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THAT WHICH GOD WILLS, NOTHING ELSE.

Translated from the French for the Catholic Mirror.

Under a fragrant Jessamine tree, three young girls were talking with the frankness natural to their age.

How many sympathies in this world have no other origin than a hell, or even less! We move for a long time together, because the reins held by a strong hand attach to the same carriage persons often dissimilar, but who think themselves inseparable because there is no one to separate them.

It is one of the illusions of our mind, an illusion which, it must be admitted, is serviceable to us, since it hides from our eyes certain realities which would cause us to become ill-natured or melancholy, according as one's disposition was irritable or sad.

The three school girls now before us had but one single trait in common. They had received at the same time the holy teachings of religion, their faith was presented to them under attractive forms, and they had admitted it without effort, without restraint, and each in her own way loved God with all her heart.

Who does not know that it is easier to do wonders in imagination than to accomplish in reality very easy works? It is the illusion of all ages. We cannot accomplish what is before us and we learn to accomplish chimerical difficulties; time is consumed by useless labors accomplished in secret by that imagination which has been so truly called 'the crazy worker.'

Leontine and Julia, of ardent and generous nature, had not been able to escape from this weakness of mind which make us desire the false and neglect the true; long for the future and forget the present.

As to Inez, calmer and more intelligent, God had given her the only knowledge which does not deceive, affliction; she had early in life known loneliness of heart. Possessing none of those treasures which we only appreciate at their true value, when deprived of them, this good child had sought for happiness where alone it is to be found by those of deep affections.

Listening at doors is an indiscretion of which we are incapable, but this arbor is only closed by hues of green, and the voices of the girls come to us without our intending to receive the sound. We can therefore without scruple not listen, but 'in spite of ourselves we will hear.'

A CONVERSATION IN A GROVE.

'Oh, my friends, how good God is!' exclaimed Julia. 'How much I desire to serve him worthily. In our present position it is very difficult. But later, when our liberty is given to us, what happiness it will be to consecrate ourselves to the service of the Lord, to sacrifice ourselves completely to him. Oh, how I long to realize my dream, my bright dream of the future! And you, Inez, do you never dream?'

'Dear Julia,' replied Inez, 'it seems to me that life is a book of which we only read a page at a time.'

'Listen to the old lady,' said Leontine. 'The experience of seventeen years of wisdom and study.'

'Naughty Leontine,' exclaimed Inez, 'you are always making fun.'

'I am not making fun,' said Leontine, 'but I jest because you amuse me extremely; there is nothing youthful about you.'

'I have nothing youthful about me?' repeated Inez; 'you pay me a nice compliment.'

'I understand precisely Leontine's thought,'

said Julia. 'She wishes to say that you have more judgment than usual at your age. I do not know how it is, but you see things just as they are.'

'That is what astonishes me,' said Leontine, 'and I may say sometimes provokes me; are you angry, Inez?'

'No, don't you see she is laughing,' exclaimed Julia; 'besides, she is never angry.'

'She is right; the saints act thus,' said Leontine. 'As to me, as I am not yet in the calendar, I take advantage of it by getting angry quite often. It is too difficult to practice the virtues at our age and in our condition. We have not time to give ourselves up to pious habits for which we feel no attraction. Always duty, duty! To work, to obey, to follow in everything a very disagreeable rule. But the day will come when, like Julia, I hope to realize my dream of the future.'

'You also have a dream,' asked Julia. 'Without doubt,' said Leontine, 'and I am quite sure of seeing it realized.'

'My little Leontine, let me tell you something,' said Inez. 'I know as yet almost nothing of the world and of life, but it seems to me that we are the masters of our life only to a very limited degree. Circumstances rule us almost always. do you not see my friend? It is God who marks out our path, and we follow it.'

'Yes, but what God wishes us to do, He causes us to foresee,' replied Leontine. 'As for myself, I am perfectly decided in my choice of the kind of a life I wish to lead.'

'Why not wait till the time to decide upon these things shall arrive?' asked Inez. 'Always wait!' cried Julia. 'It is so tiresome. Leontine is right. It is necessary to study our tastes and inclinations to form a plan a plan, and to determine upon our projects.'

'There is neither imprudence nor folly in it, for we are always masters of our will, and, for my part, no one in the world could make me do any thing but what I wished.'

'I agree with you,' said Leontine.

'Now, Leontine,' said Julia, 'tell me your dream, and I will tell you mine. Inez will be the judge, and give us her opinion, being careful to make out a good case from these dangerous plans to convict us at once of lightness, childishness, and a thousand other imperfections.'

'Dear Julia,' exclaimed Inez, 'you know very well that I do not pretend to think myself superior to any of my companions; if I am rather more serious in character, it arises from the particular circumstances in which God has placed me.'

'It arises from your being a hundred times better than any of us,' replied Julia. 'Be still now, and let Leontine speak, for she is going to tell us her dream. Afterwards it will be my turn.'

'Young ladies,' said Inez, 'I will ask but one favor, that is that you will permit me to listen, and to take notes.'

'Notes!' cried Leontine, 'what a brilliant idea. There is my portfolio, but I have lost my pencil.'

'Stay,' called Julia, 'here is my pencil, I have lost my portfolio. Thus do things happen in this world.'

'Now I am ready to listen,' said Inez.—'Speak.'

'Commence, Leontine,' said Julia.

'No,' replied Leontine, 'you must commence.'

'Well,' said Julia, 'this is my dream: you will laugh at me but no matter. It is an idea which I have entertained since my first communion, and, I will admit, that on that day I very nearly made a solemn vow.'

'A vow,' exclaimed Leontine.

'Yes,' replied Julia, 'a vow. And I would have made it if we had not so often been told that we ought not to engage more actively in a religious life until our minds shall have arrived at maturity.'

'How strange,' said Leontine. 'It seems to me I have been shut up long enough.'

'So have I,' said Julia. 'What do you wish? We pretend the reverse. I will maintain that my idea, my dream, my vocation, for it is positively my vocation, is to found a religious order.'

'Is it possible?' cried Leontine. 'Do you not think there are enough already?'

'My dear friend,' replied Julia, 'mine will be an order altogether different. Such as one does not see.'

'What will be the object of the institution?' asked Leontine.

'The object? To reform all abuses, perfect everything, bring up children, relieve the poor, nurse the sick, convert the savages.'

'Oh, dear! Pray stop,' said Leontine.—'Who will be the mother superior?'

'I will be,' answered Julia.

'For how long a time?' inquired Julia.

'For life.'

'That is a long time,' said Leontine.

'My nuns,' said Julia, 'will all be of good

families, pious, and even, if it be possible, of a pleasant appearance. I will have none who are really ugly.'

'Why not?' asked Leontine.

'Because,' replied Julia, 'they are not pleasant to look at.'

'That is true,' said Leontine.

'They will have a beautiful dress,' continued Julia, all white excepting the cape, which will be of deep blue. Imagine three or four hundred women of the aristocracy, loving God above every one, watching by the bedside of the poor, enduring every hardship, every grief, pestilence, storms, fire, the sword; dressing wounds, teaching children, quitting with pleasure family and country, and going into unknown regions.'

'Your ladies will be much engaged, it seems to me,' said Leontine. 'That which strikes me most is the savages.'

'It is to me an irresistible feature,' exclaimed Julia. 'To carry the faith to the simple in heart, to christianize the children of nature!'

'Dear children of nature,' laughed Leontine. 'I should be afraid that some day they would murder all the community.'

'Well,' said Julia, 'they would die martyrs. Who would wish another death?'

'I would,' replied Leontine, 'if the good God permits it. My dear Julia, what terrible sacrifices you will impose on your poor nuns.'

'Sacrifices!' cried Julia. 'But in this would be their happiness. They would come and go, they would work, and suffer, and die.'

'Why, Julia!' exclaimed Inez, 'do you love God as much as that?'

'It astonishes you, does it, Inez?' asked Julia. 'I know very well that I do not pass for pious, because I submit with difficulty to rules, because I am so lively, so hasty, so wilful. What can I do? To reform oneself is very difficult. Besides, I am now in leading strings, and that does not suit me. Later, you will see of what I am capable. It seems to me that nothing shall stop me, neither in life or death. To gain souls, thousands of souls, that is what I must do. This is my dream, my happy dream.'

'Inez,' said Leontine, 'see how Julia is moved, how intensely she feels!'

'Alas!' sighed Inez, 'I am very cold without doubt, very deficient in generosity, for none of these ideas have ever occurred to me.'

'I am convinced, Julia,' said Leontine, 'that it is your dream of the future which causes you to be deficient in your lessons and in your historical compositions.'

'Asuredly,' answered Julia. 'With your soul filled with grand thoughts, and from morning till night to do nothing.'

'Who knows, Julia,' asked Inez, 'if these little "nothings" may not be of sufficient importance in God's sight for Him some day to give a welcome to your soul as a reward?'

'You are right, Inez,' said Julia, 'I ought to imitate you, for you do everything well: but to do so it is necessary to live in the present, and I live in the future. Oh! how grand is my dream.'

'Have you ever spoken of it to those who have more experience than we have?' inquired Inez.

'It is useless,' replied Julia, 'they would not understand me.'

'How much one is to be pitied at our age!' exclaimed Leontine. 'Every one thinks he has a right to keep us silent. This is why I do not speak of my affairs to any one. It is the only plan to pursue when we only possess our great dream of the future, and our fourteen years.'

'Now, Leontine,' it is your turn,' said Julia.

'I shall begin,' said Leontine, 'by announcing to you, young ladies, that heaven has not endowed me with the courage of my friend Julia. It is not necessary to my happiness to brave pestilence, and storms, and still less savages; I wish, like our respected foundress, to do good, but, if you please, in an entirely different manner, I will be rich, because I will have my mother's fortune. My father, who has no one but me in the world, will let me do as I please. Imagine me then at twenty, and perhaps sooner, mistress of my fortune, my person, and everything else.'

'Excepting circumstances,' suggested Inez.

'Circumstances,' cried Leontine, 'we need not be troubled by them.'

'We are too wise,' said Julia.

'I wish and I intend to be free,' continued Leontine. 'I will therefore commence by marrying.'

'To be free?' asked Inez.

'Certainly,' replied Leontine. 'When we are married we can do as we like.'

'Not exactly,' said Inez.

'I shall marry a young man,' said Leontine, 'he must be very good, very pious, very rich, and very handsome.'

'You will do well,' said Inez.

'I shall spend six months in Paris, and six months in the country, which will enable me to do good in both places. In Paris, I shall be the

lady patroness, I shall assist all the charitable institutions, I shall give ecdowments, and I shall give concerts for the poor. Nothing shall go on without me, my fortune will be devoted entirely to good works, to the glory of God. See, Julia, I shall give you one hundred thousand francs for your savages.'

'Thank you, I accept,' replied Julia.

'Winter having passed,' continued Leontine, 'I shall retire to my estates. There, I shall be the Lady of the Manor, I shall open schools, I shall build churches, I shall make roads, and benefit the country.'

'There will be none,' replied Leontine. 'It is too sad a thought. I shall give to all the good people sufficient money that each may buy a field of ground, a cow, and some hens; they will be touched by my kindness, and gratitude will lead them to God. You see that in being the great lady, I shall also be a missionary.'

'Indeed, my friends,' said Inez, 'your dreams are very different from those which most young girls have; they only think pleasure, you only of doing good.'

'And you, dear Inez,' said Leontine, 'you are so wise!'

'So virtuous, so correct!' added Julia.

'Oh, how many compliments!' exclaimed Inez. 'One would say you did not love me. If I have a little more judgment than you, it is because I am seventeen.'

'Come, then,' said Leontine, 'be obliging and tell us your dream.'

'I have not made one,' said Inez.

'Why not?' asked Leontine.

'Because I have been told,' answered Inez, 'that these vain thoughts turn us from the present, and that it is only the present which belongs to us. I wish as much as you do, my dear friends, to become pious, truly pious, to contribute with all my might to the glory of God, to the welfare of souls, to the relief of suffering, but in what manner I know not.'

'How calm she is,' said Leontine: 'it is astonishing. For myself, I cannot think of all this without becoming excited.'

'Do you not think, Leontine,' asked Inez, 'that we can serve God and our neighbor quietly? As for myself, the only favor which I ask from Heaven, is to acquire that gentle piety which renders the soul eloquent even in silence, for this silence says to all: if you love me, love God.'

'You are right,' said Julia, 'but it is proper that I should keep to my intention. Remember, Leontine, you have promised me one hundred thousand francs.'

'Two hundred, if you wish,' said Leontine.

'Ah! what joy,' cried Julia. 'Dear Inez, now that we have told you all our folly, you must show us what you have written while we have been speaking.'

'Willingly,' replied Inez.

'Let me read it aloud,' said Leontine.

1st. 'Julia the founder of an order for practicing all the virtues, human and superhuman. A devotion without limit, courage under every trial. The conversion of savages, "en masse."—The Martyr's Crown.'

'Leontine, lady of the manor and general patroness. A perfect marriage. An immense fortune. Uninterrupted happiness. Terrestrial Paradise. All for the glory of God.'

'Naughty one,' exclaimed Leontine.

'You have been laughing at us from beginning to end,' said Julia.

'It seems so to you,' said Inez.

'What do you expect to do with this little paper,' asked Julia.

'Keep it as a remembrance,' replied Inez.

'Is that it, miss,' said Leontine, 'and if in the future we meet in the world, and our dreams are not realized, you will laugh at us still more.'

'Do you think I would dare to do so?' asked Inez.

'I love you so much,' said Julia, 'you may do what you like; keep this paper; we are sure of meeting, as we will all live in Paris; you will show me this piece of folly in after years, and it will amuse me. But you must write something as your expectation.'

'What would you have me write, my dear Julia. I have formed no plan.'

'Make one at once, it is easily done,' said Leontine.

'But I do not wish for anything,' said Inez.

'You must wish for something,' cried Leontine. 'Come, quick, quick, quick. Ah, there she is writing. Let me read it. Listen, Julia.'

'What do I wish?'

'That which God wills, nothing else.'

Oh, what a life our's is. Deliver me from it.'

FIFTEEN YEARS LATER.

At the end of a handsome apartment, a lady of about thirty years was reclining in an easy chair: a sickly palor suffused her cheeks, and her hands were frequently clasped as though in prayer. Upon her calm brow no murmuring could be read, and if sometimes a tear rolled down her cheeks, a gentle sigh seemed to ask pardon for this involuntary weakness. No child enlivened by its play the solitude of the widow. From time to time, her friends visited her, but in their visits were beginning to show signs of weariness.

'They had for so long a time seen Leontine sick and infirm. At first they had pitied her sincerely, but at last their compassion lessened in seeing her constantly suffering. It seemed to be natural, and that she ought to be accustomed to it. Such is the pity of the world. They weep over some striking misfortune, some crushing catastrophe, but have no sympathy with the continuation of a trouble without remedy, and which has no very marked characteristics. Moreover, in sickness we gain nothing by a monotonous life; the more our sufferings are prolonged, the more unhappy we are.'

Leontine R— had experienced this. A thousand times since her widowhood she had recognized the fact that to move the crowd, it is necessary a great misfortune should come suddenly, and not be continued. Notwithstanding, she had frequently sought comfort and help where it was not to be found.

At last a good angel had come to her house, and had, if one might use the expression, 'remade' her heart.

Who was this good angel, and by what miracle of consolation had Heaven sent her to the unhappy Leontine?

We saw her formerly gay and joyous. We heard her laugh and jest in the convent garden. Leaving this pious retreat at the commencement of her sixteenth year, the young girl found the dreams of her childhood had vanished. The world and its attractions had awakened in her weak heart a doubt if she would be true to the voice from above, which had first called her.

As Leontine possessed but the beginning of piety mixed with a great ambition, the feeling had been suppressed almost at its birth by pleasure and riches. A brilliant marriage had thrown this engaging young girl into the vortex of the world, and during seven years she had been happy, if that exciting life can be called happy which steals our soul from us.

Occupying a magnificent house at Lyons, Mrs. R— became the queen of society. One blessing only was denied her, a little child upon whom could rest that fullness of love which dwells in a woman's heart, and which so willingly changes to devotion.

Leontine preserved an irreproachable character in the eyes of society; but if by her hands alms were daily bestowed as if to make up for her wasted hours, it might be said her soft heart spared itself all trouble in the exercise of charity, and in the observance of the evangelical law. Nevertheless, she was called pious, because she so regularly attended mass, at a certain hour, every Sunday, and listened to the sermons of celebrated preachers.

Poor young woman. How far she was from fulfilling the pious dreams of her childhood.

There is no road, however flowery, which does not offer to the traveler sooner or later its briars and thorns.

Leontine, becoming a widow at twenty-five, and denied the title of mother, had wept for the first time; then little by little, like a spoiled child, she again sought to find joy in the world. A second marriage was talked of, when all at once a horrible accident divided her life in two parts.

Leontine started in the cars to visit one of her friends with whom she hoped to spend several weeks agreeably. God's Providence awaited her on the road. Two trains came into collision, and a terrible accident ensued. Several travelers were mortally wounded, Mrs. R— was left almost lifeless. She was relieved, and cared for with skill and devotion, but after long months had passed, she was pronounced incurable. The health of the young woman had become injured by suffering, and by violent yet ineffectual remedies. Leontine was an invalid and a recluse. The slightest movement fatigued her. A beautiful chamber, spacious and airy, was her universe. She could hardly go out to breathe the evening air upon a terrace adjoining her apartment. The gay world which surrounded her was touched as a child who easily weeps, but who is even more easily comforted.

