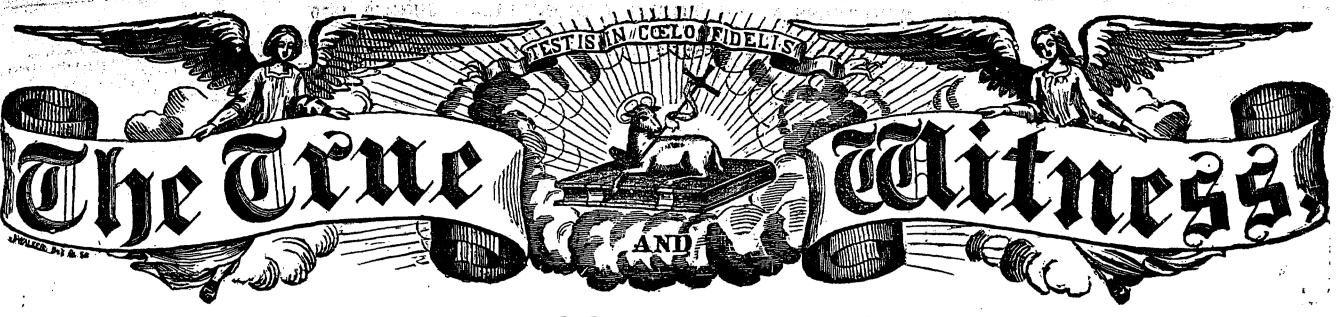
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ATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

YOL. XX.

THE DOOM OF WARNHAM.

CHAPTER I.

Eighty years ago there was many a demesne in Ireland that, circled around with glade, with woodiand, with lake and grassy sweeps, with mansions and princely halls, belonged to men whose very names have passed away from the land where they were once a power. One of these is yet to be seen in the heart of a northwestern county-a land of lakes and hills ! It now belongs to a noble absentee, and has been saved, by the wealth of its great proprietor, from the civilization of the Landed Estates Court .--It is still in the same state of nature as in the days when the Irish parliament sat in College Green, and the bugles of the volunteers rang out with martial music in the airs of Ireland. Great herds of cattle fatten in summertime upon the heavy rolls of grass that he as gross upon its sod as though they were swathes cut by the mower .--A lofty wall, kept in perfect repair, surrounds the vast extent of a land which is comprised within its bounds. Every imaginable beauty that nature could give to a fertile spot lies within that wall. Gentle undulations, that rise here and there into bold hills; fair streams, born of one birth, but severed by the chances of their progress, wend and watch each other until they bound at last into union, and swell lake-like in their gathered wealth of waters; meadowy downs and breadths of forest land,-all are there. There too is a mansion first founded by one of the fierce barons of the Norman invasion, who made his settlement more by fraud than force, but yet who never scrupled to use force when fraud failed him in his objects. Ruin dwells around that mansion row. When the conquest of Ireland was done and over it fell into peaceful guise and stood dismantled, like a warrior who has put off his mail and laid down sword and spear. The fierce and frowning look of war had lapsed from its gray stones. Where the man-at-arms kept watch flowers grew up, and the sty stood for warder and calverin on its ramparts. So it changed. New owners had alsered it, as one part or another decayed. Fair lidies, who died old and wrinkled grandmothers bundreds of years ago, as they came thither young brides with one lord of the house or another, had changed it to their fancy too ; and eighty years since it bore the aspect it bears today, save that ruin had not marked it so deeply as now. No one resides in that princely mansion, although its halls and dormitories, its offices and stalls, could well accommodate a royal retinue, and house man and beast of a gallant train. The steward, who looks after the interests of its owner upon the lands, lines at what was once the gate lodge, but which, enlarged and elevated, forms now a Gothic mansion of no little pretensions. Beyond the precincts of that mansion no laborer or servant would like to pass after dusk or before cockcrow along the wide carriage-way that leads to the 'castle,' which is a long mile distant. Tall oaks shadow it over, making an arcade of their branches in the summer time, through which the sun's rays never pierce, and iu the winter wave their ghost-like arms, as if to scare them off i's gloomy breadth. Yet it was to the gate-lodge at the entrance of this lovely carriage drive that, late in an October night eight years ago, there came a man leading a horse by the bridle. He shock the iroa gate furiously which separated the road from the demesne; but it was a night when sounds like that were not to be heard a yard away. The storm screamed through the huge trees that towered above its walls on each side of the gate and above the lodge, and tore through its stacked chimneys with a very dispason of fury. The lodge was situated about ten paces beyond and to the right of the gate. The applicant for entrance halloed and shouted with might and main ; but the great winds lifted their voices still higher, and the rains that they bore upon their breadth fell in plashing torrents, enough to drown all other sounds which was not nearer than their own.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1870.

He looked around him, as if thinking what to do. His eye fell upon the horse, whose head was drooping, and which he could feel shivering of the trees fell across the avenue as though the gage ?' with the cold and rain. The sight roused him to

Rattler,' said he ; ' whatever I might stand menow, murthered be a winther's night. I'll bring tion. Flash after flash spread across the skies them out."

The man stooped and lifting up a splinter of stone, stood a little distance from the gate, and flung it, endeavoring to reach the window with the blow. After it had left his hand he stood listening, and heard it strike against the wall and drop to the ground below the house. 'A bad aim,' said he, ' the next 'll be betther.' Again be tried the experiment, and a loud crash was the response of success. He had broken the glass. The door of the lodge was quickly opened, and a low thick-set man appeared at the threshold, in the light that streamed from within into the darkness. ' Who's there ?' he shouted, frind or foe ?

'Open the gate !' yelled the waiter outsıde.

'It's Jemmy the huntsman !' said he, as if in reply to some observation from some one in the lodge. 'Give me the kays.'

'Why didn't ye come home earlier, Jemmy ?' said be, as he proceeded lessurely to unlock the gate; 'an' you mightn't brake the window."

"Why didn't ye open the gate, an' I wouldn't ?" was the fierce reply of the other; 'but I don't want to be losing my time talking to you now. Give me a lanthern an' a light in it, till I get up to the house at wanst. I have the kay iv the stables, and don't want to be delaying this poor animal while I wake up Katty Flaherty to let me in there, as I had to wake up you. Give me the light at wanst."

'Don't be in such a hurry, man ; you've time enough,' answered the other, walking into the lodge leisurely, from whence he seemed to have no great desire to emerge.

noonday sun had cast them upon it. This was adopt a new expedient. 'Hould up your head, succeeded by a thunder-peal, stunning in its report, which was caught up amongst the neighself, I'm not going to see the best hunther that boring hills, and reverberated from height to ever crossed a fence, though he's stiff and ould beight like a giant's laughter, with hoarse imita-

now : and as if the wind were worsted in this terrible battle of nature, it grew less fierce in

its sweep. Again there rose in the succeeding hush the bugle note, still faint and distant, but preternaturally clear. The borse litted his head ; and with ear cocked and eye staring in the dull light from the lantern, neighed shrilly, as if in response to the sounds.

' May the Lord keep us !' exclaimed the huntsman, in accents that betrayed sgitation. 'Rattler, them is no earthly bounds called by that bugle; the Ghost's Hunt is out now. I'm not the fool 1 thought 1 was, afther all.' His breath came thick and fast as he said, ' The baste hard it now as well as me; an' there's Death over the house iv Warnham! Here !' said be, 'iv I'm to meet horror, let it be where I often met it afore. They're well kep' that God keeps.' He steadied the horse, put his foot in the stirrup, and mounting him, pursued his way : while the animal lifted his head restleasly and quickly from time to time, as he walked rapidly along, and at all?" from side to side peered into the darkness.

CHAPTER II.

occurrence of the incidents we have related, that a caleche, travel-stained and dripping, drove up to the door of the Warnham Arms tavern, in the prosperous town of Warnham. A tall man stepped from it. and walked with long though it's only three miles to the castle from this soot. rapid strides into the large room that, in those if the horse was after goin' forty, he could not days, served for bar-room and sitting-room. As be worse. The sweat was rolling off him like he came into the light he was scanned by the rain, and he blew as the hardest run ever he loungers about the place, as loungers about went with the dogs never made him blow before. rinces of his changes from a rich lord to a poor

country botels, even to this day, look at a new 'Get me a carriage, Jones,' he shouted at me, adventurer taught him wit, and Ralph chose a Gi' me the light, man, an' don't keep me comer. He was above the middle height, with ' and put your best horses to it ! Quick, man, said he, 'quick ! I'm mad !'' great breadth of shoulder and density of limb : "What did you say ?' asked one of the listenbut his strength was the strength that grows not

-lor a brief interval brightened up all the vista; ing with the directions given him. 'Shall we land, he received vast estates there. He was a and so intense was its brightness, that the shadows | prepare a bed for you, sir, and get in your lug- fierce fighter in war, and a grasping man in

sleep here,' was the curt reply, as the stranger and died suddenly too; and his son Ralph de put the glass to his lips, and drained it at a | Warnham succeeded him before he was of age. draught.

'Is there a new road to Warnham Castle,' he asked ; ' or is there any change in the old one ?' 'There is no change,' was the answer.

'That is a mercy,' said the stranger, buttoning his coat around him, and walking out amidst the darkness into the gloom of the rising storm. for a general loosening of the tongues of the groups that were scattered here and there through the room.

"Well, said the host, after a gaze of wonderment toward the open door, and in answer to the general inquiries as to who the stranger might be. 'guests of that sort were not usually received at Warnham Castle when I was housesteward there, before Lord Charles went away. I was in it since I was a boy, and ought to know something about it; but surely if he's she deserted him at last. Manor after manor, going there, he will have company good enough lordship after lordship, fleeted with her, and for him in Jemmy the huntsman."

"What a change there is over that place !" chimed-in a voice from the group around the

'I know no more about his lordship,' said the host, ' than you do. And it hurts me sometimes to think that; for I loved the boy, and a fine It was on this same night, but earlier than the open hearted boy he was. It's now twelve years gone since my eyes beheld him. He galloped down from the castle that day as if he was ham had no better choice. He joined their mad, to this house, which I was after getting. He rode his favorite hunter, Rattler, and though vided for, Ralph got leave to provide for

No. 48:

peace, and profited by both. He died at last 'No, sir ! I have no luggage, and I will not with many a manor and castle in his possession ; He had all the bad qualities of his father, and united to them a reckless disposition, and utter want of fear of God or man. In the society of the coarse uneducated chivalry of the time-for it was even a wonder for kings to be able to write and read-Ralph de Warnham was first in all manner of devilry : possessed of immense re-The departure of the stranger was the signal sources from his lands, his life was a round of profligacy and waste. He staked fair estates on a single cast of dice, and won with incredible

luck; often he fought duels with defeated gamblers as readily as he made a wager, and in play and combat was equally fortunate. For a long time this was his fate ; but it had a turn, and he lost. He lost all his ill gotten gains first, and then he staked what his father, the first baron. had left him.

Fortune wavered for a while, but like a jade wicked Ralph' found himself at last with only bis sword as his seigniory. He lived for some time as best he could, but he found the pain of five. Where is the young lord, or is he alive dependence a hard pain to bear, and got cold looks and cold welcome from those with whom he had revelled wildest. It was about this time the expedition to Ireland was projected, and the invaders, by all accounts, could have no readier swordsman or more desperate leader than Ralph de Warnham amongst them. Ralph de Warntroops; and every one else having been prohimself wherever he could; and when he had chosen his ground, he was to have all the land his horse could go round in a day. This is the story. He was keen now; the expe-

' I'll not get in to-night,' he muttered between his teeth.

here all night !' roared the man whom we see addressed as Jemmy the huntsman.

the other : ' fair an' aisy goes far in a day, where foul an' saucy never makes a step. Here's your light now, and take care o' yourself going up to that pleasant place abow. Throth, I'd rather not be goin' up wid ye.'

I'll take care of mine,' said the huntsman, tak- leafed bat he wore, and shook it, to cast of the ing the lantern from the lodge-keeper, and turoing away under the dark arches of the trees, that now bent and swayed and writhed to the will of the wind above the lonely avenue.

As the man and his horse went onward the darkness became yet more dense, and the storm blew so strong against them, that their steps became slower. Crashing branches from time to time dropped down from awidst the tossing boughs, and tripped the wayfarer and his steed. Cross o' Christ about us !' he muttered .-Rattler, agrah, we've been out many a time, but a time like this I never remember afore : I pray the saints we may get home safe an' together.'

Struggling along, they had passed for some time, when a faint and distant sound, like a bugle note afar off, swept by on the wind. 'No, Rattler !' exclaimed the huntsman ; and he listened in excited breathlessness to try to catch the tone as it fleeted away. The pause apparently satisfied him. 'Well, well,' said he, resuming his journey, and talking aloud, like a man who wished to hear his own voice, ' what an ould fool I am, and my heart batin' like a child's, that hears a noise that frightens it ; me that was out daylight and darkness, about this place for a matther of forty years; me that looked many a time at death bimself, and dar'd him, when a coming faster and the storm beginning, remountditch yawned like the grave to kill horse and ed his horse and drove away. ridher ! A whistlin' win' and a dark night makes a gom o' me in my ould days, when I ought to have more sinse. Come on, Rattler boy !' said he, patting the horse affectionately.

A flash of lightning at this moment - and in this unusual season of the year for its appearance

'Here it is, Jemmy M Cabe ; here it is,' said so much from conformation as from use, and was, ers.

too, of that class that seems more the power of agility than the force of thews and sinews. He was of a peculiar shape, having no collar, in those days of collars, but fitting closely around the

' Hugh Dalton, mind you your business, and neck. He took off the broad and strangelydamp that lay copiously on it. His face was bearded 'like a pard ;" and this alone, in times when beards were not worn, gave him a strange and foreign appearance. The profusion of this

appendage, black as a raven's wing, concealed all the lower part of his face ; but the upper re vealed a majestic and handsome countenance .---A brow that the Greek Adonis could not rival, that some Hugh was."

whereon the hair lay in the classic curls of anflashed from arches that well beseemed a palace side.

for thought in the face they adorned, with their long, light, and slightly-curved sweep : the skin was sallow, but sallow as if with the burning ardor of foreign suns; and there was something | themselves."

in the glance that told of unrest. It settled for a moment nowhere, but quick and watchful scanned, and set itself upon point after point, and person after person around, like the look of s man who has kept many a dangerous vigil, and did not dare to sleep on them. 7 'Wet night; sir,' said the Boniface' of the Warnham Arms, 'and stormy, too.'

'Give me some brandy,' was the reply of the new comer. ' Here, postillion,' he said, calling fare. I shall not want you any further.'

The dismissed postillion, though the rain was

The stranger turned from the door where he held this brief colloquy, and approached the bar. He took up the tumbler in which the host had poured out a glassful of brandy, and said, 'Half fill it, man !- you will be paid for it.'

'Say ! nothing ; I could say nothing. He wasn't a man to be trifled with when he wanted wore a large coat, made of bear-skin; and it any thing done. I got the carriage ready for he was used to courts and pobles, and could be his lordship, and he went into it, and my eyes 1 never laid on him since. The next news I freely, and in the morning dawn rode away to heard was that all the establishment was to be Dublin. There arrived, he described the prinbroken up. The horses were sold-all but cipality he possessed by virtue of the king's pri-Rattler, which it seems he ordered to be kept vilege and the fleetness of his horse, and prowhilst he lives ; the dogs and carriages and furniture, except in the old rooms, were all auctioned off too; the servants were all dismissed. and no one kept but three,-Jemmy M'Cabe rank to join him; and before the summer was the huntsman, the housekeeper, an' Hugh Dalton, the son of the head gamekeeper. A bad sort, ham was one evening at the gate of the fortalice

'There was a cause for the baste of the lord tique taste ; an eye dark and brilliant, that that day,' said the former speaker from the fire-

> his head; 'but the dead ought to be let rest, ter of your roof.' That was cheerfully given. and especially when the absent can't defend

' That's a strange story,' said his interrogator, about the Ghost's Hunt.'

'Oh, yes,' replied the host ; 'all great families have some legend following their name; and,' he said, with a touch of pride, 'why not the Warnhams, who are amongst the oldest families of this or any other country ?'

"I never heard that legend rightly,' pursued tettre. the interrogator ; ' what is it ?'

"Well, it does not want many words to tell to the man who had driven him; 'here's your it,' said the host of the Warnham Arms; 'for it is all printed in a book in the library of the castle. I often read it. In the time of the invasion of Ireland by King Henry the Seventh-" 'Second, you mean,' said the speaker who

had forced the tale from the host. "Well, Second-yes, to be sure, Henry the Second. One of the barons that came to Ireland was Ralph, Baron de Warnham. His

summer day to take his ride for fortune. With the proper witness he set out at suprise, and rode round a circuit of fifty miles before night. He

ended his journey at the house of an Irish chief, which stood where Warnham Casile stands now ; and fierce Ralph, in his most gentle manner, for gentle, craved bospitality and rest. He got it mised booty and wealth to all who would aid him to take and keep it by the sword. Many a man-at-arms he got, and not a few of better gone in its glory from the bills, Ralph de Warn-

of the Irish chieftain. The gate was open, as it was the custom of those ancient people, and that armed train entered it. The Irish chief questioned Raloh what he and his retinue wanted. 'Ob, there was,' answered the bost, shaking and he answered, jugging with him, 'The shel. And with generosity such as they always exercised, the board was spread with all that the bospitality of the time could give, and the strangers made merry and welcome. Liquors were served of all descriptions, and the guests enloyed themselves well, but sparingly. To the midst of the merry-making the Irish chief said. as his guests must be wearied, and as they might be travelling on the morrow, they might wish to

> "Pardon, sir chief,' said the wicked Ralph : there is yet a missive I must notice you with. Guard the door,' he exclaimed to his esquire. ' In a moment all the Normans stood up, forming in two bodies, the one beside Ralph, and the other at the door.

