative at Berlin, Count Benedetti, but in all cases has been refused, now that she is satisfied that the recovery is impossible she assumes a hostile attitude towards Prussia.

Russia continues to mass troops on the Polish frontier.

The Czar treats the French Ambassador with much distinction.

The Berlin authorities are more reticent than at first, and the bulk of despatches from there contain mere speculations.

PARIS, July 27th.—The Journal Officiel this morning publishes a decree naming the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor.

It also publishes another decree calling out for active duty a sixty thousand men of the contingent of 1869.

It is said that the Empress, on returning to St. Cloud, visited M. Tiers, under whose administration the fortifications of Paris were constructed, whereby France is to-day enabled to send 100,000 more men into the field than she otherwise could.

The feeling of the Madrid Government was secretly in favor of France, based on satisfaction that Prussia and not Spain is attacked. The Republican newspapers denounced this tendency, and warned the Government that the people will not endure base submission to French alliance under such circumstances. The same sentiment is partly shared by the army.

French sent of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz centre, is between Bitche and St. Arnaud; second line at Metz is capable of extension to the centre and to Thionville.

Information was received that on Sunday a body of German Landwehr passed the border near Saarbrück, and tore up the rails for a long distance on the Metz Railroad, destroyed the Viaduct, and returned to camp without loss.

PARIS, July 28.—The Emperor left St. Cloud to-day, by special train, for the army. He was accompanied by Prince Napoleon. The Empress parted with them at the railway station. She was deeply moved, and as soon as the train disappeared, she returned to the palace.

The Spanish Ambassador had an interview with the Emperor and Empress just before the departure of his Majesty, and the 'Moniteur du Soir' remarks the extreme friendliness of their conversation.

The Ambassador says that the Emperor appeared quite well, and as the crowd gathered around the car, the Emperor bowed pleasantly to all.

The representatives of foreign powers at Paris, have transmitted to their respective governments notice of the Emperor's departure.

The Empress, attended by the ladies of the court proceeded to the Chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires and placed there a 'votive' lamp, similar to the one she placed in the same chapel at the beginning of the Italian war.

The French Government has received official notification of the declaration of neutrality by Denmark.

The 'Journal Officiel' this morning publishes a letter from the Emperor, dated July 26, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Garde Nationale of Paris.

The 'Moniteur du Soir' says the movements and concentration of the French troops point to an immediate and decisive action.

The Emperor arrived at Metz at four o'clock this afternoon, where the Imperial headquarters are established.

A proclamation to the army will be issued to-morrow.

The following is the proclamation of the Emperor to the Army in assuming command in person: SOLDIERS.—I come to take my place at your head to defend the honour of the soil of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armies of the European countries; armies as valiant as this have not been able to resist your valor, and it will be the same to-day. The war which commences now will be long and hardly contested in this theatre there will be places hedged with obstacles and thick with fortresses, but nothing is beyond the persevering efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy and Mexico. You will prove once more what the French army is able to accomplish, animated by a sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, and influenced by a love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontiers we will find upon it glorious traces of our fathers, and will show ourselves worthy of them all. France follows you with ardent prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you, and upon your success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. Soldiers, let each one do his duty, and the God of battles will be with us.

NAPOLÉON At General Headquarters? at Metz, July 28th, 1870.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—A detachment of French troops, consisting of three companies of infantry and eighty horsemen, attacked half a Prussian regiment of infantry at Veckviner. The French troops were repulsed, with loss of one officer and eight men. One Prussian soldier wounded.

Count Von Bismarck in a despatch to the North German Ambassador to England, confirming authentically the secret treaty published in the 'London Times' says:—

That since 1856 France has incessantly tempted Prussia with offers of territorial aggrandisement at the expense of Belgium and of South Germany. He is confident France will not obtain any enlargement by fighting for it, and says that if the disclosure made by the 'Times' had been withheld, France (though fully armed) would have repeated her offer of peace at the cost of the extension of the kingdom of Belgium.

The Berlin correspondence of the 'Semi-Officiel' in an article to-day says the Belgians were enlightened by the publication of the secret treaty, as to the greed of France and her own interests. If Germany is conquered by France, the Belgian correspondence adds, Belgium is in a position to oblige Napoleon to pursue without result of the war begun without motive. If she is firm Germany will protect Belgian frontier.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—Prussia accepting the Paris Declaration, also exempts from seizure the enemy's merchantmen not carrying that which is a contraband of war.

Great excitement has been caused in the Danubian Principalities by the breaking out of the war. The people are preparing to make use of the opportunity to obtain their independence. Turkey is consequently arming to prevent a revolt.

Marshal Baz also, say the Paris journals, succeeded in drumming out the last newspaper correspondent. He was discovered encased in the uniform of a French soldier, and was, if caught again within the Franco lines he would be shot. The 'Journal' says he was either an American or an Englishman.

Count Benedetti's draft of the secret treaty between France and Prussia is not the only such document which exists. Napoleon at one time opened similar negotiations, presenting his views with regard to Switzerland, and intimating that he did not know where France ended and Italy began. Papers proving this statement, it is understood, will soon be produced.