Who shall tell the nights of anguish succeeding the weary days in which Leontine experienced only grief and isolation? It sometimes happened that after suffering all night with high fever, the young widow really imagined herself the most

unhappy of women, and vainly sought rest for her brain, which was troubled by frightful dreams. At other times the remembrance of the little chapel wherein, adorned with the veil of innocence, she had received her first communion, came to her as a slight relief. This little chapel presented itself to her mind with all the bright memories of youth, which must cheer us even in our deepest griefs.

It is in our childhood we receive our best teachings, if the years are passed in God's sight. Thus by degrees religion came again to the soul of Leontine. Misfortune had sufficiently purified her to receive the visit of Providence. This kind Providence came to her, concealed in the appearance of a humble sister devoted to God and sick persons.

For a long time Mrs. R. had desired to receive attentions which were not purely mercenary.

She had heard of a society of nurses who were called by the pleasant name of 'Sisters of Hope.' The young woman sought in this pious association a companion for her sleepless nights, and the superior, at her request, sent to her Sister Jerasime, a woman of about thirty, full of sympathy and kindness, such a person as one entirely devoted to God ought to be.

As soon as Leontine beheld the Sister, she experienced one of those sudden joys which is produced by a reminiscence of our youth.

This nun, in spite of her black veil and white handkerchief, recalled to her mind a world of gay thoughts and innocent mirth. On her part, Sister Jerasime remained mute with astonishment; there was a slight doubt in her mind which she desired to dispel at once, and, frankly extending her hand to the sick woman, she said in a gentle voice, 'are you not Leontine?'

'Is it you, Julia? I thought I recognized you, but it is so long since we met.'

The two old companions embraced with affection. This kiss, after so many years of separation and absence, united them more closely than had all the caresses of their childhood, so lavishly bestowed of old.

The nun especially appeared joyous and confiding. Mrs. R. felt involuntarily constrained by the dress of her friend, by the idea that she was in the presence of one devoted to sacrifice. She could not converse with the familiarity of her childhood.

They soon commenced to speak of Leontine's misfortune; they became gradually more at home with one another, and ended by doing what those invariably do who meet again, after having been brought up together. They reminded one another of all those little incidents which are never entirely effaced from our memory: their plays, their by-words, their foolish laughter, and they recalled in this inexhaustible list many little joys, which one would have supposed forgotten.

Only a few days passed before the woman of the world had opened her heart to Sister Jerasime. She was not only her nurse, but she was the best of comforters, and Leontine often repeated with a sort of respect: 'How shall I ever thank you for the good you have done me, dear angel whom God has sent to me?'

One evening the two ladies talked more intimately.

Believing that the Lord was using her as a means of regaining a heart, Sister Jerasime gave herself up to Him entirely. She was tender and confiding, and opened her pure soul in order to cause her companion to forget her own troubles. In this she was influenced by duty, and Leontine like a young girl, came to her with simplicity, and by her was brought nearer to God. One evening, the nun after having confided to her dear sick charge the hesitations of her heart at the time of her consecration, said to her: 'Would you believe it, Leontine, I had conceived so false an idea of devotion, that notwithstanding the wise instruction we received in the convent, I was very near leaving the blessed path upon which we had been placed. My religion was all external, and consisted, I see it now, in certain holy and touching acts which, without my knowledge, satisfied the natural tenderness of my heart. Living in a circle equally light-minded, I would easily have forgotten the strict precepts of religion founded upon the spirit of sacrifice; a truly providential influence protected me, and caused me to do what I believe to be the will of God.'

'I remember,' laughingly interrupted Leontine, 'that at the age of fourteen you had the presumption to believe yourself called to create a new order and to convert the whole world.'

'I was very much deceived,' said Sister Jerasime with humility; 'to obey in all things, great and small, to do from morning till night little "nothings" according to God's will, that was heaven's design for me. The Lord has permitted me to understand it; but, as I tell you, Leontine, it is to the example of a truly pious woman that I owe the little progress I have made in the knowledge of true piety.'

'Who is this woman?' asked Leontine. 'Am I inquisitive in asking you to name her?'

'Alas! she no longer lives, replied the nun. 'I frequently saw her in Paris before I entered the convent; we lived near each other. How good and charitable she was. She was a perfect saint.'

'What did she do so extraordinary?' inquired Leontine.

'Nothing. Her life was passed in retirement. Few persons knew her name. She devoted her youth to her father, who had fallen into a state of severe moroseness, combined with all kinds of troubles which he had to undergo. His daughter, to relieve the sufferings of the old man and to give him a little comfort, worked with her needle while nursing him. Sometimes she would get up at night and read to him, in order to lessen his inability to sleep. This woman, you see, Leontine, is a type of abnegation and charity.—And I learned in watching her how we can prove our love to God; how we can serve Him, not in dreams and words, but in spirit and in truth. I pray God may not reproach me at the day of judgment for the little use I have made of so good an example! She loved me, this holy saint, loved me enough to say to me: Julia, I have almost nothing in the world; but nevertheless,

if I die before you, I will leave you a remembrance. In whatever place the Lord may send you, you will receive my last meditation, my last thoughts; they will only be understood by you, because you alone have truly loved me.'

'When I decided after long reflection to enter the religious life, I wept in bidding adieu to all who were dear to me, but I feared I would lose my courage in parting from this admirable woman, whom I loved as we love what we feel to be superior to ourselves.'

'Did she not ask you to stay with her?' interrupted Leontine, with the eagerness of one unaccustomed to great sacrifices.

'No,' replied the Sister. 'Go, Julia, she said to me, go serve the poor and sick, since God has given you strength and zeal; you must write to me if permitted, and remember me in your daily prayers. I will live united to your soul, and we will meet in heaven.'

While speaking, the tears rolled down the cheeks of Sister Jerasime; she, very sensibly, did not try to appear not to feel: not only had she loved, but she loved still. God does not crush our innocent affections. He purifies them more and more, and renders them immortal.

'I departed,' she continued, 'and during the time of my novitiate, I was sent from community to community. Everywhere I found what I had sought: God and obedience; everywhere I carried without scruple the remembrance of my sainted friend, she was my good angel in days of trouble.'

'Have you had days of trouble?' asked Leontine.

'Everyone has them, Leontine. Afterwards the person of whom I speak lost her old father; she was resigned. A letter from me, from time to time, was, I believe, the only joy she had on earth; but she possessed such perfect peace that she desired nothing. This peace was founded, not on a vain complaisance, but upon her faith in the infinite goodness of God towards those who submit entirely to His holy will. It is now about three years since she died, and I received from those who were with her a letter, upon which her hand had traced my name and address but a short time before her death. I asked permission of my superiors never to burn this letter, and I have brought it to you, my good Leontine; you will read it with respect, as I read it myself.'

The woman of the world took the paper from the hands of Sister Jerasime, and read:

MY LAST THOUGHT.

Behold me, Oh Lord, at this moment of my life for which I have so often prayed! You are present with me in this hour when the imperfect sunlight no longer is sufficient for me.

Yes, you are with me, my God. I know it by the sweet confidence which fills my whole soul.

Why should I tremble? I am going to you, to you who made me, this little, weak, repentant subject. I am going to you who loved me before any one knew of my existence, to you who are a thousand times better than I can ever be of use to the Being I love more than myself.—And yet, what is there in me which does not deserve blame or forgiveness? Examine thyself, O my soul! go over with humility the thirty years of life for which thou art responsible.

Years of my childhood, you have passed like the dreams of my sleep, you have left no recollection either for good or evil. Are you therefore lost?

No, no! for as soon as I was taught to love my God, I wished to do so, and if since then I have not served Him, it was not from rebellion, but from ignorance. Pardon then those years of my childhood, forget their weakness in thy good ness.

Solemn time of my first communion, you opened heavenly things to me, you elevated me by my meditations upon the truth. Suddenly I awoke and sought the path of life, my destination. I knew, Lord, that you were the way of life. Then feeling how poor and miserable I was, I offered to you all that I owed to your goodness, all that I expected to have, and said: 'Accept, if you will, O my God, as an imperfect sacrifice, my whole life. Give me as you deem best speech or silence, study and prayer, laughter and tears.' And for this reason you have blessed me. At that time nothing changed the purity of my life, and when a cloud passed over me, I said: 'Let thy will be done, O my God!'

Later came the days when nothing happened, those days when, in spite of ourselves, fancy takes possession of the imagination. There I compared my future with the future of others, and I said: 'My life will be sad, lonely, and laborious.'

And it was true. You did not strew my path with flowers; but I was united to you, Lord, from the depths of my heart, and I again cried: 'What does it matter if I but serve you? What would I possess if you alone, wherefore weep?' And because I said this, you still blessed me. At last, leaving the solitude in which it is so easy to live, I commenced an existence full of duties, and unseasonable sacrifices.

People said I was to be pitied. Yet I was almost happy, because I was humble enough to be willing to enter the narrow path which was my destiny, and not to leave it. There awaited me bondage, work, fatigue, and this at all times and at all hours. But there also was your holy presence, your loving kindness, and in the sorrows which pressed upon me, I felt no desire to rebel, or to murmur, and repeated without effort: 'Let thy will be done, O my God.' And then you lent me a pure soul as a companion; we walked in your sight, ready to separate ourselves at your slightest wish. You know that I only considered this faithful friend as a resting place where I ought to remain but a moment; it is true, neither she nor myself forgot the other, but we suffered from absence and death. Thanks for this true friend; this was my only treasure, but it was enough. Ten years past, and the only woman whom I sincerely loved left me for you, Lord. I closed the eyes of my father; the good old man said to me in dying: 'You have blessed me, my daughter.' I was now alone in the world, without one heart in which to confide. I wept, I suffered, but I was not entirely unhappy, because you remained to me, Lord.

Years of suffering came at last. I saw disease commence, increase, and threaten my life. Sorrow surrounded me. Bitter as was my life, I loved it. Then I asked those around me if they thought me near death; they smiled and went away from me to weep. But you, you said to me in my loneliness: 'Come to me, my child, I am good.'

That is the secret of peace. Who will refuse to believe my words? I am dying, therefore I speak the truth.

And now Lord, pardon if you will the imperfections with which your poor servant has soiled the little she has done for you.

I have no right to your indulgence, I think, for if it had been permitted me to choose my destiny, to take sickness or health, death or life, family or solitude, love or neglect, I would have chosen with all reverence what I chose in my youth: 'That which God wills, nothing else.'

When the young woman had finished reading this sad letter, she would have spoken, but tears stifled her voice. She had discovered in the last words of the dying woman a sudden recollection, a vivid scene.

'It is I, Inez,' she said at last, 'who wrote those lines, it is Inez you have loved, Inez who has been good and holy. She has had peace at all times and places, and I have forgotten God; this is why He has filled me with the bitterness of despair. Oh dear Julia! do you remember the jessamine arbor, under which, one day at the convent, we confided to one another our dreams of the future?'

'I do remember,' said the nun, who, much affected, prayed silently.

'Oh Julia! how vain were our dreams! Inez is the only one which has been realized; but from that time, both of you followed the right path, I alone strayed away. O my friend, you have not come to me in vain. Consider the benefit you have conferred upon my soul; you have devoted your life as you said you would at that time, to obedience, and to doing day by day God's will in "nothings"; do you remember these words of the pious Inez in reply to the innocent fancies which used to prevent you from fulfilling your duties?'

'Julia,' she said, 'how do we know but what these nothings are of sufficient importance in God's sight for Him to welcome your soul as a reward?'

'It is true,' said the nun, 'I remember the words, they are engraved upon my memory. Alas! it is all that remains of the conversation in the grove, the dreams have flown away, the paper which was a witness to these fancies has been burned but the remembrance of our sainted companion remains with us still.'

'Inez was a prophetess,' humbly said Mrs. R. 'The soul of which she spoke is mine, receive it by way of recompense; Sister, I belong to God!'

FATHER GERARD—AN ESCAPE.

The Rev. Father-Christie, S. J., read a paper at a late meeting of the Young Men's Catholic Association of London, which possesses peculiar interest from never having yet been published, and from being taken from autobiographic records of the illustrious Society to which both fathers belong. The narration of the tortures to which Father Gerard was subjected in the Tower, described by the meek sufferer, are exceedingly touching, and contrast somewhat strangely with the vaunted tolerance of Protestantism. We are willing however, to let these sad records sink into the past, and turn rather to the ludicrous side of these persecuting times. We take however, an account of how Father Gerard, while staying at Lady Vaux's in Northamptonshire, was in imminent danger of being taken by the lynx-eyed pursuivants, but was saved by the ready wit of the lady of the house, and the devotion of an humble attendant. Father Gerard was now giving a retreat to three gentlemen in this house; he had got just half through with it, and was thinking of making his own, when about three o'clock one afternoon in rushed John Lilly, Father Gerard's faithful companion and attendant with his sword drawn in his hand, and alarming the door behind him. 'How now, John Lilly, what's the matter?'

'The searchers,' he said 'where?' asked Father Gerard. 'In the very house—and in it now!' answered John Lilly, 'And sure enough the searchers were in the house. They had been cunning enough to knock at the street door, than they forced their way in and dispersed themselves in every direction. While John Lilly was telling this, up came the searching party to the very landing on which Father Gerard lived. The door of his room faced another on the same landing, and this was the door of the domestic chapel. Father Gerard's door was closed, the chapel door was open; so the officers went into the chapel first, and found an altar richly adorned and the priestly vestments laid close by. 'Meanwhile,' says Father Gerard, 'I, in the room opposite was at my wife's end what to do; for there was no hiding place in the room, nor any means of egress but by the open passage, which was in the enemy's hands. I changed my cassock, which I was wearing, for a secular coat; but my books and manuscript meditations, which I had there in large quantities, I had no means of concealing. We stood there, with our ears close to the chink of the door, listening to catch what they said. We heard them at last coming towards us and they knocked at the door. We remained quiet, but held down the latch of the door with all our might, for the door had neither bolt nor lock. As they went on knocking, the lady of the house said, 'Who knows, perhaps the man-servant, who sleeps yonder, has taken away the key. I'll go and look for him.' 'No, no!' said the searchers, we know better than that; you go nowhere without us, or you'll be hiding something away.' So off they went with the lady, without looking to see whether the door had a lock on it or not. So God's providence and woman's wit led the searchers off.'

When she had got them down stairs, she took them into a room where there were some ladies, namely, the sister of Lady Vaux and Mrs. Lina. While these ladies engaged the officers in conversation and answered their questions, the lady slipped away and was rapid as lightning, up stairs again, and said, 'Quick, quick, to the hiding-place.' She had hardly time to say this and to run down stairs, before the searchers had missed her, and were for remounting the stairs. They met her near the bottom step, and had no doubt what the case was, and were eager to get past. This they could not do without laying forcible hands on the lady, and this, as gentlemen, they of course had a difficulty in doing. She persevered with the utmost courtesy, in filling up the whole breadth of the staircase; there was no getting by. One of the searchers succeeded, however, in thrusting his head past her, and tried to see what was going on up stairs. 'And in fact,' said Father Gerard, 'he almost caught sight of me as I was passing through the door into the hiding place under the roof of the house. For as soon as the lady had given us warning I opened the door, and as noiselessly as possible, set a stool and opened the trap-door, and lifted myself sproud it up myself, I called John Lilly to come up too, but more anxious for me than for himself, he said: 'No, father, I shan't come. There must be some one to own the books and papers in your room; if not, they will not rest till they find both of us.' So spoke this truly faithful and prudent servant so full of charity as to offer his life for his friend, there was no time to parley. I gave up reluctantly, and shut the trap door. Scarcely had John Lilly removed the stool by which I had mounted, and gone back to the room and closed the door, when the two leaders of the searching party succeeded in passing the lady, came up stairs, knocked violently, and threatened to break it open unless the key were found. John Lilly, with a bretteau on his head, threw open the door, and presented himself undaunted to the pursuivants. 'Who are you?' said they. 'Well, you see I am a man.' 'Are you a priest?' 'I do not say that I am a priest,' said John, 'that's your business to prove; but I am a Catholic.' Then they looked at the various things on the table—meditations, breviary, Catholic books, and something which Father Gerard grieved to lose more than all the rest, his manuscript sermons, which he had been writing or compiling for the last ten years. These things settled the point with the searchers. 'There can be no doubt,' said they, 'that you are a priest.' 'And whose cassock is this?' they asked, pointing to the cassock I had thrown off.

'Well, he said, 'that is a dressing-gown, used now and then for convenience.'

Convinced that they had caught a priest, they locked up carefully the books and writings in a box; fastened the chapel door, and put their seal upon it, and taking John by the arm, led him down stairs to the room where the ladies before named were waiting the issue and made him over to the keeping of their officers. Now, John had always behaved with respect, and knew his place, and had always stood with his head uncovered in the presence of ladies; but now he was personating Father Gerard, 'the bretteau, too, is a covering which is worn by priests in the house and in the church itself. So John Lilly, after courteously saluting the ladies, put on his cap again and sat down. Of course the ladies saw through the trick at once and could hardly help laughing; so much the more, when John, assuming an appearance and tone of authority, said to the magistrates, 'Gentlemen, these are evidently noble ladies; I hope you will treat them with all respect and consideration.' Poor ladies! it was all they could do to hide their sense of the ridiculous when they saw the cunning searchers outwitted by simple John Lilly playing the priest.

