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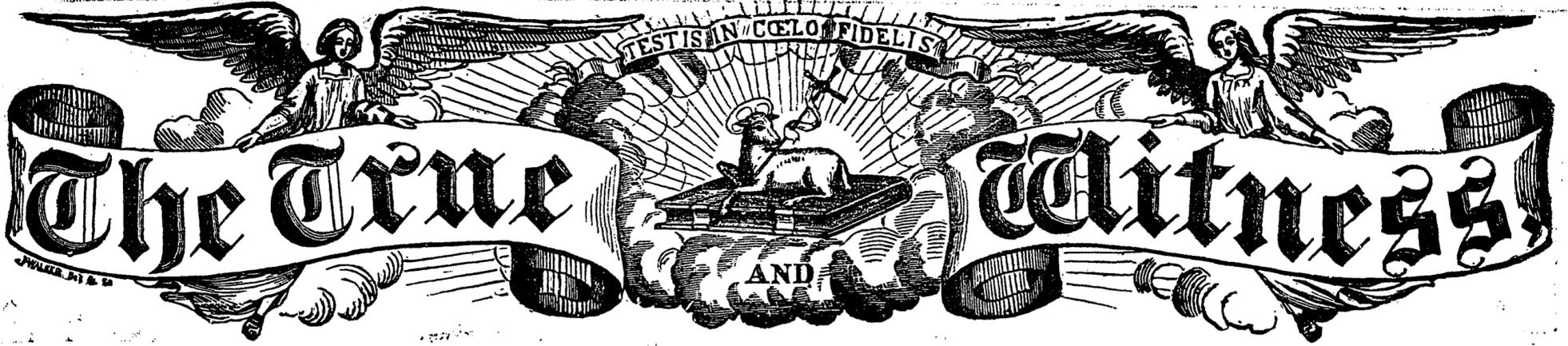
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE SEERS' CAVE.

BY WILLIAM HETHINGTON, D. D.

The desert gave him visions wild—
The midnight wind came wild and d-d-d,
Swelling with the voices of the dead;
From the future battle-field
His eye beheld the ranks of the dead;
Thus the lone seer from mankind hurried,
Shaped forth a disembodied world."

Scott.

In a certain wild and romantic glen in the Highlands of Scotland, there is a cave opening beneath the brow of a huge overhanging cliff, and half concealed by wreathed roots and wild festoons of brier and woodbine. Several indistinct traditions remain of this cave's having been in former days, the abode of more than one holy hermit and gifted seer. From these it derived the name which it commonly received, Coir-nan-Taischatrin, or, The Cave of the Seers. At a little distance within the glen, upon its sunny side, stood Castle Feracht. The elevation on which it was built, gave it a prospect of the whole glen, without detaching it from the hills and woods around; and a space had been cleared of trees, so that, though completely surrounded, their leafy screen only curtained, not obscured it.

Castle Feracht had long been the residence of a powerful branch of the Macphersons. In that far retirement repeated generations of that daring family had grown up and rushed forth, like young eagles from their mountain eyrie, to the field of strife; and not unfrequently never return. Such had been the fate of Angus Macpherson, in consequence of an accidental encounter with the Gordons, between whom and the Macphersons there had long subsisted a deadly feud. The death of his father had the effect of fixing upon the mind of his son, Ewan Macpherson, a feeling of stern and deadly resentment against all who had ever been the foes of his turbulent clan. The stripling seemed to fret at the slow pace of time, and to long for those years in which his arm might bare sufficient force to wield his father's broadsword, that he might rush to vengeance. Such had often been his secret thoughts, when he at length reached a period of life which made him able to put the suggestions of his vindictive mind into execution; but a strong and arousing spirit, to which we need not farther allude, passed over the land, and he forgot for a time his personal animosities in feelings and purposes of a more general and absorbing nature. The powerful sympathy of thousands, lending all their united energies towards one point, and laying aside their individual pursuits, in order to contribute to the advancement of that all-engrossing aim, laid its influence upon his soul, and he joined the company, and aided in the general plans of those whom he would have joyed to have met in deadly combat. Those against whom his hostility had been less violent, he had learned to meet almost on terms of friendship though dashed at times with looks of coldness.

Among those half-forgotten foes was Allan Cameron, a younger son of that family of the Camerons which stood next in hereditary dignity to the chief. The feud between the Macphersons and Camerons had never been very deadly, and might, perhaps, have been forgotten, had Macpherson been less accustomed to 'rake up the ashes of his fathers.' Cameron, though still a very young man, had been obliged early to mingle with the world, and had acquired that habit of ready decision which gives its possessor an ascendancy over almost all with whom he had any intercourse. Notwithstanding his youth, therefore, he was of considerable influence; and being brought repeatedly into contact with Macpherson, there was something of a shy and distant friendship between them. Cameron soon perceived the coldness of Macpherson; but as his own generous and cultivated mind was far superior to the influence of prejudices, such as had thrown a gloom over the whole being of Macpherson, he knew not, never dreamt, that he was an object of secret dislike to him; and, with his usual frank kind-heartedness, exerted himself to win the favour of a man so distinguished for personal daring as the dark-browed lord of Glen Feracht.

During the course of the operations in which they were engaged, the decisive resolution and activity of Cameron had repeatedly attracted the notice of Macpherson. Several times had he said to himself, 'Were he not a Cameron, he would be a gallant fellow!' At length, one day Macpherson was severely wounded, and rescued from immediate death by the fearless intrepidity and fiery promptness of Cameron. Macpherson's stern sullenness was subdued. Ere yet recovered from his wounds, he clasped Cameron's hand in token of cordial friendship; and so far laid aside his distant coldness as to invite Allan Cameron to accompany him to Glen Feracht, when their present enterprise should have come to a termination.

That termination came sooner than had been

expected; and Cameron found it not only convenient but prudent to accompany his fellow soldier to the secret retreat of Castle Feracht. Cameron, an ardent admirer of nature's beauties, yielded all his soul to the emotions inspired by the wild and rugged entrance to Glen Feracht; nor could he suppress repeated exclamations of delight when all the softer beauties of the quiet glen opened upon his sight. Macpherson observed his admiration, and paced over the daisied sward of his own valley with a more lofty step. Nor was there less proud satisfaction in his heart and eye as he conducted his guest to the hall of his fathers, and presented to him his only sister, bidding her, at the same time, know in Allan Cameron the preserver of her brother's life.

Elizabeth Macpherson rose and stepped blushing forward to receive her young and gallant guest. She was just on the verge of womanhood—that most fascinating period, when the tender and deep sensibilities of the woman begin to give a timid dignity to the liveliness of the girl. The open and rather ardent expression of her happy countenance was sweetly repressed and tempered by the pure veil of maidenly modesty; yet her graceful and commanding stature, the fire of her bright blue eye, and her free and stately step and gesture, told that the spirit of her fathers dwelt strong in the bosom of their lovely daughter. The heart of Allan Cameron bounded and fluttered in his breast as he advanced to salute this beautiful mountain-nymph. He had braved, undaunted, the brow of man when darkened with the frown of deadly hostility, but he shrank with a new and undefinable tremor before the blushing smile of a youthful maiden's cheek and eye. His self-possession seemed for once to have forsaken him; and had Macpherson been acquainted with the human heart, he must have seen that a new and irresistible feeling was rapidly taking possession of his generous preserver's bosom. He saw in it, however, but the awkwardness of a first interview between two strangers of different sexes; and, in order to relieve Cameron, led him away to see all the beautiful and romantic scenery of the glen, particularly Coir-nan-Taischatrin.

But it was not long ere the graceful person and fascinating manners of Cameron made an impression upon the artless and warm-hearted maiden. At first, her brother's intimate friend, the preserver of his life, had, in her view, just claims to her attention and grateful kindness; but she soon felt that she esteemed, not to say loved, him for himself. The preserver of her brother would at all times have been dear to her; but Allan Cameron woke in her heart a feeling inexpressibly more deep, more tender, more intense.

Art had little influence in directing the conduct of the youthful lovers; and it was not long till they experienced all that heaven of delight which arises in the heart upon being assured of the mutual return of affection. They had, however, kept their love hid from Ewan Macpherson; both because his dark and gloomy manner forbade all approaches to familiar confidence, and because, from the peculiar nature of love, mystery and concealment are necessary to give it its highest zest. Whatever might have been the cause, certain it was that Allan Cameron and Elizabeth Macpherson planned the little excursions, which they now frequently made together, in such a manner, that they might, as much as possible, avoid being seen by Ewan.

At length, however, the suspicions of the proud chieftain were aroused. It had never entered into his mind that Cameron might, by any possibility, raise his presumptuous hopes so high as to dream of loving the sister of Ewan Macpherson; and no sooner did he suspect the truth, than he dashed from his mind every friendly and grateful feeling towards the man who had saved his life; and saw in Allan Cameron only the hereditary foe of his clan, whose daring insolence had attempted to disgrace the name of Macpherson by seeking to win the heart of its most loftily descended maiden. Full of resentment at what he deemed so deep an insult, he was ranging the groves and thickets of Glen Feracht in quest of Cameron, like a wolf prowling for his unconscious victim.

The evening sun was at that time throwing his long lines of slanting glory across the summits of the mountains, and lighting the clouds of the west with a radiance too dazzling to be gazed upon, yet too magnificent to permit the eye and the excited soul to wander for a moment from the contemplation of its celestial splendour. Upon a gentle eminence, whence the castle and the greater part of the glen might be distinctly viewed, stood the lovers. They gazed with silent delight on the beauty and magnificence of the scene around them; yet, amidst their engrossing raptures, they had still enough of individual feeling remaining to be sensible of that warm palpitation of the heart which, in the presence of a beloved object, so greatly enhances every feeling of delight. 'On a sudden, they were startled by a rustling noise in

the adjoining thicket; and immediately forth bounded Bran, Macpherson's stag hound, his master's constant attendant.

'My brother must be near,' said Elizabeth, in an anxious whisper; 'and we shall be discovered. Good Heavens! what shall we do?'

'Perhaps he may not have seen us,' replied Cameron; 'you can hasten to the castle, and I shall attempt to detain him here till you shall have reached it.'

She gave no answer; but, casting around a glance of great alarm, and fixing one tender, anxious look for one moment upon Cameron, she hastened away through secret but well known paths. She did not, however, escape the eye of Ewan Macpherson, who had thus unseasonably approached the lovers in their retirement. At this discovery madness swelled in his heart and boiled along his veins; but, suppressing his passion, he approached with haughty staidness the spot where Cameron stood apparently fixed in deep and all-engrossing admiration of the glowing beauties of earth and heaven.

'The beauties of animated nature appear to have charms in the tasteful eyes of Allan Cameron,' said Macpherson, as he advanced.

'They have,' replied Cameron; 'and who could stand on this lovely spot and witness so much beauty and magnificence, without feeling a glow of rapture pervade his frame, and chain him to the place in delightful admiration. How happy ought the man to be who can call a place of such loveliness and grandeur his own.'

'Stay! hold! Allan Cameron; let us understand each other. Does Allan Cameron mean to say that these woods and streams of Glen Feracht, the lofty mountains around him, the tents of the evening sky over his head and these alone, have stirred up his soul to this pitch of enthusiasm? Or must Ewan Macpherson flatter himself that his sister's charms have also had some slight influence in producing these rapturous emotions?'

Uncertain whether Macpherson was in earnest or in jest, Cameron hesitated to answer; and continued gazing on the mountain top, bright, and crimson, and airy, as if to terminate in an edge of flame.

'Dishonor blast the name of Macpherson if I endure this!' exclaimed the fierce Ewan, bursting into a tumult of fury. 'Proud Cameron, dost thou disdain to answer the chief of the Macphersons? Are we fallen so low that a Cameron shall despise us? Speak! answer me! else I strike thee to my foot like a base hound! Has thou dared to mention love—even to think of love for the sister of Macpherson?'

'And where were the mighty offence, though a Cameron should aspire so high as to love the sister of Macpherson?'

'Where were the offence?—I tell thee, boy, he had better never have seen the light. But I will not trifle with thee. Hast thou so dared?'

'I am little used to answer such interrogations. But I will not willingly quarrel with Ewan Macpherson. My heart must have been colder than it is, could I have enjoyed the company of Elizabeth Macpherson without yielding me to that influence of witching beauty which softens and subdues the soul.'

'Thou hast not said—thou dost not dare to say—thou lovest her! Cameron, I have felt friendship for thee. Thou hast resided in the hall of my fathers. My hand is withheld from thee. But if thou dost not renounce, at once and for ever, all pretensions to the love of Elizabeth Macpherson, thou hast looked thy last on this green earth and on those glorious heavens.'

'Renounce all pretensions to the love of Elizabeth Macpherson! I tell thee, proud man, that the daughter of the highest Macpherson might think herself honored by an alliance with a Cameron.'

'Insolent serf! unsay thy words, or maintain them with thy sword!—Crouch, like a low-born slave as thou art, and beg Macpherson's pardon, if thou darest not bare thy coward blade.'

'Macpherson, thou dost not call me slave or coward, when, side by side, we two stemmed the stream of battle in its wildest rage;—nor was it a coward blade that bowed out a safe retreat for thee, when thine own arm waxed weak and thy step were unequal on the field of the slain.'

'Thou dost well to speak of what thou knowest will prevent me from chastising thy base treachery. 'Tis what I might have expected:—'tis done like a cowardly Cameron.'

'But that thou hast a sister, Macpherson, that taunt had cost thee dear. Thou knowest that thou speakest falsely.'

'Falsely!—defend thee, villain, or die like a slave! The feud of our fathers is but renewed—their spirits behold our strife!' cried Macpherson, and, drawing his claymore, rushed upon Cameron almost before his blade was bared for the combat.

Macpherson transported to a pitch of frenzy, thought not of artful skill, dreamt not of personal danger. He showered blow on blow, with the untemperate fury of a maniac; all his aim, every

effort, being directed to destroy his foe. Cameron with less bodily strength, was possessed of calm and dauntless courage, superior skill in the use of his weapon, and unmatched personal activity. Unwilling to harm the brother of the object of his affection, he only defended himself, retreating and warding off the furious, but aimless blows of Macpherson. The frowning cheek and brow of the baffled chief waxed grimmer with disappointed hate; and, changing his mode of attack, he swept circling round his young and agile antagonist, endeavoring thus to throw him off his guard. Cameron turning dexterously on his heel, held him still at the sword's point, and allowed him to expend his strength in desperate efforts of fierce but ineffectual violence. During their combat, however, some of Macpherson's gillies approached the spot; and Cameron perceived them nearing him with kindling eyes, and holding in their impatient hands the *skean dhu* half unsheathed. He knew that Macpherson was as honorable as brave; and he knew that he might with perfect safety trust his life to the honor of any highlander, under any circumstance where the peculiar honor of his clan was not concerned. But he also knew that no clansman would esteem any deed a crime which should preserve the life or reputation of his chief.—'There was, he saw but one means of saving his life. Collecting all his strength he beat aside one of Macpherson's furious blows, and bounding upon him as a crouching tiger springs upon his prey, he wrenched his claymore from his hand, dashed him to the earth with the mere violence of the assault; wielding a weapon in either hand, he struck to the ground two of the opposing clansmen, plunged into the thickets as a mountain stag bursts through his covert when the opening pack is near, and disappeared in an instant among the crushing and closing boughs of the underwood. Roaming with disappointed rage, Macpherson sprung from the ground, snatched a *skean dhu* from one of his prostrated followers, and shouting, 'Revenge!' rushed into the thickets in headlong pursuit. In vain. A fleet foot than that of Allan Cameron never pressed the mountain heath, and in a short time, he was far beyond all danger from his enraged pursuer; who, after ranging every dell and nook in vain, returned to Castle Feracht, chafing and foaming with impotent rage, and uttering dire, but unavailing threats of vengeance.

What would it avail to relate the chieftain's wrath, when he found himself compelled to forego his hopes of sweet revenge, and to endure what he esteemed a new and a more daring insult? Fret and chafe as he might, he knew that his high-souled sister would not be deterred, by threats of personal injury, from following the bent of her own inclination. He therefore assembled his followers in her presence, and caused them all to bind themselves by a deep oath, to avenge the quarrel of their chief upon Allan Cameron, should he ever dare to set foot within Glen Feracht, enforcing his commands by threats of deadliest vengeance, should any clansman show him favor, hold intelligence with him or meet him in terms of peace. Elizabeth Macpherson saw his purpose; but she scorned to display her emotion. A flush indeed mantled her brow, and her eye shed one sparkle of indignation—but she remained silent. Fraternal affection was banished the halls of Castle Feracht. An increasing gloom and moodiness of heart began to sink upon the rugged chief; and at length to prevent his dark soul's loneliness from becoming altogether insupportable, he began to take an interest in the affairs first of his own clan, next of the neighboring clans, and finally of the nation. He thus became acquainted with many a wild and many a wondrous legend, which might otherwise never have reached his observation; and his rather uncultivated mind was not able to resist the encroachments of superstition. Among others a firm belief in the reality of the *taisch*, or second-sight, took possession of his mind; and he listened to the many almost incredible relations concerning it, with a wild excitement of spirit. These changes in the manners and pursuits of Macpherson, were from time to time, reported to Allan Cameron, in spite of the stern threats which had been denounced against all who should hold intercourse with him. A youth, the cho-ait [foster-brother] of Allan Cameron, had repeatedly, under the assumed character of a wandering hunter, entered within the precincts of Glen Feracht, where he was unknown; and, picking up all the information that could be obtained, without awakening suspicion, returned with it to his youthful chief.