The Belgian camp at Beverloo has been broken up and the troops distributed among the frontier fortresses. All work on the fortifications are hurried forward to completion.

A decree has been issued calling for volunteer marines to protect the Prussian coast. Premiums of various grade some as high of 50,000 thalers are offered for the destruction of hostile vessels.

Everything indicates that an important engagement will take place within three days. The Prussians are concentrating between Treves and Metz, on the river Saar. They have 400,000 men, and rather too much cavalry—more than they can find forage for. The opposing force of the French numbers about 300,000.

The French employ American agents to buy arms at Liege, under pretence that they are intended for the United States.

The Russian force in Poland has been increased to 200,000 men, including the imperial regiments of the guard.

The Shipping Gazette censures the attempt of Prussia to interfere with the coal trade in the Baltic, and there is reason to expect that her next move will be to pronounce all coal contraband of war.

PARIS, July 29th.—The Journal Officiel this morning contains the following from the Ministers of War and Interior:—The Imperial Government has authorized the organization of the local national guards in frontier towns of north and east; but the Government thinks it necessary to renounce the idea of the organization of a general national guard. In the meanwhile the Government believes that if companies of French volunteer sharpshooters be established more extensively than at present, it will constitute a valuable reserve for the protection of national territory. The two Ministers propose that in case of an engagement the companies of French sharpshooters shall be limited to an actual term of war, and that volunteers admitted into these bodies shall be specially charged with the local defence. The Emperor approves of the organization of these corps destined to replace the national local guard.

The following fortresses are placed in thorough readiness for offence and defence: Metz, Thionville, Longevy, Marshal Plessbroug, Schleiters Ladst. New Brusauch, Belfort, Doblhoffen, La Petate Pierre, Montfado, Verdun, and the entire fortifications of Strasbourg.

A proclamation declaring the department of Moselle, East Rhine and Bas Rhine in a state of siege is officially promulgated this morning.

The French papers are furious at the restrictions placed on war correspondents by the government.

Food and forage is said to be scarce in Germany.

Napoleon's public statement is, that France in 1866 offered to land Prussia 300,000 men to use against Austria if Prussia would surrender to France the territory beyond the Rhine and Moselle. The rejection of this proposition on the part of Prussia awoke the Emperor's sympathy with Austria; these offers which Napoleon now finds it convenient to repudiate have been repeated since 1866.

The story is repeated that France promises Italy 60,000,000 livres for her fidelity, besides the evacuation of Rome.

It is said that the return of General Lebrun from frontier hastened departure of the Emperor. Prince Napoleon is on the Emperor's staff. Large bodies of French troops are moving north-east from Metz, and it is said that Gen Troche will lead a corps into South Germany.

It is thought that the Prussians will not declare battle till the French cross the Rhine, as they are concentrating heavy masses of troops at Nurew near Coblenz.

The 'Journal Officiel' denies that the Bank of France had entertained a scheme of issuing only paper money, and states it is able to meet all demands, and has the confidence of all classes.

Much discontent is felt at Vienna at the neutrality of Austria.

The following official reports from the army are published:—The Prussian troops are making enormous requisitions on the country they occupy. They take the horses of the farmers, cut down trees and trample down the standing crops.

During a thunder storm the headquarters of the division of Gen Lorences was struck by lightning and three officers were injured.

All the prisoners so far taken have been sent to Orleans where accommodations have been prepared.

A despatch from Metz states that there are no signs of the enemy in front in any considerable force.

The Emperor's trip to Metz was a continual oration.

The Patrie to-day publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior, announcing to the Prefects of the various Departments that the Emperor desires that the funds usually appropriated to public rejoicings for the fete on the 15th August, may be given this year to the army.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—A general movement of the Prussian forces in front of the French line has commenced, and it is evident that decisive operations are near at hand. Troops are pushing on to Mayence from all directions. The King of Prussia bade adieu to his guards yesterday.

ROME. A cable despatch says the French prelates who were absent from the Ecumenical Council at the time of the final vote on the infallibility dogma, are now sending in their adhesion. Among these who thus signified acquiescence are the Archbishops of Rheims, Tours, Chamberry, Auch and Aix; and the Bishops of Orleans, Strasbourg, Nantes, Yarnes, Montauban, Tarbes, and Clermont.

Advices from Rome represent that the Pope accepts as inevitable the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

UNITED STATES. While a man in Eiko, Cal, was recently at work on a telegraph wire, with the end of it in his hand, a fish struck the line some distance away, instantly split three of the man's fingers, passed up his arm, across his breast and down his side, darting out at his knee, leaving a blackened orifice like a bullet hole, and plunging into the ground. The man was knocked senseless, but soon recovered. The sensation he said was not very painful, but seemed like the pricking of sharp pins.