All in good time, John Lilly was led off in triumph by the magistrates, and with him the master of the house, all of whose property was to be confiscated for having harbored a priest. But, sad disappointment! The gentleman could not be convicted of the crime, as next day, after full inquiry, the magistrates discovered that John Lilly had been an apothecary in London for six or seven years, and then had been imprisoned as a Catholic in the Clerk for eight or nine more; that in fact he was not a priest, but, as the books and manuscripts seemed to prove, a priest's servant. It is hardly necessary to add, that when officers were sent as expeditiously as possible to search the house again, they found only an empty nest, for the bird was flown.—[London Weekly Register.

BIGOTRY OF SOUTHERN GOSPELLERS.

The Rev. Father Ryan, of the *Banner of the South*, the poet-laureate, as it were, of the 'Lost Cause,' whose beautiful verses would make his greatest enemies 'pause at the song of their captive, and weep,' has written a very pungent article in regard to 'the violent, unjust, and unprovoked attacks' which have been made against the Catholic Church from the pulpit, and through the religious press, of the South. He says it looks as 'if there was a general understanding and concert of action between the parties,' and asks, 'What has our Church done to deserve such treatment? What is her crime? He then puts a series of questions, which, as they are applicable to more States than those of Georgia and the Carolinas we quote as furnishing food for reflection, especially to the leaders of the organization lately formed in nearly all the Southern States, to encourage white immigration to aid in cultivating and improving their waste and unprofitable, because uncultivated, land. He asks the anti-Catholic bigots and calumniators—

'Has she (the Church) been meddling with the affairs of any of the denominations? She has not. She has gone on her way, quietly, preaching her own doctrines—attacking no one.

'Is it a crime for her to be here at all? Is her mere presence objectionable? Has she no right to go where she pleases, and to preach what she believes?'

'Verily, some men would, had they the power, banish her from this country, so much do they hate her, because they fear her.

'Is liberality waning? Is bigotry increasing? Among the People—no. Among many Ministers—yes. Are the ministers afraid of the liberality of the People? Is it one of their ministerial duties to bring dead prejudices back again to life? Why, then, these tirades of abuse?'

'Is not such preaching clearly against the interests of Religion and of the South?'

'Our People ask for Immigration. The country needs it sorely. It is our greatest want. Our journals are filled with the subject. A warm welcome is offered by the People to all who will come into our midst, and help to bring back our lost prosperity. Many of these new settlers would, necessarily, be Catholics—a people, who, as a body, sympathized with us, more than any other in the North, during and since the war. But the bigotry of some ministers steps in between the interests of our People and Immigration. Will men settle in places where their Church is constantly held up to ridicule? Will they come here to be insulted by those who make it a part of their religion to insult them?'

'Let the ministers learn a lesson from their own People. They are liberal-minded; they are generous-hearted; they fought side by side with Catholic soldiers during the war; and a common love for a common Cause and Country, buried forever all previous prejudices. Let them remain dead! The People are not afraid of Catholics, or their Church; they nobly practise, what their ministers, too often, do not, religious toleration; they have charity, and keep it even when it seems to have fled from the pulpit of denominations. They are opposed to this better preaching. And herein, they give an example which those anti-Catholic ministers might well follow.'

The attacks of the Rev. Dr. Newman (Gen. Grant's preacher), one Sunday on the Pope and St. Peter, and the next on the Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God, whom he says her own Son called 'a woman,' may have been dictated by the Grand Army Homburg, as a part of the programme of that oath-bound secret combination of spolians. These men 'are always doing and never done' with their projects and innovations; and such is their mercenary corruption and total depravity, that those who have watched their course will be surprised at no act of depravity, meanness, or folly, they may do, to consolidate and perpetuate their power.

For a native Southern preacher, at this crisis in their affairs, when almost hopelessly struggling to throw off the double incubus of negro and carpet-bagger rule, to join in a crusade against Catholics, is certainly the height of stupidity and sectarian infatuation. If they had the sense they were born with they would see that they have a vital interest in attracting, instead of repelling white immigrants, without regard to the faith which they may profess.

As a large surplus of preachers are annually manufactured in New England for the Western and Southern market, may not these anti-Catholic crusaders be sectional propagandists in disguise? As the late Gov. Blaine said, in regard to the New England schoolmasters, which he conveyed and exported to the Great West some years ago, may not most of the preachers to whom Father Ryan refers, be persons who (we may use his own expression) were sent South 'to Yankeeify his people.'

By-the-way, we see another article in the *Banner*, that it is the politico-religious preachers of the Northern Methodists, who are mostly so exercised about 'the progress of Romanism' among the Southern people. They are evidently afraid of losing their congregations, with the accompanying 'emoluments,' unless they can fill their minds with inveterate prejudices against the Catholic Church, by the most reckless calumnies and misrepresentations of its motives, doctrines, and belief. As agents, doubtless, of the Union Leagues and Grand Army Homburgs, they are as busy as the devil in a storm at sea, in exciting the prejudices of the negroes against the native whites, and of the latter against the Catholics. They revel in mischief, and social and religious discord, being faithful servants of their master, the devil, who is the father of lies, and the malignant enemy of peace, and concord, and good will to men.—Boston Pilot.

GENEROUS ENGLAND.

(From the London Tablet.)

Year after year it may happen to Protestants to feel surprise and, perhaps, in some cases, alarm at

the statements laid before them at Exeter Hall and elsewhere of the increase in the numbers of priests and nuns, and of buildings dedicated to the service of God by the Catholic Church in this country. It is a great change, they say, since forty or fifty, or even twenty years ago. A great change indeed; and a change that should excite even more gratitude in our hearts than astonishment in the minds of others. Taking London, for instance, alone, and excluding the country missions of the district from the comparison, we find that the 42 churches and 84 priests of 1849 had risen to 97 churches and 246 priests at the beginning of the present year; while, if we take into the computation the whole of the two dioceses which in 1849 formed the London district, we find that the increase in the twenty years has been from 97 churches and chapels and 156 priests to 288 churches and 407 priests; and the one Vicar Apostolic of the old days has been replaced by a Bishop of South-west and an Archbishop of Westminster.

To our grateful thoughts there appears, moreover, to exist at the present time, in reference to the growing influence of the Truth in England, another symptom of which it would be difficult to overrate the importance:—we refer, of course, to the entire change in modes of expression, and the great corresponding modifications in tone of mind and feeling, which we notice in so many quarters, or rather on all sides, towards our clergy and our Church. The great barrier of England opening itself to us as to brethren, begins to treat with due respect those whom we reverence as Fathers. Everywhere do we find evidences nowadays of this good and generous feeling. Take the subscription list for the Building Fund of the Catholic Foreign Missionary College, St. Joseph's at Mill Hill, and you find an Anglican clergyman contributing fifty pounds, and his name, too, only one amongst those of many charitable donors of non-Catholic denominations;—look at the Protestant Church door as you pass through Chelsea, and you may remark a printed notice that a sermon in support of the claims of St. George's Hospital was to be preached (though, of course, not in that building) by the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster;—turn to the last number of our able Protestant contemporary, the *Spectator*, and your eye will be caught by a suggestion on the second page that it would be well for the country that our Sovereign Lady the Queen should be pleased to summon to the House of Lords a new peer in the person of Archbishop Manning;—go into the gilded precincts of the hereditary Chamber itself, and in listening to a debate, you may hear the noble Chairman of Committees—a peer of great authority and as near an approach as any living Englishman can in these degenerate days present of a last remnant of true old Toryism—calmly and deliberately propose, as one of the suitable remedies for the long miseries of Ireland, that a certain number of Catholic Bishops should have seats in their Lordships' house; more surprising still, you may hear a Liberal Scotch Duke seriously discuss the proposal of the Conservative English peer; and, most admirable of all, you may at last hear an Anglican Bishop speak boldly to that great assembly of his enduring friendship towards our Catholic Archbishop, and of the gratification he would experience in doing honour to the choice of Her Majesty, if the Queen should be graciously pleased to call the Most Reverend Prelate to her Councils.

There are many amongst us, and they too not yet very old men, who can well remember how the first Lord Ellenborough told the same House of Parliament, at the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, that the sun of England's glory had set for ever. At that period a scanty beginning of justice, a partial removal of disabilities, and a mitigation of oppression, had been grudgingly granted to the imperious claims of an indigent people. And who can tell how much longer even that measure would have been delayed, had not Daniel O'Connell been thundering at the gates of the strong citadel of Protestantism? Truly, times are changed now. Of their own accord, urged by no stormy agitation of ours but moved only by their own good feelings of what is right and just, peer after peer comes forward with amendments of which the avowed object is to render the disestablishment and disendowment of that great standing iniquity, the Anglican Church Establishment in Ireland, on occasion of improving the position of the true Church of the Irish. The extreme height of British statesmanship is no longer the insidious suggestion to 'pay the priests to keep them quiet,'—just as if it were a question of throwing dogs some bones to stop their barking;—on the contrary, it is felt now that true wisdom and sound policy will consist in the offer on the part of the State to seize this opportunity of coming to the assistance of the Catholic Church in Ireland by such a measure of restitution as may relieve the necessities of the people, and that to wish with an anxious wish to be acceptable to the Irish Bishops and to merit their lordship's approval. Our great Protestant contemporary, the *Times*, has mentioned with especial favour the proposal of the Duke of Cleveland to erect residences and to assign glebes of ten acres with them to the Catholic priests in Ireland. Lord Stanhope's notice of amendment substituted, as the limit of a glebe, fifteen acres for ten acres; and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Elliott, an old member of the Cambridge Pitt Club and too great a friend of Lord Pembroke to be suspected of liberalism) added a subsidiary amendment designed to complete the suggestion of Lord Stanhope.

For our present purpose the striking point in the matters we have thus briefly noticed is the glorious feature which they disclose of the spontaneity of English generosity. It would be very easy to sneer and to sneer, and to say that there cannot be any stupendous merit in a partial restitution of the produce of wholesale robbery; but the fact remains—and it is to this fact that we find our attention more and more attracted day by day—that from Peers on both sides of the House of Lords, from newspapers of various shades of opinions, from among the ranks of many different classes of our fellow-countrymen, there arise manifestations of a desire to join Catholics in good works and to anticipate our wants and wishes. This is a very different system from the wretched old plan of deferring justice until its claims grew loud enough to inspire fears of civil war. We think we may fairly ascribe the new state of things to the feeling, new in its manifestations towards us and towards Ireland, which we have just called the spontaneity of English generosity. It is to us a moment of true happiness when we can feel proud of generous England.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On the 15th ult., his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin and Emily held a reception in the Convent of Mercy, Doon, county Limerick, on which occasion four young ladies were received—Miss McCarthy, Miss Morilla, Miss Stapleton, and Miss Agnes O'Meara the daughter of Thomas O'Meara, of Inchicore.

KILMORE COLLEGE.—Lately the students of Kilmore College and a number of cleric and lay gentlemen, who were specially invited to join the party, were afforded a very agreeable day of recreation at Cornardrum, the beautiful residence of the Right Hon. Baron Hughes which is situated on the banks of Lough Gowna and within a short distance of the town of Granard. The weather was most favourable for the occasion and everything that could conduce to the comfort and happiness of the young gentlemen, and the company generally, was amply provided by the talented and highly esteemed president, the Rev. Peter Galligan. At eleven the party started from the College, preceded by the excellent band of the Orvan Militia, under the leadership of Mr. Dunca. Along the route through Ballinagh, Ballintemple, Scrabey, &c., they were favoured with a perfect ovation from the inhabitants and on arriving at Cornardrum they were received by the Right Hon. Baron Hughes who gave them a cordial and most hospitable wel-

Every accommodation that could possibly contribute to the happiness of the day was afforded by the distinguished judge, whose kindness and courteous demeanour fully realized to the minds of all the golden opinions he has so deservedly won from men of every class both by his genuine qualities as an Irish gentleman, and his brilliant talents which have earned for him the well-merited appellation of being the best ideal of a plain speaking and most upright judge. The students, before leaving Cornardun, gave three hearty cheers for the Baron, and expressed themselves exceedingly grateful for the courtesy and kindness he had extended towards them. The party returned by Arve, where they were received with hearty cheers, and along the journey into Cavan similar demonstrations of applause greeted them. On arriving at the college, at ten o'clock, three cheers were given for the Lord Bishop and Professors, after which the students retired to their respective quarters, highly gratified with the happy result of their picnic.—Anglo-Celt.

Liquors.—Mr. O'Reilly's bill, on the sale of liquors in Ireland on Sundays, was withdrawn on Wednesday at the request of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Fortescue, who promised to bring in a bill on the subject next session.

Inspector of Factories.—Mr. Whately Cooke Taylor, of Cork, has been appointed Inspector of Factories for this District, in the place of Mr. Bignold whose duties will in future be confined to the Central Division of Ireland.

The Irish Times says:—William Murphy, the third man shot during the late disturbances, has died in Londonderry in the County Infirmary. He had been treated with the utmost care and skill. His sufferings were terrible and protracted.

Death of William Taylor Esq.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. William Taylor, former Secretary to the great Southern and Western Railways.

Death of Master Lowry.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. C. Lowry Q. C., Master of the Court of Exchequer which occurred at his residence, Monaghan square, Dublin, on the 19th, after a short illness.

A man named John Ooady, of Derrymore, county Westmeath has been committed for trial at the next Meath Assizes, to be held at Trim, on a charge of having entered the house of Patrick Dixon, steward to Frederick H. Langon, J. P. at Montheary, and carried therefrom a gun, Mr. Langon's property.

The Kilkenny Moderator announces that Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, Lieutenant of the County has nominated Richard Langrishe, Esq., Firgrove to the office of Clerk of the Peace for the county of Kilkenny, vacant by the decease of Kenny Parcell, Esq. Recently in the Court of Probate, Dublin, counsel for the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly applied for an attachment against the persons of Mr. Peter Gill, of the Tipperary Advocate for having neglected to pay the costs in the late suit brought by him in opposing the will of the late Father Kenyon. The application was at once granted.

The Commissioners of Irish Lights have, with the concurrence of the Board of Trade and Trinity House taken steps for the placing of two buoys in Youghal Bay—one to mark the Bar rocks; the other to mark the Black Ball Ledge and also for the exhibition of a light during the night, from a small window in the present lighthouse tower, to be seen for two hours before high water, and one hour after.

We (Waterford News), saw some excellent new potatoes, of the description known as 'Flounders,' with Mr. John, McRedmond on our market on last Saturday (June 19). They were large, extremely free from the semblance of blemish and were selling at 6s 1 lb. They were grown by Mr. James Bubb, Tramore, who has, we understand, several acres of the same kind.

The Late Orange Meeting at Enniskillen.—Mr. Downing will soon ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland if the attention of the Government has been called to the report which has appeared in the public press of a meeting held at Enniskillen lately, at which Mr. John Brien, J. P., D. L., and high sheriff presided, described as consisting of between 20,000 and 25,000 persons marching with fire and drum bands playing party tunes Orange flags flying, and the bells of the church chiming in sympathy with the cheers of the brethren.—If so, is it true? and, if it is, is it the intention of Government to remove, Mr. Brien from the commission of the peace the secretary and shirivalty of the county.

The Mayo Examiner says:—At a late meeting of the Castlebar Poor Law Board of Guardians, relieving-officer Cogan laid four notices of eviction before the board, which he received from Mr. Sebastian Nolan, the newly-appointed agent of Mr. Moore, M. P. The law in its benevolence (?) requires this protective proceeding for the subject. The four notices applied to six tenants, some of whom are, we learn, sub-tenants. We do not over-state the feeling of Mr. Moore's friends when we say these eviction notices, whatever may be their merits, will re- new disappointment and vexation among his constituents. The proceedings are regarded with satisfaction by political enemies: by friends as inconceivable, injudicious, ungrateful and embarrassing. In a word keeping the late election in mind, it is unreasonable for Mr. Moore to have ejectments in January and evictions in July.

The Cork Guardians and the Lords.—At the meeting of the board of guardians, Alderman Daniel O'Sullivan, ex-Mayor, tendered a notice of motion for a petition to the House of Lords in support of the Church Bill. The chairman refused to receive the motion as foreign to their business. Mr. O'Sullivan warmly insisted that the notice should be received, denouncing the chairman as an Orangeman. A scene of great uproar followed. Several members repudiated Mr. O'Sullivan's language, but they argued that the notice was in order. The chairman still refused to receive it, and abruptly left the chair, declaring that he would resign. The meeting broke up in great confusion.