Ewan Macpherson was one day informed, by his aged henchman, Ranald Glas, that a second-sighted man had arrived in the glen, conducted, according to his own account, by the power of the *taisch*: that he was extremely old, and his visions were appallingly vivid; his thoughts were terror, and his words were fire. The revelations of things to come passed frequent and powerful across his soul, bright and living as realities;

and his language was that of one who constantly held strange communication with scenes and beings not of this world. Though his foot had never trod the heath of Glen Feracht, he described with the most perfect accuracy, its castle, stream, and cave; saying that he was come to lay his bones beside those of the ancient seers and holy men who had inhabited Coir-nan-Taischatrin. This was enough to rouse the curiosity of Macpherson. Pursuing his inquiries, he learned that the seer had taken up his abode in the cave, and that he had already foretold to some of the clan, things, part of which were accomplished, and the rest expected with the utmost confidence. In order to satisfy his curiosity, Macpherson determined to visit the hoary seer and learn from himself the nature of his visions.

The shadows of the pine and oak were stretching far across the ravine in the slant evening sunshine, when Ewan Macpherson appeared in front of the cave. His eye could not penetrate the deep darkness within it; and yielding to a feeling of indescribable awe which crept over his soul, he remained for some time silent and motionless before its entrance. At length he ordered one of his gillies to acquaint the wondrous inmate that Ewan Macpherson wished to hold some converse with him. Forward came the venerable man; and his appearance, in the dimming twilight had no tendency to diminish the strange delirium of superstitious feelings which had absorbed the whole mind of the bewildered chief. The sage bent one searching glance upon his visitor; and, seeming to have penetrated the state of his mind, advanced into more open view.

A long and squared rod seemed to support his shaking frame as he came forward, tottering and halting at every step. The shaggy hide of an enormous wolf, thrown loosely over his shoulders, served partly to clothe him, partly to disguise his form by the air of savage wildness which a garment so uncouth gave its wearer. From his belt depended some instruments, with the use of which Macpherson was entirely unacquainted; together with a *skean dhu* of exquisite and uncommon workmanship. His bonnet alone was like that of other men; for what could a true highlander substitute for the blue bonnet? but he neither doffed it, nor made any motions of obeisance as he approached. A long white beard flowed half down his bosom, waving heavily and solemnly as he moved. The fire of an intensely bright eye was half hid by his deep, grey, slabby eye-brows; yet, from beneath that grim paint-house, they emitted occasional sparkings like diamonds in the dark.

'Chief of Macpherson!' said he, in a deep hollow voice, 'man of the dark brow and ruthless hand! what seekest thou with Moran of the Wild?' But, ere Macpherson could reply, the sage cast the Wolf hide back from his right shoulder—extended the long square rod in his firmly clenched hand—raised himself up to his full height, while his eyes seemed starting from their sockets, and gleaming like two balls of living fire, and his whole frame agitated, and as if it were dilating with the internal workings of his wild visionary spirit. Macpherson shook and shrunk in his presence.

'They come! they come!' exclaimed the seer—the wild, the dreadful, the undefinable, the unutterable, the shadowy forms and seemings of things and actions to be! They crowd upon me in powers and numbers unendurable, inconceivable! Words never formed by human breath sound within my heart, and tell of things that mortal tongue may never utter. Eyes, clear, cold, dead, bright, and chill as winter moonshine, look into my soul, and fill it with all their lucid meanings! Oh, scene of blood and woe! when wilt thou end? Thou bright-haired angel, make the doom be thine! Fair lady of the stately brow! on! let me see more! His lips quivered, but he uttered not another word. He remained fixed, rigid, statue-like, as if chilled into stone, bereft of life and motion by the terrible vision. At length his extended arm dropped by his side; and, heaving a long, shuddering sigh, he leaned his drooping frame upon his rod, trembling and exhausted.

After a considerable pause, Macpherson ventured to address him, with the intention of inquiring into the nature of his vision. 'Speak not to me Ewan Macpherson,' said he. 'Seek not to know the fate thou wilt and must know all too soon. Thy path through life has been blood-stained and devious. No warnings may now avail thee. But that lady—might she be rescued from misery and horror! Chief! if the safety and happiness of thy father's daughter be dear to thee, bid her assume the spirit of her race, and come alone to Coir-nan-Taischatrin.—Tell her that Moran of the Wild has that to reveal to her which concerns her, and thee, too, deeply. And mark me, Chief! unless thou cease to pursue the feuds of thy fathers, thy course will be brief and bloody will be its close.' Thus saying, he turned and feebly dragged his

spent and tottering form into the dark and awestruck cave.

Stunned and bewildered, incapable of thought or reflection, and staggering like one who walks in his sleep, Macpherson wandered back towards Castle Feracht. With a strange expression of vague astonishment and hesitation he gazed upon his sister. At length he found words; 'Elizabeth Macpherson; if the honor of thy name, if thy own safety and happiness can move thee; if thy brother's life—but that is a trifle—assume the spirit of thy fathers, and go alone to Cour-nan-Taischatrin. Moran of the Wild has that to tell thee which deeply concerns thy safety and happiness. Canst thou execute his desire? He is a fearful man! At his first words the blood forsook her cheek, and her heart sank within her; but, ere he ceased speaking, a wild surmise flashed gleaming across her soul.

'Brother!' replied she, 'the daughter of Angus Macpherson dare go alone to Cour-nan-Taischatrin, and bear whatever the sage may have to tell. Fear not for me. Do not, by impatience or needless anxiety for my safety, rashly interrupt our interview. Ere long, you shall know what warnings or what information the seer has to impart.' Then, with a stately and determined step, and an eye kindled with an ambiguous expression of ardent hope or daring resolution, she beat her way to the dreaded cave.

The fearless maiden approached the cave.—She spoke; but the voice that answered was that of Allan Cameron. The wolf's hide was soon thrown aside, and he stood before her in the graceful garb of a mountain warrior; his noble countenance beaming with courage and triumphant love. Taking advantage of the time which Macpherson would delay at the castle, awaiting the expiration of their interview, they hastily fled from the hostile glen, and soon reached a concealment where the faithful cho-ah had horses prepared for their escape. Words would be feeble to express the fury of Ewan Macpherson when, after waiting till his patience was exhausted, he explored the cave, and found that he had been deceived, and that by the man whom he had begun to consider as his deadliest foe. He determined to take fearful vengeance upon Cameron, and all of his clan whom he might be able to overpower. Before he could get his purpose put in execution, he chanced to meet a small party of the Gordons; when, forgetting every other thought but that of his burning desire of vengeance on those who slew his father, he rushed upon them; and, bursting into the midst of them, was assailed on all sides, and wounded so severely that, though he was rescued by his own followers, and was completely victorious, he died ere he could be brought back to Castle Feracht. Dying unmarried, his estate and power passed to his sister, and from her to one of her younger sons, upon his dropping the name of Cameron, and retaining that of Macpherson alone. An amicable termination was thus put to the feud between the two families.—A descendant from this auspicious union still resides in Castle Feracht, and occasionally relates, with considerable pleasure, the tradition of Cour-nan-Taischatrin.

THE IRISH PRELATES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The following letter has been addressed by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy and the Most Rev. Dr. Darry to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mayo, M. P., Chief Secretary for Ireland:—

'My Lord:—It is but due to ourselves to call your attention to the explanations recently given by yourself in answer to Sir John Gray's question, and by another noble lord in the Upper House, both referring to the broken-off, if ever to be resumed, negotiations concerning a charter for a Catholic University. These negotiations, the public is now fully aware, were entered upon in consequence of the declared intention of the present as well as the late Government to remove in part the educational disabilities under which the Catholics of Ireland laboured; and they were conducted so far as they went by your lordship, aided by the Earl of Malmesbury on the part of the Government and by us on the part of the Catholic prelates, but much satisfaction was felt when it became known that government was prepared to confer with the Catholic prelates of Ireland, through two of their number, upon the important subject in question. The negotiations went smoothly but very slowly through the first stages, and then were suddenly stopped short, naturally causing something like a shock to public expectation, proportioned to the suddenness of the abrupt and unlooked-for termination of the business, supposing it to be the termination. Then came the Parliamentary explanations from the Earl of Malmesbury and your lordship, to which we now desire to call your attention. If we may trust to the reports which have appeared in the public journals, and there seems to be no reason for doubting their correctness, the Earl of Malmesbury's explanation was a misrepresentation of the facts involved, quite unintentional; we are willing to believe, nevertheless real; for as reported, he said the negotiations ended in nothing, because the bishops rejected the plan proposed by Government, whereas the fact was that they ended, in nothing, because the Government rejected the suggestions which you had invited us to offer. And, then, as regards your lordship's explanation in answer to Sir John Gray's question, though far be it from us to impute anything like an intention to mystify or mislead, that explanation seems to leave it doubtful upon whom should rest the responsibility, whatever it be, of breaking off the negotiations—upon you or upon us. We desire to set the facts in their true light before the public, and so to correct the misapprehension in the one case, and to remove the doubt on the other.

'We do, then, assert that the negotiations were not broken off by us, or because we had rejected the plan proposed by the Government, and consequently that we have not to answer for it if they have ended in a 'most lame and impotent conclusion.' At our interview with your lordship and the Earl of Malmesbury you invited us to commit our views to writing, in order that they might be submitted to the consideration of Government. You did not give us to understand, that this statement of ours was to be regarded as our last word in a negotiation but just opened, and upon a subject which, from its very nature as well as the divergence of views apparent at the outset, demanded a further interchange of ideas—a fuller discussion: if the whole business was to end in anything. Not a word of ours, spoken or written indicated that we had taken ground from which nothing could induce us to recede. We were prepared to do what parties conducting a negotiation in good faith must be prepared to do—listen to reason, and, as far as possible, make concessions as well as demands. Assuredly, there was nothing to make you think that you had to do with persons who would demand everything

and concede nothing—who would hold tenaciously to their own expressed opinion, but would pay no heed to anything you might have to say on the other side—and that, therefore, you might regard our statement of the 31st March as the final and unalterable expression of our views. It was not, my lord, intended by us to be final, nor was any such thing conveyed by us directly or by implication. If it was final, it was you acting in the name of the Government who made it final. After waiting for a considerable time, we will not insinuate for the purpose of seeing how far the bare offer of a charter for a Catholic University might be made to subserve political exigencies, you in the name of the Government, as if to cut away all ground for any further treating, rejected every one of the suggestions which you had invited us to make, and without more ado you had the correspondence printed and submitted to Parliament. You it was then, my lord, not we, who brought the negotiation to an abrupt termination; if terminated it has been. That this business should have been terminated in a manner abrupt as it was unlooked for, and without any benefit whatever resulting to the Catholic public such as was anticipated at the first starting of it, has naturally enough produced a deep sense of disappointment. We leave it to the public to pass its verdict upon the whole transaction, offering little or no remark ourselves beyond a statement of the fact. But, as one of the negotiating parties, and maintaining as we do that we did not break off the negotiations, we conclude we have a right to ask you, as the other party, and we do ask you, my lord, whether you consider what has taken place between us as final? Your reply will put beyond question upon whom rests the responsibility of an abrupt as well as abortive termination of the whole business; and it is but right that whatever responsibility may attach to it in the eyes of the public should lie upon the really responsible party. It is our intention to publish this letter.—We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servants,

† PATRICK LEAHY, Archbishop, &c.
† JOHN DARRY, Bishop, &c.
'Thurs., June 16.'

SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON PENTECOST SUNDAY.

On Whit-Sunday, High Mass was celebrated in the pro-cathedral of St. Mary's, Moorfields, London, in presence of his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, assisting pontifical. The music of the Mass was excellently executed by the choristers, supported by an efficient choir. After the Gospel his Grace ascended the pulpit in full pontificals, and delivered a discourse, taking as his text these words, from the 54th chapter of Isaiah: 'And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children.' It was in the third hour of this morning that this prophecy was fulfilled, when the Divine Spirit descended into the hearts of the Apostles. Our Saviour had long before admonished them of His coming when He said to them, 'It is expedient for you that I go, for if I do not the Paraclete will not come to you. When the Paraclete shall come He will teach you all the truth.' The Holy Ghost shall reveal to you the mystery of the Incarnation, of the Blessed Trinity, and other mysteries. He will make intelligible to you all that I have told you and you have not yet understood. In the beginning of the world, when mankind were separated into different nations and tongues, peace was lost: to the soul of man. God chose out Abraham, and made him the head of a visible Church on earth. After Abraham came the patriarchs, and to them were given a law, a sacrifice, and a temple in Jerusalem, which were types of the Church that was to come after, in which the truth would be infallibly guarded. Under the law there was not this provision, because the teachers were human teachers, and they interpreted according to human reason, and so the people fell into error. But of the Church that was to come Isaiah foretold that its foundations should be laid with sapphires, and that its children should be taught, not by human teachers, but by God, and that great should be the peace of its children. And this prophecy was fulfilled in the day of Pentecost. 'You shall receive the Holy Ghost,' said our Saviour, 'and that which you have listened to from My lips you shall be witnesses of to Me. There shall go with you the Spirit of Truth, and He shall guide you, etc. This is the mystery of to-day, and you are the heirs of this truth. The Divine Teacher is in the midst of you, infusing into your minds that truth which no power of man can take from you, and into your hearts that peace of which no power of man can deprive you. The second characteristic of the Divine Spirit is that of Paraclete, or Strengthener. It is evident from every passage that it was a Divine person that was promised in place of the Son, when He should have ascended, and it was through the Son that He was to come, although manifestly a distinct person from the Son. The Spirit of Truth existed from the beginning, but on Whit-sunday He came in a different manner, and there are many distinguishing characteristics of this His second coming. It is to this that your hearts ought to turn in this age more than in any other, when the powers of the natural order are become tyrannously strong when spiritual things are derided, and looked upon as superstitions. In this land of ours there are hundreds of thousands of souls distracted and confused, wandering about in the wilderness of error. Pray, then, that this truth may dwell in your hearts vividly, not only for the sake of yourselves, but that you may diffuse it among others. The Divine Spirit comes to us through the Son. Hence, St. John says, 'The Holy Ghost was not yet given, because Jesus was not glorified.' Not until the Incarnate was seated on the right hand of His Father did the Holy Ghost reveal Himself to man. As the Incarnation was the true and proper coming of the Son, so the Holy Ghost in the day of Pentecost came after a new manner. And when He came, He came to organize the mystical body of Christ. Until then the Church was, as it were, in its rudiments. The outline was traced, but it was like Adam when formed out of the dust of the earth but not yet quickened into life.—The Apostles had received their lessons, but the Church was not yet completed. There was a Church of God in Jerusalem, a temple, a priesthood, and a sacrifice of divine institution, yet this was not the Church of Jesus Christ. The Jewish Church was to the Church of Christ what circumcision was to baptism. The whole law of Israel was preparatory of the Christian Church. And the mystical body was not yet constituted because the head was not yet glorified. Then the spirit of God came and united the members to each other and to their Divine Head in Heaven as the soul is united to the body. And as the Apostle speaks of the head and members of the body acting in sympathy, so it is with the head and members of this mystical body. The Holy Spirit, completing this creation of this mystical body, united Himself with it forever. It will be asked, Was not the Spirit of God with the saints and patriarchs of old? Certainly; the Divine Spirit was with every one who strove after the kingdom of God, and made that soul a living member of the Church which was to be glorified hereafter. And the union of the Spirit of God with the individual soul may be lost, as in the case of Saul, who enjoyed the favor of God for a time and was made King of Israel, and who afterwards fell; and as, in the case of David, a man after God's own heart, who nevertheless sinned grievously, and the spirit of God forsook him for a time. But the union between the Spirit of God and the Church is indissoluble, and that union can never cease. Individuals may fall, priests may fall, people may fall but yet God's Spirit will never sever Himself from the Church of God. The Church is not examined and tested as we it can never cease to be holy, to be a teacher of truth, for the Spirit of Truth abides with it for ever. The