> "Your liege and mine,' he exclaimed, 'bas granted to me, Ralph de Warnham, all those lands around in a circuit which I have described and marked. Wilt be his vassal ?'

'The Irish chief was so surprised, he could father had come from Normandy with the Con- not reply; but in an instant he drew his dagger. 'I don't fear that, sir,' said the host, comply- queror, and when the Normans settled in Eng. which it seems they carried, and, calling on his

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 10, 1870.

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men to join him, rushed upon wicked Ralph. Though many a sword was levelled in murderous and at his body, he eluded every blow, and, before Ralph could avoid him, caught him, and of our countrymen to England with a force which notwithstanding his great strength, flung him on could not be easily destroyed, and that when they the earth, and litted his hand to strike the dag- felt themselves flung off as no longer useful instruger into his throat. But just as it was descending, a dull sound was heard-the axe of De Warnham's esquire fell upon the chieftain's skull with terrific force, and cut him down to the neck. De Warnham, freed from his gripe, rose with all his worst passions in their wildest excitement; he set the most dread example of murder in that house. They slaughtered and the heart of the country has throbbed at the recent butchered all they met, and kept the door so that bursts of nationality with which many of our Pronone could flee. Not a human creature of the chieftain's household escaped alive but one. He was a youth, the son of the dead chief; and they say that the horrors he beheld had so evidently unsettled his reason that they did not think it worth while to kill him. He was crouched in a corner, uttering cries of terror, when a man-at-arms was about to despatch him, but was withheld by a superstitious fear of the poor mad boy. He got off; but the stranger was lord of his house and lands, and the appeared, in his owe foolish way, to know that. He fled to the woods about the castle, and did not leave them. But he never came near the home of his fathers; and if he saw any of the soldiers, or if they came across him in their rambles, he used nationality shall be the only question. Until then to scamper into a hiding-place in the thickets let us not strive to make a national feeling by marwith incredible rapidity. He lived this way for ring a grand public opinion some years; and, from springs and snares they found in the woods, the retainers of Ralph de Warnham understood that he existed by catch- contrary, I think that common serse suggests that ing game ; but where he concealed himself they never could find out. In the meantime, the old casile was fortified and rendered fit for defence; and though the murder of the Irish chieftain was noised about,-for murder always speaks loud,nothing was done to avenge it. The country was then as much divided as it is now ; and when they thought of proceeding against him, Ralph was too strong to be rooted out of his position. One morning, however, after a night's debauch, Ralph went out with his men to hunt in the woods; and for a long day, where game was always plentiful, they could find nothing to hunt,not a solitary have nor a bird worth having they ever met. Wicked Ralph was in his worst humor, and swore it was the idiot boy who had killed his game.

ground out beneath his hard-set teeth. The words were hardly out of his mouth when a rustling in the underwood before him was heard; and, like a deer breaking from covert, the idiot lad bounded into the path before him, fast as a hare speeding away.

"Unlease my bloodhounds,' roared Ralph with a horrible oath.

"Ob, no, surely,' said the man who held them in the slips.

"What,' said wicked Ralph, with his band on his sword. He looked murder, and would do it too.

" It was enough ; the dogs were unlossed, and, with a savage yell, they bounded after the boy. Wicked Ralph halloed and madly rode his horse along. It was an exciting race. The boy ran for his life; and it is said, had the poor creature possessed sagacity enough, his speed was so ex traordinary, he could have distanced the murderous brutes that hunted him; but though he ran like the hare, he waited like her too. Hours passed over in this awful chase. Dogs and men

and horses, it seems, toiled and strode as if the hell for human murder was in posses-

might divide our friends and bring us into conflict before religious equality had united all Irishmen for the regeneration of their country. We always said, wrote, and promised, that State alliance bound many would draw them to the national ranks.

- _ i + . !

You will therefore perceive that we have been waiting a time which should be rendered opportune by the union of Protestant and Ostholic, and by the failure or the settlement of the great question now before Parliament. The first condition has happily made an epoch; and the second condition has not a hundred days to wait. I need not say, then, how testant fellow-countrymen have proved that the English alliance was the incubus on a soul still loyal to Ireland. Never has there been a time when wise direction and steady resolution were more necessary. Pretentions, recriminations, complaints and boastings ought all be laid aside; and when the hour shall strike that calls us all to work for the land that belongs to all of us, let not a word be heard unless about the agencies, sacrifices, exertions, and persevering resolve by which the cry of the past and the hopes of the great dead will be answered by a ational resurrection.

There are many men in Ireland who would call their death blessed if the sacrifice would raise their country; but let me say it to you, who know me well, and know how deeply I esteem you, that these men grieve at seeing the "green" raised too scon and when it can be only a signal for disunion. Let us work and wait, and the time is within view when

I do not say that nationalists ought not quietly meet lay their plans, collect their, resources, and prepare the egencies for the coming work. On the such a course could even now be wisely adopted. Gatholic and Protestant ought begin to gather together and accustom themselves to the marching order in which they are to progress. That "wayward fate" of which Moore speaks has hitherto banu ed the training by which union secures force. We should commence even now, and get used to one another's ways and one another's weaknesses; for, though there can be no doubt of the issue, the time of thriumph will depend on earnest preparation.

Are there a hundred men in Ireland who will lay down one bundred pounds a man as gauge of their love and their faith in the future? If there be 'twere time we knew them; and the day that Ireland witnesses their offerings on the altar, Rogland herself will approach ber with the laurel wreath that shall crown her with independence, and unite both countries in the equality without which there never can be love.

I have f. It it my duty to send you this line regarding the views of many in whose patriotism and wis-"Ob, that he crossed my path now ?' he dom I trust, and in whom you yourself no less confide. It was impossible that the rains of 1800 should for ever overlie the spleadours and genius of 82 The free mind that shook the throne of despotism for a full score years, and which had never felt the curb and crush of penal laws, was grand, Irish, and Pro testant. A deception profound as it was corrupt, had made it wear for a while the livery of a garrison. That the Protestants of Ireland have torn off the menial garb, and asserted the right to National Emancipation, is almost enough to make the old of this generation sing like Zachary-' Now dost Thou dis miss Thy servant according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation

Go on, then, all rejuiceful, March on thy career unbowed. Ireland ! let thy noble voiceful Spirit cry to God aloud, Mar will bid thee sneed, God will sid thee in thy need.

The time, the hour, the power are near. Be sure thou shalt join the vanguard

Of the illustrious band whom Heaven and man guard, I am, dear sir, ever faithfully yours, B. B O'BRIEN, D.D., Dean of Limerick. May 4, 1870.

IBELAND A NATION.

Wa gave it as our decided opinion, a short time union, which will be the salvation of their land at an united effort, in favour of a Repeal of sion of them. They cried to the dogs when the Union, would be almost certain to succeed. We shill now state some of the reasons on which we based, and still base, that opinion. In doing so, we shall avoid, as much as possible, everything in the shape of direct argument in support of the measure itself We shall assume as a sort of postulate, or first principle, that the restoration of our native Parliament, together with the return of the Irish merce, would be hailed with joy by every sensible Irishman as a final and perfectly satisfactory solu tion of the national problem. Many Irishmen, we are aware, ridicule Repeal and insist upon Separation and a Republic, as if it were much more feasible, as well as desirable, to get rid of English rule entirely, rather than to modify the conditions of the connection in such a manner as to serve and save Ireland without spitefully and foolishly annihilating Rogland. For our part, we are free to confess, we do not share the views of these well-meaning, but decidedly mistaken, men. Oircumstanced as Ireland is at present. destitute of all needful resources, whether in possession or in prospect an attempt to effect separation would be for her a crushing calamity, and would lead, in all human probability, to her being reduced to subjection, either as a French or as an American province-a consummation which, however warmly we may condemn mis-government on the part of England, we are yet by no means disposed to reg vd ss the least objectionable alternative. John Bull bas not acted kindly or justly towards Ireland ; but, considering that a violent separation from England would insure England's implac-ble hostility ever af ter, it is a question whether it would not be better for both nations to remain united as friends, tather become separated as enemies According to our view, those who advocate Separation and a Republicerr, insemuch as they turn the attention of the people from the practicable and attainable to the impracticable and unattaicable, and, by so doing, seriously injure that very national cause which they are so anxious to serve Every man with an ounce of common sense must know that England would make any sacrifice to prevent separation. Why would she make such secrifices? Simply because separation, which would mean absolute independence for Ireland, would mean peither more nor less than absolute national and political annihilation for Eng land. Every argument in favour of separation, there. fore, is in reality an argument against the restoration of that Legislative Independence of which we were deprived by means of the Union, inasmuch as its tendency is to inveigle us into a vague and ill-di rected struggle in which the chances are clearly against us, and which, for this reason, should be considered simply as an obstacle sadly calculated to retard our onward m roh to freedom. 'It is not revolution or change of constitutional forms that Ireland needs," said Mr. John Martin, "or that the people of Ireland desire. It is simply Ireland for the Irish; for all the Irish of every race and creed and class-for tenants and landlords - for Catholics and Protestans - for rich and poor. It is not new con fecations and proscriptions. It is not to injure Eng land. It is only to prevent her from any more in-juring Ireland." Holding the idea of separation. therefore, to be not merely impracticable, but inex pedient, we are now to inquire-What are the that the sum awarded dichances in favour of Repeal? To this question our lowing - that is to say -

from the complaints of the /Times and other influen ing to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland custom or to such usage as aforesaid, or where the tenant does not seek compensation in remarking in remarki the advisability of relieving the Imperial Parliament of a portion of its labours, it is easy to see that the Repeal of the Union would now be regarded in England in a very different light from that in which it was viewed twenty-five years ago. Then it was denonneed as little less than High Treason. Now, it will soon come to be considered as a positive bless-

ing. Irish business is creating a complete block in English legislation. Home and Oolonial buisness are alike discarded on account of the Irish Church Bill one session, and the Irish Land Bill another This cannot long be tolerated. England will grow clamourous, and her business must be done. In the next place-and this is, of course, our main reliance -England's wisest and most sagacious statesmen are beginning to see, what they should have seen long ago that the spirit of Irish nationality is growing daily stronger and stronger, and that, if left to the guidance of circumstances, the result of its ope rations may prove anything but conducive to the stability, or, at least, the tranquility, of the Empire. Though England would make superhuman exertions to prevent the separation of the two countries, it is not equally certain that she would not willingly concede the Repeal of the Unior, if the people of freland would only exert themselves unanimously in favour of that measure. The Evening Mail, we are

happy to observe, is a hearty advocate for Reneal, as is also the Irish Times. If Protestants and Oatholics could only be persuaded to forget religious differences, and unite as Irishmen, no English Ministry would disregard their demands .- Wexford People.

THE MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBURY ON REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The following letter has appeared in the Limerick Chronicle':---

'Boulegne, France, May 4.

'Sir,-By the article which lately appeared in your paper, I see that you consider the great bindrance to the union between Catholics and Protest. acts to be the interference of ecclesiastics in political matters. But surely sir, to be a Catholic is not necessarily to be a Papist. I trust not, for I am no more a Papist than yourself, and most strenuously dery the doctrine that his Holiners the Pope, or any other' ecclesisstical power, Catholic or Protestant, bas any temporal authority, directly or indirectly, in Ireland. Have not Irishmen denied that on oath This, then, must be the cause of division. Surely would say with O'Connell, 'I would die to resist it,' and even in spiritual matters the authority of the Holy Father is limited. If the Catholic or any other clergy should descend from their high and boly calling to join with any class of men against Ireland (which we hope is not possible, excepting, as we have unhappily witnessed, in 'rare' cases). oh ! may such be warned in time that the people of Iteland must not be thus trified with. Ireland is nearly runid. 'There is no time to lose' We must, 'each one,' protest most solemnly against anything and everything which shall in the emallest measure foster a division so fatal to the Irish people. Sir, I am a Catholic but I am 'not' a Papist, and I hold that everything which causes divisions is contrary to the will of one Father and God. Therefore, I would say with you, what is to hinder those who desire union from holding mass meetings throughout the land to pass recolutions to this effect? And, as far as the coclesizatical difficulty is concerned, it ap pears to be met entirely by the words of one of Ireland's poblest men, whose heart was buried at Rome : I here protest (said he) against his Holiness having anything to say, either directly or indirectly, with regard to our political rights or his interfering, either directly or indirectly, in our political struggles ' We know that all the prest defenders of Ireland, whether Protestant or Oatholic, held the same opinion ; and while holding fast their faith and honouring their reverend paster (which I trust, will ever be said of Ireland's sons) yet as 'deter minedly' held fast to that spirit of resistance to foreign domination, which also characterised all those who came before them, and which 'great' principle the Oatholics of the present day would not hesitate to endorse (I bumbly believe) for the satisfaction of their Protestant brethren. I cannot say how earnestly I shall pray that each party will strive together to remove all impediments to this

True (as you set) the tide of indepen luea add hought is setting fast ;' therefore, there is no time to loss. There must be a 'unanimity of sentiment and a leavening of thought' before Ireland can arrive at the destiny of greatness which is in store for her Oircumstances have, through the mercy of the good and great God, paved the way for this thriced blessed union ; let us all bail it with joy and grat: tude, and strive, each of us individua ly, to keep up the flame, instead of attempting to quench it by word or deed; but yet, surely, it shall not be quenched, for 'God is with us' We hope all things from a native Parliament but if these hopes are nor realised the rush will, after all, inevitably come. May God save Ireland from this terrible alternative, and raise up in her legislators. Protestant and Ca-tholic, who will (by debarri g 'all' from a continuance in their tyrannical usurpations and destructive acts) save the dear old land from that resolution to which she is bastening.

£10 and under, a sum which shall in no case exceed saven years rent :

Section 1 and

Above £10 and not exceeding, £30, a sum which shall in no case exceed five years rent;

Above £90 and not exceeding £40, a sum which shall in no case exceed four years rent;

Above £40 and not exceeding £50, a sum which shall in no case exceed three years reet;

Above £50 and not exceeding £100, a sum which shall in no case exceed two years rent. Above £100 a sum which shall in no case exceed

one years' rent. But in no case shall the compensation exceed the sum of £250.

Any tenant in a bigher class of the scale, may at his option claim to be compensated on so much only of his rent as will bring him into a lower class, provided that no tenant of a holding valued at a yearly sum exceeding £10 and claiming under this section more than four years' rent, and no tenant of a holdiog valued at a yearly sum not exceeding £10, and claiming as aforesaid more than five years' rent, shall be entitled to make a separate or additional claim for improvements other than permanent buildings and reclamation of land. Provided that -

1-Out of any moneys payable to the tenent under this section all sums due to the landlord from the tenant in respect of rent or in respect of any deterioration of a holding arising from non-observance on the part of the tenant of any express or implied on the part of the tenant of any express of imprice of lodging objections against five votere, who, he condue in respect of the holding, and not recoverable by him from the landlord.

2-The tenant who at any time after the passing of this Act, subdivides such holding or sublets the same or any part thereof without the consent of the landlord in writing, shall not, nor shall any subtenant of or under any such tenant as last aforesaid be entitled to any compensation under this section, with this qualification, that in case of holdings of twenty-five acres and up wards of tillage land, the letting by a tenant of a portion of land to agriculural labourers bonu fide required for the cultivation of the holding for cottages or gardens not exceeding balt an acre in each case, and not being such as to raise the total of such cot sges on the holding to more than one for every twenty five acres of tillage land, shall not be deemed to be a sub-division or sub-letting of land for the purposes of this section. 3. A tenant of a holding under a lease made after the passing of this act, and granted for a term certain of not less than thirty-one years, shall not be entitled to any compensation under section 4 of this act.

The tenant of any holding valued under taxes relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland at an annual value of not more than £100, and held by him under a ten-ncy from year to year existing at the time of the passing of this act, shall, if disturbed by the act of his immediate landlord, be entitled to compensation under and subject to the provisions of this section.

Any contract made by a tenant by virtue of which be is deprived of his right to make any claim which he would otherwise be entitled to make under this section shall, so far as relates to such claim be void ; this provision shall remain in force for twenty years from the first day of January, 1871, and thereafter until parliament shall otherwise determine.

4. Any tenant of a holding who is not entitled to compensation under sections one and two of this act or sither of such sections, or, if entitled, does not make any claim under the said section, or either of them, may, on quitting his holding, and subject to the provisions of section three of this act, claim com pensation, to be paid by the landlord, under this section, in respect of all improvements on his holdtog made by him or his predecessors in title.