Boat Accident.—On Monday, the 7th, an accident occurred to a pilot boat, owned by a man named John Lee, an outer pilot, attached to the port. He had been out the greater part of that day and the whole of the two days preceding, in quest of a German barque which was expected. Being rather fatigued, both he and another man on board went to sleep, leaving the boat in charge of a young lad at the helm, and giving him particular directions to 'look out for equals.' The boat was between Barra and Furbough at the time, and Lee, having gone asleep, was shortly afterwards awakened by finding himself immersed in water—the boat being upset. He immediately swam for the land, but having got about half-a-mile, he saw that he could not accomplish it, and turned back towards the boat. The three persons contrived to cling to the boat, and, after being several hours in the water, were rescued by a Connemara boat. Lee, on getting ashore, went to set his boat to rights, and having observed the barque expected, in the South Sound, he immediately set out to board her—without even changing his clothes—and succeeded in doing so off Black Head.—Galway Vindicator.

Recently before a committee of the House of Lords Charles Francis Arnold Earl of Wicklow and Lord Clonmore in the Peerage of Ireland, submitted his proofs to the Wicklow Peerage. He claims his descent from the Howards of Shelton in the county Wicklow. The other claimant is the son of Mrs. Howard, whose proofs will be put in on the 12th inst., after which the decision as to the title and property will be made known.

Belfast, July 14.—Serious riots occurred here between the Catholics and Orangemen on the 12th inst. Windows in many buildings were smashed. One Catholic school-house was entirely gutted. Another was badly damaged. Several rioters and one policeman were wounded.

A family quarrel recently occurred at Ardkilmar, near Kilmallock, in which a man named James Burke had his skull fractured with a smothering-iron by a relative of his own named Thos. Turner. The affair took place in the house of Turner's father, and at the supper table, Burke having given no provocation for the assault. An animus, however, had existed in Turner's mind against the Burke family because a sister of the former had married a brother of the injured man. It was feared Burke could not recover.

After the fair of Kilmallock on the 21st ult., three men, Michael Foley, Michael Coleman, and Terence O'Donnell, were drinking in a public house in that town, when a drunken brawl arose between them and the two latter attacked and beat Foley in a brutal manner on the head, one of them using a large stick and the other a bottle, which he broke on the man's head, injuring him severely, if not dangerously. Foley ran for the police, when he was again attacked by a man named Flynn, who beat him still more unmercifully for calling the 'Pealers.' Flynn and O'Donnell were subsequently arrested—Coleman having absconded.

A Mallow correspondent says.—The salmon fishing on the Blackwater, near Mallow, during the past week has been the best within the recollection of the oldest fisher of Walton living in this locality. I have heard of a young man named Benn taking eleven fish on last Thursday in about four hours with flies; and a gentleman took seven on the 18th. The water is very low, so that all who desire fishing must waste. I have been informed that at Carcysville, beyond Fermoy, a gentleman took thirty salmon during the week.

Quitting the Enemy's Service.—Some passages of an article which appeared in the Evening Mail on Tuesday may, perhaps, be indicative of a turn of the Irish Protestant mind in the patriotic direction referred to and so strongly deprecated by Lord Derby in his speech against the Church Bill. Those passages are remarkable; if they represent a fixed idea and settled purpose they are of great political value. Thus said the Mail:—The Protestants of Ulster and of Ireland have no quarrel with their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. They have nothing to resent but the treachery of English factions, whose garrison in Ireland they were; but no longer are. They have nothing to fear but divisions among themselves. There could be no greater mistake than to allow themselves to be diverted from the pressing work of consolidating their own ranks, and organising their own defence against English treachery and ingratitude, by bootless strife with those beside whom they dwell. So be it, in God's name! The Catholics of Ireland desire no strife with their Protestant fellow-countrymen, desire nothing more than liberty and fair play for all and that all should work together for the common good, and for the benefit and the honour of their common country. But are the sentences above quoted anything more than busy and half-hearted expressions on the part of the Mail? As long as we can remember, that journal has been smitting at distant intervals little fishes and sparks of nationality, but nothing more. The flame never burst forth. More than twenty years ago, Thomas Davis thought he caught sight of it in the columns of the Mail, and he 'balled it' in words that are remembered; but nothing came of the appearance that so excited his attention. It was not the kindling of the sacred fire but only the explosion of a little equib meant to effect no object whatever. However, the present is a peculiar, an eventful time, and it would be no way surprising if the Protestants of Ireland should now seriously think of recasting the relations in which they stand towards their Catholic fellow-countrymen, and taking up a new position in Irish politics. A great and noble part is open to them to play in the future history of their native land. They have now a splendid opportunity of effacing from the minds of their Catholic countrymen the memory of past troubles, and substituting for it a feeling of love and gratitude. They did much to cast down those people into the very depths of misery—let them now only help to raise the nation, and all that will be for gotten. They sold the independence of Ireland to a faithless, jealous, and grasping power; let them now only aid their countrymen in the effort to compel its restoration, and that evil deed will be forgiven. Putting the matter on the very lowest ground, they have a perfect right to take this course, as the purchase-money is about to be withheld from them by the English Government. If they do not adopt this line of action, what will be their position hereafter in Irish history? What will be their claim on the respect and regard of their fellow-countrymen? The Irish people will right themselves ultimately, with their help or without it. Is it not their wiser course to join hands with their countrymen at once, obtain for themselves a great share in the glory of the triumph, and assure to themselves the good will and gratitude of the Irish race for all time?—[Nation.]

It is stated that Mr. D. A. Nagle T. O. Cork and one of the proprietors of the Cork Herald has entered an action against the Journal Reporter, for libel, in an article in that journal reflecting on his conduct in connection with the Mayoralty of Cork. The damages claimed are said to be £50000.

The Waterford Citizen thus notices the arrival in that town of old cannon:—'Several pieces of cannon have been lying for some days past at our Quay; they were purchased by Mr. Grabam, at a recent sale of old stores held at Duncannon Fort. They were some of those first used in the Fort, and, doubtless, may have been employed in firing the salute when James the II. took shipping from there for France, after the battle of the Boyne. They are to be broken up and melted, and will, no doubt, hereafter assume a less warlike form.'

A quarrel has arisen between the members of the Cork Yacht Club and Rear-Admiral Warden, who is stationed at Queenstown. In consequence of the club not having compelled the yachts in harbour to exhibit bunting in honour of the Queen's coronation, Admiral Warden would not permit the usual decoration of the men of war at the Queenstown regatta, alleging that the club had been wanting in respect to the Queen. The yacht club having been informed of this, and that at the Admiral's table they were spoken of as half Fenians, directed Admiral Warden's name to be removed from their list of patrons and vice-presidents.

Hydrophobia in the County Down.—On the 14th, a heifer, in the most violent state of hydrophobia, ran a distance of four miles into the town of Ballinbofey, to the great terror and alarm of the inhabitants. Head-constable McOrarty, with six of his men, and about two hundred of the townspeople, endeavoring for a long time, but in vain, to catch the animal. At length the head-constable sent for a stout rope. Acting-constable Flood and a civilian taking the one end of it, went upon a stone ditch in the fair green, when sub-constable Mahony took the other end, and, with the most extraordinary daring, made a rush at the animal, seized it by the horns, to which he firmly fastened the rope without any assistance. During Mahony's encounter with the infuriated animal, the people expected every instant to see him killed. Having been firmly secured, the animal was led by the sub-constable and a civilian to the extreme end of the town, where she was instantly killed, by order of the owner, and buried in a deep pit by sub-constable Mahony and some civilians. Even when dead and in the pit, no one but Mahony would take the rope off her horns, all being afraid of catching the direful infection. Six days previous to this, another cow died of this awful disease, on the same farm, and a third was buried alive on the 18th inst. A mad dog passed through the farm in which these cattle were [Corrynne] three weeks ago.

The bill for disfranchising that corrupt body the Freeman of Dublin has been read a first time in the House of Commons, and there can be no doubt that it will be passed speedily through

its subsequent stages. The Tory party need hope for nothing from the House of Lords in this matter. Their lordships may sympathise very deeply with the freemen and even drop some tears as they see one pillar after another of the Conservative cause being tumbled down but they will scarcely risk a collision with the House of Commons for the sake of preserving the Dublin Freeman. That issue would never do to go to the country upon. So the freemen franchise is to be swept away, carried off as mere sewage by the 'intercepting pipe' of an act of Parliament. The sooner the better for the political health of the city.—Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ORATORY, BROMPTON.—The Archbishop of Westminster preached at this church on Sunday last, at High Mass, on behalf of the Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill. In the course of his sermon, his Grace observed that for the purpose of training priests to the arduous work of foreign missions, colleges have been established in various places. At Rome there is the great college of the Propaganda; and even in poor Ireland a college was erected, thirty or forty years ago, which proved so successful, notwithstanding the poverty of the country, that at the time of the death of the founder, three years after it was opened, it contained sixty priests ready to embark to heathen lands. Other colleges have been established at Marseilles, Milan, and Lyons; but it was not until three years ago that such a work was started in our own country. It was to assist in the erection of this college that the Archbishop now appealed to his hearers, and, lest it should be objected that the claims upon English Catholics, for the education of their poor and other purposes, are already too overwhelming to admit of a Foreign Missionary College being effectively supported, he contended that a work of this kind would forcibly react here, and that it would tend to excite a greater spirit of zeal and devotion among our own people. In confirmation of this he appealed to the beneficial influence which has been exercised throughout the whole of France by means of the Foreign Missionary College established in the heart of that country, Paris. The Archbishop concluded his discourse by reading several affecting passages from the recently-published *Life of Henry Doria*, who was trained in the last-named seminary, and whose apostolic labours in Corea were crowned three years ago by a glorious martyrdom. In the afternoon the Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 263 persons, a large proportion of whom were adults.

It is stated that Lady Agnes Graham, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, has been received into the Catholic Church.

St. John's Church, ISLINGTON.—The Very Rev. Canon Oakley has set about raising £2000 for two spires and a clock for his church, St. John's Islington London believing that 'Catholic churches have been too much in the background, and that if Catholics want to produce an impression upon the people of this country, they must have their churches beautiful and striking, externally as well as internally.'

THE CATHOLIC PEERS AND THE DIVISION OF THE IRISH CHURCH.—Fifteen Catholic peers voted with the Government for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, viz.—The Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Denbigh, Fingal, Granard, Oxford, Down, Gainsborough; Lords Camoys, Stoughton, Vaux of Harrowden, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Suffolk, Clifford, Lorat, the Earl of Kenmare, and Lord Damer paired in favour of the bill. The Marquis of Bole, Lord Beaumont, and Lord Herties were absent. The only Catholic peer that voted against the disestablishment of the Irish Church was Viscount Gormanston.

NEW MISSIONARY COLLEGE AT MILL-HILL.—On Tuesday the feast of St. Peter and Paul, Archbishop Manning laid the first stone of the permanent buildings of 'St. Joseph's College of the Sacred Heart for Foreign Missions'—a college founded 'under the special benediction of the Sovereign Pontiff and of the Archbishop and Bishops of the English Hierarchy,' for the purpose of educating missionaries for the conversion of the heathen, and for the work of the Church in the British colonies thus bearing some analogy to the Seminaires des Missions Etrangeres, established in France under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. The site chosen is high and well adapted for the purpose, consisting of nearly 30 acres, adjoining the house at present occupied by the students and their principals, the Rev. Mr. Vaughan. The new buildings, which are to be in the Lombardo Venetian style, will be in the form of an irregular quadrangle, with a cloister running round it, and a Church and tower at one corner. They are designed by Mr. George Goldie, of Kensington square. When completed the college is intended to accommodate about 80 students, who, as well as the principal and the professors, will occupy each a single room; and the range of buildings will embrace a common room, library, hall, and refectory, together with a handsome chapel, 100ft in length, which it is intended to utilize also as a parochial church for the Roman Catholics of the neighbourhood of Mill Hill. We believe that this is the first purely Missionary College established in England by the Roman Catholics since the Reformation.—Times.

Capt. Lott, of the Gunard steamer *Russia*, has crossed the Atlantic 371 times.

A site has been set apart in London, near the India office, by the Duke of Argyll, for a very large building to include a museum, library, and chart office, where the exceedingly rich Indian literary treasures of England now wholly inaccessible, can be stored.

A gang of fellows, who had been surprised by the Leeds police force when engaged in the brutal sport of cock fighting, were charged before the stipendiary magistrate, and the offence having been proved against four of them, they were sent to prison for three months each, with hard labor.

The Irish Church Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords on Monday night, 12th instant. An amendment was adopted omitting the clause permitting the bishops to retain their seats, and also a proviso providing residences and glebes for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, and adopting the principle of concurrent endowment. Lord Derby presented a protest against the Bill.

The long continued slackness at the Crewe Railway Works, coupled with the general depression in trade, has induced a number of the men to turn their thoughts towards emigration, and a public meeting was recently held at the Corn Exchange, Crewe, for the purpose of forming an emigration society. The attendance was very large. A society was formed for the purpose of assisting operatives to emigrate, the proposed weekly payment for each member being 2d., and the amount of grant being 5s. The 8th rule says that, 'Every member balloted shall give his word of honor that he will pay back the sum furnished to him within 18 months' time.'

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN LONDON.—A shocking case of poisoning occurred in London a few days since. A man named Duggan, with his wife and six children, were found dead in a house in Smithfield. The father was a working silversmith in the employment of Messrs. Chawner & Co., who have extensive premises used as a manufactory and offices in Hoelster lane, and with his family occupied an adjoining house belonging to the firm, living rent free. He had been in this service about six or seven years, and is supposed to have come from Bristol. Lately, however, he had fallen into ill-health and had been obliged on medical advice to relinquish his employment, and with it the house he occupied under his masters. Whether or not that had preyed upon his mind may now never be known. A letter in the father's own hand led to the discovery of the tragedy. It is understood to have been addressed to the police authorities in Smithfield, where there is a district police station, and to have

been to the effect that if they went to the house, No. 15, Hoelster lane, on Monday morning they would find something to interest them. The letter, which had been posted on Sunday, was delivered about 8 or half past 8 o'clock next morning, and on their going to the house indicated, which they did immediately afterwards, they did indeed find something that interested them painfully. They found the front door locked on the inside, but obtained admission through a window at the back. It is a house of two floors, a first and second, immediately over some workshops, and the deceased man, Duggan, and his family had occupied it, using the first floor as a sitting room and kitchen, and the upper floor, consisting of two apartments, as bed rooms. On a bed in the front room lay the dead bodies of the mother and of three of the youngest children, one on each side of her, and the other across the foot of the bed. The dead bodies of the daughters, Emma and Jessie, were stretched upon another bed in the same room, and that of the eldest boy, Walter James, upon an adjoining crib, while the body of the father lay alone in the back room.

CARRIER PIGEONS—DISASTER AT SEA.—The loss of the United Kingdom has suggested the revival of the use of the carrier pigeons as more certain and a swifter means of communication between ships at sea and the shore than that of bottles and buoys. The efficiency of these birds was long since established. Swifter messes of transmitting intelligence over land and under sea have since been discovered and used, but the carrier pigeons might still be employed in the way suggested. If the United Kingdom had had on board a couple of carrier pigeons, whose mates were here and in England, her fate, in all probability, would have been definitely known.—Disasters at sea are seldom of sudden occurrence that a few lines of description cannot be written and consigned to a bottle or tied to the neck of a bird.—Birds of this kind can be cheaply maintained on ship board and easily trained; the idea is one worth experimenting upon, and we hope to see some of our great steamships testing its practicability.—Times.

ATTACK ON A PARTY OF TRISHMEN IN WALLES.—The other day there was a serious conflict between a large party of Irish excursionists and Welsh roughs and colliers at Holywell. The excursionists, members of the Holy Cross Society of Liverpool, were enjoying themselves in various sports in the field at Holywell when a quarrel arose over a game of football with a number of roughs from the town. After a while the roughs were strongly reinforced by colliers from Holywell, Mostyr, and other places, and a pitched battle ensued, the Welsh who armed themselves with sticks and stakes occupying a lane and in adjoining field and the Irish retaining possession of the original ground. Showers of stones were thrown some of the combatants were rather badly hurt, and a priest and a young man in light clothes were ducked in a pool. Eventually the excursionists began to move towards the station, followed by a dense crowd, and the fight was renewed in the road, where another priest was arrested by the railway constable but he was rescued by his comrades and made a precipitate escape. The train at length conveyed the excursionists away many of them more or less wounded. The police it should be added, were engaged at Mold, and there was therefore no force present to prevent these disgraceful proceedings.—Gawestry Advertiser.

VOLUNTARISM.—An incident cropped up in the Committee on Tuesday which furnishes us with some interesting information respecting the working of the voluntary principle in Scotland. The disparaging statements about the Free Church which the Archbishop of Canterbury had made in the debate on the second reading of the bill, moved Lord Dalhousie to rise in Committee and deny them. From the explanations which he furnished we gather the following facts: Since the secession of 1843 the Free Church has precisely doubled the number of its ministers—there were then 470, there are now 940. It has built 3000 churches, 650 manse, 600 schools, three training colleges for ministers, a library, and a splendid hall of assembly. Its members have subscribed for various purposes \$3 millions of money. Its revenue in 1863 was £421,000. It possesses property to the amount of two millions, and there is not a single interest of the Church which is not says Lord Dalhousie, better attended to than in the Establishment before the secession. With these facts before them, and the provision with which they starve, we do not think that the disestablished Irish have much need of pity or consolation.—Tablet.