SICK READER, YOU ARE INVITED To follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professional, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, or humors, Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

READ THIS! St. Constant, Dist. of Laprairie, May 25, 1863.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court House, Montreal:

Dear Sirs.—When I began using Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, I had been for nine months suffering with rheumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will confer a favor on many by making these facts public which I shall be glad to confirm.

Very respectfully yours, THOMAS QUELLIAN.

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

To Cure a Cough, to relieve all irritations of the throat, to restore to perfect soundness and health the most delicate organization of the human frame—the Lozges,—use Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which is still prepared with the same care in the selection and compounding of its various ingredients as when it was introduced to the public by Dr. Wistar, over forty years since.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, from its great celebrity in the South America and West India markets, for which for twenty years it was exclusively manufactured, has been extensively imitated in this country. Now, however, the original article has been introduced, and as it bears a distinctive trade-mark of the proprietors, may be readily distinguished by its external from the simulated preparations. The internal tokens of genuineness are still more unmistakable, for Murray & Lanman's Florida Water has the odor of the fresh tropical flowers and plants from which it is prepared, and exposure to the air

increases the delicacy of the aroma, instead of producing a sickening effluvia, as is the case with toilet waters scented with strong essential oils.

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

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

In times past the Alexandre Organ has been considered the ne plus ultra of reed instruments; competition has been thought impossible since the Messrs. Alexandre received the first premium, a gold medal, at the last Paris Exposition. But we have the best reason to believe that in quality of tone the AMERICAN ORGAN is far superior. In proof of this we call attention to a letter from Henry T. Leslie, Doctor of Music, an eminent London organist in which the great superiority of the American Organ over the Alexandre is cheerfully admitted. The letter is printed in the advertisement of Messrs. Smith in another column.

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

TEACHER WANTED To teach French and English. Salary liberal. Address Prepaid. M. GRACE, Sec. & Trans., St. Canne, P. Q.,

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

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

INFORMATION WANTED OF MAURICE GRANEY, aged 22 years, who left Montreal about 5 years ago for New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his Father and Mother, James and Ellen Graney, Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF Ellen Green, maiden name Toole. When last heard of, was at Ottawa, is partially insane, about 37 years of age, fair complexion, and about 5 feet 8, or 10 inches in height. When leaving home on the 11th of May wore a brown dress. Tock two others, one green and the other woolen, also a light blue jacket. Any person knowing where she is, will confer a favor on her husband, Maurice Green, by writing. Direct to Egauville, Ontario.

WANTED By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young children. No objection to travel or to the country.—Unexceptionable references. Address—J. R., True Witness Office, Montreal.

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

GURY'S THEOLOGY. COMPENDIUM THEOLOGICAE MORALIS, BY P. J. P. GURY, S. J. New Edition with the complete notes of Bellarini; bound, marble edge, \$3.00. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

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

By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

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

BRUNO LEDOUX, CARRIAGE MAKER, AND MANUFACTURER OF VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS, 125 & 127, ST. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL.

At the above establishment will always be found a complete assortment of Vehicles of all kinds. Repairs done on the shortest notice. Encourage Home Industry. Mr. Bruno Ledoux has been awarded several Prizes at the Provincial Exhibition of 1868.

LOVELL'S DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

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

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher, Montreal, March 7, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES. IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages of the Railway and Steam boat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

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

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY: Dominion of Canada Subscribers, \$12 Cy. United States do 12 Gold. Great Britain and Ireland do 13 Stg. France, Germany, &c. do 13 Stg.

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES: Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71, \$4 00 Province of Quebec Directory, 1870-71, 4 00 Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71, 3 00 Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870-71, 3 00 Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71, 2 00 Province of Prince Edward Island Directory, 1870-71, 2 00

No Money to be paid until each book is delivered. Rates of Advertising will be made known on application to JOHN LOVELL, Publisher, Montreal, March 16, 1870.

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Facilities for the production of Musical Instruments consists of Well-chosen Materials, Labor-saving Machinery, Musical Knowledge and Experience, Refined Taste in Decoration, Division of Manual Labor, Active Personal Supervision, and Ample Capital.

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CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or 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 General stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BEANMEAL, DRIED FRUIT, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

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

Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blacksmith by profession. He has a daughter who, if living, is some 16 or 18 years old. When last heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

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N.B.—This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

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3rd AND LAST SECTION.

4th year.—Class of Poite Literature.

MATTERS.

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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.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

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

The Insolvent has made an assignment to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at St. Laurent, in his domicile, on the twenty-third day of May instant, at one o'clock p.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. Lachine, 7th May, 1870.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND AMENDMENTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court, Dist. of Montreal. In Re, Nestor Targeon, Insolvent.

Andrew E. Stewart, Official Assignee.

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

LEBLANC & CASIDY, Avocat du Failli. 2m30.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of St. Lin, gives notice by these presents, that he is duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Rivest, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of St. Lin, Farmer.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file them without delay. T. GABAULT, N.P. St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

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Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nurtured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues.

Pupils will be received between the ages of five and ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age, unremitting attention will be given to the Physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils as early withdrawal from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents.

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