Provided that a tenant shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of any of the improvements following, that is o say: -

In respect of any improvement made twenty years before the passing of this act, except permanent buildings, reclamation of land, or in respect of any improvement prohibited in writing by the landlord as being and appearing to the court to be, calculat-ed to diminish the general value of the landlord's estate, and made within two years after the passing of this act, or made during the unexpired residue of a lesse granted before the passing of this act, or in respect of any improvements made either before or er the passing of this act, in pursuan CO OF A COL tract entered into for valuable consideration, or (subject to the rule in this section mentioned as to contracts) in respect of any improvements made either before or after the passing of this act, which the landlord has undertaken to make, except in cases where the landlord has failed to perform his undertaking within a reasonable time. A tenant of a bolding under a lease or written contract, made before the passing of this act, shall not be entitled, on being distarbed by the act of the landlord, in or on quitting his holding, to any compensation in respect of any improvements his title to which is excluded by such lease or contract, A tenant of a holding under a lease made either before or after the passing of this act for a term certain of not less than thirty-one-years, or, in case of leases made before the passing of this act, for a term of lives with or without a current term of years, and which leases shall have existed for thirty one years before the making of their claim, shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of any improvement unless it is specially provided in the lesse that he is entitled to such compensation except permanent buildings and reclamation of land, and tillages or manures, the benefit of which tillages or manures is ivexhausted at the time of the tenant quitting his holding. A tenant of a holding who is quitting the same voluntarily shall not be entitled to any compensation in respect of any improvements, when it appears to the court that such tenant has been given per-mission by his landlord to dispose of his interest in his improvements to an incoming tenant, upon such terms as the court may deem reasonable, and the tenant has refused or neglected to avail himself of such permission, out of any moneys payable to the tenant under this section, all sums due to isodiard from tenant in respect of rent or in respect of any deterioration of the holding srising from non-observance on the part of the tenant of any express or implied covenant or agreement, shall be paid to the landlord for or in respect of any taxes payable by the tenant due in respect of the holding and not recoverable by him from the landlord Any contract between a landlord and a tenant whereby the tenant is prohibited from making such improvements as may be required for the suitable. occupation of his holding and its cultivation in a due course of husbandry, shall be void, both at law and in equity; but no improvement shall be deemed to be required for the suitable occupation of a tenant's holding and its cultivation in a due course of husbandry which appears to the court to diminish the general value of the estate of the landlord. Any contract made by a tenant, by virtue of which he is deprived of his right to make any claim which he would otherwise be entitled to make under this section, shall, so far as relates to such claim, be void. Where a tenant has made any improvements be fore the passing of this act on a bolding held by him under a tenancy existing at the time of the passing thereof, the court in awarding compensation to such tenant to respect of such improvements shall in re duction of the clause of the tenant take into consideration the time during which such tenant may bave received from his landlord in consideration,ex pressly or impliedly of the improvements so made. For the purpose of compensation under this act, sponsibility of diverting the pupile mind from the chances in revour of repeat to the question our course answer will be brief. In the first place, judging | In the case of holdings valued under taxes relat- proved to be subject either to the Ulster tenant right | intended proceeding to a third trial. in respect of improvements on a holding which is not

tenant does not seek compensation in respect of such costom, or usage, all improvements on such holding shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to bave been made by the tenant or his predecessors in title, except in the following clauses where compensation is claimed in respect of improvements made before the passing of this act :

e have been an at the best and being

Where such improvements have been made previous to the time at which the bolding in reference to which the clause is made was conveyed on autual sale to the landlord, or those through whom he de-

Where the tenant making the claim was tenant under a lease of the holding in reference to which Where such improvements were made twenty

years or upwards before the passing of this act. Where the holding upon which improvements were made is valued under the acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland at an an. nual value of more than one hundred pounds. Irish Times

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The election at Mallow concluded in favour of Mr. Waters, Q.O., the figures at the close of the polling being - for Mr. Waters ninety three, for Major Knox eighty five. Mejor Knox took the precation tends, are diequalified by the decision of Judge Morris on the last election petition.

Mr. H. M. D'Arcy Irvine, of Castle Irvine, Fermanagh, has been again threatened. This time he is told to beware of poison. A correspondence has taken place between Lord Enniskillen, Osptain Butler, and others, with reference to the lest threatening letter sent to Mr D'Arcy Irvino, and the circomstances attending it, from which it will be seen that the affair has been exaggerated.

During ten days 800 emigrants bare gone from Drogheda and 1 000 from Derry, besides an unusual number from Cork and the South of Ireland; the efflux has set in early this season, and the people are going more rapidly than in former years servants and labourers are becoming scarce, and the question has already arisen, how are their places to be supplied? The emigrants always say, with a smile upon their tearfal faces, • We'll soon be back again.' They all cling to the wild hope that some bright change will come over Ireland, and that her wandering children will one day be restored to her bosom.

THE NATIONAL BANK. We are glad to see that a bracch of this establishment, under the management of Mr. James Mullen, an old and experienced (Mccr of the bank, has been opened in Rathmines. It will no doubt be a great convenience to the inhabitants of this rapidly rising township. - Freeman.

John Phillips, who was arrested 7 weeks ago at Queenstown on a charge of embezzling 40,000 dollars, the property of the American Government, was discharged on Monday by the Queenstown magistrates for lack of evidence.

At the Drogheds petty sessions court on Monday, Constable Meehan, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, complained of a boy named Levine, aged about 12 years, as being one of a band of juvenile musicians who were in the babit of playing through the public streets on the Sabbath day. On Sunday, the 1st inst , they obstructed a patrol of the constabulary. They were accompanied by a large crowd of young. sters. Mr. M. Verdon on the part of the accused, stated that he confessed it was wrong on the part of those boys to act as they did; but as the police had taken possession of the drum and other instruments, and as his client was prepared to promise not to commit such an offence again, he thought it would meat the ends of justice if the magistates dismissed the present case with a caution. Head constable Coghlan informed the bench that another band on a larger scale hod yesterday paraded the streets playing music. Now he wished to know the opinion of the bench as to whether it was lawful for bands to go out on Sundays? The Mayor, in reply, said it was the unanimous opinion of the court that a band might assemble on a green or park for the amusement of the inhabitants; but at the same time they strongly objected to bands passing through the streets, and hoped that it would not again occur. Levits was discharged with a caution. MR. NEWDEGATE'S MOTION. - At a meeting of the Board of Guard'ans of the Castlebar union, held on Saturday-MYLES JORDAN, Esq., in the chair-the following resolutions were proprosed by Charles O'Malley, and seconded by Edward Cannon, E.grs. and carried unanimously :- 'Resolved : That it was with the greatest regret we observe the attempt that is now made to revive the worst teelings of intolerance and bigotry by submitting monastical and conventual institutions to official inspection, as if religious exercise and devotion should only exist by toleration of the State, and thus abandon the strides gained in civilization and the canctity that ought to surround the abodes of religion" "Resolved that the discussion lately created in Parlisment sgainst the conventual Orders of Mercy and Obarity is calculated to engender the worst feelings, and prevent that concord that should exist between all classes of the community " "Resolved: That it is hoped the Government will strongly oppose the attempt that is now made to obtrude on the privato bomes of unoffending ladies, whose lives are devoted to the great interests of religion, charity, and mercy.' "Resolved : That copies of these resolutions be sent to Mr Gladstone, Mr Fortescue, Mr Dowse, Lord Bingbam, The O'Conor Don, Sir John Gray, and Mr. Newdegate " The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the alleged wholesale corruption existing amongst the Dublin freemen have at length given in their report. They have discovered that at the election of 1857 the freemen were extensively purchased by the Liberal party. There was no proof of direct bribery at the election of 1859, but there was evidence of a general impression that a Liberal candidate could only secure the freemen's votes by that means. At the election of 1865 there were between 40 and 50 persons corruptly dealt with on the Conservative side, whilst the corruption on the Liberal side, though more difficult to trace, was on a much mere extensive scale. At the last election, 1868, there was no bribery practised by the Liberals, but the purchase of votes by the Conservatives was certied on extensively by means of the machinery already familiar to the public. There is a good deal of speculation as to the effect the disfranchisement of the freemen would have on fature elections. It is certain that if the Conservatives can put forward a Repealer next time he will have a fair chance of success. Many who subscribed to the expense fand of the Liberal candidate at the last election will go so far as to oppose him now in consequence of the late proceedings in the House of Commons. THE QUEES V. PETER BARRETT. -- On Tuesday application was made in the Queen's Bunch to admit to bail Peter Barrett, who has been tried twice for shooting at Captain Lambert. The first trial took place in Galway, when the jury disagreed, whereupon, on the motion of the Grown, the venue wa removed to Dublin, where a second trial resulted as the former, in a disagreement of the jury. The application was supported by the affidavit of the priconer, which, after declaring his perfect innocence, details the hardships his loog imprisonment has subjected bim to; also by the afficavits of eight of the jurors who tried the case, stating that the conclusion they had arrived at was influenced by conscientions convictions slone. The motion was directed to stand over till it should be accertained if the Crown

they ran gamely on the scent; they cursed them when they missed it ; and when they found again, they laughed a borrid laughter, which the woods re-echoed as if there were more voices in it than those of the hunters.

At last they came to a check longer than the At last they came to a check longer than the Aristocracy to their proper sphere and the revival rest; the sun was sinking, and the borses wearsed; of Irigh Art, Agriculture, Manufactures and Comthe dogs too were fatigued, and there was no hope of again finding the trail. Wicked Ralph seemed insane in his desire to catch the poor buman quarry. He got off his horse, and, en tering a dense mass of brushwood, beat about it as you do for a hare or a fox.

To be Continued.)

'PEACE IN IRELAND.'

To the Editor of the Nation.

Dear Sir-In the last month of 1867, the Limerick Oatholic Clergy made a 'Declaration' which contained the following words:-

⁴ A Land Tenure will accomplish something ; re-moval of Protestant Ascendency, by placing the Protestant Church in the same position before the State as the Catholic Ohurch, will accomplish much, equality in Education, and the removal of the anomaly of giving a freedom of Education on the condition of a people giving up freedom will doits share; and we will bail any and all of them with thankfol ness ; but we feel bound to say that when all of them have been granted, safety from foreign danger, perient development of home resources, and, above dll, the heart of the country, will require Nationality.'

To this document more than half the Catholic Clergy of Ireland subscribed their names ; and to this document nearly every Oatholic priest in Ireland. would again sign his name to morrow.

A great many friends, and all the enemies of Na tionality. misunderstood or misrepresented the position which the clergy took in 1867 Many thought, and many pretended to think, that we inaugurated a Repeal movement, and they expressed some disappointment at the quiescence which followed the Declaration. But the great mass of our countrymen realised our views, and, I have no doubt, approved them. The national clergy bore witness to the ne cossities of the country and the aspirations of the national heart. The Declaration was the forecasting of an intelligence that could not be deceived, and the warning of an experience which could hardly be equalled. We left to statesmanship to meet emergency and solve the difficulty ; to time we left the demonstration of our opinion ; and to those who loved Ireland we may be said to have made a pledge that the priests would be found by the people on the day of inevitable struggle.

You are my witness that there have been many and ardent longings and exbortations to change the declaration into action. Some of the honestest and most carnest patriots were enzious to inaugurate a movement to which the strength and worth of Ireland would give power. Not without misglving, and not Without regret, we concluded that time was not ripe enough to assist us. We would not assume the responsibility of diverting the puplic mind from the

Yours, sir, faithfully, CABOLINE QUEENSBURY.'

THE LAND BILL-WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES.

SKETCH OF ITS PROVISIONS.

Four clauses of the Irish Land Bill have been aravged by the Commons Committee, and when corsideration was resumed on Monday evening at Clause, 6 the second clause has been postponed, the Ministerial measure was in the following form. How it may be altered on the report, or when the House of Peers comes to examine its details, he would be a far-seeing man who would venture a well-founded opiniov:

Law of compensation to tenant-

1. The usages now prevalent in the province of Ulster, which are known as, and in this act intended to be included under the denomination of the Ulster tenant right custom, are held to be legal, and shall in any holding in the province of Ulster proved to be subject thereto be enforcel in the manner provided by this act. Where the landlord has purchased, or shall bereafter purchase from the tenant, the Ulster tenant right custom to which his ho ding s subjact, such holding shall thenceforth cease to be subjact to the Ulster tenant-right custom. A tenant of a holding subject to the Ulster tenant-right cus tom, and who claims the benefit of such custom, shall not be entitled to compensation under any other section of this act, but a tenant of a holding not claiming under the Ulster tenant-right custom, shall not be barred from making a claim for com pensation, with the coasent of the court, under any of the other sections of this act, and where such last mentioned claim has been made and allowed, such holding shall not be again subject to the Ulster tenant-right custom.

3. Where the tenant of any holding held by him under a tenancy created after the passing of this act or either of such sections, or if entitled does not seek compensation under such sections or either of them, and is disturbed in his holding by the act of the landlord, he shall be entitled to such compensation for the loss as the court shall find to have been sustained by him in quitting his holding, to be paid by the landlord as the court may thick just-so that the sum awarded does not exceed the scale fol-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JUNE 10, 1870.

great number of Protestants in Dublin. Although the success of Mr. Oogan's motion rendered all further efforts nonecessary, the Catholics here will not soon forget the kindliness of feeling and true liberality that distated this spontaneous aid proffered by the Rev. Wm. Carroll, A M., Protestant Rector of S. Bride's and the other Protestant gentlemen who ex-erted themselves in this matter: 'To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Iroland in Parliament assembled -- The humble petition of the undersigned Protestant inhabitants of the Oity of Dublin, showeth-That your petitioners regard the proposed enquiry into monsetio and conventual institutions as as invasion of the private homes of individuals, and as repugnant to the principles and the spirit of religious equality, on which modern legislation professes to be based. Your petitioners therefore pray your honourable House either to discharge the order for a committee of eaquiry into said institutions, or to subject to the like equiry all similar institutions Protestant as well as Gatholic, in the kingdom. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.'

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MORE TENANT-RIGHT. - The Sub-Sheriff of the county of Limerick, John Ryan, Esq, accompanied with the usual insignia of the law, came on the lands of Lizard [Near Galbally] on Tuesday last, the 10th ult, to execute an injunction from the Court of Obancery for possession of 42 acres held by a most industrious and improving tenant, James Landers, who has been in possession for the last twenty years. It appears twenty years ago the present occupant became a sub-tenant to the above portion of land, then a bog, which, with twerty-five acres let to other tenants, was held by Mr Thomas Fitzgerald under a lease for the life which expired in August last. On getting possession Landers commenced draining and reclaiming his land; and during the period of his occupation expanded over £200 besides paying a good occupation rent, and having his last November rent paid, but notwithstanding he has been thus summarily dealt with without a notice to quit or ejectment. A letting of his portion of the land without any regard to the remaining portion, though held under the same terms, was advertised last March, but from his position, and the advice be received, he did not anticipate such a step would or could be resorted to. Such a proceeding speaks for itself, and the sooner such a power to do mischief is removed the better for the country and for the poor tenant, who can thus be deprived of twenty years' labor in one fell swoop, and thrown on the road without writ, writing, or reason .- Cork Herald Correspondent.

Colonel French moved for a new writ for the borough of Sligo in the room of Major Knox, whose election has been declared void. The Solicitor-General for Ireland said the matter was at present under consideration of the Government, and he hoped shortly to be able to make a statement upon it. -There was no doubt that the borough had always been corrupt, and if any future proceedings were taken, its antecedents would not be lost sight of -If it were found that it came within the Corrupt Practices Act the Government would fearlessly do their duty. Mr. D. M. O'Conor insisted that the case against Sligo was not so bad as had been represented, and said the Commissioners had only reported 17 persons as having received bribes. Mr. O. Raikes regretted that the Government had not availed themselves of the opportunity of explaining what their policy was with reference to the redistribution of seats in Ireland. The motion was withdrawn.

WATEBFORD ELECTION .- The Irish Times says-The friends of Mr. P. J. Smyth held a meeting this evening in the Imperial Hotel, for the purpose of receiving the draft of a memorial to the house of Commons, praying that the conduct of Baron Hughes, who tried the Waterford Election Petition, be investigated and also praying that the present law regulating the hearing of Election Petitions be The memorial was adopted amid great ohan ged. enthusisem.

THE LEITEIM MAGISTRACY - A warraut has been issued by his Excellency to Mr. Coffey, Q.C., empowering and directing him to hold an ecquiry at Dramshambo as to the eligibility of a Mr. McKeown for the magistracy. Mr. McKeown received the Mr. Callaghan to state the be never used those powcommission of the peace from the Lord Chancellor | ers with which members of the force are invested for on the recommendation of Lord Granard Objec | the annoyance of individuals, by taking advantage tions to the appointment were made by the Earl of of frivolous violations of the law. In fact so judi chiefly on the grounds of the social status of the new justice, and the matter was brought before the House of Commons a short time ago on the motion of Lord Orichton, M.P. for Enniskillen. The subject became the occasion of some unmannerly attacks on Lord Granard and the Lord Chancellor by the Conservative press. A presentment sessions was held to-day at the court house, Ennis, the chief applications of public interest being those by inhabitants who sought comrensation for malicious injuries, and whose windows were demolished by the street mob upon the night of the return of O'Donovan Rossa as member for Tipperary, when numbers of traders refused to obey the call of the Nationalists by lighting up their houses. Dr. Oullinan presided, there being eight other magistrates and nine associated cess-payers in attend-ance. The claimants all attended and having certified to the respective amounts sought for, all were unanimously presented for without deductions, the entire sum to be levied off the parish of Drumoliffe, which embraces the town of Ennis, the claimants to to be exempt from assessment in the collection of eame. Tan Inten Date Saa Fleueniss - It is well known that a large source of wealth has for years lain undeveloped around the coast of Ireland. The deepsea fisheries of that country are capable of producing a vast amount of valuable food, and would, if judiciously worked, give employment to hundreds of men. Somehow or other, however, this industry spears never to have been properly cared for, and although fishery companies have been established from time to time at various stations around the coast, the specalations have invariably failed. It is gratifying to learn that at Kinsale, county Cork, vigorous and successful efforts are being made towards developing the deep sea fisheries of that port. Upwards of 200 well-appointed boats, manned by from 1,200 to 1,300 men, are now engaged in the fisheries This spring the capture of fish has been exceptionally good. Last week the average take per boat was estimated at (on the lowest calculation) 15,000 per week, the value for each boat for the week being £135. Some beats are known to have taken £90 worth of fish in one night. As soon as the fish are caught they are packed in ice and shipped off to England. Two weeks since three steamers and a outtor left Kinsale for Milford, and two steamers for Holyhead, all heavily laden with fish, in one day. As soon as the vessels leave for Milford a telegram is despatched from Kinsale snuouncing their departure, and a special train is in readiness to convey them, with as little loss of time and in as good condition as possible, to London. Sometimes the take of fish at Kinsale is so great that three special trains are employed in one day to convey the fish from Milford to the Eglish markets. On Friday, 6th ultimo, as Acting..constable Dinsen, Rosbercon station and Sub constable Sherwood were travelling on a car from Kilkenny, near Dangan Wood; Inisticgue, they found J. B. Shehan, Req., Sab- Inspector of the Thomsstown district lying helplessly on the road. They learned that Mr. Shehan's horse had taken fright, and threw him at the place they found him. Constable Dineen and Sub constable Sherwood raised him up and placed him on the car, and brought him slowly to Thomastown The horse was recovered by Sab constable Sherwood On being removed to his residence Mr. Shehan was

The following is the text of a petition adopted by found to be very much hurt, particularly in the leg as in this case, an excitable nation, a substantial | Paul, and Lee Oroft chapel, which was purchased which was greatly swollen.