STATE RELIGION.—In the course of some very noteworthy observations on the voluntary principle the Pall Mall Gazette of Wednesday takes occasion to mention the grounds upon which according to its view a State religion may be based. It asserts that 'the only justification for admitting the voluntary system' is to be found in the controversies about religion which at present exist. 'When a working majority of mankind or of any one nation has, upon the grounds of a sincere unbiased conviction produced by argument and evidence, adopted a real religion, the latter will become what the various forms of Established Churches have been in past times—the moral tutor of the State.' Now what we desire to note is this, that in asserting for such a religion the right to inspire civil legislation as soon as it has gained a working majority in any nation, our contemporary claims at least as much for a possible religion of the future, as the much-decried Syllabus claims for the one which it pre-supposes to be infallibly true. We do not suppose that the Pall Mall Gazette would insist as a condition that each individual member of the nation should have derived his conviction from independent argument and evidence—and it not—it would follow that in such countries as Spain and Italy the Church has an unquestionable right to impress her stamp upon Government and legislation.—Tablet.

EXPLOSION OF NITRO-GLYCERINE.—On the 23rd ult. a frightful accident occurred near Carverston. A shipload of Nitro glycerine had just arrived from Liverpool and was conveyed ashore in loads. It was taken on from the pier in boats. At about 6 p. m., a terrible explosion occurred, the horses drawing the cart and three men were blown to atoms, and fragments of the cartwheels were thrown to a distance. In the village near by a quarter of a mile away great injury was done. Roofs were knocked down and windows were broken in. At the spot where the carts were two round holes, six feet in diameter were made in the ground. The railway station, 40 yards off, was blown to pieces. The whole valley to the foot of Snowdon, suffered a tremendous shock, and damage was done in every part of it. A very great shock was felt at Carverston and Bangor, for miles around portions of human remains were found 40 yards from the spot where the explosion occurred. Three quarry men were 300 yards off were severely injured.

UNITED STATES.

The Archbishop of Baltimore will sail for the Eternal City on the 20th of October.

There are probably no fewer than one hundred coloured men now in Rome preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood. The majority of them will become teachers of the freedmen of the South.

Two Kentucky distillers, who are among the wealthiest men in the State were recently sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for 'defrauding the revenue.'

On Saturday evening, while Frank Durst and others were bathing at Hunter's Point, New York, a thunder storm set in and Durst was struck by lightning while in the water and killed.

A woman named Louisa Walsh was arrested in Albany on Saturday with portions of the silver chalice statue, from St. Mary's Church, in her possession.

The woman says she has two children in Brooklyn; that her husband deserted her, and she is destitute.

At Fort Ontario, in the city of Oswego, a private named Marks was in his quarters cleaning his gun and accoutrements, when private Danforth Gleason walked into the room, loaded his musket (a breach-loader) and deliberately shot Marks, the ball striking him in the right breast, going through his body and lodging in the wall.

Contractors have leased the Georgia State Prison, and are going to put nearly the entire force of convicts, numbering about six hundred, at work on the Augusta and Mecon Railroad.

A man named Thomas Sweeney was arrested and committed to goal, in Suffolk on Saturday, on a charge of murdering his brother John, while boating in the harbour on Sunday week. On returning to the shore on the day mentioned, Thomas reported that John had fallen overboard and drowned. The body was recovered last evening. The skull had been broken with an oar, the teeth knocked in, and other marks of violence were apparent.

Hyrd coal has advanced another dollar a ton in Boston. It is now sold at \$11. The Traveller says two remedies for the evils of coal strikes are suggested. One, an army of Chinamen at work in the mines, with a military force at hand to protect them; and the other a repeal of the duty on Nova Scotia coal. New England people are almost ready to try both these remedies.

A young man named Joseph Wagner, living in Charleston, West Virginia, professed to have the power of charming snakes. Last Thursday, having captured a rattlesnake, he was giving some friends an exhibition of this power. After fondling the snake for a time in his arms he threw it on the ground and switched it until it writhed with rage. He then took the reptile up in his arms again, and saying, 'Are you mad? kiss me and make up,' he put its head in his mouth. The snake bit his tongue and he died in about an hour afterward. In fifteen minutes after being bitten his skin assumed the spotted color of the snake.

We learn from a St. Louis paper that several cargoes of wheat have come through to that city from Dubuque, and that they have been sent to New York at a cost of seven cents per bushel less than they could have been by way of Chicago. This statement is of much interest, as seven cents per bushel will make a considerable difference in the cost of moving the wheat crops of Iowa and Minnesota, amounting to some 10,000,000 bushels annually.

BUFFALO, July 15.—An accident resulting in the death of six persons occurred at Marston on the Erie railroad last night. The night express west, ran into the rear end of a freight train, the express, mail, baggage, smoking and two passenger cars were burned, also, the station house.

Two of the crew of the schooner *Garry Owen*, reported lost near Cleveland, July 1st, are making efforts before H. W. Bemans, British Consul, that the vessel was scuttled by the captain as the vessel and cargo were insured. Underwriters are put on their guard until the Consul has closed his investigation.

St. PETERS, July 15.—The cable was spliced to the shore end to-day. The cause of the failure to splice yesterday was that the shore end was lost.—The buoy was easily found, but when taken up it was discovered that the cable was detached, and it was necessary to grapple for it. Directly the splice was made the instruments and the full staff of operators were sent on shore, and communication was soon opened with Brest. Sir James Anderson, commander of the Great Eastern, had brought with him a sealed message, which had been prepared by the Emperor Napoleon, and the purport of which was to remain unknown until it was opened on this side of Atlantic. Upon the completion of the cable the message was sent to the Emperor over the wires, in order that he might judge of the accuracy of the transmission. This message was sent to France to-day.

The Buffalo Express learns that throughout the entire region of Central and Western New York the fruit crop promises to be abundant. The crop of cherries is enormously full; indeed the only serious drawback to it is the rotting of the finer sorts in consequence of over-bearing. Peaches are a very full crop. Rvan plums, where the trees have not been totally destroyed by the black knot, are quite abundant. Apples and pears, in every locality heard from, have set abundantly, and are coming forward freely. The only exception is the crop of grapes. The cool wet weather of the early part of the season was unfavourable to this crop, and it is backward. Still, with genial weather for the remainder of the season, and exemption from early frosts, we may have a plentiful supply of grapes.

A Washington correspondent says that Colonel John Warren's interview with Secretary Fish for the purpose of urging the U. S. Government to extend further protection to naturalized citizens residing abroad was a lively one. The Colonel assumed a rather threatening tone and told the Secretary that if American citizenship was to be no protection abroad, the fact should be understood, that foreigners might know the value to them of an oath of allegiance to the United States. Mr. Fish asked what should be done in case England refused to recognize their rights, and was told to insist upon it, and if she still refused to fight for it. The Secretary is reported to have agreed to bring the matter before the cabinet, and it is further stated by some of the other correspondents that he redeemed this promise on the same day.—Gazette.

Two lawyers of Cincinnati came to blows one day last week on a question of veracity, one having told the other flatly that he lied. An officer of the court interfered and prevented either of them being much injured. During the fight the court sat quietly by, an impartial observer, and when it was over remarked that he did not wish to interfere in the matter, but when a man called another a liar he deserved to have his mouth slapped. At the conclusion of the opinion of the court, the attorney who had given the lie said he would defend himself outside the court, whereupon his honor adjourned court for the purpose of allowing the parties to fight it out, but as the men concluded to settle the matter in some other way, the court was again opened and the argument proceeded.

One of the most appalling incidents of the Kansas freshets was the case of Mrs. Brimbaugh and family consisting of herself and four children.—A girl of 17, two boys of 5 and 11 respectively, and an infant about six months old. They were carried away house and all, and were all clinging to a portion of the building, which served as a raft. When they reached the crossing the raft parted, one part carrying Mrs. Brimbaugh, infant and eldest daughter, the other carrying the two boys. Their raft stuck fast in some tree-tops within a few feet from shore. A raft was then hastily constructed by the citizens, and Mrs. Brimbaugh and little son were saved. Mr. Samuel Bostick made a desperate effort to save Miss Jennie Brimbaugh, who with the lad and infant had been on the other raft, but doing so lost the girl and boy. He saved the infant by taking his shirt and tying it to the limb of a tree swimming ashore alone. The current was so rapid at this point that it was by the most superhuman efforts he succeeded in reaching the shore. Tied to the tree the poor little infant remained for five hours, screaming for dear life when Mr. Bostick again determined to rescue it, and assisted by some citizens on shore who held a rope which he carried plucked in again. He made two attempts and finally reached the little sufferer. He then tied him to his back by means of a rope and swam ashore. So rapid was the current at this point that notwithstanding the aid of those ashore who held the rope attached to Mr. Bostick, he was carried down stream a distance of over 100 feet.

The True Witness.

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MONTEAL, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY—1869.

Friday, 23—St. Apollinaris, M.
Saturday, 24—Vigil of St. James.
Sunday, 25—Tenth after Pentecost.
Monday, 26—St. Anne, W.
Tuesday, 27—Of the Octave.
Wednesday, 28—St. Nazarius and Comp., MM.
Thursday, 29—St. Martha, V.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On the 15th instant, the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, mutilated by the various amendments of the Lords came up for consideration in the House of Commons. The Commons are evidently determined not to give way one inch.

After some discussion on the subject of grants &c., the House decided on the amendment of the Lords with regard to endowments which was negative by a vote of 346 against 222.

The amendment for the appropriation of the surplus fund was disagreed to by a vote of 246 against 164. The restoration of the original date, viz: 1st January 1871 for the dissolution of the legislative union now existing between the churches of England and Ireland was agreed to, after a short discussion without a division.

We learn by the latest Telegraphic news from Ottawa that the Rev. Father McMahon is to be liberated very soon.

Though the late disturbances in France have been so far put down, that the active services of the military are no longer in requisition to suppress them, it can scarce be believed that we have seen the end of them, or that the throne of Louis Napoleon is very secure. He has apparently, for the present, the army with him, and no doubt with the army at his back he may contrive, for a season longer, to govern France.

He has a majority too, an overwhelming majority, in the Legislature to adopt his measures, and to endorse his policy. But if looking behind, and beyond the elected of France, to the French people, the majority of that people in favor of the existing order, will not appear so very large. On the contrary, it appears almost insignificant. If the friends of the actual regime can point to some four millions of backers, its opponents, its irreconcilable opponents, can reckon up some three million and a-half on their side, men whom no threats can frighten, whom no Imperial blandishments can mollify. When, too, we bear in mind what arts, what potent influences were brought to bear in order to ensure to the government its triumph, it would seem as if the odds, 8 to 7 in its favor, were not so very great.

More important, however, than mere numbers are the ideas by which the two parties, the friends and the enemies of the present order, are respectively inspired. The majority is the party of law, order, the constitution of things as they are, and above all of civil society as it exists, willing no doubt to consent to modifications, to an extension of political liberties, and a relaxation of the laws which impede the free action of the press, in order to ensure the stability of the existing social order. The minority, on the contrary, are the avowed, irreconcilable enemies of law, of what is called order, and the entire existing social system. Not a straw do they care for political liberties, for universal franchise, for unlimited freedom for the press, or for any of those things which statesmen, and parliamenteers, and constitutional windbags call liberty. They want, they desire the overthrow of the social system itself: and to effect this, their one object, they would willingly sacrifice for themselves and their descendants, all personal freedom, all political liberty of action, and hand France and her destinies over to the hands of an all powerful, irresistible, irresponsible dictator.

What do such men care about Constitution? What is a vote to him who lacks bread? or equality of political rights to the artisan who, with a wife and children clamoring for food, can find neither work nor wages? The old fogies err grossly if they fancy that any mere political changes can in any way modify the intense hatred which the "irreconcilables" bear and avow towards the present government. Not that they

hate the man at its head, or that they object to the principle of "one man power." On the contrary, if he would but carry into practice some of the social theories which in his earlier writings he himself timidly advocated, they would rally round him to a man: and far from seeking to curtail his power, or to limit his authority, would cheerfully increase both, so that he would but use them for their end—the putting down of the rich, the establishment of social equality or universal brotherhood, and the organization of labor, so that all men might always have work, wages, and bread. Bread, and not such long discourses, is what the minority in France are clamoring for now, as in 1794: not that idle phantoms, political liberty, about which the bourgeoisie prates.

"A bas les riches." This is the alpha and the omega of the social and political faith of the party which for a moment raised its head, and made its voice heard during the late elections. "Down with the rich, as well as with the noble: down with the bourgeoisie as well as down with the aristocracy." This is, this will in future be the mot d'ordre, the rallying cry of the "people" in France, using the word "people" in the sense in which it is employed by French socialistic writers, to denote those only who have no capital, and nothing to depend upon but their daily labor for their daily bread. Hitherto, so it is argued, all our revolutions have been made by the people: none of them for the people. The rich, the capitalists, the blood suckers, have, without sharing the danger, reaped all the profit of these succeeding revolutions. For them, and for their behoof, did we the people—so they say and believe—overthrow the throne, pull down the Church, and eradicate the aristocracy; for them, and that they, by their accursed system of buying cheap, and selling dear, by their infernal laws of political economy, might trample us, and our children beneath their feet; making of us, their abject slaves, doomed to an eternity of hopeless toil. This shall no longer be. It is our turn now; and it is but fair that he who creates shall at last enjoy a fair share of the fruits of his labors. Therefore down with the rich. "A bas les riches."

This is the entire secret of the late agitation in France. It was wholly and purely a social agitation—the harbinger of coming social revolution. This is why no changes that Louis Napoleon can possibly make in his system of government can have any tendency even, towards conciliating its opponents. They don't want, they don't care one straw about, political franchise, or a constitution upon an enlarged basis, or a removal of restrictions upon the press or upon any of these things which neither fill the belly, nor put clothes upon the back. Political equality has no charms for them, so long as glaring social inequality stares them in the face, and mocks at their distress. Why—and this is the problem on whose solution they are bent, and which they are resolved either to solve or die—why should there be rich, and why should there be poor? why should a few be rolling in wealth and luxury, whilst millions have scarce bread enough to keep soul and body together? Talk not to us about God, and God's providence—for that is the cant of priests, suited only to a barbarous and ignorant age; whilst we—thanks to the progress of enlightenment, and to the diffusion of new ideas—do not believe in a God, and mock at your priests, as we do at your political economists: with their laws of supply and demand, and their accused competition—or "concurrency." Even if there were a God, it would be impossible were He just, that He should look with complacency on a system, which gives you superfluities, and leaves us to starve; an unjust God, such as you preach to us, is unworthy of our regard. But whether there be a God or no, on this we are resolved, that the present social system, with its infamous and unjust differences of conditions shall no longer be. We will, no matter what amount of blood it may cost, inaugurate a new era of universal brotherhood: an era of "Fraternity," without which there can be neither true Liberty, nor true Equality; the era which the great evangelist of the last century foretold, and which the blood of the Holy Maximilien Robespierre, martyr of the new Gospel—has already sanctified. We be to those who impede its progress, or hope to retard its advent; for no longer the cross, but the guillotine shall be the symbol and the instrument of man's redemption.

And the disciples of this Gospel have faith: faith in themselves and in their doctrines—and if men have but faith, what are the mighty works which they cannot do. So we believe, that we are far from having seen the last of the disturbances in France. Nay we believe that as yet we have only heard the first faint muttering of the impending, inevitable storm, destined to sweep with fury over the face of the earth, carrying away all before it, till its fury and its further progress be arrested by that Rock against which all the powers of darkness, and all the forces of hell, shall not prevail.

The Solemn Benediction of the corner stone of the new Parish Church of St. Henry [Tan-

ners] took place on last Saturday. There were many thousand persons present to witness the ceremony. His Lordship Bishop Pinnsonault, Bishop of Bertha, officiated assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Bourgaud and Perrault. — There were a good many clergymen present.

Rev. R. P. Vignon spoke on the occasion taking for his text the words of Scripture: *Beatus populus cujus Dominus ejus.*

He spoke at some length to the effect that happiness which is the object of all and the aim of civilization cannot be attained unless we possess truth, practice charity, and cultivate virtue, each and all of which were taught by the Catholic Church.

Whence it followed that the erection of every new edifice for the service of the true Religion was a progress in the true sense of the word for it gave a new impetus to civilization and happiness.

Rev. Mr. Merrick of the Jesuit Church spoke a few words in English on the importance of the occasion, after which the ceremony of the consecration commenced.

The Church of St. Henry is to be 192 feet by 85—built after the plan of St. Mary Major at Rome. It will cost \$60,000.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, ST. ANNE'S WARD.

The annual distribution of prizes took place at the above school, on Thursday, the 15th inst.

The large Hall of the institution was literally crammed with the parents and friends of the pupils; and scarcely was there standing room for those who crowded the passages, wishing to get a view of the performance.

The stage erected at the upper end of the Hall was very appropriately decorated with flags and banners on which were inscribed mottoes suiting the occasion. Immediately in front of the stage were placed the seats intended for the clergy and invited guests, amongst whom we noticed the Rev. Father Hogan, St. Ann's Church, who occupied the chair, Rev. Father Bakewell, St. Patrick's Church, and Rev. Father Barbarin and others of the Parish Church whose names we could not learn; Rev. Bro. Facile, Superior of the Brothers in America, Rev. Bro. Hoses, Visitor of the Brothers in Canada, Rev. Bro. Anthony, Director of the Schools of Montreal, Dr. Hingston, J. J. Curran, Esq., D. Barry, Esq., P. J. Coyle, Esq., and many others.