Church is the visible manifestation of the presence of God; making visible to men's eyes God's presence in the world. It is the manifestation of His presence and power, and the channel of His voice. It is the fountain of that power which has subdued nations, and made them subject to His word. It is the channel of His word, because it is the instrument by which God illumines and sanctifies the world. The whole revelation of God the mystery of the Trinity, of the Incarnation, all that constitutes the Catholic Church, is not from human testimony alone, because it is testified under the guidance of the Divine Spirit. Here we see the mystery that fulfils the prophecy—'All thy children shall be taught of God, and great shall be the peace of thy children.' The doctrines we teach you are not our own opinions or criticisms, but we deliver them to you as we receive them from the Church. The Head of the Church would place the mark of heresy on bishop or priest who should teach one little different therefrom. Therefore are the people redeemed from human interpretations; Scribes and Pharisees have no place among us. Error and unbelief hover round the unity of the Church, within which is peace and tranquillity of conscience. There is unrest and perturbation of conscience from the beginning to the end of the year in this our country, because the Divine Spirit is not believed in, and is driven away from this our own country, which we love so much, and for which we would willingly make any sacrifice. But you, my children, possess tranquillity and peace of mind, arising from the consciousness of possessing truth. Be, therefore, docile to His inspirations, who has united you to Himself, and who will never dissolve the union unless you forsake Him first. You may quench His light and His love by injustice, uncleanness, sloth, or any of the seven mortal sins, which are seven solvents destroying the links connecting the soul with the Divine Spirit. You may weary His patience by resisting His inspirations, and, lastly, you may grieve the Holy Ghost as a loving friend, and as He is God and inhabits the heart, dear children, you owe Him docility. Obtrivate this docility which is a pledge of perseverance, because it will make you fear to lose Him. It will produce in you confidence in His love and guidance, and make you hold fast by Him. Never grieve the Divine Spirit by word or deed. Make amends for sins of the past. If we could see all our sins of the past at once, as we shall see them on the day of reckoning, we should feel thoroughly abashed. Make acts of faith, hope, charity, and contrition, and by that the personal presence of the Divine Spirit may remain ever with you here in the visions of glory through the fallow of grace, which shall be hereafter your eternal crown.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Granville, in moving the second reading of the Established Church (Ireland) Bill, said that the recent outbreak of Fenianism had shown the necessity of a policy to Ireland both of firmness and conciliation. Lord Mayo's suggestions respecting a Catholic University indicated that her Majesty's government felt the necessity as well as the opposition. He proceeded to vindicate Mr. Gladstone from the charge of having concocted a hastily devised scheme for the purpose of stealing a political advantage. After arguing that the present bill was a necessary preliminary to further legislation, he proceeded to defend, on the grounds of history, reason and right, the propriety of putting an end to an institution which was unjust both as to the Church and a minority and not the Church of the poor. He denied with emphasis that this was an attempt to lay hands on 'sacred' property. Such was not the opinion of Bishop O'Connell or Archbishop Whately.—When he asked, was this property dedicated? By the act of Henry VIII, who took it from the Roman Catholics, or by that of Queen Mary, who restored it. He denied, again, that the right of property would be affected by the interference with property acquired and held as such. Nor was this the case of the Established Church of Ireland the cause of the English Establishment. On the contrary, the separation of the two would be advantageous to the latter. Then it was objected that the Irish people itself did not care for this relief. This was not likely, and it was not the fact. It was argued against a moderate Reform bill introduced by a liberal ministry that the people were apathetic; and what sort of a message did the next year see. He passed lightly over other arguments against the bill, based severally on references to the coronation oath, on the personal sentiments of her Majesty, the supposed danger to the Act of Union, and the imaginary injustice to the poor of secularising ecclesiastical funds. The argument that to touch the Irish Establishment would be fatal to the Protestantism of Europe he thought might be disposed of by reference to the conduct of the Protestant communities of Continental Europe themselves.

Lord Grey justified his taking from the hands of the government the task of moving that the bill should be read that day six months on the ground that it was desirable this should not appear a mere party vote. His own belief had ever been that the existence of the Irish Church was a gross injustice; but he thought the present proposition to suspend the filling up of ecclesiastical vacancies was not the right mode of remedying that injustice, or even of carrying out the end proposed by the advocates of the present measure. He argued that machinery which at present did not exist in the Established Church, and which this bill did not attempt to provide, ought to be first created with reference to the disposal of the property which—for instance, the proceeds of private munificence—was conceded on all hands must be left to the Episcopal Church in Ireland. The present proposed course was unjust and needlessly offensive. What was not to be done was explained, but not what was to be done. Still further, he complained of the policy by which a measure of this kind, which it was especially expedient to reserve for calm deliberation, had been made the occasion of a great party fight, and he vehemently deprecated the advocating of its acceptance by appeals to the fears of Fenianism.

Lord Malmesbury, after expressing his surprise that the resolutions of the house of commons had not been, in accordance with precedent, communicated to their Lordship's House before this bill was flung upon their table, and dwelling upon Mr. Gladstone's inconsistency, as proved by his own speeches and letters to his constituents, went on to argue that the present bill was really no partial measure, but in effect covered the same ground as the first resolution of the House of Commons.

Lord Clarendon showed that Lord Grey had formerly used a very different tone from that of his speech this evening. On the merits of the question he argued that if we had a *tabula rasa* to fill up we should never at this date think of erecting such an institution as the Irish establishment, and that there was no sufficient reason for our not removing it now if it were an injustice. What a scandal! It must be in the eyes of unfriendly foreigners might be imagined from criticisms, to which he referred, by friendly foreigners. He called for the measure as required by the feeling in Ireland of a grievance. This reform would not at once cure rancour, the growth of centuries, but it would be a step in that direction, and indeed, whatever its expediency, it was demanded by our conscience. The liberal party had been tainted with not having brought forward this question when in office. If they had, they would have been reviled as traitors. But the conservative party had passed through a process of development since then. After reviewing and disposing finally of the several objections to the bill, he lamented its rejection, which he anticipated, as well because he foresaw the acceleration which it would tend to feeling on this special subject as from regard to its effect upon the reputation of that House, which it was peculiarly important to maintain in view of the coming House of Commons.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that he had always been a supporter of Catholic Emancipation, but he denied the justice or expediency of concessions like that now demanded. It was the land question which engendered exclusive interest in Ireland.

Lord Derry, who began apologizing on the ground of infirm health, but spoke with great animation, after criticising the conduct and motives of Mr. Gladstone, denied the moral competency of Parliament to carry such a measure of spoliation as had never been accomplished, except in the case of the monasteries, against ecclesiastical property in this country. If a certain length of possession gave a title to private property, prescription reaching far beyond the Reformation ought surely to insure a tranquil possession to the Church of Ireland unless, indeed, the maxim, *Nullum tempus occurrit Ecclesie*, must be read backwards. On the principle on which this bill was supported, the property of the great companies might be equally confiscated; and as for the qualification that at all events, Parliament might take away what Parliament had given—in the first place, Parliament could not take away what it had given [said Bismarck and Strathfieldsay were not safe] the Church of Ireland its property. But what he asked, was the Roman Catholic grievance which called for so violent a remedy as this? The Catholics in Ireland had at present equality, unless equality implied equality of possessions. They had, in fact, everything they wanted, except their neighbours' goods. The present movement was, in fact, due to a strange combination of Catholics and of enemies of all religious endowments. How novel a view it was that such a disendowment could be legitimate he showed by quotations from Lord Plunkett, Palmerston and Grey and Mr. Gladstone. After adverting to the special difficulties of a gradual disestablishment and to the impropriety of calling on Her Majesty to act in direct opposition to the terms of her coronation oath, he dilated on the positive evils which would result from depriving Ireland of the class of resident gentry supplied now by the clergy, and the substitution of a more intemperate ministry. It would be a conclusion dangerous to England and inconsistent with the preservation of the Union; but to Ireland it would be fatal. He warned the House not to shrink from deciding as it thought right by the fear of a conflict which it had not provoked with the other House or with a current of public feeling of which he doubted the existence.

The Earl of Kimberley, missed, in the preceding speech, any reference to justice to Ireland. He himself still saw a distinction between private property, to which there were natural heirs, and Church property, to which he thought the whole nation was heir; and he could not perceive the distinction between the principle of the present proposal for dealing with Church property, and the not very distant dealing with tithes, which was not usually represented as confiscation. He defended, moreover, the plea for the bill drawn from the consideration of Fenianism. It would be dangerous to legislate in a panic on threats of disaffection; but it was wise, when there was dissatisfaction, to legislate with a view to remove the cause. As for the kind of legislation, he himself had at one time been somewhat in favour of concurrent endowment; but to carry out that, the consent of the different religious bodies must be obtained, and it now appeared that they repudiated any such plan.

The Bishop of London explained certain expressions of his which were construed as imputing unworthy motives to the author of the bill. He denied that this bill was founded on the precedent of that of 1833 or of any other suspensory bill, and showed that the present bill would entirely stop the action of the church wherever a vacancy occurred. But his main objection was that there was not before them any scheme of disestablishment. When there were their lordships would doubtless consider it carefully, but at present, besides discovering numerous difficulties in the way of forming such a scheme, he could not discover the need of it, or indeed, among moderate Irish Catholics the desire for it. Peace was what Ireland required. The Irish church establishment might be modified with advantage; but to destroy it would be to hand over Ireland altogether to the Roman Catholic church and to bring on the repeal of the union. The debate was adjourned.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE RACE.

(From the Dublin Nation.)

Centuries of oppression and cruel persecutions have not succeeded in blotting out the Irish race, although it was long hoped that this object could be fully accomplished. When the Irish had multiplied at home to eight millions and upwards, then came famine, and plague, and pestilence followed by emigration; and the *Times* rejoiced that 'the Irish had gone with a vengeance.'—But their 'going' was only to multiply in other lands with greater rapidity than at home, and in the midst of plenty, to grow up independent. There is not a country in which the English themselves have ever established a footing and founded a colony, in which the Irish people are not now, to all intents and purposes, a controlling power. From every portion of this earth we daily receive intelligence of the influence of the Irish people, and the position which they occupy in their relations to the affairs of the countries in which they have settled.—Maguire's Irish in America shows us what our race has accomplished in the United States, and in every part of what is, for the present, known as 'the Dominion of Canada.' Intelligence from the Antipodes, such as we published last week press how, in New Zealand and New South Wales, the Irish stand out as a powerful portion of those communities, imbued still with the strongest and most patriotic attachment to the old land.

We are well aware that there are those who, in the face of every proof to the contrary, assert that the Irish in America and elsewhere do not remain Catholic-Irish for the second generation. Now, we have at hand this week the most unexpected evidence on this point, and we offer it in support of every statement which even Mr. Maguire's volume contains. At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland just concluded in Belfast, a deputation from the Presbyterian Church in the United States attended and addressed the assembly. The speakers naturally referred to the Irish in America, and the Rev. Dr. Booth, of New York, said:—

'The ties that bind us and you together are ties that strengthen every year. I suppose that no one but those who have been in America can realise how much of Ireland we have amongst us. I have in mind a certain town, an inland town, in Worcester County, Massachusetts, where twenty years ago, the first Irishman that was engaged as a day laborer was visited by all the children in the community and looked upon as a curiosity, as if he had been an African gorilla. And 'in that town to-day there is a Roman Catholic chapel in which there worship more individuals of Irish birth than are gathered in all the other churches in that besides. That is in one locality the work of twenty years.—In New York we have, as you know, more Irishmen than you have in Dublin, and in Philadelphia more than you have in Belfast, and for good or ill they are coming—coming all the while. And we have reason to thank God they have come with their strong arms, with their earnest industry, with their loyalty to what they hold to be true manhood. Finding in the midst of us some things that they did not find at home, not always finding such a welcome as might be desired; and yet finding in many cases, where there is industry and temperance, the elements of prosperity and wealth.—There are a thousand things among us we should have failed to possess but for Irish emigration. There are some trifles we should have been relieved of had we not that element.'

This is language which the Protestant Ascendancy Church in this country could not produce one bishop or minister capable of honestly uttering. Dr. Booth knows of no Law Church Ascendancy in the United States; and he was not afraid, even in the heart of Belfast, in Dr. Cooke's Church, and amid the bigotry of Ulster Orangemen, to boldly tell the truth regarding Irish Catholics in America. Dr. Booth admits the rapid growth of Catholicism from an Irish source; he thanks God that these Irish Catholics have peopled the Great Republic; and he is thankful, not only for 'their strong arms,' but for 'their industry,' which maligners say they want at home; and also for 'their loyalty to what they hold to be true manhood.' Doctor Booth did not stop to explain what this is. He is thankful to God for it, however. May we not explain the reverend gentleman's words to mean that the Irish Catholics who have brought their strong arms and earnest industry to the United States are loyal to the principle of freedom, and stand fast in their love for their native land. We take this to be what Dr. Booth meant. He also admits that, while the Irish emigrant has not always found 'such a welcome as might be desired,' yet with 'industry and temperance,' he has found prosperity and wealth; and while there are a thousand things in the United States which the States would 'have failed to possess but for Irish emigration,' yet there are only 'some trifles' which that element has introduced which Dr. Booth thinks the Americans could possibly do without. A nobler testimony than all this to the character and position of the Irish in the United States we need not desire; and whenever a single line of Mr. Maguire's statements regarding the Irish in America is questioned, we have this disinterested testimony of the Rev. Dr. Booth, Presbyterian Divine, to offer in corroboration of every word which Mr. Maguire has written as to the Catholicity, the industry, the temperance, the hospitality, and the worth of the Irish in America.

'No one but those who have been in America,' said Dr. Booth, 'can realise how much of Ireland we have amongst us.' The irrepressible Irish have thus formed a new Ireland in America, and the same may be said in relation to every Colony of England. In every place they carry with them their heartfelt detestation of their taskmasters at home; and they teach it to their children and their children's children how they were bondmen under the Egyptians, and how they hope one day for the deliverance of their race and their native land from the yoke of the stranger. 'Their loyalty to true manhood' is thus exemplified; and those who 'left with a vengeance' are everywhere turning up, to the great annoyance of England, and to the great dread and terror of English rulers. Whenever Australia and New Zealand and Jamaica separate from the rule of England and become independent—whenever 'the Dominion of Canada becomes united to the American Republic—the Irish element in each country will have been the chief means in bringing about these results. At some time the independence of 'the old land' will also be accomplished, and mainly by the same influence.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On June 19 his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin laid the first stone of the new church about to be erected in the immediate neighbourhood and on the site of that venerable and primitive structure known for over a century as 'Church-street Chapel.'

On June 15 the Archbishop of Tuam held confirmation in the parish chapel in Castlebar. Early Mass was celebrated by his Grace, second Mass by the Rev. M. O'Donoghue, C. O., immediately after which the Very Rev. James Browne, P. P., Carnacun, ascended the pulpit and preached an impressive sermon in the Irish language.

The annual diocesan synod of the clergy of Killaloe, was opened on Monday at the pro-cathedral church of Killaloe, and presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Power, Lord Bishop of the diocese.

There were 130 clergymen at the synod of the diocese held in St. John's Cathedral, Limerick, on June 15.

CONFIRMATION.—The Bishop of Osnabruck conferred the sacrament of Confirmation in St. Patrick's Church, on Saturday, about two hundred and ten children and adults (50) amongst them one man who had attained the extraordinary age of 109 years, being, in all probability, the oldest person ever confirmed by any bishop. The children had been carefully prepared for a considerable time previously by the zealous clergymen of the parish and by the Christian Brothers. On Monday the sacrament of confirmation was conferred by the bishop on 350 children and adults in Callan.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

CONFIRMATION AT CASTLEBAR.—Castlebar, June 16.—Yesterday the Archbishop of Tuam held a confirmation in the parish-chapel in this town. Early Mass was celebrated by his Grace, second Mass by the Rev. M. O'Donoghue, C. O., immediately after which the Very Rev. James Browne, P. P., Carnacun, ascended the pulpit and preached an impressive sermon in the Irish language on the holy sacrament of confirmation, which was listened to most attentively by the children, as well as by the large congregation present. After the sermon the children, numbering over 500 boys and girls, were arranged in rows along the body of the chapel by the clergy. The Archbishop then ascended the altar and delivered a most instructive discourse. After his discourse his Grace examined the children in the Christian doctrine, both in the Irish and English languages, in which most of the children were capable of answering correctly. After the examination his Grace distributed a number of prizes to the most deserving, and then administered the holy sacrament of confirmation to those who were prepared to receive it.

It is understood that the Irish Catholic prelates have addressed a strong letter to Lord Mayo, expressing their surprise at his recent statement, that negotiations for a charter to the Catholic University were broken off by them.

The Catholic institutions of Carlow would reflect much credit even on a larger and more important town. It has a splendid cathedral, and a noble monument to the memory of the great, sainted, and brilliant Dr. Doyle.