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The Orangemen of Stewartstown, acting upon their traditional batred of Popery, have been making a display of their insulting intolerance in a most diagracaful manner. There is at present in the Ca tholic Church of that town a mission being held, at which the Catholic inhabitants of the town and surrounding country attend in large numbers; and a few evenings since, whilst a large congregation was assembled in devotional attention to the ministra tions of the reverend fathers who are giving the mission, they were disturbed by the drumming and fing of a body of Orangemen, who marched past the church with the very laudable and Christianlike intention of annoying and insulting their Catholic neighbours who were engaged in prayer, and some of the fellows even fired shots opposite the church It need scarcly be remarked that this conduct was quite sufficient to irritate and incense the people, so unbecomingly interrupted in their religious worship; but happily they had the good sense and judgment to be guided by the advice of those who always preach patience and forbearance, and permitted the perpetrators of this wanton outrage on common decency and decorum to pass unnoticed, and thus frustrated their palpable attempt at getting into collision

with people who were offering them no offence. The Leabhar-na-huidri, an ancient Irish collection of writings, will shortly appear in fac-simile. The proof sheets are being revised at the Royal Irish Academy. The book, which takes its name from having been originally written upon the skin of a red calf, is of a very early date, and was preserved at the Abbey of Clonmaccoise The numerous philological value.

TIME WORKS WONDERS. - When we opened the Newry Telegraph' on Thursday morning, and looked at the first sentence in one of its leading articles, we thought we had made a mistake, and that it was some National jourpal we were reading. On examining it more closely we found that it was the ' Telegraph,' and imagine our surprise on reading the following remarks :- 'We are among those who believe that the future weal of Ireland depends on the formation and operations of a National Pariy. It is acknowledged on all hands that the government of this country by Great Britain in past years was a disastrous government. Our national language was In fact, all British legislation tended to proscribed. the degradation of our land. The legislators and people of England have been always in the grossest ignorance as to the state of Ireland. They were so in the days of Roman Catholic supremacy in the empire, and they have been so under what may be called the Protestant regime. In the days when the Roman Catholic power exercised supreme sway in England our land was downtrodden and oppressed : and most unbappily during the period of Protestant ascendancy the British people have looked upon our population of all sects as inferior to them.' This is the sort of argument we and others have been using for nearly a quarter of a century, and amongst our opponents was our Newry contemporary, who contended that England had treated Ireland fairly, and that no better government could be found than that which was exercised over the Irish people. The truth has at length dawned on his mind He now observes how every effort was made to degrade us, and render us a poor and beggarly nation. We congratulate our contemporary on the important change in his sentiments, and, believing him sincere, we tender him our hand, and welcome him to the National party .- Dundalk Democrat.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARLY. - Head Constable Patrick Callaghan has been transferred from this town to Robertstown, County Kildare, upon his pro motion to the rank of Head Constable. for which grade he a short time since passed a highly successful examination. His servitude in the force extended over nineteen years, seventeen of which he passed in Seldom does it happen-in fact, the this town circumstance is almost upprecedented -- that a man of this term of service gains promotion to the rank of

Head Constable, and it is not too much to assume that promotion in this case is an indication that what Mr Callaghan had not in point of time, he must have made up for in the efficient manner in which he dis charged his duties to the Crown. It is but just to garded in the light of a useful public servant, and on this account his transfer from this town will be regretted. Wexford People. DR TTENCH AND 'THE LITTLE MANUAL '- A VERY curious correspondence has been proceeding between the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and several lay and clerical gentlemen who are within his ecclesias tical jurisdiction. The source was in a letter addressed to the Archbishop by a Protestant gent'eman named Maberly, in loud complaint that a manual circulated and used to prepare Protestant children for Confirmation, plainly taught the doctrines of the Real Presence, forgiveness of sins, and prayers for the departed, and put questions founded on some which are contained in the Catholic Examination of Conscience. Dr. Trench replied that in the features of the book brought under his notice he saw nothing to call for condemnation. The letters were published, and thereupon the gathering storm burst. Seventy clergymen of the archdiocese united in a protest against the pernicious doctrines of the Manual and. moreover, the adoption of the "usage and phraseo logy" of what their indignant and sorrowful reverences politely term "the Romish Confessional." Dr. Trench to this replied that the passages which formed the subject of the protest had not been interprettd with passion or prejudgment, and that they did not transgress fair limits. "I can only say," the note concluded. " that I would a hundred times sconer cease from the office which I hold than become the ignoble instrument of narrowing the limits of the Church." This hint appears to be very welcome in some quarters, for clerical correspondents of the Protestant papers enlarged upon it greedily, and and one of them, delighted at the "happly exposure" made by Mr. Maberley, declares that Bugland's nolitical power has been used to place over Irish Protestants "chief pastors whom they had never chosen," and asks that the "tenderel resignatian of Archbishop Trench" be accepted with " respectful approval." CHARGE AGAINST A DOCTOR .-- At the Drogheda petty sessions, on Monday, Robert E. Eilis, M.D., late corner. was charged with having assaulted John Mackey, O.E ,and threatned his life on two occasions -first at complainant's residence at Mount Hermon, and again in the public streets On the latter occasion complainant had to fly for his life. Complainant was apprehensive of serious bodily harm. In reply to the bench, complainant stated that he was taking charge of two of defendant's children, and that he heard him say on more than one occasion that he would cut his throat or stab himself. Defendant said he was sorry for what had occurred. Complainant was very kind to his children. He asked for God's sake to be let off on that occasion. The magistrates decided on binding him to the peace, in default of bail, to a fortnight's Imprisonment. Bail was tendered.

grievance, and that a religious one, you have every element necessary to stir up the passions and kindle the animosity of the people. But if this excitement now rising were merely an outburst of sudden and impulsive feeling, we might hope that it might in time die away; but beyond the 'tall talk' which it is often polite and even prudent to ignore, there is in this instance an undercurrent of quiet and firm resolve which it is impossible to doubt, and may be unsafe to disregard. In England the Catholics are weak, bat in Ireland they are strong, and will absolutely refuse to submit to be insulted ; and it is because I see this determination unmistakeably manifesting itself that I venture on these few lines of warning.

'I am Eoglish, but have also property in Ireland, where I have been in the habit of residing. Having been lately High Sheriff of my coupty, and thus been brought into contact with all sorts of people, I have good and abundant means at hand of forming an opinion on the present crisis; and there con be no doubt that the state of Ireland at this moment is highly dangerous.

Mr. Newdegate stated 'this was no Irish question, but an English and Scotch question.' How far this is correct a cursory examination will suffice to show,

I will not enter into the details fully stated in the declaration by the Oatholics of Great Britain recently published : but it is evident that excluding the question of the inexpediency of enforcing the conclusion, the arguments in favour of the course protested against in that document stand good for all three portions of the United Kingdom, and tell strongly in proportion to the number of objectionable associations existing in the country. It is further a matter glosses which it contains render it of considerable of fact that a great number of the inmates of the convents and monasteries in England are Irish by birth or descent.

But more than this, it is plain, and it is fully admitted in the kindly written leading article on this subject in your paper of Friday,-1st, that the spirit and policy, as well as the latter, of English law is against the existence of these icatituticas, which are, and have been from remote antiquity, an invariable feature of Catholic doctrice and practice ; and 2nd, that this policy is approved and supported by the public opinion of this county.

'This being so, though it was possible to avoid the consideration of the question so long as the law on this matter was looked upon as absolete, is not the fact now brought forcibly before us by the present proceedings that the laws of this country are unSited for the government of a Catholic nation, and that just in proportion to the single mindedness and fairness of our rulers, and to their determination to secure to all equality before the law, is this unfitaess increased.

'Is Ireland, even under the new Coercion Bill, a special proclamation of a district is requisite before the power of examining persons where there is not a specific accusation of any individual charged can be egitimately exercised Only in the case of those relatives of theirs who aim by profession at a life of exceptional innocence, self denial and self-sacrifice is this birthright of a British subject. j-slously grand. ed in ordinary individuals, summarily ignored Can we wonder, then and is it not right, that under such circumstances, which may at any time be their own, the Irish should seek protection by endeavouring to remove themselves from the operation of such laws altogether, rather than trust to the accidental fact of their having been allowed to lapse into disuse, or to the want of courage of those who allow 'I dare not wait upon I would.' For myself I see no valid answer to such an argument; and if, as is now proposed, a petition for the repeal of the legislative union from every parish in Ireland should be prepared in readiness for presentation to the House, at the same time with the report of the contemplated Newdegate committee, how can any Catholic decline to sign it, and how can the prayer of such a petition be rejected ? To force we Eaglish could oppose force-immense. overwhelming; but the demand of a whole nation, just in its object, and firmly, though temperately and constitutionally expressed is irresistible.

. That these matters are in agitation you are probably well aware. One great element of strength gainst extreme views has hitherto been the influence of the middle class, and the Catholic gentry, both English and Irish, who have by residence among and long acquaintance with the people acquired their confidence and respect. Has it suddenly been found that the friends of English connexion are so surerabundant in Ireland that you can afford to alienate that it had actuelly affected their heads, became so not individuals, but whole classes?

from the Independents. They have also schools in Surrey street and Sheaf Gardens. There is a commubity of Sisters of Charity in Solly street ; and in Convent Walk there is a community of Sisters of Notre Dame who conduct a seminary for young ladies There is a Catholic Reformatory for Girls at Howard Hill, which is an extensive and very useful establishment.

The Echo draws attention to a printer's 'over light,' which appeared in its columns, headed!' The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Infidelity '

A marriage has been arranged between Lord Derby nd the Dowager Marchioness of Sallabury, which will be solemnised in the course of a few weeks.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR MANCHESTER - A railway collision took place at Miles Platting on Tuesday, between a Lancashire and Yorkshire train, going to Manchester, and a luggage train. A first class carriage was amached to fragments, and other carriages were damaged. Five persons were injured, one being removed to the Manchester Infirmary, and the rest taken home.

At a meeting held in Birmingham on Monday, in favour of the release of the Fenian prisoners and against the Coercion Bill, the present Government was strongly condemned. Nearly all the speakers were Englishmen, and a resolution demanding the repeal of the Union was carried unanimously.

It is not a little remarkable that in one daily paper last week there were advertised the residences of three ex-premiers to be let or sold. Brockett-ball. Hertfordshire, the favourite home of Lord Melbourne, and atter bim of Lord Palmerstown, is to be let and Rodborough Manor, Lord Rutsell's seat, near Stroud, which borough he once represented, is to be sold by suction shortly,

At the Preston police court, on Tuesday, Mary Ann Walmaley, wife of Richard Walmalely, Shepheru street, was charged with killing her son, three months old, on Satarday night During that day her busband and she were frinking and quarrelling; and fought after they went upstairs to bed at their lodgings, the child being then in bed. Early in the morning the man found the child dead. It was given in evideoce at an inquest held on Monday evening that the infant had no food during the whole of Sa. turday; but Mr. Allen, surgoon, stated it as his opinion that he had died from sufficition with the bedclothes, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The magistrates remanded the prisoner

At Tunstal, on Tuesday, Samuel Durber, was charged with having placed a large tron nut between the cogs of one of the wheels by which the cage af a pit at the Clough Hall colliery was lowered. Fort unately, the engineman discovered what had been doue, in time to save a number of colliers from being precipitated 150 yards. The prisoner was remanded.

James Thomas Hardie, commission agent, Leith, pleaded guilty at the High Court of Justiciary, Ediaburgh, on Tuesday to lorging and uttering on the Bank of Scotland bills of Isding to the extent of £32, 596. He was sentenced to 25 years' peneal servií tude.

PROTESTANT OBJERTANCE OF HOLY DAYS .- There is no country in the world so religious as Scotland, between the ministers, preaching to the congregations and the congregations to the ministers, they have acquired habits of decorum and propriety, more especially in their method of observing Sondays and fist days, which naturally make them an example for other nations to admire and follow if they can. The Scotch journals state that Thursday was observ ed as the spring sacramental fast in Edinburgh and Leith, and, as is usual on such occasions, business was almost entirely suspended. 13,700 fasting passengers were conveyed over the North British system to various parts the country -- probably for purposes of meditation. The twenty omnibuses plying between Edinburgh and Leith were overcrowded every 'run' they made, and cabs and vehicles of every description were called into requisition by pleasure parties driving to the country. from Leith excursion steamers carried large complements of passengers, and thousands of persons thronged the docks, piars, and quays, watching the arrival and departure of the vessels. At Granton several of the Pilgrims, who had carried self denial to such an extent riotous that they had to be taken into custody, and the public houses which were opened in the evening at Edinburgh 'seemed to be doing a roaring busi ness.' In fact the spring sacramental fast seems to be in Scotland something like our own Good Friday in England - a day on which we carry self-bumiliation to the lowest possible point by drinking adulterated gin and beer, and thrashing miserable donkers on Hampstead-heath to show our reverence for the most holy day in the calendar. - Pall Mall Gazette. BRIGANDAGE IN ENGLAND .- Greece as it is, political moral, and social, is a disgrace to Christendom We admit it all. But when we come to look at home, and go back a hundred and fifty years to the social condition of this empire-and the Greece of to-day not unfairly to be contrasted with the Great Britain of the beginning of the eighteenth century-some ugly memories present themselves The Caterans of North. Hounslow Heath, Finchley Common, the and Maidenhead Thicket have their records of robbery and blood. Even London streets of that day were not so much better than Oropos of this. But we may go further, or rather come nearer to the Greek brigandage and Italian brigandage question. are very horrid things; but anyhow they are traditionsl They seem to be regulated by a sort of hideous etiquette, and to be adjusted into a system, if not sanctioned, at least acknowledged, by a long and inveterate abuse of right. But if we look at Greek brigandage from what they call the standpoint of ontsiders and bystanders, the question may, perhaps, profitably occur to some of us, how the general critic and student of current and extant humanity would estimate certain domestic facts of the social history of Great Britain at the present day? For instance what would be think of the state of London at this moment as regards the security of property? what of the open hire by an association of assassing at the cheap figure of five or ten pounds per victim ? Given the relative proportions of the civilisation, education, law, and public authority of Greece against England, and taking into consideration the very remarkable fact that Broadbeadism in England is a new thing and a novelty in human wickedness, and, therefore, in some sense, productor of our present and living civilisation, whereas brigandage survives as a part of ancient barbarlam not yet grubbed up, we very much suspect that an impartial critic or philosophic historian of civilisation would be tempted to pronounce that, crime for crime. place for place, and time and circumstances for time and circumstances, Broadhead's crime was of the two more bideous and disgraceful to us than the arrangemen's of the brigand captains are to Greece. Our blood boils with indignation that the Home Secretary, or whatever he is, at Athens, cannot or will not detect the marderers of our poor fellow-countrymen in Attica ; and at this very moment Mr. Secretary Bruce-so he says in his place in Parliamenthas received no complaint that the Manchester magistrates have not done their duty, either in prevent-ing or detecting the perpetrators of the outrages on Mr Johnson, or in protecting that gentleman's life and property for the last twelve months. Anthority in its most official impersonation owns that the state of things at Manchester-a mere matter of systematic arson and murder directed against a tradesman only because he carries on his business in a way displeasing to an organised band of brigands, calling themamongst the lowest classes of society. Besides St. selves Trade Unionists-is beyond the control of the Marie's Church, the Catholics in Sheffield have a ordinary administration of the law of England.

F. D. T. writes to us as follows in the way of a suggestion to Mr. Newdegate :- Will you permit me through the columns of your valuable paper in all sincerity to suggest to Mr. Newdegate and other auxious philanthropists who; ste so sager to bring under their supervision the convents of Great Britain, that, notwithstanding their late defeat, there is a field of ecquiry of vast importance still open to them, wherein they may do real service to society without stirring up any religious animosity? There are hundreds of establishments throughout the land wherein young men and young women are congregated together and immured for many long hours every day, and where no provision whatever is made by the ' Superiors' for their protection against the most immoral influences They are called factories ; and acquaintance with them forces the conclusion that it will be of little use to plan measures for the extention of education among the working classes unless we also educate our manufacturers to a deeper sense of their responsibility in regard of the moral conduct of those who congregate within these establishments. With a few rara exceptions, the factories of Eugland are hot-beds of corruption for the young ; and manufacturers care not to trouble themselves to counteract the sad effects of the im. moral influences which surround the young who work within these enclosures. We have had Parlia. mentary ecquiry into the state of our public schoole, sanitary arrangements have been regulated by law in our factories, and an inquisition into convents has been proposed and happily defeated ; but there is no enquiry more needed than the one I anggest; and I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that a Parliamentary erquiry into the moral condition of our factories, the dangers our youth are subjected to therein, and the remedies to be applied, would be not only a real gain to society, but would disclose a state of things of the sad existence of which the public generally have little or no adequate conception. Now here is an enquiry absolutely necessary, for without it no real amelioration in the condition of the working classes of England can truly be expected. - Tablet.