At about half-past one o'clock, the performance commenced by a Grand Overture, very artistically executed, by the Brass Band of the Brothers' boys.

The next piece on the programme, "Vacation," a chorus by the pupils, was nicely sung and brought forth frequent rounds of applause.

"The Name on the Sand" was very tastefully rendered by Mr. M. Walsh—"The Plot of Portzentauesend," "The Model School," "Quel Bonheur," and "Cherry Bounce," dialogues by the pupils of 1st and 2nd Classes were delivered with a grace and tone that were really surprising. Where all those who bowed their heads to an admiring audience did their parts so well, it may be invidious to particularize. However, we cannot refrain from giving the names of some, from amongst the many, who are deserving of praise.

Mr. J. Wilson in the many parts he took, during the evening, showed promise of a very high order of Dramatic talent.

Mr. J. McElroy delivered a beautiful panegyric on the immortal O'Connell, in the delivery of which he gave ample evidence of possessing oratorical powers seldom observed in a boy of his years.

Mr. J. Carroll convulsed the "house," by his comical rendering of "My Grandfather."

We are very sorry we could not learn the name of the young gentleman who personated the incorrigible Fritz—a regular Handy Andy in his way—in the laughable farce of "Cherry Bounce." Indeed, his performance, from beginning to end, kept the audience in "roars." Fritz was certainly a gem of wit and brilliancy.

Messrs. Jubin and Garland recited "Le Fameant" and "Isaie," two French pieces, in a very pleasing manner: their pronunciation of the French being as perfect, as if it were their mother tongue and their actions as well-timed and graceful, as the modulations of their voices were accordant and musical. In fact, the elocution and gestures of all the young gentlemen in their different roles reflect great credit on the ability of their masters, the Christian Brothers; and proves, if proof were necessary, that no other body of men, considering the resources at their disposal, can do as much with the class of pupils entrusted to their care, as they can.

The singing and dramatic performances being brought to a close, the distribution of Prizes commenced. The names of the successful competitors were called out, and one after another came forward to receive, from the hands of the clergymen and visitors in turn, the rewards of their talents and industry. Rev. Father Hogan complimented the pupils on the very great progress they had made during the year, in the different branches of their studies. There was one fact, he stated, that gave him great pleasure, and that was that, in solving the questions given to the various Brothers' Schools, as a test of mathematical ability—the students of St. Ann's

School carried off the palm from all the others, thereby showing their greater proficiency in mathematical branches.

He impressed upon their minds, in a very feeling manner, the great obligations they were under to their masters for their endeavors to educate and make them fit to discharge the duties of any situation they may be called upon hereafter to fill in the business world.

The rev. gentleman concluded by wishing them a happy Vacation, and hoping to see them all back again, when the school opened in September.

Mr. J. J. Curran, B.C.L., delivered, in his usually happy manner, a very able speech in which he took occasion to compliment, both teachers and pupils, on the general proficiency of the school. He said that it gave him great pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the fact that the Christian Brothers, wherever located, were always found true to the spirit of their calling, laboring in silence and without ostentation, to educate the youthful mind, in all that was really necessary for a successful worldly career, and to instil into the youthful hearts sentiments of religion and piety, without which, learning would defeat the end it was intended to accomplish, namely: to make men purer and better and ready, when circumstances required to lay down their lives for their country and their God.

After paying a graceful tribute to the self-sacrificing followers of the Venerable De la Salle, who thought of nothing, in their labour of love, but of the spiritual and temporal welfare of the community at large, without any compensation, any reward, save the consciousness of doing their duty in this world and of storing up treasures in the world to come, the talented speaker sat down amidst loud bursts of applause.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

The distribution of prizes to the English speaking portion of the Brothers' School, St. Lawrence Ward, came off on Friday, the 16th inst. The large Hall was tastefully decorated, and the friends and acquaintances of the scholars filled every available seat, in order to witness the ceremony of the distribution, etc.

There were a good many gentlemen of the city present, amongst whom we observed Rev. Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's, and several other clergymen; C. S. Rodier, Esq., ex Mayor, and Marcus Doherty, Esq., Advocate. The Rev. Father Dowd occupied the chair.

Several dramatic and musical pieces were performed in an admirable manner, and all seemed highly pleased with the proficiency and ability displayed by the young performers. After the distribution of prizes, the Rev. Father Dowd complimented the pupils on their ability and industry, and said that he was chary of giving praise, unless where he was satisfied that praise was due; but he had no hesitation in saying, on the present occasion, that the pupils of St. Lawrence School merited the very highest encomiums he could give them. C. S. Rodier, Esq., next addressed the scholars, in French.—He expressed himself highly delighted with what he had seen, and hoped that they would go on increasing their store of useful knowledge, and, by so doing, reflect credit on themselves and honor on the institution that was sparing no pains or expense to implant in their minds the germs of piety and learning.

Marcus Doherty, Esq., rose to pay his tribute of praise to the unmistakable evidences of talent and ability he had observed during the performances that had just terminated. He said he could not help contrasting the advantages youth had at the present day of becoming instructed in all that elevates and refines the mind, with the disadvantages that had to be encountered when he was a school-boy, by those who desired to learn even the ordinary branches of an English education.

He remarked that they should feel grateful for the facilities afforded them of becoming so well instructed in all that was necessary for their future success, and exhorted them never to forget the obligations they were under to their devoted masters, who so unceasingly labored for their advancement.

The proceedings were brought to a close about noon, having commenced at about half-past nine in the morning.

In the afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the musical and dramatic performances of the French pupils of the School commenced. When we approached the school we saw hundreds of persons lining the sidewalks and entrances waiting to be admitted. In fact there was not room enough for half of those who wished to be present, and it was with no small amount of exertion we succeeded in pushing our way through the crowd. The inside of the building was filled with anxious spectators, an hour before the appointed time.

We noticed, amongst the invited guests, Rev. Mr. Rousselot, who occupied the chair, Rev. Mr. Barbarin, and other gentlemen of the Seminary; Mr. J. J. Curran, Advocate, Mr. Leblanc, Advocate, Dr. Beaubien, D. Barry, Esq., and others.

In giving an account of such entertainments

as the present one, people are always more or less inclined to say something *couleur de rose*: but really the singing and acting, on this occasion, were so good that the most fastidious critic could scarcely find fault. The programme was so well carried out, and the pieces, from beginning to end, so well performed that it is not easy for us to say which was the best.

The *morceaux* "O Canada, O Mon Amour," "Sol Canadien," and "Gloire a Pie IX.," were in our opinion, exceedingly well sung, by a choir of about fifty little boys, varying in age from about six to twelve years.

The different parts were so artistically executed that the most acute ear could not detect a discord. The time was perfect, and when a pause occurred the 50 little voices ceased as instantly as if the whole volume of sound proceeded from one mouth.

"Dimitrie," a little drama in three acts was well performed, all the youthful amateurs sustaining their characters throughout with such judgment and self-possession, as would lead you to suppose that they were no strangers to the "boards."

"Le Heros Chretien" and other selections from Chateaubriand were recited in a pleasing and graceful manner, by some of the younger pupils, who indicated by their style of delivery that they had a very correct conception of the author's ideal.

The distribution of prizes occupied about twenty minutes, at the end of which Rev. Mr. Rousselot, of the Parish Church, eulogized the pupils on their general proficiency, and on the very great success of their entertainment. He said that their very fine singing at Mass and Vespers, during the year, had attracted the attention of all, and, no doubt, many would miss them from their accustomed places, but he hoped to see them all back again, when Vacations when over. He returned thanks to Brother Facile, the founder of the Christian Brothers in this country, and to the masters who conducted the school for their labors in bringing about such encouraging results, and he hoped that their persevering endeavors to diffuse the blessings of education amongst those who were most in need of instruction—the poor—would meet with the rewards that God had promised to all who would labor "for his sake."

Dr. Beaubien impressed upon the students the necessity of making use of an instruction they had received, so that they may become good Christians and lovers of the soil that gave them life and nurtured them in their infancy.

He thought that with such evidences of talent and ability in the youths that were destined to take the places at some future day of those who are now reflecting such credit on the Canadian name, no fear need be entertained for the happiness and prosperity of their native soil—Canada.

For our part we must confess that we were highly delighted with all we saw and heard, and frequently wished, during the *seance*, that some of those lights, who are continually finding fault with the Christian Brothers and their system of education, were present, to see for themselves undeniable proof of their fitness and ability to conduct schools in a manner that more aristocratic establishments might do well to imitate.

OLD COLLEGE SOUVENIRS.

A passing visit to the old *College de Montreal* suggested the idea of recalling a few brief Souvenirs of this venerable College home. There is certainly no period of a man's life dearer to him than his bright College days; for, when old age comes to throw its sombre shades over those tender years of youth, the hoary head would seem to renew its vigor when enlivened by the tales of earlier school-days. The College of Montreal was founded, upwards of a century ago, by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, for the purpose of imparting to the youth placed in it, a classical education; but principally for preparing young men for the higher and nobler study of Theology, that they might be enabled to discharge faithfully the holy functions of the Priesthood—and such being its object at the outset, it was sure to prosper; and as it has prospered under the old regime in former times, so will it prosper in its new foundation under as wise, and efficient a superintendence.

Under circumstances of great moment, as our readers are already aware, the College was opened to the military authorities to be occupied by more severe students—men versed in the noble art of war, and better suited, at that time to the immediate interests of the country.

As lovers of the old House, we were inclined to notice every alteration, every deviation from the former state of things—from the very seat we sat upon even to the key that admitted us to the different apartments. Changes were everywhere visible to us; but we recognized at once, on entering the building, what were formerly called the *salles de refectoire et de recreation*, and the reception-room to the left of the entrance which particularly reminded us of by-gone days. There were then the Chapel, which remained untouched at the earnest request of the Directors, and which was once the only Church in the

neighborhood wherein the faithful assembled to render to God their just acts of religion, and the ball-court, which kept its trim as of old, and the play-grounds, where we used to "play at soldiers" in former years, but which presented now a more than artificial aspect under the changes which the powerful god Mars is working in this age of ours.

Proceeding along the broad corridors so peculiar to large institutions, we were led through the different class-rooms where many a distant student spent his years of close study among the Greek and Roman authors. Philosophy and Theology had been each a study in itself, distinct from the humanities; but we found that the hatchet had completely demolished all that remained of the philosopher with his cabinet de physique, while the Theologian found refuge in a retired spot at the foot of Mount Royal. The old town-clock was chiming away as usual, telling us to bide our time, when we were ushered into the last apartment of the college—the salle de seance—here we remained a short time to make a retrospect before taking our leave. The name of this Hall will be memorable to all who have ever been inmates of this Institution; for it was here that we collected our friends on St. Patrick's night to speak to them on the "glories of Ireland," or on the merits of Burke or O'Connell, and other benefactors of our Fatherland. At the period of our attendance at the College, the Rev. Father O'Farrell—who, we regret to learn, is no more connected with the mission in this Diocese—presided over the English speaking portion of the students frequenting the College. He was then Professor of Moral Philosophy, and, we believe, that few before or after him have filled the Professorial chair with more credit to the College and to the Society of St. Sulpice.

From all that has been written on this kindred subject, it would seem to have become inexhaustible, especially among our trans-Atlantic Literary friends, who never tire of entreating us with records of the youthful career of their great men and of the institutions which produced them. It is high time, however, that we should turn our attention nearer home to consider the merits of our own institutions that we may be the better able to justly appreciate them, and to arrest from oblivion these monuments of Good Moral Training which have kept pace with the onward march of progress, and where we happily spent the sunshine of our better days. What Oxford was to England, the College de Montreal was to Lower Canada, as a palladium of literature; but, if late accounts of the famous English University prove true, our own Alma Mater has preserved throughout a far higher standing in its moral aspect. In speaking thus favorably of the old College, we have no desire to undervalue the noble efforts of our numerous other classical institutions which have sprung up in the course of time amongst us;—but we can affirm that, unaided as it has always been by state patronage, there is no educational establishment in Canada which has more largely contributed to the high intellectual and religious training of our young men. Fifty years ago, our good city was but laying the groundwork which has now attained to such vast dimensions, and fifty years ago the College of Montreal might have celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The viellard, now falling under the weight of years, could tell from experience the memoir of this Preserver of ancient lore; and the merchant on the eve of retiring into private life, can relate with pleasure, after many years of honest industry, how carefully were inculcated during his early days those first principles of justice which always guided him throughout life.

Every laudable profession has found recruits among the pupils of this worthy establishment. The highest official positions, both secular and religious, have been assigned to its graduates; for, if we look over the rolls attached to the Institution, we shall find therein inscribed the names of the first men of the land—from the statesman who is at the helm of the administration, to the General commanding the largest army of modern times, and to the learned Bishops whose jurisdiction lies within the limits of the New Dominion, or within the precincts of the great American Republic. These are facts not at all unworthy of our attention, if we wish to preserve at home or abroad the prestige of our Educational institutions. We are glad to find the College in such a prosperous condition and we have to felicitate the present energetic Directors and President on the magnificent pile of buildings which they are about completing on Sherbrooke Street to enable them to carry out more efficiently to day what their predecessors proposed to themselves a hundred years ago—the education and welfare of the youth of this country and the advancement of the noble cause of Religion.

XAVIERUS.

Lachine, July 18th, 1869.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Mr. Editor,—I have read with pleasure the accounts given in your present issue respecting the closing exercises of several of our educational establishments, and amongst others a couple of those conducted by the Ladies of the Congregational Navy. At first sight, I was a little surprised to see nothing said about St. Denis Academy; but, on further examination, I found that those you chronicled had taken place previous to the one in question. The services which accompanied the distribution of Prizes in this Academy was a real success, and pro-

ved a source of the greatest pleasure to the parents of the pupils and the other numerous friends of the institution.

Among those present I noticed Rev. Mr. Mercier, Pastor of St. James; Rev. Mr. Campion, of St. Bridget's; Rev. Mr. Lemoine, O. S. Oberler, O. O.; Mr. O. A. Leblanc, B. O. L.; W. H. Hingston, M. D.; Z. Bell, Notary, &c. &c.

It would be almost idle to speak of the beauty of the stage and the other ornamental details of the salle. It reminds one of those enchanted fairy scenes conjured up and so agreeably described by the magic pens of the inhabitants of Parnassus. The following is an extract of the programme:—

Prologue, by Miss Kavanagh, 'A Word about our Studies'—a conversation among eight or ten little children who sustained their parts very creditably.

'The two voices'—Dialogue by the Misses McDonald, Smith, Doran, Turgeon, Nelson, Conway and Dorian.

'Le Prix de nos Labours'—a beautiful chorus by the pupils of the 4th Music class.

'Le Gage du Souvenir' by the Misses Turgeon, Robert and Gravel, three pupils of the Superior course.

'What the Heart says at the Hour of Departure'—a chorus.

'Homage a la Meilleure des Mères' a little drama in honor of the Blessed Virgin.

These pieces were interspersed by several delightful quartettes &c. &c., on the pianos. The choice of the dialogues and other morceaux was most appropriate; and the graceful execution on the part of the young ladies, pleasing in the extreme and evoked repeated plaudits from the admiring assembly. To enlarge the vocal and instrumental music of the pupils attending the convent schools of the daughters of the Venerable M. Borgeois would be repeating what is well known to the readers of your excellent weekly.

An urgent press of business prevented me from enjoying the whole entertainment, but I remained sufficiently long to appreciate the superior training that is given to the young damsels who attend the St. Denis Academy.

Yours truly,

Montreal July 15th.

PHILO.

WILLIAMSTOWN CONVENT.

The mid summer examination of the pupils in attendance at the Convent de Notre Dame closed on Wednesday evening, a week ago, with a public distribution of prizes in the Town Hall. The examinations on the preceding days had resulted very successfully. The attendance of parents and others was very large, and they were well repaid by the exhibition of the thorough proficiency which was displayed by the pupils in every department. This convent school is under the immediate direction of the Rev. Mr. Mc Carthy, Priest of the Parish; and fortunately so for the school, for his remarkable energy and efficient supervision are rapidly building up for it a wide and favorable reputation. We have not the figures at hand showing the average attendance and other features by which the condition of educational instruction is more readily estimated, but we are assured that the records of the school give a large percentage, each successive attendance, and show the advance in proficiency steadily becoming more rapid. The very liberal patronage extended to this institution, not only by the people in the vicinity, but by those from more distant parts of the Dominion and from the United States, is more than explained by the acquirements, not trifling and superficial, as is sometimes the case, but substantial and deeply seated in the minds of the pupils.

The concert and distribution of prizes on Wednesday evening was an admirable entertainment. The people within convenient distance of the school have learned to appreciate these interesting displays in music and the drama especially; hence the large attendance completely filling the hall. The clergymen besides the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, present were the Rt. Rev. Vicar General Hay, of St. Andrews, and the Revs. J. S. O'Connor, Alexandria; Masterson, St. Raphaels, and another whose name we did not learn. The closing address—to the Bishop—was delivered by Miss McCormick, a young lady from Boston. His Lordship replied in eloquent and impressive terms.