THE POPH AND THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF IRELAND.—A great honor, an enviable mark of favor, a reward more precious and more prized than the most exalted dignity of any earthly power, has been conferred on Sister Mary Francis Clara Cusack, of the Convent of St. Clare, Kenmare. It is a distinction that zealous and gifted lady has well earned—a recognition of her noble labours in the cause of the Faith and Fatherland of our faithful Island of Saints and Scholars, which must give joy and gladness to every true Irish heart. The Poph, under his own venerable hand, has specially blessed her and her labours. This signal favor was conferred specially in recognition of that admirable national work, with which, as the accomplished and venerated Bishop of Clonfert so justly says, 'Sister Mary Francis has enriched the historical literature of our country.' Truly did the Most Rev. Dr. Derry testify that her practical pen, her innate sense of justice, her Catholic appreciation of events, undoubtedly facilitated for her the solution of the light and pose in which these should be placed before her readers; while the collection and digest of the materials of Irish history she so successfully worked up, was, indeed, a formidable work. It was a work, however, in which her warm heart, as well as her great intellect, was centered; and a power more than human has crowned it with a glorious termination. She labored humbly, untriflingly, in the sweet retirement of the convent cloister, for the good of others, and now the fruit of her genius and of her labor of

love, after spreading far and near throughout the countless circles at home and abroad who love the green isle, and whose faith is recorded, has come back home to herself and to those who are blessed in her society. A short time since, a copy of the 'Illustrated History of Ireland' was prepared for presentation to our Holy Father the Pope. His Holiness accepted it most graciously, expressed himself much pleased with it, and he has forwarded to the saintly author an autograph in the following words:

'Dominus vos benedicit et dirigat omnia vestra et labores vestros in vis ejus.—Pius IX.
'The Lord bless you, and direct your hearts and your labors in his ways.—Pius IX.'

A letter from Rome, referring to this precious document, says: 'It is a great and unusual favor to obtain the presentation of any work to the Holy Father, and also to obtain a blessing with an autograph, as so many persons have abused the favor by cutting off the autograph and selling it, that his Holiness hardly ever signs it now, even when he writes under his portrait.' This fact will make the blessing with the autograph doubly precious. And here we have another, a beautiful, touching, and suggestive golden link that binds Ireland and Rome in bonds of sympathy, faith and love. The Lord will bless the Sisterhood of Kenmare, and will direct their labors in his ways for greater good to our country and our people. The book can be had of Donahoe. Price, \$5 00.

A case in which two undertakings which have obtained considerable notoriety—the Catholic University and the Dublin Trunk Connecting Railway—are concerned, is now under the consideration of the Court of Exchequer Chamber. An action was brought by Cardinal Cullen and his co-accusers of the University against the promoters of the railway for breach of agreement, and they obtained a verdict. The defendants sought to have this turned into a verdict for them, but the Court below refused and hence the appeal. The facts are briefly these:—In 1862 the plaintiffs obtained a lease of 34 acres of the lands of Clonilla for 1,000 years, at a rent of 230l., as a site for the University. In 1864 the defendants brought forward their railway scheme and proposed to purchase a portion of the land through which the line was to run. The plaintiffs, however, insisted upon their purchasing the whole, and opposed the Bill in Parliament until they agreed to their terms. It was stipulated that the lands were to be valued by Mr. Brassington, and the price put upon them paid within a year. He valued them at 4,457l., and upon the trial of the action the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs by consent of the parties with liberty to the defendants to move to have it changed if the Court should be of opinion that they had made a good legal defence. Their plea was, and the jury found, that they were not aware of the existence in the plaintiff's lease of a clause giving the lessor a right to re-enter into possession if 2,000l. were not expended in buildings upon the land within five years. The Court of Common Pleas were equally divided in opinion, but Judge Morris withdrew his judgment in order to enable the appellants to obtain the decree of the Court of Error. The arguments in the case have not yet concluded.

THE ORANGE HEROS.—July is approaching, and on the arrival of that month the Orangemen become mad. 'Anghrim and the Boyne' is shouted from the hills and house tops, drums are beaten, fires are kindled, and maddest reigns throughout many parts of Ulster. It has been always observed that those who boast loudest of their prowess are generally the greatest cowards, and so it is with the very violent 'herbers' of Ulster. They are most vociferous in their boasting, when no danger is nigh; but when danger threatens they generally run away. The valor of some of their forefathers was tried at the Boyne, and it was proved not to be of the true metal. They fled from the Irish horse, and were in such a panic that they could not be brought up to the fight any more. What right then have the Orangemen of the present day to boast of the 'victory of the Boyne'? The only men who fought were the Dutch and some other mercenaries. The Orangemen of that time were politicians and cowards like their descendants, and had the battle depended on them, the Dutchman and his forces would have been destroyed at the Boyne. The Irish fought bravely, and showed the mettle of which true heroes are made. For a long summer's day they withstood double their number and it was only when they were overpowered by a vastly superior force that they retired; and so formidable were they even then, that the enemy declined to pursue them. In the wars of that time the Irish always fought at a disadvantage. They were badly-armed, and indifferently commanded. At the Boyne they had little or no artillery, and at Anghrim they would have trounced their opponents, notwithstanding their inferiority in numbers, but for the untimely death of their French general. At Athlone they baffled all the efforts of the English generals, and at Limerick they fought so bravely that the foe was compelled to offer them easy terms. We see nothing in the entire war of which the Orange men can boast. The Irish fought well, and preserved their liberties; but every Orangeman should hang his head when he hears of the perfidy with which they were treated, once the gallant Irish soldiers landed in France. Yes, they should blush for the breaches of faith, and the violation of the treaty of Limerick. The stone on which that treaty was signed yet stands as a monument of the treachery enacted towards the Catholic population. When the Irish army vanquished, then the enemy began to enact its penal code, the like of which has never been seen this side of the infernal regions. Catholics were stripped of their rights, defrauded of their lands and their honours, and for one hundred years scenes were enacted which should make the Orangemen of to-day blush, if indeed they are capable of becoming crimson. But what has all this availed them? The tocsin of liberty which sounded in America and France, resounded at the close of the last century over the hills of Ireland and from that day to this the work of despots and base tyrants has been fading away. The Catholics have won their freedom; parliament has been reformed; the nests of vipers who ruled supreme in most of our boroughs have been emptied of their contents, and honesty has taken the place of corruption and plunder. And now the Orangemen glory in the Church by law and bayonets established, and which feasted on the plunder of the widow and the orphan, is about being destroyed for ever. These are Catholic conquests—victories in the cause of truth and justice. These victories have not cost one drop of blood. The Orangemen endeavoured to arrest their progress, but the whippersnappers of the Dutchman have signally failed. Is it not time, then, to give up celebrating 'anniversaries' of deeds, the effect of which have cancelled away? It is now the Catholic, turn to sound the life and drum, and cry out 'Popery has triumphed'; but they are not so insane as to imitate the mad and ridiculous Orangemen. They will not want of victories in the cause of truth, because all men of sense look upon such triumphs as events to be expected. Truth may be crushed, and fraud prevail over it; but in God's own time it will gain the upper hand; for truth, like the Catholic faith, is immortal. Though proscribed for centuries, it will at length come forth, display its powers, and win even the scepter under its standard. In the same way, no power on earth can subvert Catholicity. The paltry and insane Orangemen cry out 'No Popery,' but there it is before and around them, winning its victories, achieving its triumphs, and subduing error; and when Orangemen shall be dead and buried, and no more heard of, Catholics, the Catholic faith and its holy influences will flourish in Ulster, and continue its power over the hearts and souls of men, till the last trumpet shall sound and call the dead to judgment.—Dundalk Democrat.

ORANGE ROWDISM AT GREYABBOT.—On Monday, June 15, a most ludicrous display of Orange rowdism took place in the village of Greyabbot. The

abbey adjoining the village, in the demesne of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., J. P., D. L., has long been an object of interest to the antiquary; and on the above named day three Roman Catholic clergyman visited the village for the purpose of inspecting the ruins. Some Orangemen got upon their track, followed them to the abbey grounds with spades, and declaring that the grounds were the property of a Protestant, insisted, with threats of violence, upon them leaving it at once. This the clergyman refused to do, and they were then further threatened, amid shouts of 'To kill with the Pope' and other speeches of a gross and most insulting character. This outrage upon common decency has created considerable indignation in the neighborhood, and it is to be hoped that the police and incumbent of the parish, whose servant one of the men is, will see to it that the fellows are properly punished.

DUBLIN, June 22.—A seasonable change in the weather has dispelled the apprehensions which the long continuance of drought had begun to excite with respect to the harvest. On Saturday a thunder storm, of which the metropolis heard only the distant notes, sounded the warning, and yesterday morning the welcome relief came in copious showers. In the south the storm is reported to have been severe, but no serious damage was caused by the lightning. The demand for rain had been general. In elevated situations especially the crops were beginning to show the effects of the unusual heat, and even where they looked well and healthy the growth has been languid. Early meadows are light, but if the rain be sufficiently copious there will be ample compensation for this in the yield of after grass. Haymaking has been greatly accelerated by the fine weather, and the crop has been saved in excellent condition. From the west of Ireland the accounts of the harvest are very hopeful. In the north some disappointment is felt as to the prospects of this year, as the quantity sown in other provinces this year is less than was expected, its condition is observed with the more anxiety. Wheat and oats promise well, and potatoes everywhere are stated to be sound and plentiful. The country still generally maintains the character for tranquillity which since the suppression of the Fenian movement it has been happily recovering. On Friday the chairman of the county of Waterford was presented by the sub-sheriff with a pair of white gloves at the Quarter Sessions of Dungarvan, there being no prisoners to try. It is gratifying to notice in other places lightness of the calendars. The diminution of crime is one of the most encouraging symptoms of improvement. The exceptions to the general rule are only sufficient to prove it. The appeal case in which the Catholic University and the Dublin Trunk Railway Company are litigants in the Court of Exchequer Chamber stands for judgment in November Term.—Times Cor.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Ballyn, county Kildare has been greatly alarmed of late by the sudden disappearance and death of William Brogan, under-game-keeper to the Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall. At the Coroner's inquest it was deposed that the deceased was seen alive on the evening of the 14th instant between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, and was not heard of until found on the 10th lying dead in a small drain with his head immersed, face downwards, in about twelve inches of water, within half a mile of the place where last seen alive. When it is remembered that he was proved to be sober by the person who saw him last alive, and that he was an active, able, athletic young man, the cause of his position and death in the drain was rather mysterious. However, the jury, guided by the opinion of the eminent Dr. P. O'Brien of Johnstown-bridge found a verdict that he was suffocated in the water, there being no external marks on his person to warrant the suspicion that he had met with foul play. Deceased was very much regretted on account of his straightforward, manly and honest principles, besides leaving after him a wife and child unprovided for.

CAPTURE OF AN EXTRAORDINARY EEL.—An eel of extraordinary size, the largest ever seen on this coast was captured on Tuesday at the Port of Rosslare. It appears that Mr. John Fanning and Mr. Henry Carr, of the Customs Department, Wexford, first entangled the huge monster in a seine net; but from his gigantic size and great length, their unaided efforts to land him were utterly unavailing. Soon, however, they were reinforced by the Customs officers and pilots, and then commenced a scene as novel as it was exciting. It is only necessary to mention, that the eel was upwards of fourteen feet long, and more than four feet in circumference when subsequently measured, to give an idea of the powerful efforts made by him to effect his escape. He coiled, and wriggled, and plunged with a force which taxed to their utmost the united efforts of ten strong men to bring him in. Sometimes he would stand nearly erect on his tail end, and dash himself again into the water. With one of his plunges he carried the Pilot Master out into the water, and all his captors were sufficiently fatigued before he was landed. He was ultimately despatched by several blows of an oar, and will, we understand, be boiled down for oil. Such an exciting scene has not been witnessed at the Port for many years.—Wexford People.

THE FINE ESTUARY WHICH connects the town of Caheriveen with the noble harbor of Valencia was on Tuesday last the scene of a picturesque and imposing demonstration. A flotilla of upwards of forty boats of every size and rig, gallily decorated with flags and evergreens, and crowded with occupants might be seen scudding before the light breeze of the beautiful June day, or impelled through the sunlit waves by the muscular arms of stout oarsmen. What was the object of the demonstration? Whence came those numerous crafts, in all the glory of their best bunting, converting, as it were, our quiet waters into the scene of a vast impromptu regatta? The explanation is simple—the gay fleet was simply a convoy of honor, organized by the faithful people of Valencia to accompany, as far as Caheriveen, the good Dominican Missionaries—Fathers Murphy and Prendergast—who had been laboring among them with zeal and success for the previous fortnight, and were now taking their departure for other portions of the Lord's vineyard.—Cork Examiner June 20.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday, at a little after one o'clock, a portion of the heavy cornice that goes round under the roof at Westland-row station suddenly gave way, and fell with a crash on a number of people sitting on the benches underneath, who were waiting for the train. As far as we can learn, one gentleman and three ladies were more or less seriously injured—one lady, Mrs. Mary O'odd, of 59 Rathmines-road, we regret to say, fatally. She received severe injuries of the head, and was at once conveyed in a cab to the residence of Dr. Egan, 15 Talbot street, her usual medical attendant, and thence to her own home. She was subsequently seen by Dr. Whyte, but medical aid was unavailing, and she died at four o'clock next morning. Mrs. Roche, salt-bill, who was also struck by the falling mass, was able to go home by the next train. A young lady who resided with Mrs. O'odd received some severe injuries on the knee. It is a melancholy fact that the husband of the deceased lady is at present in England, and the sad news was conveyed to him by a telegram. Mrs. O'odd was only thirty years of age.

About midnight last night the southern quarters of the sky became filled with masses of clouds heavily charged with electric matter, which continued to display itself in frequent flashes of lightning, of great extent and brilliancy, till the entire horizon had filled, when soft heavy showers of rain succeeded. It is to be hoped the rain was not a mere indication of additional drought, but plentiful, as the crops, in many parts of the three Kingdoms, have been reported as suffering severely from want of it.—Cork Examiner, June 20.

The price of gas in Cork, is only 4s per 1,000 cubic feet.

THE CASE OF DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.—The writ of error in the case of Mr. Mulcahy will, we are informed, be argued almost immediately in the House of Lords. In cases of great importance it is the practice of the House of Lords to require the attendance and assistance of the judges. That attendance, is, of course, regulated by the convenience of business in the courts of law. This appeal, which involves the validity of several of the convictions at the Special Commission of 1865, stands first in the list of cases in which the judges are to attend. The argument will, in all probability, be disposed of within the next week, or, at latest, the week after.—Irishman, June 20.

The Dublin Gazette contains an announcement calculated to cause great pain and alarm in many a Catholic family in that city. The desire to be buried with one's own kindred is as natural and so general, that an order to shut up a graveyard for years in use must, unless the reasons for such a step be unanswerable, be received with great concern by the many families who have their burial places in the cemetery. A notice of an intention to close up Goldenbridge Cemetery appears in the Gazette.

MEMORIAL OF MR. PEABODY.—Mr. George Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist and ex-American banker, of London, who is at present enjoying the fishing season at Castleconnel, is reported to have generously contributed the sum of £200 toward the raising in of the new Roman Catholic church, Castleconnel.

Our correspondent informs us that cattle destruction is becoming quite common in various districts of Meath, and mentions cases in which this diabolical system of vengeance has been resorted to. The animals are killed, it appears, by a sharp instrument driven into their skulls.—Dundalk Democrat.

Mr. Justice O'Hagan, when opening the City Commission in Dublin, congratulated the juries on the great immunity from crime lately enjoyed. There was (said his lordship) absolutely no indication of seditious excitement or social disorder.

The head Constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary will shortly have the spaces between the V's on the sword arm ornamented with embossed shamrocks.

Amongst the admirably conducted institutions in Carlow is the District Lunatic Asylum, under the management of the resident medical superintendent, M. P. Howlett, Esq., M. D.