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OUR PROTESTANT JUDGES. - The 'Times,' in attempting to answer the recent protest of the Catholics of Great Britain, said with an air of injured innocence :- 'We claim in turn, a more charitable interpretation of Protestant motives than is evinced in either of the memorials before us.' Now, whether the 'Times' is entitled to make any ench claim shall plainly appear from its own description of Protestant motives and feelings ever since this controversy.began. 1. 'There are numbers of educated mer in this country who have not the smallest leaven of Exeter Hall in their composition, and would yet be pleased to see convent doors open to some public commissioner, and the race of confessors, superiors, and the rest brought under control' [April 11]. The duty of putting a charitable interpretation upon this state of mind is of course evident 2. 'As to Roman Catholic numeries we believe that if it were reported that in a convent at Chelsea or Islington or any other prossic neighborhood, a nun had been bricked up last week by the judgment of three superiors with the full sanction of the Bisbop, there would be millions to believe it' [April 11]. Such is the state to which this well-meaning English people has been reduced by men like those who aid and abet Mr. Newdegate, and upon whose motives we are required to put a charitable construction. 3. 'The ordinary Rogisbuan is fairly tolerant of the Romanist speculative belief, but it is quite different with such things as the celibacy of the priestbood, enforced confession and conventual vows' [April 11]. That is, the model Protestant is fairly, and only fairly, tolerant of Catholics so long as these refrain from putting their belief in o practice. Naturally, therefore, 'the ordinary Englishman' yearns for some pretext, more or less plausible, for 'bampering the freedom and suppressing the existence of Conventual and Monastic institutions ' These are the ends imputed to certain persons by the Oatholic protest, with perfect accuracy, and no breach of charity, as the testimony of the 'Times' itself has proved. Let us now turn to the 'Pall Mail Gazette' for its testimony as to Protestant feeling. Thus it spoke after Mr. Newdoga'e's success. 1. 'It cannot be denied that the English Romanist priests, and the set of laymen and women who surround them, will be the better for a lesson of a certain kind' [April 1]. Note the kindly feeling of this description of the English Oatholic community. The writer night almost be an oppopent of denominational education, which, as we are told, is the great obstacle to that state of mutual so sincerely desired by some people 2 'It is well that the English Romanists should from time to time be made aware of the intense dislike and distrust with which they are regarded by the vast majority of Englishmen and Scotchmen, Sc.' [April 1] The multitude which goes with Mr. Newdegate certainly suspects the Roman Oatholics of the most monstrous practices in their convents' [April 30]. Such confessions might be greatly multiplied; but the foregoing give us a sufficiently definite picture of the Protestant feelings and motives upon which we ought, in the opinion of the 'Times,' to put a more charitable interpretation. In truth, however, we Oatholics do not need such samissichs to enlighten us as to the prejudices and disposition of the majority of Protestants. We are quite alive to facts, and are perfectly well able to judge them for curselves. But after all, 'the real reasons,' says the 'Times' of May 2, 'why an enquiry into conventual life is in some sort inevitable,' are, 1. the necessity of some restriction upon the practice of dedicating property to perpetual Catholic trusts; and 2 ' the conclusion that in a free State the right to abandon her vows be brought home to every nun, and its operation rendered certain and secure.' So much for the objects : now for the instruments of the enquiry. 'It must be remembered,' says the Pall Mall Gazette, ' that there is no presumption in this country in favour of the spiritual value of affiliation to a religious order. Most Englishmen regard it as a long step towards perdition, while those who look upon it most leniently consider it a foolish and lamentable act.' And yet, to doubt whether Catholics are likely to find impartial judges in men whose opinions range between these two extremes, and to protest against a trial not only of individuals but of one of the greatest institutions of the Church by its declared enemies, is pronounced by the Times to be working ourselves into the temper which impels the Malay to run amuck against the world. Protestants should learn that they never can be judges, but must always remain parties to the cause. -Tablet.

THE IMPRECTION OF CONVENTS. - The following important letter on the effect which would have been produced in Ireland, had Mr. Newdegate's motion been carried, has appeared in the Times :-

'Sir,-The deep and earnest feeling roused by Mr Newdegate's proposed enquiry into conventual institutions if not allayed may easily kindle into a fiame, which may to the grief of all true lovers of liberty, rage for years before it is extinguished.

'This danger, great even in England, is infinitely

'In the hope that these important considerations may be dully weighed before it is too late. I place them before the public through your columns.

be public through 'I remain yours. THOMAS EVER. 'Ex-High Sheriff, Co. Kilkenny.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A great meeting of the Catholics of Yorkshire was hold at the Mechanic's Institute, on Thursday even. ing, to consider the Government Education Bill .--The Dake of Norfolk was in the chair. Lord Howard f Giceson, Sir Charles Clifford, Rev. Provest Ren der, and others addressed the meeting. Resolutions in apport or decominational education was proposed, and agreed to with great enthusiasm .- Northern Press.

MUNIFICENT GIFT BY THE DUKE OF NORFOLK -The 'Sheffield Independent' says :- ' For some time past the Catholics in this town have been making strennous efforts to build a Catholic Orphanage. A small orphanage already exists, but is found to be totally inadequate to accommodate all whom it is desirable should become inmates of it, and several children, we believe, are being taken care of in private houses. It is proposed to erect a large orphanage and industrial school upon a piece of land which has been purchased for the purpose between Worrall and Oughtibridge, the cost of the site being £3 300. A bazaar in aid of the funds was held about a year go, and since then other steps have been taken to raise the amount required. We have now pleasure in stating that his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, adding to his other munificent gifts to the town, has presented £1,000 to this fund.'

OATHOLIC PRIMITS IN SHEFFIELD - We extract the following from an article in the 'Sheffield Times,' an ultra-Protestant newspaper, descriptive of a visit to St. Matie's Church on Low Sunday :- 'St Marie's Church was built on the site of an old Uatholic chapel, and the first stone of the present erection was aid on Lady Day, 1846, Mr. M. E. Hadfield being the architect. The Church was completed and dedicated on September 11, 1859. Ganon Walshaw is of middle-age, tall, fine looking, and of commanding appearance. He has a proinsion of black, curly hair, his face is clean shaven, and a bright flush of youthful color still shows itself beneath his eyes, which are of mild, benignant expression. When attired in his canonicais the rev. gentleman commande the ad miration of his followers, who still more admire and respect him for his pastoral diligence and for the benevolence of his disposition, especially in his intercourse with and benefits to the poor. Just as an instance of his humility and kindness, I may mention that, by what was doubtless a special providence on the very day after I beheld him in all his glory of alb, chasable, and so forth, I saw him in his ordinary attire, with long frock cost, go into a third late piscaterial establishment, purchase a crustaces, deposit it in his pocket, and enter one of the back courts doubtless to convey the offering to some poor member of his flock as a delicacy for the matutinal repest. But this is not an isolated case ; for it is well known that the Oatholic priests in Shefield are most indefatigable and self-denying in their labours greater and more imminent in Ireland, where given, | Ohurch in Whitecroft dedicated to St. Vincent of | - (From the Saturday Review.)

UNITED STATES.

DIGCESS OF BURLINTON, VT .- This is probably one of the smallest dioceses in America the Oathhlic population not numbering over 34,000 souls. There are parishes in New York any two of which would have a larger number of people than the diocese of Burlington, which comprises the State of Vermont. The present Bishop of that diocese is the Right Ray.L. De Goesbriand, D.D., who was raised to the epis-copal dignity on Oct 30th, 1853. The Vicars General are very Rev. Thos. Lynch and very Rev. Z. Duron, with Rev. J.H. Closrec as Chancellor.

New York, June 1 - Joseph E. Isaacs, a diamond broker, was enticed to a room in the St Nicholas Hotel this morning, and there chloroformed, bound and robbed of \$200 in cash, valuable rings, and other property. The robbers are supposed to be two Italans named Carlo Dejalis and Joseph Cheval, who have thus far escaped arrest.

New York, May 31 - The break in the French cable has been demonstrated to be shout 285 miles east of the Massachusetts shore, off the South-west corner of Ospe Sable. The office of the company in this city to-day removed to the Western Union Telegraph building.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 10, 1870

Witness. Trne AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Crang Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the ubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. The TRUE WITKESE can be had at the News

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To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by estriers, Two Dollars and a balf, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JUNE-1870.

Friday, 10 - Ember Day. Of the Octave. Saturday, 11 Ember Day. Of the Octave. Sunday, 12 - First after Pentecost. Monday, 13-St. Anthony of Padua; Tuesday 14-St Basil B C. D. Wednesday, 15-St. Barnabas, Ap. Thursday, 16-Conres Casisti, Obl.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Irish Land Bill has at last made its way through the House of Commons, and is now before the Lords, who we expect will allow it to pass without any very important modifications as to the principle therein contained. From Contipental Europe the most important item of news is with reference to the "Eastern Question" which is again looming on the horizon. Egypt is arming, as if in preparation for a struggle with Turkey, and it is reported has contracted an Pastor of souls, Our Lord Jesus Christ. alliance with Russia. The Council at Rome continues its labors, and the result of its delibera tions on the Papacy will probably be before the world by the end of the month.

For the present the Fennan excitement is at an end. The Volunteers have been recalled, and dismissed to their usual avocations, and the last of the Imperial troops are on the eve of their departure. The press of the U. States, not fail, and on account of that never-failing generally, is loud in its condemnation of the folly faith, Peter, converted, should confirm his and wickedness of the late raid; and the incom petence, if not the deliberate treachery of O'Neill and the other leaders is universally conceded. The U. States Government, which considering its weakness against any popular movement, did its duty well even if tardily, is we are told preparing to prosecute O'Neill for his violation of the law against enlistments to attack a Power with which the country is at peace; and we may hope that at last it will take active, and efficient means to put down an organization which has for its openly avowed object the waging of war

the Commission of Dogma. The vote was then taken. About 500 Fathers said placet, and 56 non placet. When the vote is taken again in Public Session the majority will probably be increased and the minority be diminished, or altogether disappear. Several Bishops are said to object to the new Catechiem, not on account of its new doctrine, but because their people are accustomed to another, to which they are attached, and which they would prefer to retain. No day was fixed for the next General Congregation, of which notice would be given by the

cursores at the domicile of the Fathers. A trustworthy Roman correspondent gives us the following information : " The Garibaldians are in great activity. They pretend to count upon the Bishops of the 'Opposition' for causing trouble in Rome, and dividing Catholics. But they only delude themselves in counting upon them, for this reason among others, because the Opposition' constantly diminishes, while the majority constantly augments. One Archbishop said the other day : ' It is all over with cur opposition; the doctrine is true and it must be defined.' Another Bishop is reported to have observed : ' What is the use of our opposing a dogma which, five minutes after our vote, will become an Article of Faith which we shall all believe' ?"

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE FIRST ARCEBISHOP OF TORONTO.

JOHN JOSEPH LENGH, by the Grace of God and by the Appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto.

To Our Beloved Clergy, Religious Communities, and People confided to Our Pastoral Care, Health and Benediction in Our Lord.

DEABLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

Our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., the successor of St. Peter, and Christ's Vicar on earth. watches from the height of His Apostolic Chair. the flock confined to his charge by the great

He, with anxious solitude, marks their decrease, their increase, their want and their progress; and in virtue of His Apostolic authority. guides, directs, chides, encourages and supplies their wants. The command of Christ to St. Peter, was "feed my lambs, feed my sheep." This Peter performs in his Successors; and performs the office with the promise of never feeding them with false doctrines. Christ prayed for Peter especially, that his faith should brethren in that faith, in as much as, their faith might fail, as Christ did not pray for their faith. as He did for Peter's. Thus, the wiles of the demon who sought to destroy the Church of Christ by conquering Peter, the foundation stone-the rock upon which it was built-were foiled by the prayer of Our Lord Jesus Christ; and His promise, that the gates of hell should lions. The Priests and Religious and Churches not prevail against His Church, is kept and seoured.

As this Church is the great ark of salvation launched on the troubled waters of this world, into which all who wish to be saved from the deluge are to enter, it must be protected with all the guarantees and safeguards that Divine and human wisdom thought necessary. The The Church, viewed as a merely human institution, challenges the admiration of the most cultivated of even modern philosophers. It conquers when it is defeated ; when it is thought to be dead and buried, behold it rises more glorious than before. Hence, how foolish and absurd the many predictions about the last Pope, and the end of Catholicity, indulged in by persons who have the Bible ever in their lips, but whose hatred of our Holy Religion blinds them to their clear teachings of Holy Writ on the subject. The Church, according to the prediction of Christ, is to last for ever, though always to be persecuted. Its founder, Jesus Christ the Son of God, was crucified in the vigor of youth, when His Church was in its infancy, and had gained no credit in quarters likely to secure its for the flock recommitted to his care, he was insuccess. St. Peter and St. Paul were martyred at a time, when, humanly speaking, their preaching and miracles were most needed. St. Stephen, St. James, and many more were put to Father the Pope; and on the following day took death to terrify others, and still the Church his seat in the Œcumenical Council, as the first was wielded for its destruction. Its temples were torn down, its sacred books were burned, its faithful children were torn to pieces by wild beasts in the Roman amphitheatre: the Chris- hope is in the mercy of God, who chooses the tian blood flowed in torrents, and soddened the city. Those whom the sword or the fangs of again is in His boly and immaculate Mother, who the wild beast spared, were driven into exile, or protected us from our youth. We hope in the had to bury themselves away in the sepulchral intercession and guardianship of St. Michael the gloom of the catacombs; yet the Church passed Archangel-the glorious Patron of the Diocese; through this fiery ordeal as gold through the in St. Joseph, the chosen one of God, to be on crucible. Scarcely had persecution by the sword ceased, when another grievous trial awaited her, in the shape of the smiles and blandishments of the world, and in the favors and patronage of the Cæsars; but as she had come out unscratched from the fiery furnace of persecution, so over bonnel, who, the more securely to save his own this trial also, she won a most glorious victory. fered more or less severely, especially in Europe, a most holy and useful life. It was to us a great from unjust laws, usurpations of her rights and consolation and honor to have received the Palconfiscations of her property, as well as from the imprisonment, banishment, and even death be assisted by our beloved and venerable predeof many of her best children, not to speak of cessor who consecrated us Bishop, and who had launched at her in public speeches, in parliamentary debates, in books, pamphlets, and newspapers, as well as in schools and Universities.

sees in persecution and calumny, one of the bear the burthen, and We have no doubt of the ties received from Christ for the salvation of the great marks of her Divine Institution. Her children seem destined to suffer rather than to us to bear it. Our good priests will offer with and on earth, etc. Receive ye the Holy enjoy. 1 And yet, in spite of all the hostile influences and agencies brought against her, she is now, after a lapse of more than eighteen hundred years, more full of life and vigor than at any previous epoch of her long and chequered history.

The most numerous Synod of Bishops, that ever assembled from all quarters of the world, sits to-day at the Vatican around the Chief Bishop and Successor of St. Peter; and this fact demonstrates the Divine life of the Church of Christ. From this great and universal Synod, the greatest good is sure to flow for Religion and Society, and hence the father of lies has not failed to have his agents here to misrepresent and belic it, and to publish against it throughout the world, the most foul and unblushing slanders. We need not, Dearly Beloved Brethren, put you on your guard against these wholesale falsehoods; from long experience, you know how to reject and despise them at first sight.

But in the midst of these great scandals, on account of which Christ denounced "woe to the world,' We are not without the greatest consolation. Besides, she has a multitude of Holy Bishops, Priests, and Religious in various Orders and Congregations. She has tens of thousands of fervent fathers and mothers of families, and countless numbers of young persons, who frequent the Sacrements, and who lead lives of virtue and innocency and self sacrifice, worthy of the Apostolic age. If many have fallen from the faith in Europe, their loss has been amply repaid by the spread of the same faith in what is termed the New World. The mercy of God is above all his works. The number of the elect will be made up through the grace of God and their own co-operation. About the time of the great defection in Europe, a new world is discovered, or rather a long lost and forgotten portion of our globe is found; and a people that sat in darkness and in shadow of death, are again united to their brethren in Europe; and tens of thousands of them embrace the true faith, multitudes of the overpeopled nations of Europe pour in upon this new country, carrying with them the old faith of their fathers.

So far back as 1659, the Holy See sent a Bishop to Quebec, to govern a little flock of French Canadians who settled there, and also the numerous convents made amongst the Indians. On the establishment of the Government of the United States, another Bishop was sent to Baltimore. There were two Bishops then in those vast countries, at the begining of this century, assisted by a few Priests and Religious to administer to the spiritual wants of a few thousand Catholics scattered over these vast regions. Behold now, the beautiful and fertile vineyard of the Lord in these new countries, belieing the prediction that, the old Catholic faith and discipline are too antiquated for the enlightenment of a progressive age and country. The Catholics now there are counted by mil- through our ministry, upon this Pallium taken by thousands. Seven Archbishops and fifty-four Bishops govern the faithful in the United States; three Archbishops and twenty Bishops those of British North America.