The following was the programme, excepting some casual deviation, of the evening's entertainment:— Music,—"Bonnie Dundee Quadrilles,"—20 hands. Vocal Music—"Old Friends Meet Together," Dialogue. Music,—"The Storm,"—8 hands. Vocal Music,—"The Distant Chimes." Music,—"The Mocking Bird,"—8 hands. "The Prize of Wisdom,"—A Drama in Two Acts,—Act First. Music,—"Cameronian Quadrilles,"—14 hands. Act Second. Music,—"Les Dames de Seville,"—14 hands. Vocal Duet,—"Ruth and Naomi." Music,—"The Silvery Waves,"—8 hands. Vocal Music,—"The Minute Gun." Music,—"Beisero,"—4 hands. "The Country Aunt's Visit to the City,"—A Drama in Two Acts,—Act First. Music,—"A Medley,"—6 hands. Act Second. Music,—"Gazza Ladra,"—14 hands. Vocal Music,—"The Fair's Call." Music,—"Semiramide,"—14 hands. Distribution of Premiums. Address. "Auld Lang Sine." "God Save the Queen."

CITY DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the City Directory for the year 1869-70. As usual with all the works coming from the well known establishment of our much esteemed and very enterprising fellow-citizen, John Lovell, Esq., this volume is most complete. The great care and exactness with which the General Directory is got up, and the surprising accuracy of the Street Directory, show that the author spared neither time nor means in his solicitude to make the work perfect. It is quite indispensable to our citizens as a book of reference, and its low price places it within the reach of every one. We may say that we notice with satisfaction the yearly enlargement of this volume, indicative as it is of the onward progress and increasing wealth of our prosperous city.

"Peregrinus" received as we were going to press. Will appear in our next.

DE LA SALLE MONTHLY.—A Catholic Magazine for Young Men.—July, 1869. Vol. 1. No. 1. Published by the De La Salle Catholic Association, New York. Subscription \$1.50 and 15 cents for single numbers. To any person getting up a club of five subscribers, a copy will be sent free.

If we may judge from the outward appearance and the contents of this first number of a new publication, we venture to predict for it a favorable reception from the Catholic public. The contents are as under:—Archbishop Hughes; The Apostate; The Singer's Alms; Influence of External worship; Abdication of the Emperor Charles V., 1555; The Beautiful Happiness; The Yellow Domino; In Imitation of Tennyson's Break! Break! Break! Let us be Frugal; A Touching Incident; Altered Times; Positive Morality; Editorial Department; Our Book Table; Answers to Correspondents; Miscellaneous.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—July, 1869.—The following is a list of Contents:—1. Columbus at Salamanca; 2. Daybreak; 3. Sauntering; 4. The Physical Basis of Life; 5. Two Months in Spain during the late Revolution; 6. Sister Aloyse's Bequest; 7. The Second Plenary Council of Baltimore, and Ecclesiastical Discipline in the United States; 8. The Legend of St. Thomas; 9. Beethoven—His Boyhood; 10. Lecky on Morals; 11. Faith; 12. Religion Embodied in Flowers; 13. Catholicity and Pantheism; 14. To a favorite Madonna; 15. To Those who Tell us what Time it is; 16. New Publications.

NEW BUILDING.—A handsome building is being erected at the corner of St. Germain and Alexander streets. And is intended as a School House in connection with St. Patrick's Church.

NEW HAY.—The first new hay of the season came in last week. Since then there has been a good supply at the Hay Market.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Yesterday morning Mr. Bissonette arrested one Walter T. Hook, formerly Secretary-Treasurer of the Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, upon a charge of embezzling \$4,797, the property of said Company. Hook, who is an Englishman, was engaged early in 1863 to undertake the duties of Secretary-Treasurer. In March he left Montreal and proceeded on a visit to England, and whilst he was away serious defalcations were discovered amounting to the above sum. On the 7th June Hook returned to St. John, N. B., on the way to Montreal. High Constable Bissonette proceeded to St. John on Tuesday week with a warrant for Hook's apprehension, but on his arrival learned that Hook was on his way to Montreal. Mr. Bissonette returned to the city yesterday and proceeded to the Albion Hotel, where he arrested Hook and afterwards brought him before the Police Magistrate, who remanded him until Friday for examination.—Herald, 15th inst.

FREE BATHING PLACES.—The free bathing place at Windmill Point is evidently doing as much good as last year. Crowds of boys and men may be seen bathing there at almost any hour of the day. Talking about free bathing places, why should a city like Montreal stop at primitive places like these? or why should women be excluded from the privilege of bathing?—a luxury which must be just as pleasant and healthy for them as it is for the boys and men. In well governed cities elsewhere, Boston for instance, fine large baths, much after the style of the floating bath here, are provided, and several of them set aside for the exclusive use of women.

A letter recently appeared in Reynolds's Newspaper, written by a number of Englishmen who have lately emigrated to Toronto in which they state that they obtained employment upon farms as soon as they arrived but found their strength unequal to the labour. The Toronto Telegraph, which professes to be acquainted with all the facts of the case, says, that the men were too lazy to work and that the comfort and idleness of the English poor houses any sort of employment was distasteful to them. There is no doubt that many persons when they emigrate to this continent almost expect to pick up shillings in the streets and of course such people whether they come to Canada or the United States, are certain to be disappointed.—[News]

COLONIZATION.—The Intercolonial Railway Commissioners have been considering the question of settling the lands through which the line will pass. According to their calculations eight or ten thousand colonists could be settled on these lands. Therefore by way of encouragement, they propose that grants of from 50 to 100 acres be given to each settler for one or two years labour on the Railway.—Journal de Quebec.

The Ottawa News is informed of a very shocking affair that occurred in the township of Kenyon, Glengarry County. A man named McFarlane, on returning home after dark, hung up his harness on a pin. After disposing of the harness he discovered that his wife was hanging from the same pin. Without waiting to cut her down he ran out and alarmed the neighbours. When they returned they found her dead. The verdict of the jury was that she had committed suicide.

We had a very violent thunderstorm last night with rain pouring down in torrents. The thunder claps were very loud, and succeeded immediately after the lightning. There seems to be no end to the rain this summer. It is like the snows of last winter. The extraordinary rain falls have not done any damage to the crops yet, except partially in low lying lands; and not there to an extent which may not be recovered with fine weather. We have this statement from a farmer of the highest intelligence in this vicinity, who has recently made a trip to Chamblay to the Eastern Townships, and parts of Canada West. He further reports that all the crops are a little late, in consequence of the wet weather, and especially Indian corn, which does not show favorably so far. But there is ample time for it to recover and it may yet prove to be a good crop. Our informant still further states that if we have now fine and warm weather the crops generally will be larger than within the memory of man. But if the season continues wet, as it has begun, they will not be more than average, generally speaking and below the average on lands not drained either naturally or artificially. We have had precisely similar reports from other sources and we think the public may accept them as accurate statement of the case,—at least as far as it is possible to obtain it at this season. The show of fruit in orchards was very large but in many places it has fallen

to a large extent; and the yield will likely be a variable one according to localities.—[Gazette]

The Hay harvest has begun in the vicinity of Prescott. The Telegraph says that there will be a magnificent yield. With regard to the other crops it further says all kinds of grain, except corn, promise well. The want of our usual quantum of heat has told on this crop in a very marked manner. As for roots, we will hazard the prediction that our agricultural show this year will be graced by the largest and finest specimens ever exhibited to the public.—Gazette.

The Goderich Signal says that Mr. Brydges, and prominent railway men, have been on a visit to that town, and that the Goderich harbor will be assumed by the Government as a harbour of refuge, and a channel will be cut through the sand bank on the north side so as to allow the water to enter the lake at that point.

VEGETABLES.—The steamers of the Richelieu Company are now taking large quantities of vegetables from this city to Quebec.

AMMUNITION, July 15.—The Government boom broke here last night, and a large quantity of timber has been carried out into the lake.

The Hon. Mr. Gauz has been appointed Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

It is proposed to build a large Music Hall in Halifax.

The Halifax Reporter suggests to the coal owners of Nova Scotia to combine and appoint agents in Montreal and Toronto for the purpose of furthering inter-provincial trade in this article.

Died.

In this city, on the 14th inst., Ellen Jones, widow of the late Jas. J. Nicholson.

In this city, on the 16th inst. Bridget Catharine infant daughter of Patrick Doran, aged 1 month and 1 day.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 19, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3.75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$4.00 to \$4.05; Super., No. 2 \$4.60 to \$5.00; Superfine \$5.10 to \$5.25; Fancy \$5.00 to \$5.00; Extra, \$5.10 to \$5.25; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.40 to \$2.43 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.50 to 5.75. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.15 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.48 Seconds, \$4.75 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4.30 to 4.40.—First Pearls, 5.62 to 5.65. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mass, 27.50 to 27.75;—Prime Mess \$30.00; Prime, \$19.50 to 20.00. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 15c,—good per choice Western bringing 90c. to 23c. CHEESE, per lb.—00 to 10c. LARD, per lb.—16c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.70 to \$0.75. PEASE, per 60 lbs.—00c to 00c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

July 19, 1869. Flour, country, per quinta 13 0 to 13 6 Oatmeal, do 16 9 to 0 0 Indian Meal, do 8 3 to 0 0 Rye-Flour, do 00 0 to 00 0 GRAIN Wheat, per minot 00 0 to 00 0 Barley, do (new) 4 3 to 4 6 Peas, do 4 6 to 6 0 Oats, do 2 3 to 2 9 Buckwheat, do 3 9 to 4 0 Indian Corn, do 4 0 to 4 3 Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0 Flax Seed, do 0 0 to 0 0 Timothy, do 0 0 to 0 0 FOWLS AND GAME Turkeys (old), per couple 10 0 to 12 6 Do (young), do 0 0 to 0 0 Geese, do 4 0 to 6 0 Ducks, do 3 0 to 5 0 Do (wild), do 0 0 to 0 0 Fowls, do 2 6 to 4 0 Chickens, do 1 6 to 2 0 Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 3 Partridges, do 0 0 to 0 0 Hares, do 0 0 to 0 0 Rabbits, (live) do 0 0 to 0 9 Woodcock, do 0 0 to 0 0 Snipe, do 0 0 to 0 0 Plover, do 0 0 to 0 0 MEATS Beef, per lb 0 5 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 8 to 0 9 Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, do 0 0 to 0 0 Veal, per lb 0 6 to 0 8 Beef, per 100 lbs \$6.00 to 9.00 Pork, fresh do \$10.50 to 11.50 MISCELLANEOUS. Potatoes per bag 2 0 to 2 6 Turnips do 0 0 to 0 0 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Syrup per gallon 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Sugar, per lb 0 5 to 0 6 Honey 0 0 to 0 0 Lard, per lb 0 10 to 0 11 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 10 to 0 11 Haddock 0 3 to 0 0 DAIRY PRODUCTS Butter, fresh, per l 0 11 to 1 0 Lard, salt do (inferior) 0 8 to 0 9 Cheese, do 0 0 to 0 0 Apples, per barrel \$4.00 to \$5. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$12. Straw \$5.00 to \$8.

WANTED.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 647. In the matter of GIDEON DEGUIRE, of Coteau du Lac, Trader, Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited at the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, for a confirmation of the said deed.

GIDEON DEGUIRE. By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 20th July, 1869. 2m50

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Damien Henault, Trader of the City of Montreal. An Insolvent. A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the 13rd day of August next inclusively. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Ass'gnee. Montreal, July 7th 1869. 2749

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of James McMillan, James Carson, and David McMillan, all of the City of Montreal, Wholesale Merchants, Importers, Copartners, trading as such at Montreal aforesaid under the name of McMillan & Carson, and also individually, Insolvents. THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twenty-seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of discharge. Montreal, 20th July, 1869. M'MILLAN & CARSON, Copartners. JAMES M'MILLAN, JAMES CARSON, DAVID M'MILLAN, By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, their Attorneys ad litem. 2m50

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 769. In the matter of Walter Manning of the city of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent. THE undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will apply to this Court, for a discharge under said act, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, sitting the said Court, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. Montreal 20th July 1869. WALTER MANNING. By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. 2m50

BOARDING SCHOOL

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

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

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

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

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

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

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street, Ottawa, July, 1869. 2m49.

EDUCATION.

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

Mr. Keegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal.

N.B.—The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16. TERMS MODERATE. Montreal July 16th 1869.

TO LET,

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

For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street. Montreal, June 25, 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE CIRCUIT COURT for Dist. of Montreal. } The Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand, Eight Hundred, and Sixty-nine.

No. 3257. Present: THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE TOWNSEND. LOUIS CARRIER and ANTOINE CARRIER, both of Levis, in the District of Quebec, Traders, Copartners, carrying on business at Levis aforesaid, under the name of L. & A. CARRIER, Plaintiffs. JULES MARTIN, of the City and District of Montreal, Shoemaker, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. T. & C. O. Delormier of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, written, that the defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in its French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Minerve and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called True Witness be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY, O. C. 2w-50

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 1065.

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

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have deposited at the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in their favor by their creditors, and that on Monday the Twenty-seventh day of September next, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed of discharge. Montreal, 20th July, 1869. M'MILLAN & CARSON, Copartners. JAMES M'MILLAN, JAMES CARSON, DAVID M'MILLAN, By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, their Attorneys ad litem. 2m50

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. No. 769.

In the matter of Walter Manning of the city of Montreal, Trader. Insolvent.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will apply to this Court, for a discharge under said act, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of September next, sitting the said Court, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. Montreal 20th July 1869. WALTER MANNING. By T. & C. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. 2m50

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 27.—M. Henri Rochefort has been sentenced, on the charge of complicity in the illegal introduction of the 'Lanterne' into France, to three years' imprisonment, to a fine of 10,000fr., and to the forfeiture of his rights as a citizen, including his right of voting and his eligibility to the Legislative Body for the same term of three years.

PARIS, June 29.—The Legislative Chamber opened yesterday, as announced, for the verification of powers of the newly elected Deputies. It had been rumoured for some days previous that a "manifestation" would be made on the occasion. The manifestation, however, was quite pacific.

Within the public galleries were filled, principally by ladies, long before the Deputies arrived. The officers in attendance took care to point out to strangers the notices posted on the walls—to the effect that whosoever gave any signs of either applause or disapprobation would be instantly expelled.

"Messieurs les Deputes,—In accordance with the constitution the Legislative Body is convoked within the six months following the dissolution. The longest delay for your meeting is the 26th of October, but it would have been impossible at that date to lay before you the project of law on the finances, and those concerning other affairs of State.

The President then read decrees nominating the Ministers and several members of the Council of State to take part in the discussion on behalf of the Government; the Chamber proceeded to the nomination of its standing committees, and the sitting closed.

PARIS, July 12.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day a message from the Emperor was presented and read by Minister Rouher.

The message states that the Emperor has resolved to convolve the Senate to consider the following questions:—The right of the Corps Legislatif to elect its own officers; simplification of the methods of presenting and examining amendments to projects of law; the submission to the Corps of commercial treaties for approval; control of the budget; the abolition of any incompatibility which exists between holding at the same time a seat in the Corps and an office in the Ministry; and the extension of the right of interpellation.

SPAIN.

Madrid, June 29.—The Cortes has approved the

proposed reform of the tariff without modification.—Articles 11 and 12 of the Budget will be modified.—Immediately after the Budget is passed, Senator Ardanaz will replace Senator Figneroles. At a meeting of the majority held this morning a vote of confidence in General Prim and Admiral Topete was passed.

In this evening's sitting of the Constituent Cortes General Prim, replying to Senator Orensas, declared that the Government would never think of attempting a coup d'etat, but would devote its endeavors towards consolidating liberty.

The Cortes has definitively passed the Budget of revenue, and has authorized the Government to lay out the sums necessary to be expended for the public service during the three months commencing the 1st proximo. Admiral Topete declared he was willing the public arsenals should be carried on by private persons, if he found any firm who would undertake the work. Senator Zorilla said he recognized the fact that the political revolution had been accomplished, but the economical revolution had not yet been achieved.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, June 29.—M. de Beaulieu, the Belgian Minister at the Court of St. James, has left Brussels, where he has been to acquaint his Government with the desire entertained by the British Cabinet that the Belgian Government should accept the demands of France in the negotiations now being carried on in Paris. It is asserted that M. de Beaulieu takes back to London the assurance of the Belgian Government that it will act in the desired manner.

ITALY.

VICTOR EMANUEL.—The king has left Turin in consequence of the suspension of M. Fleury's mission, and of the events at Florence, where he arrived on Sunday evening. It is not perhaps generally known, that the disclosures of Signor Lobbis would have most seriously compromised his Majesty as one of the largest presents had been received by himself, from a Jewish firm in Frankfurt. His Majesty is occupied in making a provision for the not far distant day when he will be obliged to retire into private life, and is converting every resource into ready money. The attempt on Lobbis is a perfect godsend for the revolution and the journals and orators of the party are making the most of it, and are by no means disposed to let it drop.

June 29.—At the Festival of St. Peter and St. Paul the Pope performed High Mass at St. Peter's. The Austrian and French Ambassadors and the ecclesiastical, civil, and military dignitaries attended. The Pope read the usual protest against the invaders of the patrimony of St. Peter.