William Tully, Esq., son of Jeremiah Tully, of the town of Galway, solicitor, was on the 6th instant admitted an attorney of the courts of law, and subsequently of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual Synod of the Archdiocese of Westminster, was held in the Pro-Cathedral, Moorfields, on June 16. After High Mass of the Holy Ghost, the lady retired from the church, and the Archbishop and clergy proceeded with their synodical deliberations.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF HERBAM AND NEWCASTLE.—We take the following excerpts from a Pastoral issued last week by his Lordship the Bishop of Herbam and Newcastle.—There are now, we are told, at least 90,000 poor Catholic children in this country who are without the means of being instructed in their religion, or of receiving the benefit of poor school education. These poor children are as much the object of the love of Jesus Christ as were those little ones, who sought to reach Him through the crowd; and if, as such, they are dear to Him, they ought therefore to be dear to you also. It is indeed true that you have it in your power to 'prevent them coming to Him,' by refusing to aid in the holy cause of their religious instruction and education. But remember that it is Jesus Christ who says to you, 'prevent them not,' and that it is also He who cautions you not to 'scandalize these His little ones,' by allowing them to remain in ignorance of Him. On the other hand, bear also in mind that He sets no limit to the reward He will give you, if you will only love them, and take care of them for His sake. For He says that whatever, in the way of charity, 'you do for the least one of them,' you do it unto Him, and that therefore He will reward you for it by receiving you into eternal life. Truly the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is a most appropriate one on which to exercise charity towards these poor children who are so loved by Him. Our Holy Father the Pope duly appreciated this, for on the occasion when he sent a grant of a plenary Indulgence to all who contributed to the annual collection for our Catholic Poor Schools, he also sent with it a picture of the Sacred Heart intimating thereby how dear this charity is to Jesus Christ, and how fitting it is that it should be exercised on this particular feast. We therefore appeal to you from the Sacred Heart of Jesus on behalf of these His poor uneducated, uneducated children.—And we do this the more earnestly as complaints have lately been made by the Poor School Committee to the effect—1st. That a number of missions sent in no collections whatever for this object [and we regret to have to say that of that number eight belong to our own diocese]; 2nd. That the amount sent in from collections made in important missions is, comparatively, very small; and 3rd. That the delay in sending in the collections is generally very great.—We confidently trust, dearly beloved children and brethren in Jesus Christ, that, as far as our diocese is concerned, there will, in future, be no cause for such complaints. We cannot speak in too high terms of the disinterested, zealous, and, in spite of numerous difficulties, the successful labors of the Poor School Committee in the great and holy cause it has undertaken to serve. It has now been established only twenty years, and yet in that time it has been the means of nearly £100,000 having been raised and expended, in one way or other, on the great work of the education of the Catholic poor in this country. The Poor School Committee, therefore, would have just cause to complain if it found that these its generous and untiring efforts were not so generously and untiringly responded to. It is upon a statement made by it that we have already informed you that, at the lowest calculation, there are now in this country 90,000 poor Catholic children who are destitute of the means of education, 120,000, it was fairly computed, would likely be nearer, but yet below, the mark. This, dearly beloved children, is a fact that would be at all times deplorable to contemplate, and one that is well calculated to awaken charity in the breasts even of the most selfish. But in times like these in which we now live, when we are upon the eve of having educational laws passed which may rob us of hundreds and thousands of our poor children, how can any one else conscience continue to be selfish? How can he either hoard up money or idly waste it when one title of that which he hoards or wastes would, if given in charity for the education of the poor, help to raise Catholic schools where they are now not to be found, or maintain those that are scarcely able to be maintained, owing to the poverty of the locality in which they are placed? If this were only done, then should we not see many of our poor children confined in prisons and reformatories, where, as their very countenances declare, they never would have been confined had only some charitable hands been extended towards them, and they had been placed at a good Catholic school. Remember, dearly beloved children in Jesus Christ, that there are sins of omission as well as of commission. 'Si non pavisti occidisti.' If you have omitted to feed the child, you have murdered it. And so also, if having it in your power to provide instruction and education for the ignorant child, you neglect to do so are you not, according to the degree of your negligence, answerable for the spiritual death of that child, and in the end, perhaps for the loss of its immortal soul? Be not, therefore, sparing in your charity in behalf of

these 'little ones' of Christ, whose souls, like your own, have been redeemed by His precious blood, and are in an especial manner dear to His Sacred Heart. Be even generous towards them, for 'according to the measure' of love 'which you shall mete unto them,' so will be the measure of love which the Sacred Heart of Jesus will mete unto you. May that measure be such as the Gospel describes, 'good and pressed down, and shaken together, and running over into your bosom.'

NEW CHURCHES IN MANCHESTER.—Preparations are being made for the erection of two new churches in the city of Manchester, one in the populous neighborhood of Ancoats, and the other adjoining the Catholic Institute; the first by the Very Revd. Canon Cartwright, of St. Patrick's, and the second by the Very Rev. Canon Toole of St. Wilfrid's. It is also said that the Oratorians are about to establish a mission in the neighborhood of Manchester, a circumstance which will give great joy to the friends of religion and education.

MEANS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.—Fortunately for England she possesses all the resources which make defence easy. Iron is plentiful, and so are the men skilled in forging it. Our Soudiers have just shown their efficiency in Abyssinia. One of the 9 inch guns which Woolwich and Elswick are turning out by hundreds has lately sent its shell right through a target built up at Berlin to represent the 'Koning Wilhelm'—the strongest ship afloat, except the 'Hercules'—Whatever errors there may be in some of our new fortifications, it is certain that no such forts are built or projected as the iron defences growing day by day at Plymouth and Spithead. Surely, then, it may be said the time has come to rest and be thankful! If our guns are capable of piercing the latest ironclads, and our forts are stronger than those of any other nation, what more can be demanded? We would fain cry 'halt' in our dockyards and arsenals, but prudence forbids a cessation from our labors. The monitors which were to be provided for coast defence exist only in the recommendation of the Defence Commission; and since big guns have become articles of commerce, the Americans have spared no pains to produce the heaviest ordnance in the world. It is true that few 20 inch guns have actually been made, but the design has been worked out and approved. As far as rifled guns go they have been successful, and their price is more moderate than that of the steel ordnance of Prussia and Russia. But the market of America is open to European nations, and it is both the interest and policy of England to provide at least a few specimens of guns as powerful as any that may be floated across the Atlantic. The advocates of delay assert, with justice, that rifled guns of far lower calibre have the advantage at long ranges over any smoothbores yet made or devised; but who is to insure us against naval battles at close quarters? All the evidence of experienced naval officers, all the proofs furnished by the American and Austro-Italian naval fights, show that long range firing at sea is too uncertain to be trusted. Single cruisers may try it, and manoeuvre to escape close fighting, but a whole fleet cannot run away, even if so humiliating an exhibition were contemplated.—Ships will approach each other as they did in the days of Nelson, and we must be as well prepared for close as for distant combat. This subject has not escaped attention in the gun factories at Woolwich. Designs for 15 inch rifled guns were prepared many months ago, and the War Office has been told that a year will be requisite for the construction and experimental proof of the first examples. There is no need to spend much money upon them, nor to make more than one or two to begin with; but it is vitally necessary to ascertain the exact model required, and to settle by careful experiment all the details of construction. Our material is stronger than that of the Americans. Our guns are far more powerful, weight for weight. There would be no difficulty whatever in making a piece which would be superior at all ranges to the 20-inch Rodman, yet we rest satisfied with remaining a step behind in the race. If it be said that we have no ships to carry such guns on their broadsides, we reply that turret vessels can be built to carry anything, and, meanwhile, the forts are able to support any conceivable piece of ordnance. If the want of such guns and ships should ever leave us in the sad position we once occupied from want of strong swift frigates, it will not be from lack of warning.—Times.

THE HERO OF MAGDALA A CATHOLIC.—The London correspondent of the Irish (Dublin) Times gives the following account of the family and religion of the leader of the English expedition to Abyssinia, Sir Robert Napier. 'It (the expedition) will do as much to set up British military prestige in a way as the Mexican expedition took down that of the French. It is rather hard to appraise such an artful, but the English nation is one that sets a very high value on a good General; and in Sir Robert Napier they appear to have got one of the exact kind they like best, a General of the Wellington school, cool, wary, present, patient, saving of his men, an exact calculator, and one who, when he does strike, finishes his work at a blow. This Napier, who has added a new glory to an already illustrious military name, is not a scion of the family which produced the Admirals and Generals of the last generation, and of which Lord Napier, the present Governor of Madras, is the head. He belongs, I believe, to an obscure family of gentle blood in the Highlands, and is, I am told, on the authority of an old brother officer this evening, Roman Catholic by religion. There can be little doubt that he may have the peerage and welcome if he pleases but he has been, until within the last few years, only a Colonel of Engineers, with his pay to live on. The appointments which he has more recently held, have certainly been the most lucrative in the Indian army, but even so, not rich enough to enable him to save a fortune. He will, it is said, be at once gazetted Grand Cross of the Bath, promoted to the rank of General, as a military recognition of his splendid achievement; and further civil honors will certainly follow.'

A correspondent, writing from Hanley, near Stoke-on-Trent, in Staffordshire, says one of Murphy's fellow lecturers lately attempted to declaim against Popery the Confessional, and the Catholic religion, in the streets of that town. The police ordered him desist, but no sooner was he stopped in one place than he commenced in another. At last a number of women and girls got round him and by force of their laughter and shouts completely drowned his voice, and ended by making him desist from speaking at all. His tormentors offered to escort him to his lodgings, which he declined, and attempted to get away as fast as possible. The women however, remained alongside of him pelting him with mud all the way home.—London Weekly Register.

The London pawnbrokers complain that their interests suffer severely from the frequent changes in female fashions, and that when articles of clothing pledged with them are not redeemed at the end of twelve months, the changes of fashion greatly deteriorate their value.

LONDON, July 5.—The 4th was celebrated by Americans at Longham's Hotel. A large number of prominent Englishmen were present on the occasion. The greatest cordiality prevailed. The day was also celebrated by Americans in Berlin and Stuttgart.

UNITED STATES.

THE BATTALION FOR THE POPE.—PROTEST OF THE ARCHBISHOP.—The publication in the newspapers of a circular from Rome to the effect that the Holy Father had consented to accept the services of a battalion of one thousand men to be raised in the United States, on condition that the said men shall be carefully chosen and be equipped and supported for three years by the Catholics of these States, seems to call for some official notice from the pre-

lates, to whom the circular is exclusively addressed and to whose discretion, as guardians of the interests of the Church in this country, the subject is committed. For this reason, and for the purpose at the same time of satisfying inquiries which have reached us from various quarters, we deem it proper thus publicly to define our position with reference to a matter of so much importance; and in so doing we have the best reasons for knowing, that we do but speak not alone our own sentiments, but those also of our venerable brethren in the Episcopacy. It is needless for us to say how sincerely we desire to uphold and protect, as far as in us lies, the temporal independence of the Holy Father, being persuaded how essential it is to the free and unfettered exercise of his spiritual supremacy in the government of the Universal Church. Yet the proposal to raise and equip an American battalion did not originate with us. As far as we can learn, it has emanated from and been persistently urged on the Military authorities at Rome by some party or parties who have assumed to represent us, not only without our knowledge; and what renders this the more remarkable is the fact that the gentleman who has succeeded in securing for himself, in advance, the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel, to have command of the proposed battalion, is one who, we feel bound to say, does not enjoy and is not entitled to enjoy our confidence, especially in a position of so high a responsibility and trust. If he has round encouragement and support from one or two journals, edited by Catholic laymen, which have given place to his ill-advised correspondence, this does not strengthen his claims, inasmuch as the journals in question are not to be recognized as reliable exponents of Catholic views or sentiments; still less as discreet or commendable advocates of the Catholic cause. Besides, the project, as proposed, with the conditions which are annexed to it, cannot, in our judgment, be successfully carried out; and any attempt to do so would, we apprehend, instead of serving the cause of our venerable and beloved Holy Father, prove detrimental to it.

It is not necessary to enter into further details; it will be enough to add that we still have reason to know that pecuniary aid is more needed at this moment than military aid, and will be more acceptable from us. We shall continue, therefore, as hitherto, to urge our generous and faithful Catholic children to contribute abundantly, according to their means, for the support of our common Father, who will employ their offerings in such manner as may to him seem best; not doubting that by our so doing we shall meet his warm approval, and merit his Apostolic benediction.

Given at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, June 24, 1868.

† M. J. SPALDING, Archbishop of Baltimore.
† J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.
† JOHN MCLOSKEY, Archbishop of New York.
† PETER RICHARD KENNIC, Archbishop of St. Louis.
Per Archbishop of New York.

N. B.—The Archbishop of St. Louis not having been able to attend the meeting, empowered the Archbishop of New York, in writing, to sign this document for him having been fully apprised of what would be its contents.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.—The corner stone of the Catholic Protectory for destitute girls was laid on the society's grounds at Westchester village, near New York, on the Fourth of July. The address was delivered by Rev. Isaac T. Hecker, Superior of the Society of St. Paul the Apostle. The edifice, when completed, will shelter under the fostering care of the Sisters of Charity, six hundred homeless children.

The corner-stone of a new church was laid at Hubbardston, Michigan, on the 24th of June. There was a large attendance present from the surrounding country. Mass was said on the foundation stone.

The corner-stone of the new church of St. Chas. Borromeo, at Twentieth and Christian streets, Philadelphia, was laid on the 5th inst., by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood.

The wife of Admiral R-phael Semmes, late Confederate States Navy, recently received the holy sacrament of Baptism from the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Mobile.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS CITY OF BOSTON AND STATE OF NEW YORK.—All the Boston steamers recently have been noteworthy in their mutual opposition, carrying hundreds, even thousands of passengers at a single trip, with as little possible comfort as can be sanctioned. The City of Boston left her pier, North river, on Thursday evening, as usual, more than ordinarily crowded, as the cheapness of the fare and the approaching holiday had given a chance to escape the discomforts of the city on that day. As ten o'clock arrived many retired to their staterooms and berths. The State of New York is on the route between New York and Hartford and left her pier at the latter city at four o'clock the same evening, nearly every state room, of which she has 143, and 365 berths, occupied. The boats passed on in their different courses at their usual speed without any incident marking the early part of the trip, but when off the mouth of the Connecticut river, near the Cornfield Lightship, the passengers of each vessel were thrown into the utmost consternation by a terrible jar, a crash of timbers and an explosion, together with the rush of escaping steam. Following this crash and the terrible grinding of timbers a report, frightful in its nature, was heard upon the City of Boston that filled with renewed apprehension the passengers. Great volumes of steam seething and burning all it touched came rushing into every nook of the midship portion of the boat making the scene frightful. The scene on board both the City of Boston and the State of New York became at once one of dismay and terror. The crowds surged and swayed to and fro, with anxiety and fear depicted on their faces. State room doors were pushed open, and almost nude women, with men and babes, cried and frantically praying for help. As soon as Captain Charles F. Brill, of the State of New York, could realize the situation, after rushing below and obtaining the welcome intelligence that his boat was not leaking, and quieting as well as possible, the cries of the passengers, and advising the 'stern men' of their duty, he caused four boats to be lowered. They first picked up two men found in the water near them, and were proceeding to the Boston, when lights and whistles announced the approach of other steamers, and gladly this additional help was welcomed. It was ascertained to be the City of New London, on her way to New York. By this time some degree of quiet had been restored, Captain Williams requested Captain Ladd to take his passengers and their baggage on board, and give him a little aid for the injured passengers. This was readily done, and after this duty was performed, an investigation was made, when the extent of the damage to the unfortunate vessel was revealed. The starboard midship section of the Boston was torn off bodily, seven state rooms carried away, the starboard boiler, after exploding, had fallen overboard the smoke pipes were toppled down, all the light woodwork had been torn into fragments, and pieces of huge timber had crushed through the ladies' saloon, and wreck and ruin was everywhere visible. On the State of New York there was less of a shattered appearance. The forward deck had been carried away, the steam broken off, huge timbers smashed, flag staff severed and the stock of anchors broken by the fearful shock. Nine have been more or less seriously injured and a few more have received contusions. A fog had come on shortly before the collision, and it is very doubtful if any precautions had been taken by either vessel to give warning of her approach. The damage to the City of Boston is estimated at about \$70,000 while that to the State of New York is about \$3,000.

The True Witness.

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G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

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We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

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, JULY 17, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1868.

Friday, 17—St. Alexis, O.
Saturday, 18—St. Camillus de Lellis, C.
Sunday, 19—Seventh after Pentecost, St. Vincent of Paul, O.
Monday, 20—St. Jerome, Emiliano, C.
Tuesday, 21—St. Praxedis, V.
Wednesday, 22—St. Mary Magdalene.
Thursday, 23—St. Apollinaris, B. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our home files of this week are almost exclusively taken up with the very lengthy speeches delivered in the House of Lords upon the Irish Church question. The friends of the most absurdly iniquitous Establishment that ever disgraced an enlightened nation did not fail to muster in all their strength, nor in that august assembly was any argument deemed too irrational or inconsistent which served to arouse the fears of the weakminded or excite the passions of the prejudiced. Those noble Lords claim for the Church of the State a divine origin, and yet they proclaim to the world that one of the chief corner stones of the edifice is injustice itself, and that to remove or diminish that injustice would cause the building to crumble to dust. Some considered the Suspensory Bill as the commencement of an enormous revolution, whilst others voted against it lest it would be imagined they were intimidated by the useless threats of the impotent Fenians. Assuredly they understand very little of the noble Irish character, who harbour the idea that they can proselytize any number of that people whilst the palpable iniquity of their acts is the only mark they can point to as indicating the truthfulness of their teachings.

To the eternal shame of these Lords be it said, Gladstone's Suspensory Bill, the first step towards the pacification of Ireland, was thrown out by nearly a double majority. Every patriotic, intelligent man must deplore this result especially at a time when it was fondly hoped that at last England was about taking a step in the right direction towards the righting of the many wrongs of poor Ireland. Our Continental news is meagre and unimportant. Every eye appears to be watching the movements of Napoleon, whilst France declares that if her army is increased it is only a new pledge of peace, and that the only way possible for her would be one in defence of her territory, her honor, or her influence.

Horatio Seymour, Ex-Governor of New York, has been unanimously nominated for President by the Democratic Convention. From what we can learn he appears to be a favorite with his own party, and will no doubt prove himself a worthy opponent of Gen. Grant. At this distance from the election it is utterly impossible to pronounce on the relative chances of the candidates.

We regret to say that the recent hot weather has to some extent diminished our prospects of a very plentiful harvest, still we trust Providence will not disregard the just wishes of the husbandman, who may even yet rejoice in the collecting of the multiplied fruits of his hard labor.