And now we have the pleasure to inform you, ceive our most humble prayers, and grant, that, by Apostolic Letters, dated the 18th of through the merits and suffrages of the same March, 1870, the feast of the Archangel Gabriel. [Apostles, that he, who, in thy benigoity will wear the Holy Father erected Ontario into an Eccle. stastical Province, of which Toronto has been flook, and that be may exhibit in his works, what God with earnestness and love. The prodig 1 appointed the Metropolitan See. The Suffragan his fitles signifies. May he be the imitator of Sees are for the present Kingston, Hamilton, and | that great and good Pastor, who placed on His London. That portion of the diocese of Ottawa that lies within the Province of Ontario, will belorg to the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto. as soon as another See can be erected in that portion of the diocese of Oltawa, that lies in the be watchful, may he be circomspect, lest any of Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec or Lower his flock fall into the deceitful snares of devour-Canada. date, the Bishop of Toronto was raised to the dignity of Metropolitan or Archbishop. In the Secret Consistory of March the 21st, the feast of St. Benedict, he was preconized, and obtained the Pallium; and on the 25th of March, the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, after having offered up the Holy Sacrifice on the tombs of the Princes of the Apostles, neck, and may it be to him so light and sweet, vested with that sacred emblem of the plenitude of the Pastoral dignity, by his Eminence Car- May this Pallium be to him the symbol of unity, dinal Antonelli, by commission from our Holy and the pledge of perfect communion with this gained in numbers. For nearly three hundred Archbishop of Toronto. We think it better to secure pledge of eternal salvation; so that on years the mighty power of the Roman Empire mention those facts to you, Beloved People, that the day of the coming and revelation of the the history of this event may not be forgotten. We feel all the weight of the burthen and responsibility, alas! too great for Our weakness. Our weak things of this world, that His own power very dust and thoroughfares of the seven hilled may be the more manifest to all. Our hope Ghost for ever and ever. Amen. earth the guardian of His Son, and Spouse of Mary His Mother. We hope in the intercession of the first Bishop of Toronto, the martyr taken from over the body of blessed Peter. It of charity, Monseigneur Power; and We hope too in the prayers, Masses and good works of | Pontifical office, and of the name and title of Our Saintly predecessor Monseigneur de Charsoul, and to avoid responsibility, has taken the In fact, suffering seems to be her normal state. solemn vows under the austere Order of St. In the name of the Father † and of the Son and For the last three hundred years she has suf- Francis, of the Capuchin branch, where he leads of the Holy Ghost. Amen. lium on the festival of the Blessed Virgin, and to | tion. or many or ner best children, not to speak or best in speak or best in the honor to be consecrated himself by the Holy Bishops, or ordans Priests and other Sacred the blessed hope and coming of the glory of the launched at her in public speeches, in parliamen- Father. We felt truly that Monseigneur De Ministries of the Altar; for in these sacred greated our Savionr Jesus Orlist, truly that best of the blessed of the solution of the glory of the solution of t Charbonnel should be in our place, for his labors functions, he imparts those divine powers in the powers in the diocese merited the hozor; Sacrement of Holy Order, which he himself re-and success in the diocese merited the hozor; Sacrement of Holy Order, which he himself re-brethren, be ye steadfist and unmovemble, always The life of the Church is the counterpart of and that We should be in his place. However, ceived, and descended to him in unbroken suc- abounding in the work of the Lord, knowing that

discourse which lasted an hour in the name of that of Christ, and hence the true christian it is now the holy will of God that We should cession from the Apostles; and which the Aposgood will of our dear Children in Christ to help more fervor their prayers at the Holy Sacrifice Ghost; whose sins ye shall forgive, they are forof the Mass, and the good Religious, and devout given them,' etc. 'Do this in commemoration People will offer their communions and rosaries for us.

How beautiful, how strong, how singularly united is the grand Hierarchy of the Church! How like the vine tree and its branches, as expressed by our Lord Jesus Christ. The body of the tree is Christ, " I am the vine," the Pope is the successor of the first branch, "you are the bracches," the Primates or Patriarchs, as they are called in the language of the Eastern Church succeed next. The Archbishops, Bishops, Priests pastores animarum vobis commissarum.' How and Clerics next, then the faithful Children of the Church, all drawing spiritual life from the sap of the tree, which is Christ. The Pope and the Prelates thus form one body-the Churchof which Christ is the head and the life. Christ himself depicts the faith of those who will not remain united to Him. " If any one remainetu not in me, he shall be cast torth as a branch, and damnari a Dominc, sed remunerari pottus shall wither, and they shall gather him up, and cast him into the fire, and he burneth." John

xv. 6. We think that it will contribute to the instruction and piety of our dear Children in Christ, to say a few words on the Pallium, the emblem of the plenitude of Episcopal power. First, as to its material, it is made of wool, taken from lambs that were offered to God, and blessed in the church of St. Agnes, on her festive day. This wool is woven into a long band by the hands of boly Religious consecrated to God. Its form is represented in the old pictures of ancient Pon tiffs, such as of St. Clement, the fourth successor of St. Peter. It is ornamented with crosses, two to hang on the breast, two on the back, and one on each shoulder. It is worn around the neck, to remind the Archbishop to carry on his shoulders back to the fold the wandering sheep. The Pallium is personal to the Prelate, and cannot be used by another Archbishop, and is to be buried with his body after his death. The Pal fium is placed on the vigil of the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, on the tomb of these Princes of the Apostles, where it remains all night that it might be, as it were, impregnated with that ditine power that the handkerchief which touched the body of St. Paul, or the shadow of St. Peter nossessed. On the festival it is brought in great of the loss of those who had every opportunity ceremony to the Holy Father to be blessed, after the blessing it is religiously kept till required for the next appointed Archbishop or Bishop having especial privileges. The words of the blessing I shall here transcribe, as they contain many sublime allusions, and carry with them great efficacy.

THE BLESSING .- LET US PRAY.

Oh God the eternal Shepherd of Souls, who brough Jesus Christ thy Son, has committed to Blessed Peter the Apostle and to his successors under the type of the "Good Shepherd," those souls whom thou hast designated by the name of sheep to be governed; and hast willed that the ensigns of the Pastoral care should be symbo lized by these sacred vestiments; send down. from the altar of the holy Princes of the Aposlles, the copious grace of Thy Benediction † and Sanctification + that it may fully confer the plenitude and excellency of the Pastoral office which the Pallium represents. Mercifully ret, may understand that he is the Pastor of Thy shoulders and brought back to the floid the strayed sheep, for which he laid down his life .---By His example, may he be solicitous in the care of the flock committed to his charge. May he ing wolves. May be be earnest in his zeal for By Apostolical Letters bearing the same discipline, seeking that which was lost, bringing heaven will receive you in the tribuoal of conback those that strayed away, ounding up that fession, heal all your wounds, will put on you the which was broken, preserving that which is sound and vigorous. Let him look to the cross placed on his shoulders, which Thy Son did not refuse to carry, preferring it to joy. Let the world be crucified to him, and him to the world. Let him bear the Evangelical yoke placed around his that he may shew the way of Thy commandments to others by his example and practice,-Apostolic See. May it be to him the clasp of charity, the bond of divine inheritance, and the great God, and Jesus Christ the Prince of Pastors, he, with the flock committed to his care, may enjoy the garment of immortality and glory, through the same Lord Jesus Christ Thy Son, who liveth and reigneth in the unity of the Holy

world. 'All power is given unto me in heaven of me.' Thrice happy, indeed, those who belong to the true faith, and are united in the fold of Christ !

The Pallium is to remind the Archbishop of his care of the flock of Christ, and also of the rigorous account he must one day render to Jesus Christ, the Supreme Shepherd of the Priests and People committed to bis chargefirst of the Priests his co operators in the Divine work : ' Nos pastores vestre sumus vos autem striking, impressive and significant are the words We address the Priests on the day of their ordination, from the Pontifical, ' Sit odor vita vestra delectamentum Ecclesia Christi, ut preditatione et exemplo ædificetis domun, id est, familiam Dei; quatenus nec nos de vestra provectione, nec vos de tanti, officii susceptione mereamur.' We count on, as in the past, the steady and rersevering efforts of our Clergy in their own sancufication. ' Que sibt malus cui bonus?' 'What will it profit any one to gain tre whole world and loose his own soul ?' We count in their increased exertions for the dignity of Divine worship, and on their giving every facility to the flock confided in their care, of approaching the Holy Sacraments ; to be instant in season and out of season in announcing the Divine Word, and in correcting sunners, and mildly and strongly leading them in the paths of salvation. We trust that Our Clergy will not be behind others in piety, in learning, in ecclesiastical disciplice, and in all the virtues that make the character of a good Christian and a good Priest.

St. Peter, speaking of judgment, writes in his Epistle, 'For the time is that judgment should begin in the house of God. And if first at us, what shall be the end of those who believe not the Gospel of God ? And if the just map shall scarcely be saved, where shall the wicked and the sinner appear ?' St. Peter, 1st Ep. iv., 17, 1S. In rendering an account of our people, we will be asked if we provided for all their spiritual wants, as far as we could. If this can be shown to the Divine Judge, then we shall be innocent of instruction, of partaking the Sacraments, and of other helps of religion ; but who neglected all the calls of mercy and grace, and who ran headlong on the broad road to their own destruction. We cannot conceal from ourselves that there are some of this class in our diocese. We take the opportunity again to exhort them to return to God, and to taste and to see how sweet He is. "His yoke is sweet, and His burthen light." On receiving the sacred Pallium on our shoulders, in quick and earnest thought we threw Ourselves on our knees before God for those erring brethren whom We know personally, and love dearly, and whose many good qualities we respect; and asked of God to touch their hearts with sincere repentance and love.' We said with courage to Our dear Saviour, ' They know not what they do.' They are rather careless in faith and in many good works; but, Oh, Lord, touch their hearts with your boly love, and they will ' rup in the way of Thy Commandments.

We rejoice at the thought, that the immense majority of our good people frequent the Holy Sacraments instituted by Christ for their salvation; and We earnestly hope in the mercy of God that the small minority will also turn to son did not despair, even though he had dissipated all his goods in rioting, but confidingly said, 'I will rise up and go to my Father.'-Happy son, that his father lived ! And I will say to him, Father ! - that name which inspires confidence and love-'1 have sinned against heaven and You ;' and the child found lavor, and pardon, and grace. Be not ashamed to act as the Produgal Son. God, our Father who is in shining garment of reconciliation, and will nut on your finger the ring of perpetual fidelity to Him. We must not forget either that God is just, though long suffering, and will at length visit the sinner in His anger. 'I have called, and you would not come; therefore you shall die in your sins.' St Jno vii 34. We cannot refrain from quoting this word of threat as our duty calls for it. Who in his inmost soul, would not be moved and even terrified at the thought of anyone - and much more of a friend-being exposed to the da ger of, at any mo-ment, falling into the depths of everlasting wos?-Who would not exhaust every means of preventing such an awful doom? We cannot visit, as soon as we would wish, our belowed children in Obrist, to impart to them spiritual graces from the Holy Ber. Our duty now is to assist at the great Ecumenical Councel of the Church. How often do we think of the words of the Lord, 'Many would wish to see the things that you see, and hear the things that you hear.' Continue to pray for this Council, that it may succeed to enlighten those that err, and bring back these that wander. 'Other sheep I have,' said our Lord Jesus Christ, 'who are not of this told, these I must bring back, that there may be one fold and one Shepherd.' We offer up as usual the holy sucrifice of the Mass, as is our pleasing duty, for all committed to our Pastoral care on every Sunday and great Festival, and on Saturdays for our good Priests and members of Religious Orders, that through the intercession of the Immaculate Mother of God, they may be strengthened in all good, for the great work of co-operating with Christ in the salvation of souls, in the sublime labors of Obristian education of source, in the sublime labors of Obristian education and in admin-latering to the wants of the sick, the poor and the orphans—for whom Obrist died. What a plessing duty; what a holy work; what a reward! They that instruct many to justice shall shipe us stars for all eternity,' Daviel, xii. 3. And again 'Ho who causes a sinner to be converted from the error of his way, shall save his soul from death, and shall cover a multitude of sias,' James v 20 If a cup of cold water given in the name of God, will not go unrewarded, what must be the reward to save a soul from eternal burnings? Let (us, therefore, beloved Priests and Religion , Fathers and Mothers, labour-'sicut boni milites Christi,'- as good soldiers of Christ ; expectantes beatam spem,' etc ; ' Looking for

against the British Empire. It has too long to lerated, rather should we say encouraged such simplicity of the dove was to be united with the an organisation, thus promoting a contempt for prudence of the serpent. its own laws, and aiding to build up an imperium in immerio which is as dangerous to itself, as to its neighbors.

The great calamity which befell the settlers in the Saguenay district has aroused general sympathy for the sufferers, numbering so we learn many thousands of persons who have lost their all by the fire. Crops, fences, houses, all have perished in the flames. As far as can be gathered at present the fire was occasioned by the carelessness of some settlers who were burning logs on newly cleared land. Owing to the drouth the flames spread with extracrdinary rapidity, and the inhabitants had barely time to save their lives, pluoging for this purpose into wells, swamps, and the lake. It is feared that several persons have perished. Under these circumstances assistance for the sufferers is loudly called for; and of course, as usual the appeal has been well responded to, the ecclesiastical au thorities of Quebec and Montreal setting the example. The fire is said to have extended over an area of 1,500 miles square. The latest bulletins from Ottawa represent the health of Sir John Macdonald as improving.

THE COUNCIL. (From the Valican.)

The ordinary Sessions of the Council have been resumed, and the forty ninth General Congregation assembled on the 4th instant. Mass was said by Mgr. Athanasius Kanam, Archbishop of Tyre, of the Greek-Melchite rite. The Car dinal President de Angelis then announced to the Fathers the death of Mgr. Devoncoux. B: shop of Evreux, and recommended him to their prayers. The assistant-secretary read the names of ten Bishops who solicited permission, for reasons of health to return to their dioceses. The Commission of Excuses having approved, their request was granted, subject to the sanc tion of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The discussion of the amended schema of the Little Catechism, and of the amendments themselves, was then resumed. Mgr. Swerger, Bi shop of Seckau, addressed to the Council a

THE FORMULA OF INVESTITURE.

For the honor of the Almighty God and the Blessed Mary ever Virgin, and of the Blessed Apostles SS. Peter and Paul; also for the honor of the Church of Toronto committed to your Pastoral charge, We invest you with the Pallium will be to you the symbol of the plenitude of the Arcubishop. You will use it in your Cathedral Church on those festivals which are marked in the privileges conceded to you by the Holy See.

The new Archbishop is received to the Kiss of Peace, and then solemnly imparts his benedic-

The Archbishop is to wear the Pallium only on great Festivals, and when he consecrates

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your labor is not in vain in the Lord.' 1 Cor. xv- 58. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the The grade of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen.'- 2 Oor. zill, 13. This Pastoral is to be read in all the Ohurohes, Chapels, and Beligions Houses, of Our Diocese, on the first Sanday after its reception. † JOHN JOSEPH. Arcubishop of Toronto.

Given near Rome at the Flaminian Gate, on the Fes. tival near Asistas I, Pope and Martyr, April 6th, 1870.

HOTEL DIEU.-H. R. Highness Prince Arthur, accompanied by Col. Elphinstone paid a visit to the Hotel Dieu on Tuesday the 31st ult., of which we find an interesting account in the Montreal Herald. The distinguished visitor was received by the Lady Superior and the medical staff of the hospital by whom he was accompanied in his tour through the vast edifice, all parts of which, even the cloister, were on this special occasion, opened to him. From the patients of the several wards loyal addresses were presented to which H. R. Highness replied in suitable terms: and the following address from the Reverend Sisters, together with a history of the hospital in two folio volumes, was presented to the Prince on his departure :---

TO HIE BOYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTEUR.

May it please your Highness.

We ask you to receive the humble thanks of the Religious Ladies of the Hotel Lieu, of Montreel. Not having been able to express them in speech. we feel the need of doing so in writing. We are penetrated with the most lively and sincere gratitude for the kind visit which Your Royal Highness has made to our establishment. Be assured that the re-

membrance of the visit of Yoar Royal Highness will never be efficed from our memory, and in applying onresives to the care of those encrusted to us, we shall pray that God may grant You- Highness a long and glorious career, worthy of the Noble and Roya Family of Great Britain of which Your Royal Highness is so great an ornament

ST. MARIE PAGE, Superior, Representing the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu of Montreal.

We have burriedly and imperfectly sketched in

few lines one of the most interesting and agreeable sights it has been our good fortane to witness for a long time; and we much doubt if, when His Royal Highness returns to Europe, his visit to the Hotel Dicu does not form one of the most interesting reminiscences of his visit to Oanada - Mont. Herald.

On the same day His Royal Highness paid a short stay amongst us bonored the greater part departure. of our Catholic institutions with his presence.

It is said that previous to his departure, the Prince will confer honors on several Canadians. says little of their services. In the promised distribution of these honors we trust, however, that the brave men, Col. Chamberlin, Asa Westover and others, who really have done something deserving of public reward, will not be forgotten. These are the men whom the country could be glad to see bonored.

We find in the Journal de Quebec a Circular Letter from His Grace the Archbishep of Quebec to his Clergy, dated 27th May, at the very beginning of the late Fentan raid. In this letter the Archbishop exhorts the clergy to stir up our prayers and best wishes will accompany you : their flocks to do their duty to their Queen, and we hope the Almighty in his infinite goodness country, like patriots and loyal subjects; he bids defenders of the country, and concludes with an earnest and humble appeal to the Lord God of Armies to defend the land against its invaders, and the Catholic Church in Canada against the misguided men who violate her laws, and whom she casts out from her pale. This noble letter from the patriotic Archbishop of the Province is the Montreal Witness. We would direct the attention of the reader to an excellent article from the Wesford People on the subject of Repeal of the Union-What more reasonable and just than that the Irish should seek to be governed and legislated for, by the Queep, Lords, and Commons of Ireland ! Repeal. as the Wexford People advocates it, is not a revolutionary measure, but a Conservative measure, strictly in harmony with true Tory prin ciples. It is the Revolution that every where seeks to trample out local privileges, local self. government, and to centralise. The same priociple which justified the Southerners in their late noble-though ineflectual efforts to obtain Repeal of the Union-justifies the demand of the Irish for a similar measure of justice. In the interests of the British Empire we hope that the day is not far distant when Ireland shall have a legislature of her own ; and when, because polt tically two, Great Britain and Ireland shall be morally one.

Trade Unions; 3. Earls Dene, part 7; 4. Cornelius O'Dowd; 5. John, part 7; 8. New Books : 9. The Education Difficulty.