The Roman correspondent of the Gazette du Midi says:—It appears certain that Count Bismarck has, in view of the departure of the French troops from Rome, made the most seductive propositions to Cardinal Antonelli. This news may seem incredible, but the source from which it is obtained excludes all doubt as to its correctness.

In reference to the above, the Univers states that its Roman correspondent announced lately that the Cabinet of Berlin had proposed to the Holy See, the formation of a Prussian Legion, to be attached to the Pontifical army on the same conditions as the French one, commanded by Col. d'Argy. This is, perhaps, the meaning of the news given by the Gazette du Midi.

ROME, June 26.—The Pope delivered an Allocution yesterday in a Secret Consistory held for the purpose of creating 14 Archbishops and Bishops. His Holiness deplored the new law adopted in Italy for subjecting clerical pupils to military conscription as being an infringement of the immunities the rights and the liberty of the Church. His Holiness dwelt upon the lamentable evils afflicting the Church in Austria and Hungary, and upon the just complaints of the bishops of those countries. The events in Poland also gave cause for sadness and mourning. In Poland the Russian Government continued its persecutions which had led to the exile of Catholic bishops; still the episcopal zeal undaunted by those trials was a source of consolation. His Holiness said, in conclusion:—Let the enemies of Christ consider how terrible will be the fate of His enemies. Let us constantly pray to the merciful Father to bring them back from the way of perdition to the paths of justice and to crown the Church with fresh triumphs.

June 29.—This being the eve of the feast of St. Paul the Pope assisted at vespers. His Holiness entered the cathedral in the gestatorial chair, surrounded by the Cardinals and other dignitaries of the Church. The cupola will be illuminated at 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN COLLEGE IN ROME.—We understand that two more Burses have been founded for this College, one for the Diocese of Baltimore, and one by Dr. Henry James Anderson, for the Diocese of Newark, making thus far \$189,000 in all.

BOSTON WAKING UP.—The first of a fleet of steamers of large tonnage—some as high as one thousand tons—has just been completed at Boston for the purpose of carrying coal from Philadelphia to Boston. This is the most sensible of all of Boston's steam enterprises. It will do away with the immense fleet of sailing vessels that has for many years been doing this coal-carrying business between Philadelphia and Boston, and in expediting the transit of large masses of coal in times of scarcity, will prevent the extortionists and monopolists from imposing upon consumers. New York might learn a lesson from this smart little operation in steam of the Bostonians.—M. Y. Herald.

FRANCE.—Man's greatest earthly blessing is peace; peace with his God, with his neighbours; peace with himself. Man's greatest triumphs are achieved in peace. Mental power is a greater boon to man than physical strength. It is not the strong man, but the weak philosophers who mould the destinies of ages and nations. The great thought conceived in peace, wrought out in peace, and spread before the world in peace, shapes its ends. The mind moves the body, and for the operation of the mind peace is necessary. Literature, the fine arts, law, morality, the practice and cultivation of wisdom are all the growth of peace. We have no greater blessings than these, here below; and they prepare us for a higher and better life. It is not conquest or wealth or power, that makes nations durable; it is Peace. Owing to the unfortunate tendencies of man's fallen nature, it is often necessary for one portion of humanity to wield the sword against another, for the acquisition or maintenance of its inalienable rights;—but peace, long and secure peace, must follow to enable man to work all that is good and sweet out of those rights. War is the

greatest scourge of mankind. It hurls nations headlong into the destructive whirlpool of anarchy; rights are confounded or abolished, and morality is suspended; lawlessness raises its brazen front and stalks with impunity through the land; the aged are hardened, the young are corrupted, and when finally a nation has passed through the fiery ordeal whose flame is fed with blood, it must begin anew to lay out to repair the foundations of its prosperity and durability.—For this peace is required. From Babel to Bunkerhill, men have been tearing down and building up. Perhaps no sooner pass through war than they see their follies, and make much to mend them. A few generations of peace, however dull the perception and appreciation of those calamities and another fearful plunge is made into the horrid vortex. Then, again, comes the work of renewal. It has always been thus, and shall it be so forever? We pray not; we hope better of poor humanity; but it shall ever be so until men learn to appreciate the fruits and blessings of peace. We call this the age of progress and development; very well, but should the undistinguished fires of civil strife rage through our land to-morrow, or the day after what would become of all those prodigious arts and appliances of happiness, of which we are so justly proud? Why, they would be swept from the face of the earth. Indeed! most assuredly! Syria, Egypt, Greece and Rome do not those names support us in our assertions! They had wealth, they had luxury, they had arts, they had science; today, excepting the latter, they have horrid waste and ruins. They knew not how to cultivate peace. The silks and perfumes of Syria, and the arts of Greece, the strength and greatness of Rome, the boarded wisdom of Alexandria, shall ever fill mankind with admiration and yet "war, horrid war," swept them all away. Therefore, for the stability of human greatness, peace is necessary. Now peace is nothing abstract, it is a real whole, an aggregate of particulars. The peace of nations result from the peace of families, the peace of families from the peace of individuals, the peace of individuals from the peace of God; therefore, there can be no peace in a government in which there is no God. Let then, the great champions of human progress teach men to be good and we shall have peace—wisdom will follow. But to think that you will make men secure by increasing the records of his material greatness is a flagrant error; you merely furnish him with such means, as in an unfortunate moment shall expedite his destruction. Teach him how to use those means, how to cultivate peace that he may develop them, and then, the works of humanity shall be great, innumerable, and what is best of all, lasting, blessed Peace.

THE UNHOLY DESIRE OF DRESS.—You wish to dress your wife better than your circumstances will allow. She wants to have you. She is a woman of spirit, it is said, and she does not mean to be a drudge. 'Why should our neighbours,' she says to her husband, 'dress any better than we? They are made of the same flesh and blood that we are. See how they come out. I don't think any man of spirit would let his wife and children go to church dressed as you let us go. Look at these children. You would think that they had just come out of some slop-house! If I had married as I might have married, we should have had different times—I and my children?' How many men are stung to the quick by such remarks from their wives! Oftentimes their moral sense revolts, at first, and they feel indignation; but 'conditional drooping wears a stone,' and by-and-by the man is dressed a little better than he can afford, and his wife and children are dressed better than he can afford; and somebody must pay for the extravagance. I do not say that they are tempted to steal; but I do say that they grind. They mean somehow to get it out of the milliner, out of the dress maker, or out of the merchant. They intend to make one hand wash the other somehow, and they go into petty meanness to bring it about. And this desire to dress better than they can afford is taking off the very enamel of their virtue, and taking out the very stamina of their religious life. Unimportant as it seems, ostentatious vanity in dress has ruined many a family, and damned many a soul!—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE PANTOMIME OF LOVE.—The fan and the handkerchief in fair and skilful hands can tell the story of affection more gracefully than the tongue, but to give their silent language its full effect it should be winged with perfume. A few drops of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water dropped upon either of these delicate implements of coquetry will lend a double charm to their flutterings, by filling the air they agitate with the delicious breath of tropical blossoms. Among all the delightful odors a high fluff upward from the gardens of the lands where summer never dies, there is not one more exquisite than the fragrance of this peerless toilet water. For the handkerchief, the fan, the bath, and (diluted with water) as a tooth wash, it far excels all other preparations. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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

WHY DOES THE APPETITE FAIL?—Because the organs of which the appetite is the purveyor do not duly perform their functions. When the food, instead of nourishing the body, becomes a source of pain and discomfort, the desire for it diminishes. A "Cathartic invigorant," in other words, a medicine that will remove the crude results of indigestion from the bowels, and at the same time tone and regulate the stomach and the liver, and truly prevent future obstructions of a like nature, is the only appetizer required. Now this is exactly the operation of Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills. They will put the digestive organs in a condition to consume the quantity of food necessary to promote health and vigor, and as soon as this is the case the relish for it will return.

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, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

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

AN EXCHANGE OF DISEASES.—In relieving one disease, Mercury begets another. If it suppresses acute liver disease or syphilitic ulceration, or virulent eruptions, it substitutes therefor some chronic malady

more difficult to cure. Contrast its effects with those of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. This pure vegetable diaphoretic contains no element that is not restorative, cleansing, and antiseptic. It does not expel poison by poison. Its operation is kindly, gentle, and in harmony with the efforts made by nature to rid herself of the virus of disease. To this fact must be attributed the sound and vigorous condition in which it leaves the system after eradicating its ailments. 408

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.

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, SPICES, DATED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT BEEF, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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

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

MICHIGAN STATE RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

UNDER THE

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Sisters, in addition to their old and well-known Institution, have, in process of completion, a New and Magnificent Structure, which will be prepared to

receive patients on or about September 1st.

The Location of the Asylum is singularly beautiful, and the surroundings are full of charm and variety.

For further particulars, application should be made immediately, addressing,

SISTER MARY DE SALES,

Superior,

St. Mary's Hospital,

Detroit.

N.B.—It is almost needless to add, that no distinction, as to Creed or Country, is made in the admission of Patients.

July 2, 1869.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK & WHITE SMITH,

BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,

AND

GENERAL JOBBER,

NO. 37 BONAVENTURE STREET, NO. 37, MONTREAL.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal, June 25, 1869. 12.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. }

NOTICE is hereby given that DAME ANNE MERRY, wife of LOUIS RICHARD, Trader of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted against the said Louis Richard, her husband, an action for separation as to property, returnable on the Fifth day of July next, before the said Court. Montreal, 31st May, 1869.

L. O. TAILLON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 1m45.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

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

An Insolvent,

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

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 14th, 1869. 2w4

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

Insolvent,

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

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 16th, 1869. 2w47

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

An Insolvent,

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

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, June 28th, 1869. 2w48.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

Insolvent,

THE creditors of the said Insolvent are notified by these presents, that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me the undersigned assignee, under said act, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, at the office of Messrs. T. & C. C. de Lorimier, Advocates No. 5 Little St. James Street, Montreal, statements of their claims, specifying the securities they have, if any, and stating the fact if they have none, the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee.

Montreal 30th June 1869. 3w48.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the CIRCUIT COURT for Dist. of MONTREAL } the District of Montreal.

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

No. 936.

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

Plaintiffs,

vs.

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

Defendant.

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

HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY.

C. C. C.

2w49.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON.

1869. 267.

GRAND EXCURSIONS

To the Far-famed River Saguenay and Sea Bathing at Murray Bay, Cacouna and Tadoussac.



The Splendid Steamer UNION, Capt Fairgrieve, and MAGNET, Capt. Simpson, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, during the Season, at Seven o'clock, A.M., for the River Saguenay to Ha' Ha' Bay, calling at Murray Bay, River Du Loup and Tadoussac as under:—

"Union" on Tuesdays and Thursdays, commencing June 22nd. About the 1st July the "Magnet" will leave Quebec on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the same hour.

By taking these Steamers at Quebec, the Tourist and Invalid will enjoy the refreshing and invigorating breeze and picturesque scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence, and avoid the annoyance of transshipment, as the Steamers run direct to Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadoussac, and Ha' Ha' Bay.

Passengers leaving Montreal by the Steamers of the Richelieu Company, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, connect with the "Union" and "Magnet" at Quebec.

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec, as in every instance the Steamers are brought alongside of each other.

These fine Steamers are of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety; they are most comfortably furnished, and in every respect unsurpassed.

Tickets, with any information, may be obtained of W. PALMER, at the Hotels, and at the Company's Office, 73 Great St. James Street

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION Co., } Office, 73 Great St. James Street, } Montreal, June 25.

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

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

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

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

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &C., &C., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE.

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

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

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; (Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.

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

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

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

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

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adapted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. A YEAR'S TRIAL. Montreal, 1868. The Montreal Tea Company: GENTS — It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house.

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

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street Montreal. July 24th 1868.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C., BROOKVILLE, O. W.

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

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap.

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

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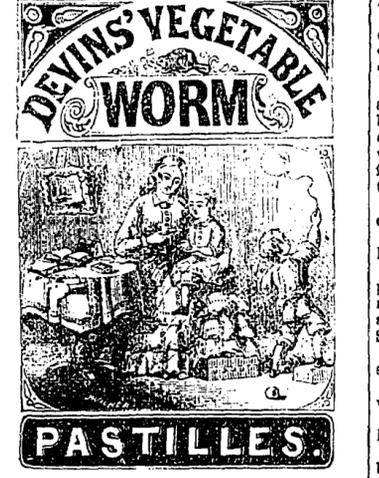
THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street Montreal. July 24th 1868.

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

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

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

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS.



DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES. Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

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

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STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened up a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES from \$6.00 up, warranted from the best makers in Canada.

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

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Fossagnoli, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Arch Bishop Spalding.

THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST; or, the Trials of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey. This little narrative illustrates, in a happy manner some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter.

THE KEY OF HEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D. This can be recommended with confidence, as the best and most complete edition of this popular Prayer Book.

THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Just Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing.

RENEWEL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIRMATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches.

THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Just Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing.

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

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President. B. A. R. Hubert, Esq. Andre Lapierre Esq. Abraham O. Lariviere Esq. J. B. Bomier, Esq. Narcisse Valois, Esq. Naz. Villeneuve, Esq. J. B. Mullin, Esq. Ferdinand Perrin, Esq. The cheapest Insurance Company in this city is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:— 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE! Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine a marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from



BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. This powerful vegetable detergent has been fully tested in nearly every part of the civilized world. It has been tried in long-standing cases of

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT it is infallible, curing cases that had resisted all other treatment for nearly a lifetime, allaying every phase of inflammation, and leaving the joints in a natural condition.

OLD SORES it is a sovereign remedy—causing new circulation of the blood around the edges of the sore, and speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh, which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless.

SORE EYES AND RUNNING EARS the effect is truly wonderful. The scrofulous and depraved blood and humors on which such sores feed and live, are neutralized at the stomach, the fountain-head, and new and healthy blood soon washes away every vestige of disease.

ULCERS AND TUMORS the effect is equally gratifying, although of course, it is necessary to persevere for some months in diseases such as those having their origin in bad blood and humors; and in such diseases as

CANCER, the Sarsaparilla should be continued for at least four or five months after the trouble has to all appearances been overcome, because, unless this is done, and the nature of the blood and humors be entirely changed throughout the whole body, the disease is liable to return with unabated force.

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES the Sarsaparilla should be taken five or six times a day, but not in very large doses. say two or three table-spoonfuls at a time. And in all of these diseases we strongly urge the use of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, taking two or three pills every second night on retiring to rest. In this way, cures will be more speedily effected. For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. July 16, 1869.

SADLIERS' CATHOLIC DIRECTORY.

ALMANAC, AND ORD, FOR 1869, WITH FULL RETURNS OF THE VARIOUS DIOCESES IN THE UNITED STATES AND A LIST OF THE ARCH BISHOPS BISHOPS, AND PRIESTS, IN IRELAND

PRICE 75 CENTS. SENT FREE BY MAIL. D. & J. SADLIER & CO Montreal

F O' FARRELL, CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER &c., &c., Corner of ST. MARGARET AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS, MONTREAL

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

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA. A Large Supply of Ladies' Gents', Boys', Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK

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.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, 54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

WES? 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.

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

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.



TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8 30 A.M.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1869.

Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M., arrive at Sand Point at 12 40 P.M. and 9 00 P.M.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraser-

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 6 45 a.m. and 3 00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omeme and Lindsay.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.

HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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.

A BOUQUET.



VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES. Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman it is not to these two floral beauties alone that we are confined; in it we have the full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropic flowers.

MOSS-ROSE AND JASMIN, Exquisite in their odor, are yet poor by comparison with the clouds of incense that arise from Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, so justly styled 'The Queen of Floral Perfumes'

ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYSUCKLE, Delightful in the pure delicacy of their sweet breath, but faint and fading when compared with the refreshing and strengthening perfume of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

PRIMROSES AND BELLTROPE, Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but void of those important hygienic properties, which make Murray & Lanman's Florida Water so welcome in a sick-room.

DAISIES AND BUTTERCUPS, Nature's every-day perfumes, exhaling floral incense familiar to us all, but from which we turn eagerly away to the more refined, delicacy of fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

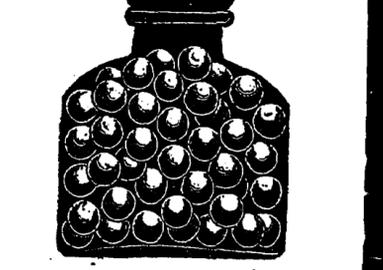
LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIA, Rich with very perfume, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and so sweet that the sense of smell soon cloy, and longs for the simple freshness of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

SWEET BRIER AND CLOVER BLOOM, Bringing memories of country life and exhaling a perfume pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permanence so marked a feature in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS, Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the perfume but still only the perfume of single flowers. In Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have the combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unapproachable richness of the far-off tropic flowers made permanent, and giving justly to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of

THE EVERLASTING PERFUME. Purchasers should be careful to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine perfumes. For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods Dealers. July 15, 1869.

ARE YOU SICK? Read the following PLAIN TRUTHS! and be induced for the sake of health to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.



PURELY VEGETABLE. If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish a clear complexion, a smooth skin, and a sweet pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to give a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an excellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneys, use

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to get a really safe and effective cure for the sickness and ill health under which your wife or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgative medicine for general use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND SUGAR-COATED PILLS. For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. July 16, 1869.