ORPHANS' PICNIC.—Where such a spontaneously benevolent spirit exists towards the relief of the poor as distinguishes this city, we feel that it is only necessary to call the attention of our citizens to our advertisement of the coming Orphans' Picnic, to guarantee its complete success. True Catholics require no incentive to bestow their patronage on such truly charitable objects, and especially is this the case with those of Irish origin, whose unwavering kindness to the afflicted has placed generosity amongst their noblest national characteristics. The orphans have many claims on us and we are fulfilling a high duty in seeing that they suffer nothing either from want of food or proper raiment. It is true they are under the vigilant care of the good Sisters of Charity and will receive every attention possible, yet, if the public come not to their assistance those little ones must necessarily suffer.

Apart from religious obligations, the preparations being made by the able Committee of Management are a guarantee that the Picnic will be the most attractive of the season. The grounds are the best that could be selected, being at present in splendid condition, so that we feel satisfied that an afternoon's recreation at Guilbault's will more than compensate for the trouble and expense.

We find the following in the Toronto *Canadian Freeman*, of the 9th inst. It seems incredible that in the 19th century, that in a country which boasts of its liberty and its intelligence, such monstrous acts of tyranny should occur—that an innocent man should be arrested, and treated as criminals for playing the violin in his own rooms on a Sunday. Had the airs he played been of a "party" character, we could understand the action of the magistrates; but nothing of this kind, as the reader will see from the *Freeman's* report, was laid to the prisoner's charge.

If the law authorizes the proceedings complained of, the law is an outrage upon the civil rights of Her Majesty's subjects, and the citizens of Toronto should never rest till it be repealed. We, too, in Lower Canada are interested in this matter, for if this foul and accursed spirit of Sabbatarianism be allowed to spread and triumph in the Upper Province, we may well expect that it will attempt to assert its baneful presence here. We should then make up our minds never to submit to the revival of the Blue Laws in any part of Canada:—

REVIVAL OF THE BLUE LAWS.—The puritanical Sabbatarianism of Toronto are determined to "rule the roost." It will be no fault of the sectaries, who worship at the shrine of Calvin and Knox, if the execrable Blue Laws of New England be not revived and rigidly enforced against all who offend against the Presbyterian idea of observing the "Sabbath." Last week we had to protest against the cruel imposition of a fine upon a number of little boys who were brought up before the Police Magistrate, for the heinous and shocking crime of fishing on the "Sabbath." We thought this an extreme stretch of justice. There is a worse case still. A young Irish immigrant, recently arrived in this city, was dragged from his lodgings by a policeman, on the evening of Sunday before last, was confined in a loathsome cell in Yonge Street Police station all night, in company with drunkards, rats and cockroaches, was brought before Police Magistrate McNabb, and was by that functionary fined and lectured severely—and for what? Because the poor fellow, to while away a sad and wearisome hour, or, in memory of other lands and other days, perhaps, took his violin, and, horror of horrors! actually played, in his own room, as he was accustomed to do in Dublin, "The meeting of the waters," and "The last rose of summer!" For this Mr. Nicholas Mackey was arrested, subjected to shameful indignities during Sunday night and Monday morning, and was ultimately fined and lectured upon "Sabbath desecration" by Mr. Police Magistrate McNabb.

At the risk of incurring the displeasure of the whole brood of Sabbatarianism, we pronounce this conduct disgraceful, illegal, tyrannical, and not to be tolerated in a free country. Throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, the national music has never been considered unfitting or ill timed in the family circle on a Sunday evening. No one, with the exception of the "blue nose" Presbyterian, of exotic growth, took exception to secular music in that land, where the people are more truly religious, moral and God-fearing than in those countries where Sabbatarianism flourishes. The bands of the various regular army regiments in changing guard at the Castle, in going to and from Church, play the most lively Irish airs; and are we in this country of boasted civil and religious freedom, clinging to the traditions and customs of fatherland, to be subjected to the grossest tyranny at the instigation of a handful of bigots, for simply doing what our consciences approve? If, in imposing a fine on Mr. Mackey, Mr. Alexander McNabb was justified by the law, the sooner such a law is repealed the better for the character of our Statute Book. If, on the other hand, as we have been assured by eminent legal gentlemen, Mr. McNabb stretched the law to meet the Sabbatarian notions of himself and his co-religionists, he should be made to feel the consequences.

We, for our part, respect the law, and intend to observe it, so long as it is just and impartial. But with all due deference to Mr. Police Magistrate McNabb, and to his recent judicial decision, we shall sing and play "The meeting of the waters," "The last rose of summer," or any other song or air we may think fit, on "Sabbath" evening, in our own domiciles, whenever our fancy or our pleasure may prompt, and we shall abide the consequences.

The Liberals, or Garibaldian party in Rome have discovered another, a new weapon worthy of their cause. They now seek to get rid of the brave soldiers of the Pope, whom they dare not meet in the field with rifle and bayonet, by means of poison. The dodge is to sell cigars of which the tobacco is impregnated in some deadly poison, to the Papal Zouaves, of whom one, as we learn from the *Witness*, nearly fell a victim to their gallant exploit, so characteristic of modern Liberalism, so completely in harmony with the antecedents of the Garibaldians, whom British Liberals delight to honor as the moral renovators of Italy.

The United States Government, so the papers say, has declared that to enroll or enlist men for the service of the Sovereign Pontiff is illegal, and must be discontinued. This, if true, is certainly a significant commentary upon the apathy, to use the mildest term, with which the same Government has for years looked on whilst its citizens were ostentatiously enlisting, and making preparations for an attack upon Canada.

Mr. Morley Pynchon, an itinerant preacher of the Methodist sect, who has been lately "starring it" in Lower Canada, gives it as his opinion that "it is evident that any progress as it is in Jesus must be against active and violent opposition." The Lower Canadians, we fear, do not feel duly grateful to these "vessels" who take so deep an interest in their spiritual well-being, and fancy that some how or another they may be able to get to heaven without them.

A ridiculous Fenian excitement having arisen in the townships of Brighton and Cramabe, Ont., in consequence of certain catechetical instructions given weekly by the Priest of Trenton to some score of little children of the village of Brighton. The Rev. Mr. Brettargh addressed to the local press the following humorous letter which we reprint for the amusement of our readers:—

FENIANISM UNBARTHERED!—A VERY LARGE MAN'S NEST.—To the Editor of the *Courier*.—Sir, For the re-assurance of those timid souls in Cramabe who are daily expecting a Fenian raid for the conquest of our infant Dominion to issue from the house of Mr. Patrick Egan, near Brighton, allow me through your columns, to assure them that there is not the slightest ground for alarm. The oldest Fenian who "we kly attends drilling" there is a boy of some thirteen summers, and the most deadly exercise which the whole battalion (some fourteen or fifteen children most of whom were girls) undergoes, is a course of instruction in "Dr. Butler's Catholic Catechism." As to the 20 barrels of flour with which these ferocious Fenians are weekly (weekly?) fed, allow me to say that Mr. Egan will any day be glad to sell them untouched to any of her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, who will pay him cash down what he paid for them.

These senseless and continued alarms of Fenianism point only to one of two things; either our Cramabe farmers are a race of cowards to be frightened out of their wits by every bug-bear; (which I am unwilling to believe), or there are men found base enough for their own bad ends to play thus heartlessly upon their innocent credulity; (which I can readily believe.)

It is certainly hard that a poor inoffensive Catholic, who kindly offers the use of his house in order that the Catholic children of his neighborhood may have a roof over their heads whilst they are being instructed in the first principles of their religion, by their priest, should be forthwith accused of Fenianism, and that intelligent merchants should be found to circulate for a signature in Brighton, a memorial calling for Governmental interference in the matter. We have heard of hedge schools in Ireland, but we did not think that the disgraceful tyranny which rendered them necessary there, had been transplanted to our fair Dominion of Ontario.

In order, however, to allay the fears of these timid farmers of Cramabe and intelligent merchants of Brighton, and to enable them henceforth to sleep nightly in their beds, I would wish to give notice that the Catechetical instructions hitherto held weekly in Mr. Egan's house, and which have been the cause of so much terror to Brightonians will for the future be held upon the public highway, to enable all timid farmers and intelligent merchants to attend, either in person or by deputy, that they may assure themselves, that innocent children of from 3 to 14 years of age, are not, under the flimsy pretext of religious instruction, drilled weekly in the deadly exercises of gunnery and the broad sword.

The most ridiculous phase of this truly foolish affair is seen in this, the whole Catholic body of Brighton and its neighbourhood does not number ten able bodied men, all told; and it is this immense force that keeps hundreds of stalwart farmers and valiant Brighton merchants in daily alarm and nightly dread. Valiant Cramabe! Brave Brighton! If Mr. Egan or any other Catholics similarly circumstanced will take my advice, they will follow up authors of these slanderous reports in our law courts. A few convictions for defamation of character will teach mischievous tongues to wag more warily, and to use the word Fenian more sparingly.

I have the honor to remain, Your obedient servant,
H. BRETTARGH,
Priest.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Laurent College took place on Monday the 6th inst. A large number of spectators were present. The present number of pupils is 275. An interesting event was the presentation of three handsome gold medals by H. J. Clarke, Esq., Q.C. The first was presented to Azarie Brodeur, and bore the inscription "Excellentia;" the second, inscribed "Merit," to Joseph McCaffrey; and the third, inscribed "Satisfaction," to Erasme Barsalou.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST. DENIS ACADEMY.

On Monday afternoon, 6th inst., a large and appreciative audience filled the hall of the imposing building in St. Denis street, where the Nuns of the congregation devote themselves exclusively to day scholars. The annual ceremony of the distribution began at 4 o'clock precisely. Long before the appointed hour all the seats were occupied, and numbers of people had to be contented with standing room, yet any one would willingly have borne this slight inconvenience to enjoy the rare treat in store for them. M. Bayle, Superior of the Seminary, and several other distinguished members of the clergy, entered the tastefully decorated hall amid the joyous strains of a well executed overture. A refreshing sight greeted them. The pupils, numbering some hundred and sixty, filled the stage, their bright young faces radiant with expectation, and their pure white dresses so simple and becoming; drooping evergreens hung round them, and, towering above all, rose the statue of the Virgin Mother, gazing, as we thought, with maternal fondness on the happy family gathered at her feet. The very youngest children contributed their quota to the festive scene. Before receiving their prizes they sung, as blithely as possible, "Merry little Birds are we," and got through their parts with true childish grace. Miss Power read an appropriate address with taste and feeling. As she modestly withdrew, the Misses Dorion and M. L. Desbarats sung an exquisite duet. A chorus of industrious young girls next came forward, smiling, talking and singing with as much ease as they might have done in their play room. This was the introduction to a most interesting dialogue in French—*La femme comme il la faut*—to which the senior pupils did equal justice. Woman's social qualities were discussed with all the charms of poetry and the solid reasoning of true Christian philosophy. Some of these maiden orators insisted almost exclusively on the humbler details of life, others, more aspiring, indulged in dim visions of literary celebrity, while some

spoke and sang rapturously of Music and her sister arts. Many celebrated authors were quoted—Fenelon, ever gentle and persuasive; Moliere, so merciless against the *femme savante*, and last of all, the great authority, Miss Regnaud, wound up this truly charming debate with a poetical version of the chief traits of the "valiant women" taken from the Book of Proverbs.

A brilliant quartette followed, prizes were distributed to the medium classes, then came an amusing piece intermingled with music and pretty songs, which delighted the audience.

The pupils of the Superior Course received the honours of their class. A silver medal was awarded to Miss Gauthier for proficiency in French; to Miss Power, for English, and to Miss Desbarats, for both language. Miss Gauthier won laurels upon laurels in the various branches of learning, and the most coveted of all, that awarded to the most punctual and faultless pupil.

Gold and silver wreaths rested lightly on those unruffled brows, satisfaction beamed on those youthful countenances, and Miss Dorion claimed our attention for a few minutes—in those very few minutes she charmed all present. She told us in sweetest rhythm, how an under-current of sadness must needs be felt even on this glad day, because the parting hour had come, she took a bird's eye view of the scholastic year, and ended with a heartfelt wish that all those favoured children might prove themselves worthy of the pious teaching and enlightened training which had been bestowed upon them. Her words found an echo in the hearts of all her hearers, and they too, were almost loth to hear the notes of a gay piece of vocal music, suited for the occasion. We thought of the rare combination of apostolic zeal, of sublime devotedness and of motherly tenderness required to bring about such results; with this thought rose our hopes for the future. When the blossoms were so fair, surely the fruit would be sound to the core.—*Gazette*.

CONVENT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

The Public Distribution of Premiums to the pupils attending the above Institution, took place on Wednesday last, 8th inst. The large Hall of the Convent was tastefully fitted up for the occasion with that art and ingenuity which the Sisters alone know to exhibit.

There were present the Rev. M. Charland, the zealous Pastor of the place, with several other priests, the parents and friends of the pupils, together with a large number of other persons composing the *elite* of the town of Beauharnois. The programme consisted of music, vocal and instrumental, with dialogues and other plays in French and English. They were all given, we need hardly say, in first rate style. The music especially was excellent *sous tout rapport*, and afforded a rich treat to all present. The plays and dramas were not in any way inferior. We have seldom, if ever, seen anything better played than a comedy in French entitled: "La Correction Mutuelle" by nearly a dozen of the young lady pupils of the Convent. The piece in itself was rare, but was rendered doubly pleasing by the manner in which it was given, with gestures natural, graceful and simple; with voices loud, sweet and distinct. It took admirably and was frequently and loudly applauded. The English play called, "The Stolen Sister," met with a similar success. It was quite surprising to see French Canadian pupils of only a few years in the Convent speaking English with such correctness and fluency.

Now came on the programme the distribution of the premiums and "Crowns of honor." The Rev. M. Charland, Chaplain of the Convent, presided. The premiums were numerous and rich, as were also the "Crowns of honor." The Rev. Gentleman had the happiness of distributing more "Crowns" on the occasion than Napoleon I. ever did to his friends.

After the distribution, one of the pupils delivered the closing address in which she paid a just tribute to the venerable Parish Priest for his presence and for the great sacrifices he had made to found the Convent which now imparted education to so many. At the conclusion of the address, the Rev. Gentleman rose and expressed the gratification he always felt in assisting at the exhibitions of the Convent. He felt convinced, he said, from the programme before him, and from the able manner in which they had all acquitted themselves in the different parts they held therein, that the present one was not in any way inferior to the past ones at which he had the pleasure of assisting. He exhorted them to practice the good lessons and virtues which were taught them in the Convent, and in so doing they would be the consolation of their good parents and the edification of all with whom they came in contact.

The Rev. Gentleman took occasion, likewise, to congratulate the parents of the pupils on the success of the latter. He said they must now, after what they had seen, feel convinced, as he did himself, that the sacrifices they had made to send their children to the Convent, and thereby procure them a fitting education, were amply remunerated. For his own part, his most sanguine expectations were fully realized. He closed his long and interesting address in felicitating the

good Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary, who direct the Convent, on the success which attended their exhibition, and on the good system of education they employed. It was one, he was glad to know, which, though not neglecting the higher branches of education, yet bestowed particular attention to those offices of housekeeping, &c., which were useful and necessary for every one, or at least the generality in this country to know.

The Convent buildings are spacious and commodious; the grounds attached thereto large and surrounded with trees and a beautiful garden; the site, both as regards health and scenery, is one of the finest in the Dominion of Canada. Situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence, it commands a complete view of that noble river and of the steamers daily ascending and descending it.

The Sisters have lately purchased a large and beautiful house adjoining the Convent, the house of the late Right Hon. E. Ellis, Proprietor of Beauharnois, which they intend, should the number of pupils increase to require it, to convert into the same building.

Another *Seance*, similar to the one recorded above, took place on the following day in the College directed by the Christian Brothers at Beauharnois. One of the large apartments of the College was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with festoons, evergreens and paintings. The attendance was quite numerous, and much the same as at the Convent the preceding day.

For three hours the pupils stood a most searching examination on the different matters which were taught them during the year, and by their prompt and correct answers, gave conclusive proof of the good use they had made of their time during the year, and of their proficiency in the different matters on which they were interrogated. The course of studies pursued in the College is one calculated to prepare young men for the higher professions, and generally, all that is required for a good country education.

At different intervals, the pupils sang English and French airs with effect, to the great delight of all present.

After the distribution of premiums, at which the Rev. M. Charland presided, the Rev. Gentleman rose and expressed the great pleasure he felt in assisting at the Examination. He was most happy to know that the pupils had made the best use of their time during the year now about to end, ample proof of which they had just shown in the different classes. He also congratulated the good Brothers who direct the College, and have directed it for the last 19 years with great credit to themselves and to their pupils, in having the happiness of seeing their good efforts during the year, crowned to day with the most gratifying success. He was glad to see that special attention was paid to English. That was quite necessary, for to-day English was useful to every one, and necessary to many in the cities, especially of the Province of Quebec.

Yet this was done and should be done without neglecting the French language. It would be a shame for French Canadians to be ignorant of their own mother tongue. In knowing it well they could then acquire other languages with greater facility.