> NEW CATEOLIC CHURCH IN BRUDENELL. (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Dear Sir,-The Ceremony of laying the foundation of the New Catholic Church of Brudenell, took place on Sunday, the 5th of this Month. The Sermon on the occasion was preached by the eloquent, prous and exemplary priest, the Revd John McCormac, P P ot Brougham. The erection of such a noble structure, as the undertaking promises to be, in the backwoods of Canada, speaks volumes for the undying faith and fidelity of the Irish Cathlic People, who amidst toil and privations of all kinds, always give cheerfully towards the erection of Temples dedicated to the honor and glory of God. The erection of the Church in question is partly due to the indefatigible zeal and perseverance of the eloquent and pious Parish Priest, the Revd James McCormac, who has toiled incessantly collecting subscriptions for the Church, and at last his efforts have been crowned by success. A number of masons and laborers are now employed at the building, so that by next fall, a splendid Church will be erected in Brudenell, a standing monument of the pious zeal of the Irish pioneers of Civiliza

VEBITAS.

PRESENTATION AT RENFREW.

tion.

The Rev. Mr. Rougier, Parish Priest of Renfrew, baying announced, on Sunday last, his intention of leaving here in a few days on a visit to his native country, the congregation, immediately after Mass, held an impromptu meeting, when Felix Devine, Esq., was called to the chair, and a committee appointed to carry into effect the expressed wish of the meeting-namely, to receive subscriptions towards a testimonial, and prepare an address expressive of the high esteem in which his Reverence was held by visit to the Seminary, and has thus during his bis parishoners, to be presented to him before his

The committee acted promptly, and on Wednesday evening last waited upon the Rev. gentleman and presented him with a purse containwhose names Dame Rumor mentions, though she | ing over one hundred dollars, and the following address :---

> TO THE REV. P. ROUGIER, P.P., RENFREW. Rev. and dear Sir,-Your exemplary piety, kindness of heart and generous disposition, have so endeared you to the hearts of your Parishioners, that we cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without testifying, though in an humble manner, the regard and esteem we entertain for you.

Now, on the approach of your departure for your native country, we are assembled to wish you a bearty God speed, and to assure you that may grant you a favorable and pleasant journey them warn parents to offer no obstacles to the and a safe return, blessed with renewed health enlistment of their children in the ranks of the and vigor, again to resume your labors with the same untiring zeal which you have manifested at all times and upon all occasions during your parochial charge here. Should it be your lot to visit the Eternal City. be pleased to present to his Lordship our kindest respects and assurances : and when kneeling at the foot of St. Peter's, remember us in your a sufficient reply to the ignoble insinuations of prayers, and invoke the blessing of Almighty God and the Holy Father, for your Renfrew parishioners.

not exist. Of your generosity, besides numerous particular proofs, I have the church collections at Christmas and Easter; considering the smallness of the mission, those collections were munificent throughout. Then again this last unexpected, and I fear undeserved, testimonial .-To say all in one word, you are the people whom I dearly love. I can assure you that with all the bright hope of seeing again those relations and friends from whom I have been separated for twelve years, I do not leave withut a profound feeling of regret and lonesomeness at parting with a congregation so dear to my heart .-Yes, dear friends, if, as I hope circumstances shall permit me to visit the Eternal City, I will be happy to convey your kind respects to our Venerable Bishop, and to lay at the feet of Glorious Pius the Ninth the Vicar of Christ, the homage of your sincere love and attachment. On my knees I will pray the Holy Father to grant for me and my parish of Renfrew the Apostolic Benediction. Rest assured that you shall ever be present to my mind in all my prayers and pilgrimages. Hoping with you to be spared to return to labor yet many years amongst you, accept again my earnest thanks for your kindness, and may God guard you all during my absence.

PAUL ROUGIER. Renfrew, 19th May, 1870.

> Tweep, P. O., May 30th, 1870. To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIE, - The Jubilee has just been brought to a close in this Parish. This was an event long to be remembered, both on account of its great success; but especially on account of the vast amount of good accomplished. It was conducted by a member of the Jesuit Order from Montreal, the Rev. Father Nash, who certainly is a worthy son of St. Ignatius and an ornament to his illustrious society. Crowds filled the Churches from early morning to late at night. Over twelve hundred persons received the Holy Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist, of whom many had wandered for years from their duty, and were not even known ever to have belonged to the Church.

Not a single Catholic was known to have remained away on this occasion, which circumstance speaks volumes for the piety and zeal of the Catholics of this Mission.

The instructions of the Rev. Father made a deep and lasting impression on his hearers. At the closing exercise about five bundred persone took the pledge and were enrolled in the Confraternity of the Holy Scapular.

It was amidst the tears of the whole Congregation that Father Nash wished them good bye and prayed for their perseverance in the good work commenced. At the close of the Jubilee our worthy Pastor, Father Davis, presented the Rev. Father with a purse of nearly one hundred dollars as a slight acknowledgment of the kind services rendered by him. A CATHOLIC. ARE WE TO HAVE AN IRISH CATHOLIC IN THE DOMINION CABINET OR NOT? To the Editor of the True Witness. Sin,-I am not one of those Irish Catholics that feel at all pleased at the Honorable Edward Kenny returning from the Cabinet of the Domi nion, and the probability of Dr. Tupper being called upon to fill the vacant bureau. If the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee stepped aside on the one condition that Mr. Edward Kenny, another Irish Catholic statesman, should be asked to take office in his stead, how comes it that Dr. Tunner, a Protestant Nova Scotian who never saw Ireland is more than likely to succeed Mr. Kenny at the present important juncture of affairs ? The same party that solicited Mr. Kenny to join the Government is yet in power, and the advisability of having an Irish Catholic in the Cabinet to-day is just as cogent as it was in 1867. It through a combination of circumstances, Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet is to be ignored, the Irish Catholic Press of the Dominion ought not to accept the situation. Let the question be fairly and squarely put, so that there may be no misunderstanding bereafter. The precedent for such a representation was established at the formation of the Union,-in fact the justice of it was then practically conceded. If there is to be a departure from the acknowledged rule it may be deemed most advisable to dissolve the connection between us and those in power. The Government may force us into a position hostile to them by their own act; the responsibility will therefore daughters, the cordial treasures of your being, rest with them, not with us. The Freeman promises to ventilate the matter in its next issue. Let it. But do not l pray, ask us to rejoice at Mr. Kenny's resignation of a Cabinet office to assume the temporary administration of the local affairs of the Nova Scotians during the period of the dog-days, and unerring aim, rivets the attention of young perwhile General Doyle is taking an airing in Europe ! If it is true that Mr. Keony has left the Cabinet to make room for Dr. Tupper, without | with more delight than the laws of propriety and having protected the rights and interests of his purity suggest. The nearer the artist approaches countrymen and co-religionists, then has he reality, the greater is the impression of the proved, to use the mildest term, unfaithful to his archetype made on the mind or heart of the be-

people, and no language is too severe to denounce the act. Creeds and nationalities are represented in the Cabinet, and that too by solemn compact. Mr. Kenny at the time he accepted office was not unmindful of it. The French have it. The English Protestants of Lower Canada require it, and the right is conceded .-The Scotch Presbyterians throughout the several Provinces in overwhelming numbers enjoy it. The Irish Protestants have not been overlooked ; and are we, the children of St. Patrick, numbering over half a million, of so little political consequence, that we fain must be content with Dr. Tupper, a Protestant Blue-nose, as the successor of the Irish Catholic-Edward Kenny ! Surely it is taking our credulity if not our manhood too much under the circumstances, to ask us to rejoice and feel glad. Or will it come to this, that no Irish Catholic need apply ? Was it for this that the gifted and brilliant statesman now alas no more, stepped aside for Mr. Edward Kenny to represent us in the first Dominion Parliament? Yours, &c.,

SARSFIELD. Kingston, 27th May, 1870.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

StR,-Oa a recent visit to the admirable and thriving city of Toronto, among the many pleasing scenes on which I feasted, my attention was agreeably attracted by the majestic appearance of the Provincial Normal School, a very delightful edifice of its kind, destined to be the Alma Mater of all who wish to become proficient in the art of instructiog youth, male and female, in science and morality. Being directed to the Museum, my eyes wandered among its beauties and curiosities with the delight of a joyous child among new grown flowers, until I gazed on the indelicate picture of "Lucretia," with uplifted eyes, a poignard in hand, and the blood streaming from her naked bosom. A beautiful picture, certainly, for a virtuous mother to bring before the eves of her pure and mnocent daughter, when placing her there for intellectual and moral training. Will any one imbued with Christian prudence, say, that the cause, or perpetration of the tragedy represented by this picture, is either a proper sight or subject of contemplation for youth or those of mature understanding. Passing other objects which impart ideas equally impious, I came to the historic picture of the "Rane of the Sabines," a description of which should be an unpardonable offence against the laws of politeness and decorum. To use the words of a great but immoral poet, when things should be

"'Twould be wise, "But very difficult to shut your eyes."

so, ---

The ideas imbibed from such objects, being in direct antagonism to the laws of purity, and consonant with the corruptions of the human heart, one would naturally and reasonably ask, why are such images placed before the eyes of refined and virtuous ladies; before young persons of both sexes, with untainted hearts and nure intentions, who go there to become enlightened in the correct manner of directing and instructing youth. Virtue tells the young and inexperienced to close their eyes against such pictures ; no, no, says the Devil; that is too difficult, look on and learn the knowledge of good and ev l. They have been placed here for your pleasure at great public expense, by a Model Minister of religion, to whose guidance and control the moral and mental training of blooming youth are intrusted; therefore you have nothing to fear. We remember the anecdote of the young innocent mouse, when viewing with ecstacy the beauty of a serpent, became so fascinated by the annearance of the charmer, and unable to resist the temptation, wilfully ran down his throat. You, Protestant parents, so fond of repeating "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image. &c. &c.," why do you tolerate indelicate portraits to disturb the screnity of conscientious sanctity? You detest with horror the pictures of the mother of our Divine Redeemer, and those of the faithful servants of God, beatified in Heaven for their good works on earth ; you shrink, terror stricken, and open your affrighted eyes like half murdered wood-peckers at the sight of a crucifix placed in a Catholic Church or Schoolrcom-and you cry out what a breach against the politeness of the age! What a curse on our enlightened system of public instruction ! What an offence against the God dess of reason and free will ! Why then, do you allow immoral paintings or sculptures to be

bolder, whether that archetype denotes good or evil. A great poet in his sublime imagery, or novelist describing ideal or forbidden pleasures. imparts the poison with more indelible effect, than others who are less gifted in soaring and painting ideas to bewilder the mind and beguile the beart. A beautiful picture of an immodest object has a more vicious effect; it reduces months of the soarings of an immoral poet or the yearnings of a novelist, between vice and virtue. to the work of an instant, and therefore, completes more expeditiously the designs suggested by the enemy of virtue. Immoral reading, though emphatically forbidden, is beginning to corrupt society ; why, then, should immodest paintings be purchased at the public expense. placed before the eyes of a Christian community, and patronized by the Provincial Guardians of Public Instruction ! But now, in the development of worldy knowledge, and the exclusion of religion from public schools, the next great benefit, perhaps, that may be conferred on society to assist it in its literary, scientific, and Godless march, is the grant of a few thousand dollars for the laudable purpose of getting Don Juan, or some of Orid's poems, illustrated for the use of schools and public libraries.

Greece, in the meridian glory of her arts, sciences, polite literature, poetry, oratory, and legislative wisdom, went down into darkness which no sun has ever since enlightened, because the basis of her literature and worldly progress coincided with the present systems of Godless education, which must inevitably lead to indiffereatism, infidelity, and _____.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

LIBRA.

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Hamilton, May 13th, 1870.

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REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Muddy Branch, D Byrne, \$1; Rawdon, Mrs P Skelly, 2; fhornhill, Rev A P Finan, 2; Lachine, F Hitchins, 2; Waterville, E Swift, 2; Valcartier, Rev A Boucher, 2 ; Brockville, J S Fraser, 1,50 ; Mount Forest, Mrs M A Harrington, 2 25; Lochiel, W Donvan, 1; Frampton, J Ryan, 1; St Philomene, M Bannon. 2 ; Lachine, L Forest, 2 ; Sherrington, Michl. Haghes, 2; Newcastle, N.B., Rev J A Babineau, 2; St Sophia, J Griffin, 2 ; L'Orignal, Rev Mr Brunet, 2 St Johns, T Maguire, 2; Williamsburg, N.Y. U.S., Rev J N Campbell, 5; Renfrew, F Deviue, 2; Grenville, T Johnson, 2; St Stanislaus of Kostka, Rav J B Beauchamp, 2.

Per W Harty, Lacolle-Self, 1; E Dowling, 1. Per A Tobin, River Raisin - Self, 2 ; D J M'Donald,

Per L Lamping, Kemptville-P Mallon, 2. Per H O'C Trainor-J Heneberry, St Ivee, 1. Per H S'afford, Almonte-M Gleeson, 1. Per A S McDonald, Alexandris-A McDougall, 1; A McKinnon, 6 ; J McDonald, 2 ; Major A McDonald 2 ; T Ubisholm, 2 ; M Morris, Lochiel, 3. Per P P Lynch, Belleville-M Grabam, 2; J Mo-Cormick. 2.

Per J R Woods, Aylmer - B Daly, 3.

Per F O'Neill, Antrim - Self, 1; T Doolan, 2; J Moran, Amprior, 2; P Hencher, 2. Per D Walker, Lindsay - M Murths, 2; G Guiry, 2 ; P Power, Fenelon Falls, 17.

Per E Ourran, Picton - P Power, 2.

Per J O'Reilly, Hastings - P McCarthy, 7.

Died.

In this City, on the 3rd instant, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr P Downey, aged 6 years 6 months

We have been instructed to state that the Watch raffled on the 1st June, at Beliveau's Hotel, in aid of the Building Fund of the New Cathedral, was won by Mr. George Small, Clerk, St. Charles Borromee Street.

Five hundred and three persons joined a Temperance Society, Father Coyle at its head, in Emely and Ennismore in two days. Cheer them on.

BLACKWOODS EDINBURGH MAGAZINE .- May 1870 Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

We give a list of the contents of this very interesting number :- 1. Our Poor Relations; 2. docile, and nobler-hearted congregation could

Before parting we beg your kind acceptance of this small token, a feeble testimonial indeed of the esteem and attachment of your devoted parishioners, on whose behalf we have the honor to subscribe

J. D. M'Donald, Felix Devine, James P. Lynch, M.D., Patrick Kelly, Moses Hudon, W. N. Costello. REPLY.

Gentlemen, - I thank you most cordially for your expression of kind sentiments and kind wishes on the eve of my departure on a visit to my pative land. Accept also my best thanks for your truly handsome testimonial.

In taking leave of you for a few months, once more to see my native bome and relations. 1 assure you it affords me no small gratification to know that I carry with me the fervent prayers. the esteem and affections of my beloved parish jonets. I wish I could also carry with me the conviction that I merit all the praise which you bestow upon me. Pardon me if in this respect I believe your benevolent sentiments have led you to credit me for more than] really deserve. Nevertheless, this much I will say, during the five years I have spent with you, I have always endeavored to fulfill my important duties to the best of my power and judgment. The glory of God and your welfare have been the constant, and I may say the sole object of my pursuits.

As you have chosen the present occasion to give public expression of your feelings towards me,I shall also express mine in your regard. Renfrew was my first, and has been my only mission. I have no hesitation in saying that a kinder, more presented to the view of your innocent sons or the dearest realities of your affection ? Why permit your children to gaze on such images with pleasure, and perbaps, imbibe with delight the vicious ideas imparted by portraitures of the carnal immoralities of Pagan Rome.

There is an indescribable something that with sons on such indecorous objects; and we cam monly find them inclined to view such images

and 2 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 7, 1870:

Fleur-Pollards, \$2 90 to \$3 00; Middlings \$3 60 \$3,70; Fine, \$3,90 to \$4,00; Super., No. 2 \$4,20 to \$4.30; Superfine \$4,30 \$4,40; Fancy \$4,90 to \$5,00 ; Extra, \$5,40 to \$0,00 ; Superior Extra \$0.00 to 0.00; Bag Flour, \$2,20 to \$2.30 per 100 lbs. Gatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.--\$4 25 to 4,60. Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,10 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$0,00 to \$5,05; Thirds, \$0,00 to 4,20 .--First Pearls, 7,10 to 7 15. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, 27 50 to 28.00 ;-Tbin Mess \$25.00 ; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00, BUTTEB, per lb.-More inquiry, with letest sales of ommon to medium at 15c to 17c -good per choice Western bringing 17c. to 18c. OHERESE, per 1b. - 14 to 15c. Lasp, per 10.-14c. Barley per 48 lbs.-Prices nominal,-worth about \$0.40 to \$0.50. PEASE, per 66 lbs.-\$0,84.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 10, 1870

PORRIGN INTRILIGENCE.

6

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 14 .- One hundred persons who were arrested during the late disturbances in Paris were sentenced to-day to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from six months to one year. The funeral of Count Stackelberg to day was attended by M. Emile Ollivier, all the forign Ministers, and many friends of the deceas æð.

MAY 16.-Imperial decrees are published today, containing the following nominations :---Duke de Gramont, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Mege, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Plichon, Migister of Public Works. Other Imperial decrees follow, removing the administration of the Horse-breeding Establishments from under the Ministry of Fine Arts to that of Agriculture, and ordering that the holder of the formar office should henceforth bear the title-Minister of Literature, Science, and Art, and also that his department should include the superintendence of the Institut de France, Academie des Sciences, the libraries, learned societies and others. Official accounts are published this morning of the expedition of General Wimpffen against the insurgent tribes on the frontier of Morocco. It is stated therein that the enemy had been beaten three times, on the 15th, 24th. and 25th of April, and that the loss on the French side in the two latter encounters amounted to 16 killed and 130 wounded, the loss in the first engagement not being as yet exactly ascertained. The reports state that these successes of General Wimpffen will insure the maintenance of peace on the Morocco frontier.

The Marseillarse of to day popounces that it is the intention of MM. Gambetta and Jules Ferry to question the Ministry relative to the conspiracy, and also as to their conduct during the Plebiscite. An address of the members of the Belgian branch of the International Democratic Committee has been published, orging the French branch to continue the work of social redemption. The Emperor appeared in excellent health at the Races yesterday.