It only remains for me to add in conclusion Mr. Editor, that education at Beauharnois is in a most flourishing state. This is due chiefly and I may say almost exclusively, to the labors of the zealous and indefatigable *Cure* who has sacrificed a large fortune to lay the foundation of those fine houses, the fruits of which the citizens of Beauharnois and surrounding districts to-day reap.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Exhibition, given by the students of this Institution came off on Tuesday, June 30th. The grand drama of "Alfred the Great" was selected for the occasion. The *Dramatis Personae* performed their respective parts very creditably; and the costumes and stage scenery were admirable. The hall was densely crowded, and the deep interest, and loud applause from the audience, showed the respect of the inhabitants of the Capital, for England's "Immortal Alfred." And all praise is due to the directors of the institution, for this selection, for in whatever light we look upon Alfred, we behold in him, the "Victor King," the just legislator, and the Mæcenas of his age. The music and singing, under the direction of Rev. Father Derbel, gave universal satisfaction, comprising several beautiful operas. We cannot lavish too much praise on this *amateur* who entertains the public of the Capital, with several choice *morceaux*, every year.

At the conclusion of the drama, the distribution of the Premiums took place, by Father Lavoie stating that the students had spontaneously given their premiums towards the support of the Papal Zouaves, who lately quitted our shores.—He said, in consequence they would only receive testimonials for the premiums obtained. It was then a beautiful scene to witness those who had distinguished themselves during the year, coming forward to get crowned, like those competitors

in the Grecian Games. "Doctarum hederac praemia frontum."

After a few remarks made by the President on the success of the students and the institution, the exercises terminated, and so have now closed many of our literary institutions. How many a parental home has been made joyous, and hearts of fathers and mothers gladdened, by the return home of their children. Here in the Dominion, by taking a glance at our various seminaries of learning, we see the memorable maxim of "Socrates" that, there is but one great good, which is knowledge, and but one great evil, which is ignorance, has been put into practice.

But what do we not owe those, who, with unwearied diligence labor for the advancement of our children by the flowery path of religion.—They seek not honors or emolument; let us then give them our kind wishes, and trust that they may one day receive the reward of their labors.

D. F. F.

WILLIAMSTOWN, July 9th, 1868.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—Last evening, the third scholastic year of the Academy of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Williamstown, was closed by the public distribution of prizes, which was preceded by a musical and dramatic performance of no little merit.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, the Rev. the Parish Priest, Vicar General Hay, Father Gilmour of Cincinatti, and several other gentlemen of the Clergy, honored the entertainment with their presence. The spacious hall was beautifully ornamented—a large and handsome stage being erected at the extreme end, on which were seated the young ladies, dressed in the chaste, though elegant costume of the Convent.

Seldom have we seen anything more pleasing than the spectacle that presented itself to our gaze last evening: taking it all in all, it was a sight not soon to be forgotten.

The soiree opened with a grand overture played by fourteen bands in masterly style, three Pianos and an Harmonium being used in the performance. A very fine chorus—"The Greeting"—was then sung by some twenty-five voices and was most flatteringly received.

Another well executed piece of music, and then a dialogue—"Justice and Mercy"—by two young ladies in costume, followed and was delivered with such feeling as to win the praise of all.

A comedy in French, several choice songs, brilliant selections from "Lucretia Borgia," "Tancredi" 22, came next on the programme, and were succeeded by the charming drama, entitled the "Queen of the Dummies," the various characters being well sustained all through, indeed wonderfully well, when we remember the young ladies have only the short hours of recreation for the rehearsals, in order not to interfere with their more serious studies.

At the conclusion of this most amusing play, during which the youthful and accomplished actresses were frequently applauded, the distribution of premiums and wreaths of honor took place, His Lordship conferring the well merited rewards, many of them his own generous gift, and accompanying each with a kind and encouraging word to the delighted recipient.

The prizes given, one of the young ladies advanced to the front of the stage and delivered the farewell address, thanking His Lordship and all present for the great interest on all occasions manifested by them for the welfare of the Convent.

A few eloquent remarks from His Lordship, expressing his satisfaction and the pleasure afforded him by the entertainment, and the Soiree, the most successful, the most satisfactory of any yet given in this Institution, was terminated with the Nation's Hymn.

We are delighted to find the efforts of the nuns in behalf of education have been crowned with such remarkable success in this place. The present house, though large, requires an addition, already commenced, and which will be completed by the first of September—the day the school opens. Nearly one hundred pupils have attended the Academy this year.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, truly yours,

A SPECTATOR.

CONVENT OF THE HOLY CROSS.—ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY.

The Midsummer Examination, and Distribution of Prizes, in this flourishing Convent School took place on Friday last, 10th July inst.

Having assisted at a similar entertainment in the same Institution last year. I was very agreeably surprised this year at noting the marked improvement of the children in all the classes taught in the school; while I also found superadded a class in Algebra, in which the young girls acquitted themselves very creditably indeed, and quite to the satisfaction of the Parents and Guardians in attendance. The Revd. Charles E. Gauthier, late Pre-ect of Studies in Regiopolis College, Kingston, who happened to be present at the Examination, and took a very active part in it, expressed himself in flattering terms as to the progress which he was happy to observe was

being constantly made in the Convent School of his native Parish, and for my own part, I can safely say that I have never assisted at an Examination before, (and I have attended many of them) where the pupils answered more promptly the various questions put to them, than did those of Alexandria Convent School on this occasion. There was no stammering, no hesitation, no missed questions. But where, in those very necessary component parts of a thorough English education; namely, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and the more advanced rules of Arithmetic.

As a reward for the patience with which their Parents and friends sat out the tedious exercises of the morning, the Convent children treated them to a gratuitous and charming *Seance* in the afternoon, commencing at three o'clock. And here the large and highly appreciative audience assembled, were regaled in quick succession with vocal and instrumental music varied at intervals by French and English dramatic representations.

Thus ended the 14th year of the Convent of Holy Cross School at Alexandria, with cheering prospects for the future. Before concluding, I must not omit stating that I noticed with pleasure the presence at the exhibition of the Reverend Fathers Masteron of St. Raphael's, and McDonnell of Lochiel, besides Rev. Professor Gauthier above named, and our own Parish Priest Father O'Connor; who took occasion, ere the company dispersed, to congratulate the pupils on the successful termination of their labours during the past scholastic year, and to thank them on behalf of all present as well as of himself, for the pleasurable surprise by which the exercise of the day were brought to a close!

I am, &c.,

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—The publication of the following correspondence, will, I hope, interest a large number of your subscribers.

The town of St. Hyacinthe presented on the 7th inst., a very animated appearance. From every quarter crowds of people beat their hurried steps towards the Catholic College anxious to drink a few moments at that fountain head of science and religion.

This institution lies embosomed in the midst of a picturesque, almost romantic scenery. At its feet gently flows the legendary Yamaska; agreeable walks and shady groves embellish its vicinity and recall to memory the famous bowers of Academus, while in the distance the lofty mountains of Belœil lift towards the skies their majestic forms.

It is then no wonder that youthful talent should attract annually to this beautiful spot such a numerous and distinguished audience, since everything seems calculated to fire the poet's enthusiasm, fascinate the painter's eye, and provide the philosophic mind with the quiet and material which it requires in its deep researches. Upon the present occasion a vast assembly filled the hall of entertainment. Around the Bishop of the diocese sat several clergymen and citizens of the first distinction.

The students showed themselves deserving of such an audience. The agreeable and useful were happily combined together. Apollo, no doubt, assisted with his harmonious train at the musical performances, and with reason might be smile complacently upon his worthy votaries. Inspired with his divine spirit they poured forth such delicious strains as to chase away a moment the cares and troubles of existence, and to give place to the most tranquil and soothing emotions.

Literature and science successively gained the attention and won the applause of all those present. But what made the deepest impression was the appropriate tribute of respect and affection which was rendered to the memory of the illustrious defunct, Rev. Mr. Desaulniers. To this prelate, all know, the St. Hyacinthe College is indebted largely for its existence, its preservation, and the prosperity which it now enjoys. It was he indeed who watched over its struggling infancy, directed its youth with unceasing care, and was called off to reap the fruits of his labor when he beheld it in the vigor of manhood with the promise of a long and brilliant future.

The beauty and number of the prizes highly bespoke the abilities of those who carried them off victoriously.

Among those who figured prominently particular mention should be made of T. Barrett and T. McDonald. These young men promise to become, in no distant day, the honor of Glengarry, and glorious ornaments of our Dominion. When the distribution was ended, the victors returned to their respective homes, to repose upon their laurels and refresh themselves for next year's campaign. Thus came off the annual exhibition at St. Hyacinthe; it speaks praisingly for the education here imparted, for the talent of the professors; it ensures future success and will long be, for many, a delightful remembrance.

Yes truly! such a day spent on the banks of the Yamaska, can be counted among some of the happiest moments of our life.

I remain, yours, &c.,

D. B.

CAMDEN, ONTARIO, July 3, 1868.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Dear Sir,—In obedience to the Decree of our Holy Father, forwarded to the Rev. Pastor by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, the exercises of the Triduum commenced in the church of this mission on Tuesday, the 30th ult. During the three days the Confessional was constantly surrounded by numbers, eager to comply with the wishes of the Holy Father, and gain the Plenary Indulgence granted by him to all who perform the Triduum with the proper dispositions.

To the pious Catholic it was in the highest degree consoling to witness the immense number that, at the several daily Masses, approached the Holy Table, and partook of the Bread of Life. A stranger in the Mission, I was astonished at the zeal and piety which the good people of Camden unconsciously displayed in their punctual attendance and pious demeanor during the ex-

ercises. The intense, almost unprecedented heat of the season, the distance at which many of them dwell from church, and the duties of their state of life, appeared to me obstacles which a less fervent people might reasonably plead as excuses for non-attendance. But no; they seemed to disregard all those things; their strong, earnest, child-like faith made them overcome every obstacle, and think only of obeying the voice of their spiritual Father. Indeed, their delighted Pastor, Rev. J. Trowey, informed me that scarcely one of the flock confided to his care was absent.

In my conversation with him I also learned that the noble church of Camden, and his own beautiful residence, were erected by his people solely at their own expense. They stand to day a lasting monument of their extraordinary zeal and piety.

The Pastor of the Mission was in the Confessional all hours of the day, as were also the reverend gentlemen who shared his arduous labors. These were the Rev. Fathers Mackey, of Tyendinaga; O'Connor, of Gananoque; Stanton, of Sheffield, and Barrett, secretary to His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese.

On the last day, Thursday, His Lordship, the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan was graciously pleased to visit the Mission, and deliver the closing sermon. I shall not attempt a synopsis of his eloquent discourse, suffice it to say that the subject was one on which His Lordship always speaks with rare eloquence—Our Holy Father, Pious Nonno. He was listened to throughout with breathless attention, and many were the pious prayers that ascended to Heaven for the "Old Man of the Vatican."

His Lordship then administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to several adults, and thus ended the holy exercises of the Triduum at Camden.

Apologizing for intruding so far on your valuable space, I remain, Dear Sir, yours, &c.,

A CATHOLIC.

THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, QUEBEC.—While boasting of its venerable classical institutions for the education of those intended for the learned professions, Quebec has likewise reason to be proud of those others whose aim is to fit young men for business, by giving them a sound and thorough commercial training. The object of the teacher should be to expand the powers of the mind, as that of the gymnast is to develop those of the body. To effect this is to succeed, as to fall short of it is failure. To impart to the pupil a full and complete knowledge of the several branches of learning required for the line of life he intends to follow, to develop his mental faculties and give them a clear, quick, vigorous grasp of thought; must be the end of any system pretending to teach with success. The Christian Brothers' Academy is one of those institutions which profess justly to train their pupils to business habits and fit them for the pursuit of a commercial career—one which perhaps more than any other, calls for the keenest exercise of the intellect. The system followed there preserves the balance of power between the mental faculties, and no one of them is cultivated at the expense of the rest. The memory, while being carefully trained, is kept under the control of the judgment and the pupil is never allowed to play the part of a mere automaton. The mutual criticism of the scholars accustoms each to think for himself and so improves his judgment; while the purely mental exercises quicken his perception. This explains the secret of its success and the high opinions held of the institution, the pupils of which, to the number of some twenty or thirty, every year, easily procure good situations on leaving.

Many will regret that the closing of the Academy this year was done without the usual display so pleasant to all concerned, the more so in this case, as the finishing class of this year is the strongest that has been for some time. Its omission is owing, we believe, to the fact that the health of the talented and energetic Brother Anthony might be apt to suffer from the exertion it would cost him; some time since the pupils had in its stead a picnic to the Island of Orleans, which passed off as pleasantly as could be wished. The Academy opening some six years ago with three classes, now numbers four, the average attendance being about two hundred and thirty,—a larger number than there is really room for. Numerous applications to found a boarding school in connection with it could not be complied with. The institution is in a flourishing state, and that it may remain so while it so well fulfils its mission, and that the esteemed principal to whom so much of its success is due, may long retain his present post of usefulness, is the wish of all those who take an interest in its welfare.—*Quebec Mercury.*

CONVENT SCHOOL, OTTAWA.—This ceremony, so interesting to the pupils and their parents, took place on Thursday afternoon at the Convent School; and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. In the absence of his Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, His Worship the Mayor occupied the *Fauteuil*, and many of the Rev. clergy of the city and vicinity were present, together with a numerous gathering of the friends of the pupils; so that the young lady performers had the pleasure of exhibiting their accomplishments before a critical and distinguished audience; and the still greater pleasure of being abundantly assured of their success by the warm approval universally expressed in their favour. We shall not attempt to particularize the performances, as where all is good there is no room for distinction. It was, however, a pleasing afternoon's enjoyment to listen to the judiciously selected instructive and attractive programme of vocal and instrumental music, elocution and composition. Very creditable it was to the good Sisters, whose success in imparting instruction was rendered so manifest by the accomplishments of their one hundred and eighty pupils; very creditable, too, to the pupils themselves who have so evidently profited by the lessons they have received, and, need we say it, very gratifying to the fond parents who watch with so much affectionate pride the progress from year to year made by their children. The programme which was elegantly got up, was gone through, each young lady performing her part with faultless perfection to the evident delight of the audience. After the completion of the programme and the distribution of the prizes, the Very Rev. Vanderberg, in the absence of the Bishop, delivered a very eloquent and appropriate address. His Worship the Mayor next addressed the audience in language suitable to the occasion, after which every one departed highly satisfied with what had passed, and praying for the continued prosperity of this excellent institution.

The New Catholic Church at Clairville, was to be opened on Sunday, July 12th, by His Lordship Bishop Lynch, assisted by very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V. G.

On Sunday morning one car of emigrants arrived at the Tanneries Junction, consisting of Germans, Poles and Swedes. During the day an old Polish woman died, it is supposed of old age, and the fatigues she had undergone on the voyage. She was buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, being followed to the grave by the other emigrants, old and young, singing a mournful hymn.—*News.*

CITY DIRECTORY.—We gladly acknowledge the receipt of the Montreal Directory for this year, which is got up in a style and with an accuracy that reflects great credit on the printing establishment of our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. John Lovell. The Alphabetical and Street Directory is most exact, and shows that the publisher neither spared trouble nor expense in making it everything that could be desired. The correctness of the Miscellaneous part will be found faultless; whilst the low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of every one.

DUBLIN REVIEW.—April 1868.—Though late in coming to hand this periodical is still a welcome visitor. We give a list of the contents:

1. The Duke of Wellington's Despatches.
2. The Witness of Heretical Bodies to Mariology.
3. The First Age of the Martyr Church.
4. St. Jerome.
5. The Ritualists.
6. St. Thomas of Canterbury.
7. St. Leo's Dogmatic Letter.
8. The Case of Ireland before Parliament.
9. Book Notices.
10. Letter on Professor Ubaghs and Ontology.

Persons wishing to subscribe to this, the foremost of the Catholic periodicals in the British Empire, should address themselves to Messrs. Sadtler, Montreal, through whom the work can be procured. The price of a year's subscription is six dollars.

MEMOIRS AND LETTERS of Jenny C. White Del Bal, by her mother Rhoda E. White:—Boston: Patrick Donahoe:—

This is the tribute of an affectionate mother to the memory of a beloved daughter. It breathes a spirit of Catholic piety and strong devotion.

PLAIN TALK.—This is a very straightforward attack upon Protestantism, translated from the French of Mgr. de Segur, and neatly published by Mr. Patrick Donahoe of Boston. The author aims less at novelty, than at bringing forward old arguments plainly and forcibly. The work is published with the approbation of the Bishop of Boston, and is one which may be read with profit by both Catholics and Protestants.

Permission having been obtained from the City Council and Harbour Commissioners, the Sanitary Association have commenced to erect a fence around the proposed Free Bathing Ground at Windmill Point, and intend having it ready on Wednesday next. The President and Treasurer have authorized the Committee to expend the sum of \$100 on the necessary screens and fittings; these will comprise shelves for clothing and places where men and boys may undress themselves and plunge into the water without being seen by outsiders. A police man will always be in attendance to see that persons properly conduct themselves.—*Daily News.*

The Toronto City Council was memorialised to grant a sum of money to assist Miss Rye in bringing out another cargo of servant girls. The St. Catharines *Constitutional* mentions that one of the recent importations who had obtained a situation in that town has just left for parts unknown, after having considerably reduced her mistress's wardrobe. We hope the Torontonians will not be too great a hurry to assist Miss Rye.

Almost every week new gold discoveries in different parts of the Province are reported. A short time ago, a valuable discovery was made at Beau Secum on the Eastern shore. The *Saturday Mail* of this morning says that Mr. James Chisholm has struck a lead of quartz within a few rods of the railway at Stillwater, that promises to be very rich. Another discovery, and one that bids fair to be among the most important yet made in the Province, has been made with the week in Lunenburg County. Early in the spring, gold was discovered in the boulders overlying the soil in a section of country known as the Indian Path, a few miles from the town of Lunenburg. Prospecting licenses, covering several hundred acres, were taken out. Gold was found in large quantities in the boulders; but the prospectors were seeking for the lead from which the auriferous fragments have been broken, and last week Mr. Waddell discovered it.—a magnificent lard of seven feet in thickness, plentifully sprinkled throughout with the precious metal. No assay of this quartz has been made, nor is any necessary. Several large pieces of it brought to town showed plainly to the eye of the observer, the proof that it is of immense value. Mr. Waddell will probably realize a fortune for himself and those associated with him, from this discovery.—*Halifax Citizen.*

Died.

In this city, on the 13th inst., at his residence, 47 Latour street, after a short illness, Mr. Michael McGinn, aged 60 years, a native of Graano, Co. Longford, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 13, 1868

Flour—Pollards, \$4.75 to \$5.20; Middlings \$5.40 to \$5.50; Fine, \$5.75 to \$5.90 Super., No. 2 \$5.90 to \$6.00; Superfine \$6.35 to \$6.40; Fancy \$6.40 to \$6.50; Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.00; Superior Extra \$7.00 to \$7.00; Bag Flour, \$8.00 to \$8.00 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per bush of 200 lbs.—\$5.50 to \$6.00. Wheat per bush of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.53 to \$1.60. Peas per 60 lbs—90c. to 92c. Oats per bush of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 43c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.00 to \$1.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.55 Seconds, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.35 to 4.40.—First Pearls, \$5.40. Pork per bush of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$23.75 to \$24.00;—Prime Mess \$16.25; Prime, \$15.00 to \$15.25.



GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC

OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

IN

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS,

ON

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th, 1868.

TICKETS—25 CTS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. } No. 1738.

DAME EMILIE DESAUTELS, Plaintiff.

vs. REMI PROVOST, Defendant.
THE said Plaintiff has instituted before the said Court an action, *en separation de biens*, against the said Defendant.

MEDERIC LANOTOT, Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 18, 1868. Im—45

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for 1868 (open to competitors from all parts of the Dominion of Canada) will be held at the CITY OF MONTREAL on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Sept. next, in the EXHIBITION BUILDING, St. CATHERINE STREET, and upon the grounds known as the PRIESTS' FARM, fronting on Gay and St. Catherine Streets.

Prizes offered.....\$10,000 to \$12,000.

The Prize List and Rules of the Agricultural Department, and Blank Forms of Entries, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, No. 615 Craig Street, Montreal, or from the Secretaries of the County Agricultural Societies.

The Prize Lists, &c., and Form of Entry of the Industrial Department, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Mechanic Hall, Great St. James street Montreal.

Entries of Stock must be made on or before SATURDAY the 22nd of August, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 615 Craig Street Montreal.

Entries of the Agricultural Products and Implements must be made at the same place, on or before SATURDAY the 5th of September.

Entries in the Industrial Department must be made previous to the 15th of September, at the Office of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

Each exhibitor will please pay a fee of One Dollar for membership, and will be entitled to a ticket giving him free entrance to the Exhibition.

Arrangements have been made with the principal lines of Railways and Steamers to return to their destination unsold goods from the Exhibition, free of charge.

Foreign Exhibitors in the Industrial Department will be allowed space, so far as practicable, to display their products but cannot compete for any prizes.

For further information application should be made to the undersigned, Joint Secretaries of the Lower Canada Agricultural Association.

A. A. STEVENSON, Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures.
G. LEBLERC, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for L. O. Montreal, July 17, 1868. 8 43.

STREET DIALOGUE.—Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment?

Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it.

Mr. D.—How did you manage it?

Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Suits.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELLEN MCGILL, a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada forty years ago, married a man by the name of Jeffers, and when last heard from, many years since, was residing with her husband in the city of Montreal. If she or her children communicate with her brother at Orangeville Ont., she or they will hear of something to her advantage. Any information respecting her thankfully received.

EIL MCGILL.

Orangeville, Ont., May, 1868.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR the Roman Catholic Separate SCHOOL of Belleville, a FIRST CLASS Male Teacher—a Normal School Teacher preferred.

Application, stating references &c., to be made up to the 1st proximo to the undersigned.

P. P. LYNCH, Sec. Board of R. O. S. Trusts

Salary Liberal.

Belleville, Ont., June 11th, 1868.

WANTED,

At the ONTARIO FLOURING and GRIST MILLS, Port Hope. A BOY to learn the Milling Business Testimonial of Character required. Address, Post paid to the Proprietors, PETER McOABE, Port Hope.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

675 CRAIG STREET,

Two doors West of Bleury,

MONTREAL.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN ROONEY,

IMPORTER OF PIANOS,

359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings)

MONTREAL.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Revd. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 22.—In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body M. Emile Pereire protested against the accusations recently made by M. Poyryer Quertier in reference to the administration of the affairs of the Transatlantic Company.

The Patrie and the Etandard consider the speech of the King of Prussia at the close of the North German Parliament as decidedly pacific.

Some uneasiness is beginning to be caused by the continuance of the drought. There were until now few or no complaints heard about the heat, and the accounts of the state of the crops were almost invariably satisfactory.

PARIS, June 25.—The dividend of the Bank of France for the first six months of 1868 is fixed at 45f.

In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body, on the reading of the report of the previous sitting, MM. Emile Pereire and Leroux gave a denial to certain assertions which had been made by M. Poyryer Quertier.

The Etandard of this evening says that it has been informed, on good authority, that preparations for recruiting are going on in Central Italy under the direction of Menotti Garibaldi.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 22.—The Council of State have drawn up their report of the Land Mortgage Bank.

Senor Ruhn, the newly-appointed Minister for the Colonies, on assuming office, delivered an address to the employers, urging upon them the policy of using every effort in their power to develop the riches and prosperity of the Spanish colonial possessions.

LONDON, July 8.—A despatch from Madrid received here and at Paris last night, indicate a renewal of political troubles in Spain. General Dulce, the former Captain-General of Cuba, and Gen. Bernard, Duke De La Torre, and five other Generals, had been placed under arrest, and warrants had been sent out for the arrest of three other Federal officers of high rank.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, June 22.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies General Menabrea congratulated the House upon the assiduity and intelligence which it had displayed in the discussion and adoption of the important financial measures proposed by the Ministry.

ROME, June 22.—The Pope held a Secret Consistory to-day, at which His Holiness nominated several bishops, and afterwards pronounced

two allocutions. The first of these referred to the publication of the Bull convoking the General Council, and the other to religious affairs in Austria.

In the allocution respecting religious affairs in Austria delivered by the Pope in Consistory yesterday, His Holiness deplored and condemned as abominable the civil marriage law and the other laws depriving the Church of control over schools and establishing freedom of the press and liberty of conscience.

ROME, June 29.—Evening.—His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth, following up his allocutions to the Sacred Consistory on the general condition of the affairs, spiritual and temporal, and the Austrian Legislation with respect to the Concordat, has to-day issued a Papal bull calling a general council of the Catholic Church.

The Pontifical decree and summons, which is addressed to the cardinals, patriarchs, primate, archbishops and bishops—ubi et orbis—directs that they shall assemble in the Vatican, in this city, on the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1869.

The very issue of the bull has produced a decided sensation in diplomatic circles, as it is acknowledged on all sides that this ecclesiastical convention will constitute the most brilliant—in point of numbers and talent, and momentous as regards the subjects to be discussed—hierarchical assemblage which has been brought together from the earliest days of Christianity.

The Holy Father, in explaining the reasons which guided his judgment to the conviction of the necessity of a general council, sketches out the programme of the work of its members with a free hand.

His Holiness states that the subjects to be submitted to the congregated body include:—The necessity of renewed episcopal exertion to secure in all quarters of the globe a firm belief in the integrity of the Catholic faith; a more abiding and heartfelt respect for religion; a more ready obedience to Catholic Church discipline, and a more general observance of its rules, regulations and laws; consultation as to the best means of improving the morals of the members of the fold; how to extend and establish peace and concord among individuals and nations, and how to more effectually remove the many ills which afflict civil society, as well as many of the religious orders.

The bull, in conclusion, adverts to the absolute necessity which exists to uphold the temporal power of the Pope in the Eternal City and domain of the Church, to sustain and defend the sanctity of the sacrament of marriage in every land, and to be careful of the education of the young.

His Holiness deplors the persevering, untiring and insidious efforts which are being made by the enemies of the Church to throw down, destroy and deface all these, and imparts to the faithful the apostolic benediction just before adding his signature to the paper and attesting it with the seal of the Fisherman.

The bull enjoins that all persons required to attend the council must appear either in person or by proxy.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 22.—The laws relative to the conversion of the State debt, the increase of the tax on lottery prizes, the sale of State domains, and the withdrawal of 25 millions of the floating debt, have received the Imperial sanction and are published in the Official Gazette.

VIENNA, June 24.—At to-day's sitting of the Lower House, Deputy Sturm asked what course the Government intended to adopt with regard to the manifestations made by some of the Bishops against the 'Confessional Laws.'

The Minister-President replied that it was incumbent upon the Government to see that the laws which had been sanctioned were carried out and to make the necessary preparations for that purpose. Should fitting respect and obedience be refused to the laws, the Government would take the necessary steps to provide for their authority being maintained unimpaired.

The Minister further announced that the Emperor had determined to prorogue the Reichsrath provisionally until the 1st of September next.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 20.—The North-German Parliament was closed at three o'clock this afternoon by the King in person, who delivered a speech from the throne. His Majesty acknowledged the results of the parliamentary session, and especially alluded to the sanction of the loan for the development of the Federal navy, and for the completion of the coast defences under the control of Prussia.

HANOVER, June 22.—The King of Prussia arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day. His Majesty was received with enthusiastic cheering from the crowds that assembled. The town is brilliantly decorated, and fine weather prevails.

KELN, June 23.—The Government has ordered the preparations for the Convocation of the Schleswig-Holstein Diet to be made as rapidly as possible.

HUNGARY. PESTH, June 22.—Prince Napoleon left Pesth yesterday for Mezőhegyes, accompanied by Count Andrássy.

ROME, June 22.—The Pope held a Secret Consistory to-day, at which His Holiness nominated several bishops, and afterwards pronounced

BOCHARST, June 24.—Prince Napoleon was received upon the Roumanian frontier by M. Galea, the President of the Council of Ministers. At Gurgu, his Imperial Highness was welcomed by M. Millinet, the French Consul General.

Upon reaching Bocharst the illustrious visitor was received at the entrance to the city by Prince Charles accompanied by the Ministers and the members of the municipality.

OSTEND, June 23.—The American squadron left the Ostend Roads before daybreak this morning, proceeding to Spithead.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, June 22.—The elections to the Skupchina are now finished. The greatest order and tranquillity have prevailed, and the number of voters have been large.

Replying to apprehensions expressed by the foreign press as to the occupation of the throne, the semi-official Vidovan says:—'The Serbian nation possesses the sovereign right of independently disposing of the throne, and the Serbian Crown is hereditary under conditions settled by the representatives of the people.'

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—President Johnson on Saturday issued his long-expected amnesty proclamation. He proclaims unconditionally, and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States, having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States or adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except also as to any property which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.—The United States Senate has passed a bill making eight hours a legal day's work for all Government laborers and mechanics in the United States service.

During the last year the Irish in the United States sent home the sum of \$2,700,000 to their relations. Of this sum more than a million dollars was in prepaid passage orders. During the last twenty years more than seventy million dollars have been transmitted to relatives of emigrants in Ireland.

THOUGHTS IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.—How beautiful and how sad the scene! Here, beneath the cold tomb and marble monument, the last moments of loving friends, rest in the silence of that sleep that knows no waking within the bounds of time.

One of the editors of a New Orleans paper, soon after beginning to learn the printing business, went to court a preacher's daughter.

A man in telling about a wonderful parrot hanging in a cage from the window of a house which he often passed, said: 'It cries "stop thief" so naturally that every time I hear it I always stop.'

An Irish gentleman hearing of a friend having a stone coffin made for himself, exclaimed:—'By me sowl, and that's a good ideal sure an' a stone 'ud last a man his life-time!'

A Countryman, returned home from the city, said:—'Mr. Licensed Vendor must be a very rich man, for he owns nearly all the one-horse wagons in New York.'

It seems difficult to decide which is the more desirous—the mortar in the battle-field or the mortar in the drug-shop.

BREVITY and punctuality are not the trifling virtues too many good people seem by their speech and procrastination to deem them.

We often ensure the conduct of others, when, under similar circumstances, we might not have acted half so well.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

A PERFUMERY AND A COSMETIC.—The surpassing aromatic excellence of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has caused its qualities, as a cosmetic, to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refreshing delightful perfume, but as a superficial application for the removal of blemishes on the skin, it is unsurpassed. In tropical climates, where the excessive heat causes annoying eruptions and every sunbeam carries freckles, tan and sunburn in its train, this soothing cosmetic purposes. Its purposes. Its delicious fragrance is also a complete antidote to nervous headache and faintness.

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

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untriflingly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do miss her and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to be suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers—TRY IT NOW.—Ladies' Visitor, New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. June, 1868.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.'

O. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutgers' Female Institute, New York. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.' Rev. A. O. EGLESTON, New York. 'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing.—They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. 'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.' HENRY WILKES, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box June, 1868.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY!

Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparalleled efficacy of BRISTOL'S SCOTCH COGNAC PILLS in liver complaints have recently come to light. A. Sedgwick, Esq., of Hartford, announces that they 'cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days.' Richard M. Phelps, the well-known machinist of Pittsburgh, Ohio, writes: 'The physicians considered me a hopeless case, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled, accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the Pills has made me a well man. Miss Sarah Jane Deming, of Jersey City, writes thus: 'To your medicine (Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills) alone, I owe the re-establishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months.' In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in conjunction with the Pills.

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

FROM A LADY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1863.

Gentlemen—The object of the present letter is to present to your most hearty thanks for the good that your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has done me. For over six months I had been suffering with a Rheumatism that seemed to extend over my whole body, and which, from the tortures I endured, had reduced me almost to a skeleton. I could not move either my arms or legs, and had to get assistance to enable me to do the smallest household duty.

Taking your advice, I began the use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. I was so weak that the smallest doses of it seemed to agitate me very much, but I persevered, and latterly I could increase the size of the dose. My pains all ceased little by little, and after using eight bottles I am about entirely cured. Now I can perform my household duties without assistance, and I cannot too highly recommend your excellent preparation to all those who suffer with Rheumatism.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours, FÉLIXTE GREEN, 119 Laurens St., New York. Any person who may wish to inquire into the above extraordinary cure, are referred to Doctor Picault, Nos. 60, 62, and 64 Notre Dame street, Montreal, who is familiar with the facts, and can testify to the truth of every statement.

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

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word "Devins," all others are useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal. In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

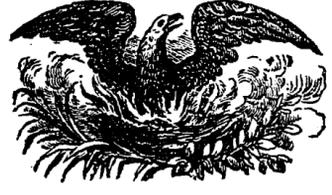
THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

THE GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE. ESTABLISHED 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN QUART BOTTLES



THE BEST PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD! Are you afflicted with Boils? Purify the Blood. Have you Ringworm or Tetter? Purify the Blood.

PREMIUMS FOR 1868. PREMIUMS !! PREMIUMS !!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF BOOKS, SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS, IN ELEGANT BINDINGS, AND VARIOUS PRICES.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO THE REVEREND CLERGY, COLLEGES, CONVENTS, TEACHERS, BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIES, &c., &c., &c. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

HEARSE'S! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE'S, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

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

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet. The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Roch, Quebec.

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

JOHN WILSON & CO., BOOK & JOB PRINTERS, 42 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.

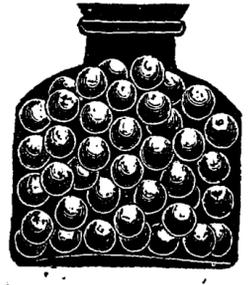
P. ROONEY, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS, AND IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 457, St Paul Street, MONTREAL.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME! MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.



FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH. This most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Purely Vegetable. The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.



Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, And all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.