The Official Journal of this evening denies the statements of several journals which announced certain changes of garrison on account of the votes of some regiments. It declares this news to be wholly unfounded. According to the Monitcur Universal there is no truth in the rumour of a projected religious fete on the occa. sion of the proclamation of the Plebiscite. The ceremony will be confined to a solemn sitting in the Salle des Etats in the Louvre, probably on Saturday next.

TRIUMPH OF NAPOLEON .- The great experiment of Sunday last has turned out a great band of insurgents was there. triumph for the Emperor. Of the ten and a balf millions of electors who make up the whole constituency of the Empire, between seven and eight millions voted 'yes,' and only a million and a half the contrary. Out of every seven Frenchmen who have electoral privilege, five gave their similar denial, and publishes a letter from Naples votes in favour of Napoleon and his dynasty; stating that the ex-volunteers employed by Menotti Gribaldi at his engineering works at Staletti form stained from voting. In Paris and in the prin-cipal towns of the South, where revolutionary cipal towns of the Sould, where revolutionary passion is particularly fierce, the 'noes' were the Minister of Finance, presented a Bill to authorize a majority, but the united voice of the peasantry completely drowned the preconcilable urban element, and justified the confidence of the Em. peror. From six in the morning till six in the evening, the voters came streaming in without noise or excitement, but rather with an admirable gravity and decorum which have won the cordial praise of all impartial observers. Their votes, protected by the shield of secrecy, bave consolidated the foundations of their great Em pire. The minority of a million and a half includes not only the total strength of the Orleanists and the Republicaus, but also all who, from whatever cause, are displeased either with the left Rome, and upwards of two bundred and fifty late reforms in the constitution or with the Napoleon dynasty itself. France and the world can therefore judge between the Emperor and his foes. It is not unworthy of remark that the dress. Among the most important signatures Control Committee very closely anticipated, ten were those of the Princes Lowenstein Yeen-Central Committee very closely anticipated, ten days ago, the actual majority for the Emperor. To day his Majesty will receive the deputies in the Throne Room of the Tuileries, and the President baving in the name of the nation made an. nouncement of its decision, the Emperor will address the deputies briefly. His speech is waited for with eagerness. The disturbances reported early in the week from Paris are en. tirely at an end. The Emperor has regained, and more than regamed, the political ascendency which the last General Election had shattered; and if M. Ollivier and the promoters of the Plebiscite had only the interest of the imperial supremacy at heart, their success is indisputable, if it has not rather overreached their expectation. But now it is the Parliamentary Government which is shattered at its very foundations. It may, perhaps, for a long time linger, a child's puppet. show by the side of the serious though intermittent machinery of the plebiscitary system ; it will seem to be a kind of interlude, allowed to go on as long as it has no importance, but easy to stop by a Pleliscile as soon as it gives the least trouble. That impression will become weaker in course of time, because the murmur of the tribune, which is to rise again, and the competition for the dwarfed powers of a sham Min istry, will look like a revival of the Parliamentary system ; but the plebiscitary fabric, now erected in our country, will nevertheless tower above all, as the fendal castle of old lorded it over the humble roofs crouching at its feet ; and, moderate and careful as the Emperor may be, the very states men who have imprudently led or tamely tollowed him to that apotheosis will feel, sooner than they deem, the inconvenience and danger of having again a demi-god among them.

evening, at a meeting of the majority, complete barmony prevailed, and it was resolved to reorganize the party under the designation of 'Progressist-Democrat.' The discussion of the Municipal Laws has been postponed in the Cortes on account of the indisposition of Regent.

The Regent will send a message to the Cortes on the 25th of May. An official telegram from. Cuba announces a Spanish victory over the rebels in the central department of the island. The insurgents lost 150 men killed and many wounded, and three guns and ammunition of war were captured.

MAY 15 .- The Council of Ministers will discuss to morrow the question of the choice of a Monarch. All the Deputies of the Cortes have been summoned to Madrid for the same purpose. In the Cortes to-day Senor Moret, replying to Senor Soler, said he would shortly present a Bill relative to the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Colonies.

An effort is about to be made to seettle the choice of a King for Spain. The Council of Ministers discussed the question yesterday, and all the members of the Cortes have been summoned to Madrid for a similar purpose. A Bill for the abloition of slavery in the Spanish colonies will shortly be introduced by the Government.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 13 .- Serious disturbances have broken out in the Island of Madeira. Three persons are reported to have been killed, and many others wounded. The Government has sent troops to the island. The Deputies belonging to the minority of the Cortes left the sitting yesterday, owing to the refusal of the President to allow them to speak freely upon the outbreak in Madeira.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT -Florence, May 13 .- The students of the University attempted to day to ex cite disorders by uttering seducious cries. The authorities succeeded in quelling the disturbances, and arrested three of the rioters. In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Lanza, replying to Signor Massari, said that a band of 60 persons had appeared between Pisa and Volterra, and when met by troops had fied towards Monterosso, where they dispersed. The Minister added, that the Gov-ernment, knowing that the affair at Ostanzaro would not be an isolated incident, had telegraphed instruc tions to all the Prefects. The Prefect of Leghorn had already intimated that preparatory movements had been noticed smorg some of the Republicans, and that the second chief of a band, named Mager, from Leghorn, had succeeded in extorting from the Mayor of Rustignano some guns belonging to the National Guards. The band had met with no support from the population through which they had passed. Signor Lanza denied that any one had been captured by a band at Ranconnes and forced to pay a rangom to be set free, and further stated that the Prefect of Catanzaro had reported that at present no

MAY 14. - The Nazione announces the appearance of a fresh band at Volterra, but states that the population were entirely unconnected with the movement The Perseveranza of Milan denies that Menotti Garibaldi had offered to join the troops against the insurgents. The Gazetta di Torino also contains a the nucleus of the Catanzaro band.

The Chamber of Deputies has to-day passed the further provisional exercise of the Budget.

MAY 15. - In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Sella, presenting the Bill for pro-visional exercise of the Budget, said it was doubtful whether the Badget of 1870 could be voted in May General Cialdini read a telagram from the Mayor of Leghorn denying a rumour which asserted that he was the leader of the band at Volterra, Signor Lanza confirmed the Mayor's statement.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, May 13 .- Mr Goodson, the Second Judge of the British Donsular Court, and advocate Allon left yesterday for Athens. According to the Levant Times the object of their journey is to give legal assistance to Mr. Erskine relative to the investigation ordered into the massacre at Marathon.

GREECE.

ATHENS, May 10 -The Greek Bar has protested against Mr. Erskins's letter of the 16th of April and denied that the brigands, according to their own statement made to the agents of Messre. Zalmis, had sent into Athens to consult three advocates of high standing.

May 14-The most notorious brigands in Acarna nis and Lepanto bave been killed, and the remaining bands are seeking to escape to Italy, Turkey, and Wallachia. Western Greece is freed from brigandage.

UNITED STATES.

The French Catholic Society of Worcester, Mass. have purchased the Park street Methodiat Oburch in that city, for about twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Elevated Railway was successfully tested last night throughout its entire length, by a car loaded with a weight of 30 000 pounds, and will be opened to the public this week.

TRENTON. N. J., May 31 .- In the United States District Court to-day John Williams, an Englighman, was convicted of smuggling \$13,438 worth of dismonds from England to Hoboken on the steamer.

The Burlington 'Argus' learn that, during last week. in Keckuk Conty, a family named Perce buried the last of their children, all of whom died of scarlet fever. As the father and mother were re turning home from the grave of their last child, just as they were entering their gate, the lightning struck their team, killing it and the husband. The wife is now a raving maniac.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 .- The Boston excursionists arrived in front of the Grand Hotel at 12 40 a.m. An immense throng gathered and gave the excur ionists on enthusiastic reception. The party are selighted with their trip; they visited the China teamer to-day.

A sea captain tells the following anecdote about a shipmate who accompanied him on one of his early whaling voyages :

Stiles was a simple hearted, transparent young fellow, and when they sailed had been 'paying at-tention' for some time to a young lady, who he had reason to think, did not fally reciprocate his ardent feelings. At all events, the parting on her part was not so affectionate as he could wish, and was impressed with the belief that she only kept him as a stand by, in default of a btter offer.

'I don't believe,' Suilcs would say, with a despon-dent shake of his head, 'I don't believe Ann Jones will have me. anybow '

When they had been out a few months, and had met with fair success, Stiles tone was modified. The burden of his monologue changed to-

'Well, I don'no but what Ann Jones'll have me after all.'

With a thousand barrels of oil under batches, he became still more hopeful.

' Chance is pretty good for Ann Jones,' he would say; 'pretty good now.' At fifteen hundred barrels be had assumed a self-

satisfied manner, and solloguized -

' I guess there is no danger but what Ann 'll have me now.

At two thousand barrels-Ann Jones'll be glad enough to get me now, know.'

When they cut up the last whale that was to fill the vessel's hold, and equared away for home Stiles threw up his hat in the sir, with a wild Indian yell of triumph, exclaiming-

'I'll be hanged if I'll have Ann Jones, anyhow.'

A large American grey eagle was brought into Sigourney. The editor of the News interviewed bim. The result was one of his claws well sent home in the left hand. The blocd ran and so did the editor.

John Morrisey has been to hear Beecher preach and he says he never saw a man 'get the devil's head in chancery so quick in all his life.'

FRVER AND AGUE CURED. - Dr. E. Simme, formerly of the Medical College, Philadelphia, writes to a friend in New York, that Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever. The following extract is from his remarks: 'I am not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some daugerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an exception. No better family cathartic could be desired. Nor is this all ; the antibilious properties of the pills render them a postively invaluable medicine for the billious remittent and intermittent fevers, so common in this region I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous.' Brigtol's Sarsaparilla should be freely used at same time as the pills.

415. 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.

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

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

WANTED

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

SITUATION WANTED

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

dren. No objection to travel or to the country.-Unexceptionable references. Address-J. E., Tava WITNESS Office, Montieal.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School, Piccon, Ont. Appli-Cants to address to

Sec.

WANTED.

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

Devotions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, arranged for



for the production of Musical Instruments consists of

Well-chosen Materials,

Labor-saving Machinery, Musical Knowledge and Experience.

Refined Taste in Decoration,

Division of Manual Labor,

Active Personal Supervision, and

Ample Capital.

The MEESES. SMITH, believe that their

FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALLED

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

IF But it is not claimed that the AMERICAN ORGAN is sold at the lowest price, -- as the manufac-turers have no desire to waste their time upon feebie and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfactions, even at the low price of \$50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a #um

BY ANY HOUSE WHATEVER.

The Messrs. Smith mean to make ONLY the best reed iastruments, and they are satisfied that a cir-creed iastruments and they are satisfied that a cir-

THE AMERICAN ORGAN

is elogant in appearance, - thoroughly constructed, with powerful and steady bellows, - with erquisitely-voiced reeds, - finely contrasted qualities of tone, and

ingenious mechanical contrivances for increase of power and for expression. This excellence is net the result of chance, bat follows their well-devised system, so that each Organ

is perfect of its kind; there is no more chance for inferior work than in the Springfield Armory.

EVERY INSTRUMENT. IS WARRANTED.

. An elegantly Illustrated Circular, contaning descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on

Twenty Years Established ! 30,000 in use !

GET THE BEST.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

For sale by

LAURENT, LAFORCE & CO.,

225 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL, C.E. June 3, 1870

LOVELLS

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

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 Directorics have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

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

By a Lady a Situation as Governess to young chil-

WANTED

JOSEPH REDMOND,

MONTH OF JUNE.

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 16 .- The committee on the Budget has decided not to propose to the Cortes the reimposition of the tax of 10 per cent. on

Rows.-The lay address annually presented to the Pope was this year drawn up by a committee of Catholic gentleman, who met for that purpose in Lord Herries's apartments, unmercusly and above all infinentially signed, all though many persons who would have gladly affixed their names had already gentlemen presented it on the 2nd of May at the Vatican, Among the royal names attached to it were those of the Dakes of Parma and Modena, and of Dom Miguel, Duke of Braganza, who read the adburgh Czartoryski and Montemileto, the Count de Schonburg Glockau, the Dukes de Lorges, Scotti, della Regina, Granada Popoli, Counts von Blome Potocki, de Breda, de Obristan, von S'olberg de Romieu, d'Ursel, de la Puerts, Barons de Reyer, de Schroter, and a great number of other persons of high rank and distinction. The British and American signatures comprised the names of Lords Henry Kerr, Gainsborough, Herries, Olifford, Sir George Bowyer, Sir John Bradstreet, the Master of Herries the Hon William Maxwell, Messre Philip Howard, Bodenham, Aubrey de Vere, Hutchins, Monteith Rhodes, Towneley, Meynell, Palmer, Oiliver, Carrol, Morgan, Hornyold, Watts, Blount (Alfred), Olifford (Alphonens), Blount (Gilbert), Sherlock, Oolonels Pouncey and Macdonald, Major De Haviland, Capt.

Coppinger, &c., &c. ATTEMPTED DESTRUCTION OF ZOUAVE BARBACKS .-An attempt to blow up the Orusara Barracks, near Sancta Maria Maggiore, was made last week by the sect. Cucchi, the deputy for Bergamo, and one of Garibaldi's most trusted agents, is said to have been in Rome lately in disguise, attempting to reorganise the insurrectionary committees. From Acquapendente and Montefiascone, where our Zouaves are now quartered, we hear that red shirts are making, and enrolments going on actively just over the frontier at Terni, Orvieto, and Narni.

AUSTRIAT

Vienna, May 13 - The Emperor has addressed an autograph letter to Lieutenant Field-Marshal Keller, removing him from his post as Governor of Bohemia. but expressing at the same time an acknowledgment of the great services he has rendered to the State. -His Majesty has appointed to succeed him Prince Dietrichstein Mensdorff. The Minister of War bee issued a notification stating that the treaty between Austria and Russis for the extradition of deserters will cease to have effect from the 27th of June next, notice of withdrawal from the treaty having been given by the Rassian Government.

Count Potocki left by the mid-day express train to-day for Prague, to prosecute the negotiations for a settlement with the Czech party.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, May 13-The North German Parliament has sanctioned the Postal Treaty concluded between Egland and the North German Confederation,-The Emperor of Russia arrived here this morning at the receipts of the Spanish railways. Yesterday | railway station by the King and the Crown Prince.

A Minnesota editor speaks of another editor as a senile slinger of unsavory Ecglish.' There is nothing like adversity to bring a man out -at the knees and elbows.

RHEUMATISM

TND

DISEASE OF THE HEART, CURED!

Compton, C. E., April 28, 1865.

Mezzra, S. J. Foss & Oo, Druggists, Sherbrooke :

GENTLEKAN,-Having received very great benefit from the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, I think it is but fair to make it known, that others suffering in the same way may make a trial of what cared me I had been suffering more or less for over forty years from Rheumatism, and for the last five years from what the doctor's call Disease of the Heart. I tried various remedies, all without any good effect in fact, three doctors told me it was no use, they could do nothing for me, and there was no cure; notwithstanding all this, I determined to try Bristol's Sarsa parilla. I have taken three bottles, and now feel as well as ever I did ; and not a sign of Rheumatism or Heart Disease that I can discover. Yours truly,

> A. B. BLIZE. 537

Agents for Montreal - Device & Bolton, Lamplongh & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Oo., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault & liever in free trade in Physic, his store will h Son, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

CMUERAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. -- Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, &., imparting rosiness and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes head-ache, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as mouth wash it neutralizes the fomes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, Forsale in Montrealby Devins & Bolton, Lamplongh & Campbell.Davidson & Oo, K Oampbell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine .

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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 Montreal.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY.

THE Balance of Church Ornaments, and other articles for the use of the Clergy and Religious Com-munity, 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 discontigned.

By Order of the Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

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ledgments to his numerous friends and customers,

Plaintiffs Attorney.

189

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 Qclober next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and Bix Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the De-

minion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

EVESCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY :

	COO NOTRE DAME SINCEI.	Dominion of Canada Subscribers,\$12 Cy. United States do 12 Gold.
Í	THE undersigned hegs to return his grateful acknow- ledgments to his numerous friends and customers.	Great Britain and Ireland do £3 Stg. France, Germany, &c. do £3 Stg.

	reuguents to his numerous friends and customers,	
	for their very liberal patronage during the past ten	EUESCRIPTION TO PREVINCIAL DIRECTORIES:
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ľ	and the care with which they are dispensed, the	Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71\$4 00
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	Medicines of the day. As certain interested parties	No Money to be paid until each book is delivered
	have circulated a rumor crediting him with having	
,	an interest in other drug establishments besides his own, he takes this opportunity to say that it is simply	plication to
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	continued in the fature, he remains	Montreal, March 16, 1870.
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	P.S Early in this month the GLASGOW DRUG	BANKRUPT SALE.
	HALL will be removed to No 400, two doors west of present stand.	BARMANUL SALLE.
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i	CANADA. 7	
	PRO. OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.	THE GREAT
	Dist. of Montreal.	
	No. 1115,	BANKRUPT SALE,
1	DAME NATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and	
-	District of Montreal, widow of the late Francois	OF
	Xavier Piche, in his lifetime of the town of	
	Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and now i	W. B. BOWIE & CO.'S STOCK, STILL
į	wile of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said Dity	CONTINUES
	of Montreal,	OOM INCLED
	Pla'n:iff,	AT
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ļ	The aforesaid FRANCIS MURRAY,	90 -
į	-	3 95
ļ	Defendant,	
	NOTIOE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instig	NOTRE DAME STREET.
ļ	tated an action for separation of property against the Defendant.	
	O. AUGE,	P. MoLAUGHLIN & CO.

P. MCLAUGHLIN # 00. MORITCAL, May 13, 1870.

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by Personal Canvass, from docr to dior, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty

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

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2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3:d Commercial correspondance;

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